

CHECKLIST OF CULTIVATED MAPLES

III. *ACER PLATANOIDES* L.

by Frank S. Santamour, Jr. and Alice Jacot McArdle

Norway maple (*Acer platanoides* L.) is the most abundant and widespread native maple in Europe, ranging from southern Sweden and Norway to Spain, Italy, and Greece, and west to Siberia — from about 65°N. Lat. to 35°N. Lat. (7). Interestingly, it is not native to the Netherlands or Great Britain.

Norway maple was introduced into North America in colonial times and currently is the most widely planted maple on the streets of urban areas of eastern United States (2). Unfortunately, little is known about the exact geographic origins of the Norway maples planted in North America, but it is unlikely that any significant introductions came from southern Europe. Future introductions from this area might further extend the utilization of Norway maple.

Recognition and selection of variations in Norway maple, chiefly in regard to leaf shape and color, seemed to reach a peak in the late 1800's. The first cultivars grown in the United States were selected in Europe and many of these are still popular. Over the past 30 years a number of American selections have been introduced, based largely on crown form and growth habit. Some of these cultivars were also chosen, albeit inadvertently, for adaptability to difficult urban site conditions, since some were selected as older, planted trees growing in such areas. However, selection of a cultivar to be propagated vegetatively on rootstocks of unknown origin and adaptability does not insure the uniformity of "survival" characteristics that might be expected if the tree were on its own root system or a rootstock selected for superior urban performance (4).

One of the difficulties in evaluating the older European literature is determining which of the many variants described would satisfy our modern concept of "cultivar" according to the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (1). For guidance in these determinations, as well as assistance in cultivar synonymy, we are indebted to Murray (3).

The U.S. National Arboretum assumed the temporary International Registration Authority for unassigned plant genera, including most landscape trees, on January 1, 1981. We have also accepted the responsibility to provide suitable checklists of cultivars of important landscape tree species and genera. The first two checklists in this series (5, 6) were devoted to red maple (*Acer rubrum* L.) and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum* Marshall).

We have attempted to make these checklists as complete and accurate as possible by enlisting the aid of numerous reviewers, including all nurserymen and others involved in the introduction of the more recent cultivars. Still, we recognize that there may still be errors or omissions and ask any readers with new information or verified corrections to contact the senior author at the U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C., 20002. We also urge all who may contemplate the introduction of a new tree cultivar to contact Dr. T.R. Dudley at the U.S. National Arboretum for registration applications and other information.

As before, **VALID CULTIVAR** names are shown in boldface capitals and **INVALID CULTIVAR** names are shown in lightface capitals.

ACUMINATUM (F. Schwerin, *Gartenflora* 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaf lobes narrowly acuminate.

ALMIRA (E.H. Scanlon, *Trees Mag.* 11(5): 10-11, 22-23, 1951) — without description. Appeared in E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Olmsted Falls, Ohio, Wholesale Cat. No. 7, Fall 1955-Spring 1956, p. 3, and described as "a dwarf, flat top selection that will grow to 16 feet in 30 years." Discovered on a street in Cleveland, Ohio in 1947 by E.H. Scanlon, *Trees Mag.* 25(2): 19, 1965.

ADSPERMUM (F. Schwerin, *Gartenflora* 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaves larger than typical.

ALBESCENS (G. Dieck, Haupt-catalog der Obst- und Geholzbauerschulen des Ritterguts Zoschen bei Merseburg, Germany, 1885, p. 17-20) — leaves creamy-white, later reddish.

ALBO-DENTATUM (F. Schwerin, *Gartenflora* 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaves 3-lobed, edged white, may = **ALBO-MARGINATUM**.

ALBO-MARGINATUM (F. Schwerin in A. Wesmael, *Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg.* 29: 17-65, 1890) — without description.

ALBO-MEDIATUM (F. Schwerin in A. Wesmael, *Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg.* 29: 17-65, 1890) — without description.

- ALBO-VARIEGATUM (F.G. Hayne, Dendrologische Flora der Umgegend und der Garten Berlins, 1822, p. 209-216) = **VARIEGATUM**.
- ALBO-VAR. MULTICOLOR (A. Wesmael, Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. 29: 17-65, 1890) — without description, may = **MULTICOLOR**.
- ALBO-VAR. QUADRICOLOR (A. Wesmael, Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. 29: 17-65, 1890) — without description, may = **QUADRICOLOR**.
- ARGENTEO-VARIEGATUM (K. Koch, Hortus Dendrologicus, Berlin, 1853, p. 77-81) = **VARIEGATUM**.
- ARGUTUM** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaf margin revolute.
- ASCENDENS (E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Olmsted Falls, Ohio, Wholesale Cat. No. 7, Fall 1955-Spring 1956, p. 3) — "the old standby, a pyramidal tree to use on narrow streets," probably = **ERECTUM**.
- ATROPURPUREUM (J.N. Verschaffelt, Ghent, Belgium, Nurs. Cat. No. 19, 1876, p. 87) — may = **SCHWEDLERI**.
- ATROPURPUREUM GLOBOSUM = **GLOBOSUM ATROPURPUREUM** = **FAASSEN'S BLACK**.
- AUREO-MARGINATUM** (Milford Nurs., Surrey, England, Cat. of Coniferae, Autumn 1874, p. 18-19) — leaf margin yellow.
- AUREO-VARIEGATUM (J.C. Loudon, Arboretum et Fruiteum Britannicum 1: 409, 1838) = **FLAVO-VARIEGATUM**.
- BENTLEAF (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = **LACINIATUM**.
- BICOLOR** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaves flecked gold, turning white.
- BLOODLEAF (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = **REITENBACHII**.
- BREVILOBUM** (F. Schwerin, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 5: 77-81, 1896) — leaf lobes shallow.
- BUNTZELI (F. Schwerin in L. Beissner, E. Schelle, and H. Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholz-Benennung, Berlin, 1903, p. 316) = **BUNTZLERI**.
- BUNTZELII (G. Krussmann, Handbuch der Laubgehölze, Berlin, 1960, p. 109) = **BUNTZLERI**.
- BUNTZLERI** (M. Wittmack, Monatsschr. Ver. Beford. Gartenb. Preuss., 1880, p. 321) — as *aureo-variegatum Buntzleri*, leaves red-brown, flecked orange, later golden, named for Max Buntzel.
- CAVALIER** (E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Olmsted Falls, Ohio, Advert., Trees Mag. 29(2): 2, 1969, Trade-marked) — about 32 feet in height at age 40, with equal spread, compact round head. Plant Patent No. 2973, June 23, 1970.
- CHAS. F. IRISH** (E.H. Scanlon, Trees Mag. 11(5): 10-11, 22-23, 1951) — without description. Later characterized by E.H. Scanlon, Trees Mag. 12(5): 10-11, 1952, as a somewhat open, round form with upswept branches; named for Chas. F. Irish, Cleveland, Ohio. Cultivar names 'Charles F. Irish' and 'Irish' were used interchangeably with 'Chas. F. Irish' until 1960, E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Wholesale List No. 12, Fall 1960-Spring 1961, p. 9. 'Chas. F. Irish' has been the accepted name since that time.
- CLAUSUM** (F. Schwerin in A. Wesmael, Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. 29: 17-65, 1890) — without description.
- CLEVELAND** (E.H. Scanlon, Trees Mag. 8(3): 11, 1948) — oval form, small stature, lateral branches upswinging, leaves dark green and slightly larger than the species. Selected by E.H. Scanlon about 1947 from seedling Norway maples on a street in Cleveland, Ohio, Trees Mag. 24(5): 12-13, 1964. Listed as AAN Register 84 in Woody Plant Register, List No. 1, American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 1949, p. 1. Registered by E.H. Scanlon, Cleveland, Ohio.
- CLEVELAND II** (E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Olmsted Falls, Ohio, Wholesale List No. 16, Spring 1965-Fall 1965, p. 8) — selected as an improvement on 'Cleveland,' with very dense compact head and conical form, = **CLEVELAND TWO** (Trade-marked).
- CLEVELAND TWO** (E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Olmsted Falls, Ohio, Wholesale Price List, 1973, p. 4. Trade-marked) — formerly **CLEVELAND II**.
- COLCHICUM RUBRUM** (J. Veitch & Sons Nurs., Surrey, England, Cat. 1867-68, p. 30) = *A. cappadocicum* 'Rubrum.'
- COLORATUM** (F. Pax, Bot. Jahrb. 7: 177-263, 1886) = **QUADRICOLOR**.
- COLUMN** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = **COLUMNARE**.
- COLUMNARE** (E.-A. Carriere, Rev. Horticole 50: 346, 1878) — as *A. platanoides columnaris*, crown made up of several columns, with short branches on each column. "raised by Simon-Louis Freres (Nurs.) at Metz, in France in 1855 and will be put on sale shortly." G. Nicholson, Gard. Chron. II. 15: 564-565, 1881 corrected the name to *Columnare* and stated that it had been placed on sale in 1879.
- COMMUNE** (F. Pax, Bot. Jahrb. 7: 177-263, 1886) — as "*communis*," leaf base openly cordate.
- COMPACTUM** (E. Regel, Gartenflora 35: 117, 1886) = **GLOBOSUM**.
- CRIMPED** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = **CUCULLATUM**.
- CRIMSON KING** — According to H.J. Grootendorst, Dendroflora Nr.6, 1969, p. 3-18, this cultivar originated as one of several red-leaved seedlings in the nursery of Tips Brothers, Herck-de-Stad, Limburg, Belgium about 1937. One was taken by Barbier & Co., Orleans, France and was introduced by Gulf Stream Nurs., Wachapreague, Virginia in 1948. 'Crimson King' was registered by Jacques L. LeGendre of Gulf Stream Nurs. as AAN Register 86 in Woody Plant Register, List No. 1, American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 1949, p. 1 as a seedling of 'Schwedleri' that retained its brilliant crimson leaf color throughout the summer. Plant Patent No. 735, May 6, 1947. See also 'Faassen's Black'.
- CRIMSON SENTRY** (A. McGill & Son, Fairview, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1974-Spring 1975, p. 6) — sport of 'Crimson King,' fastigiate and profuse branching, leaves smaller than 'Crimson King.' Plant Patent No. 3258, August 22, 1972.
- CRIMSON SUNBURST** (Stern's Nurs., Geneva, New York, Cat. 1963, p. 33) = **FAASSEN'S BLACK**.
- CRISPUM** (T. Lauth, De Acere, France, 1781, p. 23) — leaf margin crisped.
- CUCULLATUM** (E.-A. Carriere, Rev. Horticole 38: 133, 1866) — leaves conduplicately crisped.
- CULTRIFORME** (G. Nicholson, Gard. Chron. II. 15: 564-565, 1881) — listed but apparently not seen by Nicholson. F. Schwerin, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. 5: 224-229, 1896, stated that this form probably belongs to *A. ginnala* or *A. tataricum*.
- CUNEATUM** (F. Pax, Bot. Jahrb. 7: 177-263, 1886) — leaf base cuneate, margin crisped.

- CUPRESCENS** (A. Wesmael, Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. 29: 17-65, 1890) — as *aureo-varieg. cuprescens*, without description.
- CUTLEAF** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = **DISSECTUM** or **PALMATIFIDUM**.
- DEBORAH** (Cannor Nurs. Ltd., Chilliwack, British Columbia, Canada, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1975-Spring 1976, p. 11) — registered with Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation, 1975. Selected by J. Mathies from seedlings of 'Schwedleri,' new leaves bright red, later green, heavy growth habit like 'Emerald Queen,' upright tree with straight stem, autumn leaf color yellow-orange.
- DECUSSATUM** (L. Van Houtte Nurs., Ghent, Belgium, Cat. No. 152, 1873, p. 1-2) — leaf lobes 3, cruciform.
- DIGITATUM** (H.M. Willkomm, Laubholzer, Zierbaume, und Straucher des Hochfürstlich von Rohanschen Garten zu Sichrov, 1879, p. 1-2) = **PALMATIFIDUM**.
- DIGITATUM FOLIIS AUREO-MARGINATIS** (L. Van Houtte Nurs., Ghent, Belgium, Cat. No. 175, 1877, p. 38) = **AUREO-MARGINATUM**.
- DILACERATUM** (G. Dieck, Haupt-catalog der Obst- und Geholz-baumschulen des Ritterguts Zoschen bei Merseburg, Germany, 1885, p. 17-20) — leaves cuculate to malformed.
- DILATATILOBUM** (F. Opiz, Seznam Rostlin Kveteny Ceske, Prague, 1852, p. 42) — without description.
- DISSECTUM** (E. Spach, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. II. 2: 160-180, 1834) — leaves open brownish, later dark green, divided nearly to base.
- DRUMMONDII** (Anon., Gard. Chron. III. 34: 24, 1903) — a new variegated Norway maple, with "the whole of the disc of the leaf being green, with a very deep edging of white," was sent out "a few years hence by Messrs. Drummond of Stirling, England." Cultivar name probably first used by F. Schwerin, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 19: 1, 1910.
- EAGLE CLAW** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) — name also used descriptively by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, New York, Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, 1867-8, = **LACINIATUM**.
- EMERALD LUSTRE** (Bailey Nurs., St. Paul, Minnesota, Cat. 1980-81, p. 16, Trade-marked) — vigorous growth and better branching habit than 'Emerald Queen.' Tree selected by Donald Pond, Yamhill, Oregon.
- EMERALD QUEEN** (A. McGill & Son, Fairview, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1963-Spring 1964, p. 7) — rapid grower in both height and caliper, distinctive green leathery foliage. Listed as "McGill's Special Budded Norway Maple" in A. McGill & Son, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1962-Spring 1963, p. 7. John H. McIntyre, Gresham, Oregon is noted as the originator of this tree which was first observed in 1959 as a one-year seedling (D. Wyman, Arnoldia 23: 116, 1963).
- ERECT** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = **ERECTUM**.
- ERECTUM** (A. Slavin, Amer. Midl. Nat. 12: 224-226, 1931) — pyramidal, obtaining its shape from short, stout, ascending lateral branches on an erect main stem; discovered by B.H. Slavin, Rochester, New York; type tree in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, New York.
- FAASSEN RED LEAF** (Pacific Coast Nurs., Portland, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1962-Spring 1963, p. 7) — leaf color brighter and leaves glossier than regular Faassen ('Faassen's Black'), fast growing.
- FAASSEN'S BLACK** — According to H.J. Grootendorst, Dendroflora Nr. 6, 1969, p. 3-18, this cultivar, like 'Crimson King,' originated as one of several red-leaved seedlings in the nursery of Tips Brothers, Herck-de-Stad, Limburg, Belgium about 1937. Propagated and distributed by J.H. Faassen-Hekkens Nurs., Tegelen, The Netherlands under the name 'Faassen's Black' about 1946.
- FLAVO-VARIEGATUM** (F.G. Hayne, Dendrologische Flora de Umgegend und der Garten Berlins, 1822, p. 215) — leaves variegated yellow.
- FOLIIS ALBO-VARIEG.** (H. Willkomm, Laubholzer, Zierbaume und Straucher des Hochfürstlich von Rohanschen Garten zu Sichrov, 1879, p. 1-2) = **VARIEGATUM**.
- FOLIIS AUREO-MARGINATIS** (A. Van Geert, Nurs., Belgium, price list 1874-75, p. 122) = **AUREO-MARGINATUM**.
- FOLIIS LACINIOSIS CRISPIS** (J. Lamarck, Encycl. Meth. Bot. 2: 378-383, 1786) = **LACINIATUM**.
- GENEVA** (F.L. Olmsted, F.V. Coville, and H.P. Kelsey, Standardized Plant Names, 1923, p. 4) — leaf lobes shallow, purple in autumn.
- GLOBE** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = **GLOBOSUM**.
- GLOBOSUM** (L. Van Houtte Nurs., Ghent, Belgium, Cat. No. 152, 1873, p. 1-2) — crown globular, growth compact.
- GLOBOSUM ATROPURPUREUM** (F. Amelinckx, Cultivar en Handel 19: 116, 1953) = **FAASSEN'S BLACK**.
- GOLDSWORTH CRIMSON** (H.J. Grootendorst, Trees Mag. 14(4): 8, 1954) = **GOLDSWORTH PURPLE**.
- GOLDSWORTH PURPLE** (W.C. Sloccock Ltd., Goldsworth Nursery, Surrey, England, Cat. 1947-48, p. 14) — leaves purple all season. Young leaves light reddish brown and wrinkled, becoming dull, blackish purple and remaining so throughout season. The original plant apparently arose as a self-sown seedling in the garden of a woman (whose name was not recorded) who presented it to the Royal Horticultural Society's Garden at Wisley around 1936-7, and it was introduced to commerce by Goldsworth Nursery (W.J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, Ed. 8, London, 1976, p. 224).
- GREENLACE** (J. Frank Schmidt & Son, Co., Boring, Oregon, Wholesale Price List Fall 1968-Spring 1969, p. 11) — "first new Norway maple to have the distinguishing feature of a cut leaf," tree has upright branching habit. Plant Patent No. 2759, August 15, 1967. Selected as a seedling in Oregon and apparently different from 'Dissectum,' 'Laciniatum,' and 'Palmatifidum.' Leaf illus. in undated advertising brochure from Schmidt.
- HARLEQUIN** (Henry Field Seed and Nurs. Co., Shenandoah, Iowa, Cat. 1952, p. 39) = **DRUMMONDII**.
- HETEROPHYLLUM AUREO-VARIEGATUM** (Baudriller Nurs., Angers, France, Cat. 1880, p. 89-92) — without description, probably = **AUREO-MARGINATUM**.
- HETEROPHYLLUM FOLIIS MARGINATIS** (G. Dieck, Haupt-catalog der Obst- und Geholz-baumschulen des Ritterguts Zoschen bei Merseburg, Germany, 1885, p. 19) — without description, may = **AUREO-MARGINATUM**.
- HETEROPHYLLUM VARIEGATUM** (G. Nicholson, Gard. Chron. II. 15: 564-565, 1881) = **AUREO-MARGINATUM**.
- IMPROVED COLUMNAR** = **OLMSTED**
- IMPROVED COLUMNARE** = **OLMSTED**
- INCUMBENS** (F. Pax, Bot. Jahrb. 7: 177-263, 1886) = **UNDULATUM**.

- IRREGULARE** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaves often malformed.
- JADE GLEN** (A. McGill & Son Nurs., Fairview, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1968-Spring 1969, p. 6) — rapid growth, straight trunk, spreading type branching habit.
- JOUINII** (F. Schwerin, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 19: 287-289, 1910) — leaves green with golden-yellow flecks.
- LACINIATUM** (J. Sutherland, Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis, 1683, p. 5-6) — leaves lacinated. Also in R. Weston, The English Flora, London, 1775, p. 1.
- LACINIOSUM** (R.L. Desfontaines, Tableau de l'école de Botanique du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, 1804, p. 36) — may = **LACINIATUM**.
- LACTESCENS** (C.H. Persoon, Synopsis Plantarum 1: 417, 1805) — may not differ from species.
- LAETUM** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — may not differ from species.
- LATIFOLIUM** (G. Dieck, Haupt-catalog der Obst- und Geholz-baumschulen des Ritterguts Zoschen bei Merseburg, Germany, 1885) — without description. F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893 — leaves gigantic.
- LORBERG** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = **LORBERGII** = **PALMATIFIDUM**.
- LORBERGII** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) = **PALMATIFIDUM** according to B.K. Boom, Nederlandse Dendrologie, 1965, p. 314.
- LUTESCENS** (F. Schwerin in A. Wesmael, Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. 29: 17-65, 1890) — without description.
- MACROCARPUM** (E. Spach, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. II. 2: 160-180, 1834) — samaras 2 inches long, 1 inch wide.
- MACULATUM** (G. Nicholson, Gard. Chron. II. 15: 564-565, 1881) — without description.
- MARGINATUM-ALBUM** (Simon-Louis Freres (Nurs.), Metz, France, Cat. 1900-01, p. 23-24) — leaf edge dotted white.
- MAX BUNTZEL** (Simon-Louis Freres (Nurs.), Metz, France, Cat. 1886-87, p. 21-22) = **BUNTZLERI**.
- MEYERING** (H.J. Grootendorst, Dendroflora Nr. 6, 1969, p. 3-18) — leaves in spring light brown, quickly becoming green and by the end of the summer purple-brown, autumn color orange-red to red-brown; ascribed to J. Meyering Nurs., The Netherlands, 1958.
- MICROPHYLLUM** (M. Ringstrand, Bot. Notiser, 1845, p. 35) — as var. *microphylla*, from Rodger, McClelland & Co. (Nurs.), Newry, England, leaves smaller than usual.
- MILLER'S** — Name found in records of Plant Sciences Data Center of the American Horticultural Society, = **SUPERFORM**.
- MILLER'S SUPERFORM** (Milton Nurs. Co., Milton-Freewater, Oregon, Wholesale Trade List, Fall 1963-Spring 1964, p. 9) — young tree with straight trunk, rapid grower, dark green foliage, = **SUPERFORM**.
- MONSTROSUM** (F. Schwerin in A. Wesmael, Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. 29: 17-65, 1890) — without description.
- MULTICOLOR** (F. Schwerin, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 5: 77-81, 1896) — leaves with light rose variegation, later becoming gray rose, to be released as a sport of 'Reitenbachii' by a French nursery, but is more likely a sport of 'Schwedleri.'
- NANUM** (G. Nicholson, Gard. Chron. II. 15: 564-565, 1881) = **PYRAMIDALE NANUM**.
- NANUM PYRAMIDALE** (G. Nicholson, Gard. Chron. II. 15: 564-565, 1881) = **PYRAMIDALE NANUM**.
- NATORP** (B.O. Mulligan, Maples cultivated in the United States and Canada, Amer. Assoc. Bot. Gard. & Arbor., 1958, p. 49) — plants at Arnold Arboretum and Morton Arboretum, a dwarf, small-leaved sport of 'Schwedleri' raised by W.A. Natorp Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, but discontinued owing to its slow growth.
- NIGRUM** (F. Schwerin in L. Beissner, E. Schelle, and H. Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholz-Benennung, Berlin, 1903, p. 316) = **REITENBACHII**.
- OCCULATUM** (Lawson Seed & Nurs., Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, Cat. IV. Forest Trees and Shrubs, 1874, p. 11-12) — without description.
- OEKONOMIERAT STOLL** — G. Krussmann, Handbuch der Laubgehölze, Berlin, 1960, p. 112 used this name in preference to 'Stollii,' citing F.L. Spath Nurs., Berlin (ca. 1888) — leaves shallowly 3-lobed like English ivy, reddish in spring, raised from seed of 'Schwedleri.'
- OLMSTEAD** = **OLMSTED**
- OLMSTED** (E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Olmsted Falls, Ohio, Wholesale Catalog #7, Fall 1955-Spring 1956, p. 3 — as Improved Columnar Norway, *Acer platanoides* Roch.) — wide columnar tree. Name changed by E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Wholesale List No. 12, Fall 1960-Spring 1961, p. 10, to avoid confusion with pyramidal form sometimes listed as columnar; about 30 ft. tall. Original tree found in Rochester, New York.
- OLMSTED COLUMNAR** (E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Olmsted Falls, Ohio, Descriptive and Use List of Tailored Trees, No. 11, Fall 1959-Spring 1960, p. 9) = **OLMSTED**.
- OLMSTEAD COLUMNARE** — Name found in records of Plant Sciences Data Center of the American Horticultural Society, = **OLMSTED**.
- OREGON PRIDE** (Pacific Coast Nurs., Inc., Portland, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1979-Spring 1980, p. 23) — with deeply cut leaves resembling those of a Japanese lace leaf maple.
- PALMATIFIDUM** (I.F. Tausch, Flora 12: 545-554, 1829) — leaves deeply dissected into 3-5 rhombic incised lobes.
- PALMATUM** (K. Koch, Dendrologie 1: 518-545, 1869) = **DISSECTUM**.
- PENDULUM** (G. Krussmann, Handbuch der Laubgehölze, Berlin, 1960, p. 112) — selected by Niemetz in Timisoara, Romania about 1900, branches pendent.
- PICTUM** — G. Krussmann, Handbuch der Laubgehölze, Berlin, 1960, p. 112, credited this cultivar to H.A. Hesse Nurs., Germany (probably as 'Foliis Pictus') about 1892; leaves dotted rose and white.
- PLENUM** (F. Schwerin, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 10: 58-65, 1901) — without description.
- PLICATUM** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaf lobes fan-like.
- POND** (Bailey Nurs., St. Paul, Minnesota, Cat. 1980-81, p. 16) — although it appears to be a cultivar name, this refers to the discoverer of **EMERALD LUSTRE** (Trade-marked).
- PSEUDO-TRUNCATUM** (F. Pax, Bot. Jahrb. 7: 177-263, 1886) — leaf base subtruncate.
- PUBESCENS** (F. Guimpel and F.G. Hayne, Abbildung der Deutschen Holzarten für Forstmänner und Liebhaber der Botanik 2: 278-284, 1820) — leaves white pubescent beneath.
- PUCKLERI** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaves open white-maculate, later become mottled rose, brown, purple, and gray. This name is preferred by G.

- Krussmann, Handbuch der Laubgehölze, Berlin, 1960, p. 112 in preference to 'Reichsgraf von Pückler.'
- PURPLE HEART** (E.H. Scanlon, Trees Mag. 11(5): 10-11, 22-23, 1951) — foliage red all season.
- PURPURASCENS** (H.M. Willkomm, Forstliche Flora von Deutschland und Oesterreich, p. 741, 1875) = **SCHWEDLERI**.
- PURPUREUM** (G. Nicholson, Gard. Chron. II. 15: 564-565, 1881) — leaves with dull reddish tint, apparently grown by M. Van Houtte in Ghent, Belgium, but discarded by him in favor of 'Reitenbachii.'
- PURPUREUM REITENBACHII** (F.L. Spaeth, Gartenflora 41: 33) = **REITENBACHII**
- PYGMAEUM** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — compact, dwarf, slow-growing, branch internodes short, 6 inches in 3 years, leaves 1 to 2 inches across.
- PYRAMIDAL** — Name found in records of the Plant Sciences Data Center of the American Horticultural Society, may = **PYRAMIDALE NANUM**.
- PYRAMIDALE** (L. Dippel, Handbuch der Laubholzkunde 2: 407-468, 1892) = **PYRAMIDALE NANUM**.
- PYRAMIDALE COMPRESSUM** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) = **PYRAMIDALE NANUM**.
- PYRAMIDALE NANUM** (L. Van Houtte Nurs., Ghent, Belgium, Cat. No. 175, 1877, p. 38) — pyramidal shrub form.
- QUADRICOLOR** (G. Dieck, Haupt-catalog der Obst- und Gehölz-baumschulen des Ritterguts Zoschen bei Merseburg, Germany, 1885, p. 19) — leaf spots first rose, then white.
- REICHENBACHII** (C. Crok, Sieboldia 7(45): 356, 1881) = **REITENBACHII**.
- REICHSGRAF VON PUCKLER** (F. Spath Nurs., Berlin, Cat. No. 109, 1901-1902, p. 66) — referred to Spath, 1885-86. = **PUCKLERI**.
- REITENBACHII** (J. (R.) Caspary, Schrift. Physik.-Okon. Ges. Königsberg, 15: 30, 1874) — originated as a seedling in the nursery of J. Reitenbach, Plickten, Prussia, and named by Caspary in honor of the discoverer — young leaves crimson-brown, later becoming partly green, although the veins remain crimson. G. Nicholson, Gard. Chron. II. 15: 564-565, 1881 stated that Van Houtte Nurs. distributed the stock.
- ROCH** (B.O. Mulligan, Maples cultivated in the United States and Canada, Amer. Assoc. Bot. Gard. & Arb., 1958, p. 49) = **OLMSTED**.
- ROCHESTER** — Name found in records of Plant Sciences Data Center of the American Horticultural Society, probably = **OLMSTED**.
- ROSEO-BULLATUM** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaves rosy-bullate.
- ROYAL CRIMSON** (E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Olmsted Falls, Ohio, Wholesale List No. 17, Spring 1967-Fall 1967, p. 20) — a selection from 'Crimson King' but has better red leaf color in mid- and late summer. Also considered as a selection from 'Goldsworth Purple.'
- ROYAL RED** (Pacific Coast Nurs., Portland, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1963-Spring 1964, p. 6) — rich dark red glossy leaves throughout growing season, good tree form.
- RUBRUM** (F. Regel, Gartenflora 16: 163, 1867) — leaves open green, becoming progressively redder toward autumn, trees illustrated are from St. Petersburg, Russia.
- RUFESCENS** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaves red-brown upon opening.
- SANGUINEUM** (F. Schwerin, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 19: 287-289, 1910) — leaves red in autumn.
- SCANLON GOLD** (E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Olmsted Falls, Ohio, Wholesale Price List, 1976, p. 8) — autumn leaf color yellow-gold, named at Hillier & Sons Nursery, Winchester, England, for E.H. Scanlon.
- SCHWEDLER** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = **SCHWEDLERI**.
- SCHWEDLER CRIMSON KING** (B. Harkness, Phytologia 9: 428-430, 1964) = **CRIMSON KING**.
- SCHWEDLER FAASSEN'S BLACK** (B. Harkness, Phytologia 9: 428-430, 1964) = **FAASSEN'S BLACK**.
- SCHWEDLERI** (K. Koch, Dendrologie 1: 518-545, 1869) — flowers red, leaves first red, turn green-veined purple in summer, become purple in autumn.
- SCHWEDLERI NIGRUM** (B.K. Boom, Nederlandse Dendrologie, 1965, p. 314) — Name ascribed to Barbier & Co., Orleans, France = **CRIMSON KING**.
- SILVER VARIEGATED** (Moller's Nurs., Fairview, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1960-Spring 1961, p. 13) = **DRUMMONDII**.
- SORBERGII** (Lawson Seed & Nurs. Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, Cat. IV. Forest Trees & Shrubs, 1874, p. 11-12) = **LORBERGII** = **PALMATIFIDUM**.
- SPAETH PINKLEAF** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = *A. pseudoplatanus* 'Spaethii.'
- STAND FAST** (S.A. Spongberg, AABGA Bull. 15: 68, 1981) — dwarf, sparingly branched. Original 47-year-old tree was 30 inches tall with a spread of 18 inches and trunk diameter of 1 inch. Discovered in 1932 by Elsie Grant Lundquist of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. To be propagated by Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania.
- STOLL** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = **OEKONOMIERAT STOLL**.
- STOLLII** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) = **OEKONOMIERAT STOLL**.
- SUMMERSHADE** (Princeton Nurs., Princeton, New Jersey, Special Wholesale Price List No. 1, Fall 1958, p. 2) — rapid and upright habit of growth, leaves large, leathery and heat resistant. Plant Patent No. 1748, Sept. 9, 1958. Originated as a selection from seeds collected from an open-pollinated, unpatented columnar Norway maple, *Acer platanoides* 'Erectum.'
- SUPERFORM** (J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co., Boring, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1969-Spring 1970, p. 11) — straight trunk, good form, rapid growth, heavy dark-green foliage. Name change from 'Miller's Superform' is valid because Schmidt took over Milton Nurs., originator of the cultivar, who did not object to the name change.
- SUPERFORM MILLER** — Name found in records of Plant Sciences Data Center of the American Horticultural Society = **SUPERFORM**.
- SYRINGAEFOLIUM ALBO PICTUM** (F. Schwerin in A. Wesmael, Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. 29: 17-65, 1890) — without description.
- UMBRACULIFERUM** (W. Barron — Elvaston Nurs. — Derby, England, Catalog of Coniferae and other Ornamental Plants, 1875, p. 9) — without description.
- UNDULATUM** (G. Dieck, Haupt-catalog der Obst- und Gehölz-baumschulen des Ritterguts Zoschen bei Merseburg, Germany, 1885, p. 20) — leaf margin undulate, base cordate.

VARIEGATED (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Daton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = **VARIEGATUM**.

VARIEGATUM (R. Weston, The Universal Botanist and Nurseryman, London, 1770, p. 1-2) — leaves variegated white. As *foliis eleganter variegatis* in P. Miller, The Gardener's Dictionary, Ed. 6, No. 8, 1752.

WALDERSEEI (F. Spaeth, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 13: 199, 1904) — leaves flecked with white dots.

WEeping VARIETY (B.O. Mulligan, Maples Cultivated in the United States and Canada, Amer. Assoc. Bot. Gard. & Arb., 1958, p. 49) — probably = **PENDULUM**.

WITTMACKII (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaves first coppery-brown, later green with yellow margin.

YELLOWRIM (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = **AUREO-MARGINATUM**.

YOUNGII (F. Schwerin in L. Beissner, E. Schelle, and H. Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholz-Benennung, Berlin, 1903, p. 316) = **REITENBACHII**.

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CORRECTIONS

Two corrections should be made in the article by Barber et al on **Dutch elm disease control: sanitation improved by girdling infected elms**.

- (1) On page 126, column two, paragraph one, line four please add a % sign after 19 so that it reads **Only 19% of the . . .**
- (2) On page 127 in Table 1 columns Alive and DED are not separated for 1974-77 and 1974-78. Numbers in the **Alive** column are **1664, 1427, 1244, and 1206**. Numbers in the **DED** column are **497, 489, 714 and 748**.