

Hybrids and Cultivars of Passion Flowers

A Checklist for the Genus *Passiflora*
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Introduction

In the first instance, we intend that this list should serve as an important preparation for the Registration List of all cultivars of the genus *Passiflora*, which is currently being produced. The present list may also serve as a reference tool for information about the parents and origins of cultivars and hybrids named in catalogues or found on labels etc.

A checklist provides information on the existing names of hybrids and cultivars, whereas a Registration List only contains those cultivars whose names correspond to the rules of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP). The International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) has commissioned the Passiflora Society International (PSI) to take the lead in creating such an international Register of passion flowers. JOHN VANDERPLANK has been entrusted by the PSI with this task. He is supported by a committee (CHRISTIAN FEUILLET, AXEL FRANK, EMIL KUGLER, COR LAURENS, JOHN MACDOUGAL and TIM SKIMINA). In the meantime, JOHN VANDERPLANK has designed a form for the purpose of registering new cultivars.

Our list is not intended to pre-empt the Registration List. We have not attempted to make any judgement about the names of cultivars and whether they are consistent with the rules of the ICNCP. However, we believe that our data will simplify the creation of a Register.

We have tried to avoid inaccuracies, but it is inevitable that there could be entries which are either incomplete or incorrect. All readers are invited to extend this list, to complete any gaps and report errors. Improvements and additional cultivar names should be notified to us and to JOHN VANDERPLANK.

ROLAND FISCHER and FRANK MOSER have asked us not to mention the names of their new cultivars. We regret their decision, because the names in question have already appeared on the Internet.

This list is primarily based on the extensive work of EMIL KUGLER, who has assembled a comprehensive database of publications on the plant family Passifloraceae. As far as we are aware, this list provides, for the first time in modern literature, the correct names for the old hybrids of the 19th Century and bibliographic entries to the original authors.

In addition, our list contains a full list of the hybrids produced by the Czech breeder LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK, who worked with passion flowers for many years behind the iron curtain and whose cultivars are barely known in the USA or Western Europe.

At present there are two separate and essentially independent sets of rules for the naming of plants, namely that for botanical species (International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, ICBN, 1994) and the previously mentioned International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP, 1995). The Botanical Code is concerned mainly with the names of botanical taxa, but also in part with the names of hybrids including cultivated hybrids. The Cultivated Plant code is concerned with the cultivar names of botanical species and with hybrids. Neither of the two codes can alter or displace the recommendations of the other.

When we were able to identify the parents then the crossing formula is shown in parentheses following the cultivar name. Some readers of this list will not be familiar with our procedure for citing the

parents of hybrids in a crossing formula. We therefore want to set out the basis for this procedure. Both Codes, the ICBN (1994) and the ICNCP (1995) give recommendations for citation.

ICBN, H. 2A. 1:

»It is usually preferable to place the names or epithets in a formula in alphabetical order. The direction of a cross may be indicated by including the sexual symbols (♀: female;♂: male) in the formula, or by placing the female parent first. If a non-alphabetical sequence is used, its basis should be clearly indicated.«

ICBN, Appendix IX, Hybrid Formulae:

»The order of the names in a hybrid formula may be either alphabetical (as in this *Code*), or, when the female parent is known, with the name of the female parent first. The male (♂) and female (♀) signs may be added if desired. The method used throughout a particular publication should be clearly stated.«

The text of the two Codes shows some variations. We are of the opinion that the original work, the ICBN, is subsumed by the ICNCP. We have therefore decided to follow the recommendations of the ICNCP and set out the parents in strict alphabetic order. We denote the female parent with the ♀ symbol and the male parent with the ♂ symbol. According to the Rules, it is possible to set out the female parent in first place. However, it is well known that this type of citation is beset with uncertainties about the correct sequence. For this reason we are not responsible for erroneous entries in the literature, which do not correspond to the actual crossing direction. The method used in the ICNCP, and which we now recommend, is considered exact and appropriate. We would welcome the use of this convention in all future relevant publications.

In a few cases, mostly with »historic cultivars«, the crossing direction is not known and crossing formulas were not used. In those cases, the crossing formulas lack the sex symbols.

When necessary, we use cross connections and use the indicator arrow (→). »Historic cultivars«, that is to say those that almost certainly no longer exist today are shown by the symbol H. Many of those cultivars, which were developed in the 19th Century, exist only as names in the literature; descriptions even when brief are not given here. Despite this, all of these names are given in our list. We rely on the recommendation of the Cultivated Plants Code:

ICNCP, Appendix I, Notes for International Registration Authorities, Listing Requirements:

»The International Register should list the epithets of ALL cultivars and cultivar-groups [...], whether they are still known to be in cultivation or not. [...], but it should be borne in mind that it can be extremely difficult to establish whether a particular cultivar is or is not still in cultivation. It is especially important to remember that some names of cultivars and cultivar-groups, although no longer cultivated or used, will be of historical importance and should be cited.

In effect, any epithet which has been published should be included, since any printed reference is permanent and a potential source of confusion with any other use of the same epithet.«

We make a strict distinction between growers and those who describe cultivars and cite in each case the first publication as well as other sources in which additional important information can be found. Alongside the cultivar name, crossing formula and breeder, we provide the corresponding literature citation or a number in parentheses which points to the alphabetic bibliography at the end of our list.

Hybrid formulas published without cultivar names have only been included when they appear in generally available printed matter (excluding catalogues and collection lists) and when the hybrids have actually existed.

Various tetraploid cultivars ($4n=36$) have been produced by the treatment of seedlings with the mutagenic substance colchicine; these have also been successfully crossed with one another (KNIGHT, FISCHER). In only a single case has a spontaneous crossing given rise to a triploid ($3n=27$, i.e. *P. ×caponii* 'John Innes'). These cases are indicated with the word »(tetraploid)« or

»(triploid)« respectively. We have also listed so-called somatic hybrids, although as far as we are aware none has been given a cultivar name. They are produced by artificial fusion of somatic rather than sex cells, and we indicate them by the word »(somatic)«. In the hybrid formula, the parent species are connected by the plus symbol (+).

Citations in which the incorrect spelling of names or printing errors occur are excluded. Cases of incorrect attribution of a cultivar name for certain passion flowers have also been excluded in the interests of clarity.

Definitions

A hybrid is an individual that has arisen from a cross between parents that belong to different species, sub-species, varieties or forms. There are further more comprehensive definitions which we do not need to use for the present purposes.

A cultivar is a group of cultivated plants which can be distinguished by some (mostly morphological) characteristics and which retain those characteristics during cultivation. They are designated with trivial names which are enclosed in single quotation marks.

Cultivars are not necessarily hybrids. It is possible to take advantage of the natural variability of many botanical species. Plants with special features can be selected and named as cultivars. Many collectors have created valuable cultivars by selecting the finest or most floriferous seedlings of particular species or by crossing these seedlings with one another and making further selections. This procedure is called selection. Examples are: *P. amethystina* 'Long Peduncle', *P. alata* 'Ruby Glow' and many cultivars of *P. edulis*. Spontaneous mutants amongst otherwise genetically similar individuals can also be included here, for example the cultivar *P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott', with its characteristic cream-coloured flowers. Such deviant forms are sometimes included under botanical varieties, in this case as *P. caerulea* var. *alba*.

Problems

In many of the collector's lists which we have seen, inexact names such as *P. coccinea* Guyana can be found. Does the collector wish to state that his *P. coccinea* originated from Guyana? If so then he should use *P. coccinea* (Guyana). On the other hand, does he want to name a clone of *P. coccinea* which has special properties? In this case he should write: *P. coccinea* 'Guyana'. In our list, there are many examples where we do not know whether the collector wanted to name the origin of the plant or just establish a cultivar. There are also instances where breeders, unknown to one another, have introduced the same »geographic« cultivar names for clearly different clones of the same botanical species. For example, there are various forms of *P. caerulea* in circulation in Germany all with the name 'Argentina'. It seems to us essential that, in future, names of countries should be avoided.

Because of mutation, several botanical species exist in white flowering forms. In our list, we have only included those plants when they have been described as cultivars according to the rules of the ICNCP. The white *P. incarnata* is not listed because it has been described botanically as *P. incarnata* f. *alba* Waterfall 1950. There are still plants that have not yet been described such as the white-flowered *P. pinnatistipula*, that we introduced from Bolivia as well as the recently-discovered similarly white-flowered *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima*.

A major problem on which we wish to issue some guidance is the distribution of different seedlings from a cross under one and the same name. This represents a gross failure to observe the provisions of

the ICNCP since the individual descendants of the same cross will possess different characteristics. As an example, there cannot be two different clones with a different red coloration in the flowers both

known as *P.* 'Pura Vida'. One of them must be given a new name. Designations such as 'Pura Vida 1' and 'Pura Vida 2' are not allowed.

Hybrids may only be propagated vegetatively, and not by seed to ensure that those characteristics for which it was originally created are not lost.

Registration

As already mentioned, our list is not a Registration List. Despite this, we wish to make a few suggestions. The first Registration List for passion flowers will include those cultivars with valid names according to the rules of the ICNCP. In future, anyone with a suggested name can notify JOHN VANDERPLANK using the registration form. He will then decide if the name should be taken up and registered.

Everyone who reads our list will recognise the need for a Registration List. As an example: In 1993, LEOPOLD ŠEVČIK named a hybrid between *P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' and *P. cinninnata* as *P.* 'Linda'. One year later, the same name was used by CHRISTOPHER HOWELL for a hybrid between *P. maliformis* and *P. serrulata*. There are many other examples where different plants have the same or similar names e.g. 'Spider'/'Spyder', 'Clara'/'Klara', 'Maria'/'Marie'. Again, this situation should be prevented by the rules of the ICNCP.

It can be seen from our list that similar crosses have been made by different growers. We hope in future that only those crosses will be named where a clear improvement over and above existing cultivars can be demonstrated.

New cultivars of passion flowers are being created at an increasing rate. For example, until about thirty years ago there were no selected clones of *Passiflora edulis* (passion fruit) (ERNEST K. AKAMINE et al.: Passion fruit culture in Hawaii - *Circular, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Hawaii*, 345, 1974, p.12). We have listed over one hundred cultivar names for this species, and it likely that others exist. We have not considered those plants known only by code numbers rather than cultivar names in experimental series, but have made an exception for those few which have been used as parent stock and occur regularly in reports.

On a topical theme, we have consulted the Internet as an information source. However, it must be emphasised that according to the rules of the ICNCP, cultivar names that have been published solely in electronic media cannot be registered; a new cultivar name must be adequately described in a printed medium which must be dated to at least the current year.

Nomenclature

The Cultivated Plant Code recommends that cultivated hybrids should not be given botanical hybrid names according to the rules of the ICBN but should be given cultivar names according to the requirements of the ICNCP. There is the corresponding recommendation that latinised plant names should be avoided. However, this is merely a recommendation and not a rule. In the past, hybrids were described in the same way as new species according to the rules of the ICBN. For this reason we have today a juxtaposition of latinised names, formed from the rules of the ICBN (e.g. *P. ×colvillii*, *P. ×violacea*) and cultivar names from living languages (e.g. *P.* 'Purple Haze').

The ICNCP allows the possibility that hybrids with botanical names can be renamed. The current species epithet (species name) is then replaced by a cultivar name (e.g. one could replace *P. ×decaisneana* with *P.* 'Decaisneana'). However, this procedure cannot be safely used for very old hybrids such as *Passiflora ×violacea* LOISEL. 1824 (from *P. caerulea* and *P. racemosa*), *P. colvillii* SWEET 1825 (from *P. caerulea* and *P. incarnata*) and *P. ×belotii* PEPIN 1849 (from *P. alata* and *P.*

caerulea). In these cases, no-one can now be sure that the original clones are still in existence. A cultivar name may only be used once to describe a single selected clone.

At this point we would like to discuss briefly the most important rules for creating names. In a single plant genus, here *Passiflora*, there may not be more than one name for the same cultivar: this is the priority rule. A cultivar name must be formed from one or more words in a modern language. Abbreviations such as 'EK1' are not allowed. Artificial words such as those formed from parts of the names of the parents e.g. 'Capsang' or 'Sancap' (from *P. capsularis* and *P. sanguinolenta*) are also not allowed. The botanical or popular name of some other species or genus may not be used; thus *P. 'Anemona'* or *P. 'Viola'* cannot be registered.

We have only mentioned the most important rules. The article by E Kugler »The infamous *Passiflora violacea*« in the November 2000 issue of *Passiflorunde* serves as an additional source of information. The most reliable source for information is the ICNCP itself.

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Special Cases

a) *P. atropurpurea*

In 1880/81, in the nursery of HAAGE & SCHGMIDT, the well-known hybrid *P. ×loudonii* (developed by ATKINS in England in 1838 from the parents *P. kermesina* and *P. racemosa*) was fertilised with the pollen from *P. princeps coccinea* (a synonym of *P. racemosa*). Three clones were developed from the seeds of this cross and each was named and circulated commercially as cuttings. More information can be found in [42] G. W. UHINK: »*Passiflora hybrida floribunda* Haage & Schmidt«, *Garten-Zeitung* Vol. 2, p.63, 1883. The three named clones were: *P. floribunda*, *P. atropurpurea* and *P. 'Madame Bruckhaus'*.

P. floribunda must be renamed as *P. 'Professor Eichler'* because the former was already in existence, namely *P. floribunda* LEM. 1848 (a synonym of *P. sexflora* JUSS. 1805). Furthermore, there was also a *P. hybrida floribunda* (apparently a hybrid of *P. caerulea* and *P. kermesina*) in the list produced by M. T. MASTERS [28].

The original *P. atropurpurea* appears to be no longer in existence. The »*P. atropurpurea*« now found in many collections is definitely not a cross of *P. kermesina* and ($\times 2$) *P. racemosa*. On the basis of a morphological comparison, it is probably a hybrid with the same origin as *P. ×violacea* (i.e. *P. racemosa* \times *P. caerulea*). We therefore cite this as the cultivar *P. ×violacea* 'Atropurpurea'.

b) *P. *kewensis*

The original publications on this hybrid are rather sparse. It is supposed to be a cross between *P. caerulea* and *P. kermesina*, produced by WILLIAM WATSON, the head curator at the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (WILLIAM GOLDRING: »A new passion-flower, a fine hybrid, is now blooming in the Royal Gardens, Kew«, *Garden and Forest* Vol. 1, p.292, 1888).

The so-called »*P. ×kewensis*« seen today with red petals and white corona is most likely derived from *P. racemosa*. See the report by Emil Kugler: »Probleme mit der Identität einer Hybride, *Passiflora ×kewensis* or *P. ×amabilis*?«, *Passiflorunde* 4(4) p.3-5, 1996.

A final clarification of the origin of both *P. ×atropurpurea* and *P. ×kewensis* could be achieved by repeating the original crosses. Unfortunately, *P. kermesina*, a species which was endemic in Eastern Brazil, is no longer available either as seeds or cuttings.

c) *P. porphyretica*

An unidentified passion flower from Mexico that was obtained a few years ago under this erroneous name by the Czech passion flower grower LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK. It has no connection with *P. porphyretica* MAST. Although it is not identical, it has a some similarity to *P. oerstedii* MAST. It is cited as »*P. porphyretica*« in our list.

d) *Tacsonia ×andersonii*

In 1875 a new *Tacsonia* hybrid was described – MAXWELL T. MASTERS: Hybrid *Tacsonia* – *Gardeners Chronicle* 2nd series, 4, p.167,1875. It was created by ROBERT ANDERSON of Sowerby House, Hull by pollinating *P. ×insignis* with *P. antioquiensis*. In the meantime, all species in the genus *Tacsonia*, including this hybrid, were transferred to *Passiflora*. However, a *Passiflora andersonii* DC. had already existed since 1829. Because of the priority rule, *P. andersonii* must be renamed; we suggest *P. ×robertii*.

General Abbreviations

H »Historic Cultivar« – probably no longer in existence

B Breeder

D Description or citation (with or without name)

S Selector. The person who selected a clone

♀ Female Parent

♂ Male parent

List of hybrids and cultivars

P. 'Aafje' (*P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' ♂ × »*P. kewensis*« ♀) B K. OLDEGARM D [15].

P. 'Adularia' (*P. citrina* ♂ × *P. sanguinolenta* ♀) B JOHN VANDERPLANK 1993 D JOHN VANDERPLANK: A growing passion.- *Journ. Roy Hort. Soc.* 199(1): 30. 1994; [1]; [9]: 406; [25]; [43]: 264; [44]: 38; [47]: 3. ['Adularia', a mineral sometimes used in jewellery].

P. 'Adularia Variegata' B GUIDO VAN HERCK D [1]; [37]; [44]: 38.

P. 'Agi' → *P. ×colvillii* 'Agi'.

P. 'Aida' (*P. ×decaisneana* ♀ × *P. aff. oerstedii* – »*porphyretica*« ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK D EMIL KUGLER: *Passiflora* 'Aida' und *P. 'Scharka'*.- Neues, Nettes von LEOPOLD

ŠEVČÍK (3).- *Passiflorunde* 6(2): 14-15. 1998.; [1]; [44]: 34.

P. 'Alabama' → *P. incarnata* 'Alabama'.

P. alata 'Brazil' D [13]: 11; [26]: 2.

P. alata 'JV' D [25].

P. alata 'Ruby Glow' (= *P. alata* var. *phoenicea* 'Ruby Glow'; = *P. phoenicea* 'Ruby Glow'). S PATRICK WORLEY D [18]: 74; [25]; [34]: 18. 06. 1999; [46]: 52; [47]: 3; [52]

P. alata 'Shannon' D [25]; [47]: 3. [48]: 46.

P. alata *superba* H B nursery MEILLEZ at Lille D M...:[Author unknown] *Passiflora alata* *superba*.- *Garden Companion Florist Guide* [1852]: 73 [seedling of *P. alata*].

P. alata × *P. cincinnata* D [35]: 715. [both crossing directions].

P. alata ♀ × *P. edulis* ♂ D [39]: 69.

P. alata ♂ × *P. edulis* ♀ D [35]: 715.

P. alata + *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa* (somatic; tetraploid) B M. C. DORNELAS et al. D [8a].

P. alata × *P. laurifolia* D [35]: 715. [both crossing directions].

P. alata ♀ × *P. maliformis* ♂ D [26]: 19; [35]: 715.

P. alata ♂ × *P. quadrangularis* ♀ (= *P. ×decaisneana*) D [1].

P. ×alata *brasiliana* D [32]: 700 [Synonym of *P. phoenicea*].

P. ×alato-caerulea B J. H. MASTERS D JOHN LINDLEY: Master's hybrid *Passiflora*. *P. alato-caerulea*.- *Botanical Register* 10: t. 848. 1824 → *P. ×belotii*.

P. ×alba-nigra H B F. CARDINAUX D EDUARD A. VON REGEL: *Passiflora* *hybrida*

alba-nigra Parp.- *Gartenflora* 1: 68; colourplate 8. 1852; [46]: 54. [According to information from the grower: *P. alata* × *P. kermesina*; however, according to the colourplate it looks like *P. caerulea* × *P. sp.*].

P. 'Albina' (*P. incarnata* ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀) ♀ × *P. aff. oerstedii* – »*porphyretica*« ♂) B

LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1]; as 'Albinia' with a brief description.

P. 'Albinia' → *P. 'Albina'*.

P. 'Alice' → *P. edulis* 'Alice'.

P. allardii (*P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' ♂ × *P. quadrangularis* ♀) B E. J. ALLARD D ROBERT IRWIN LYNCH: *Passiflora ×Allardii*.- *Gardeners Chronicle* 3rd. Series 42: 274. 1907; [1]; [25]; [43]: 265; [44]: 40, 47; [46]: 54; [47]: 3.

P. ×amabilis (*P. alata* (?) ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀) B J. CH. SCHLACHTER D CHARLES ANTOINE LEMAIRE: *Passiflora amabilis* (Hybrida).- *Flore des Serres* 3: t. 209. 1847; EMIL KUGLER: *Probleme mit der Identität einer Hybride. Passiflora ×kewensis* oder *P. ×amabilis?*- *Passiflorunde* 4(4): 3-5. 1996; [46]: 56 [According to LEMAIRE, a garden hybrid of *P. racemosa* and probably *P. alata*; according to KILLIP it could also be a rare botanical species from South Brazil].

P. amantiaca H [31a]: 261.

P. 'Amberg 96' → *P. ×violacea* 'Amberg 96'.

P. 'Amethyst' D [43]: 267; [44]: 40; [46]: 58; [47]: 3; [51] No. 23, 20. 8. 2000. [Hybrid of unknown origin created probably with *P. caerulea*. Also regarded as a synonym of *P. 'Lavender Lady'*. The latter was produced by PATRICK WORLEY in California in 1982, although photographs of *P. 'Amethyst'* exist from before 1982].

P. 'Amethyst' × *P. caerulea* D [1].

P. ‘Amethyst Beauty’ → *P.* ×*violacea* ‘Amethyst Beauty’.

P. amethystina ‘Beauty’ D [13]: 11; [26]: 3.

P. amethystina ‘Marice’ [Some years ago AXEL FRANK crossed plants of *P. amethystina*. COR LAURENS selected the two best seedlings from this cross. AXEL FRANK named them *P.* ‘Marice’ and *P.* ‘Sirius’ respectively. The two cultivar names have not been published].

P. amethystina ‘Sirius’ [See above under *P.* ‘Marice’].

P. amethystina ‘Long Peduncle’ D [25]; EMIL KUGLER & AXEL FRANK: *Passiflora amethystina*.- *Passiflorunde* 5(1): 3-10. 1997 [This cultivar with relatively long peduncle corresponds largely to *P. violacea* VELL. pro syn in the work by E. P. KILLIP [22]: 430

P. amethystina ‘Short Peduncle’ D EMIL KUGLER & AXEL FRANK: *Passiflora amethystina*.- *Passiflorunde* 5(1): 3-10. 1997 [This cultivar with relatively short peduncle corresponds largely to *P. amethystina* MIKAN in the work by E. P. KILLIP [22]: 432].

P. amethystina + *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa* (somatic; tetraploid) B M. C. DORNELAS et al. D [8a].

P. ampullacea ♂ × *P. matthewsii* ♀ D [1].

P. ampullacea ♀ × *P. mixta* ♂ GUIDO VAN HERCK D [1]; [37].

P. ampullacea ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂ D [10]: 108.

P. ‘Amy’ → *P. trifasciata* ‘Amy’.

P. ‘Anastasia’ (*P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂ × *P. gritensis* ♀) B JOOS BRANDER D [34] 8. 10. 2000.

P. ×*andersonii* → *P.* ×*robertii*.

P. ‘Andrea’ (*P.* ‘Katerina’ ♀ × *P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1] as a brief description; [15]; [37].

P. ‘Andy’ B GUIDO VAN HERCK D [1]; [47]: 3 [According to VAN HERCK, *P. caerulea* × *P. morifolia*; alternatively a hybrid of *P. caerulea* with an unknown pollinator. ROLAND FISCHER [34]: 7. 9. 2000 has carried out a chromosome count on the hybrid. This gave 2n = 18, the same as *P. caerulea*, so *P. morifolia* with 2n = 12 cannot be part of this hybrid].

P. ‘Anemona’ (*P. actinia* ♀ × *P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂) B COR LAURENS D [1]; [14]; [25]; [44]: 42.

P. ‘Angela’ ([*P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂ × *P.* ×*violacea* ‘Amethyst Beauty’ ♀] ♀ × *P.* aff.–*oerstedii*–»*porphyretica*« ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996.

P. ‘Angelo Blu’ (*P. amethystina* ♀ × *P. subpeltata* ♂) B MAURIZIO VECCHIA 1999 D [49].

P. ‘Anna’ (*P.* ×*decaisneana* ♀ × *P. tucumanensis* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993.

P. ‘Annette’ (*P.* »×*kewensis*« (2) [= Hybrid of *P. racemosa* and *P. sp.*] ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B AXEL FRANK D [1]; [51] No. 94, 29. 12. 2000.

P. antioquiensis ‘Vanilla’ D SILVIA TUNKL: Neuheiten-Zusatzkatalog 1989: [11] 1989.

P. antioquiensis H. KARST. (1) [Botanical species from Columbia].

P. antioquiensis (2) → *P.* ×*exoniensis* D [1]; [48]: 85 [Most plants available in Europe as *P. antioquiensis* are actually *P.* ×*exoniensis*].

P. ‘Arc-en-ciel’ → *P.* ×*violacea* ‘Arc-en-ciel’.

P. ‘Argentina’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Argentina’.

P. ‘Asterix’ (*P.* ‘Barbora’ ♀ × *P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂) B MAURIZIO VECCHIA 1999 D [49].

P. ×*atropurpurea* (1) H (*P.* ×*loudonii* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B HAAGE & SCHMIDT D [42].

P. »×*atropurpurea*« (2) → *P.* ×*violacea* ‘Atropurpurea’ [The „*P.* ×*atropurpurea*” seen in modern collections cannot be a product of *P. kermesina* and twice *P. racemosa*. On a morphological basis it has a similar origin to *P.* ×*violacea*. - please see under Special Cases a.)]. *P.* ×*atrorubens* → *P.* ×*violacea* ‘Atrorubens’.

P. ‘Balam’ (*P. coriacea* ♀ × *P. xikzods* ♂) B JOHN M. MACDOUGAL D [7] : 26.

P. ‘Banana Poka’ (*P. cumbalensis* (?) × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima*) D PETER SHAWGREEN: On the name of the weedy *Passiflora* known as banana poka.- *Newsl. Hawaiian Bot. Soc.* 29(3): 44. 1990.

P. ‘Barbora’ (*P.* ‘Lavender Lady’ ♀ × *P. sp.* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996.

P. ‘Barborea’ D [1] [With a brief description] → *P.* ‘Barbora’.

P. ‘Basing Park Hybrid’ H D GEORGE NICHOLSON: Century Suppl. III. Dict. Gard. 2: 583. 1901.

P. ‘Beauty’ → *P. amethystina* ‘Beauty’.

P. ×*belottii* (*P. alata* ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂) B WILLIAM MASTERS D JOHN LINDLEY: Masters’s hybrid *Passiflora*. *P. alata*-*caerulea*.- *Botanical Register* 10: t. 848. 1824; PÉPIN: Note sur de nouvelles plantes *Passiflora Belottii*.- *Revue Horticole* 3rd. Series 3: 248-249, 1849; JOHN M. MACDOUGAL: The correct name for a hybrid. *Passiflora alata* × *P. caerulea*.- *Baileya* 23(2): 68. 1989; [28]: 145; [43]: 269; [44]: 43; [47]: 4; [50]: 72 [According to ANON.: *Passiflora belottii*.- *Gardeners’ Magazine of Botany* 1: 9, 1850 *Passiflora* ×*belottii* is

clearly a hybrid of *P. edulis* and *P. quadrangularis* or *P. ×buonapartea* that was introduced into England from the Jardin des Plantes around 1847. According to EDUARD A. VON REGEL: Verhandlungen der Gartenbau-Gesellschaft in Zürich, *Gartenflora* 1(1): 44, 1852 this is allegedly hybrid between *P. racemosa-caerulea* and *P. quadrangularis*. MASTERS 1877 [28]: 145 concluded that knowledge of the origin of this hybrid had been lost around 1850].

P. ×*belottii* ‘Empress Eugenia’ → *P.* ×*belottii* ‘Impératrice Eugénie’.

P. ×*belottii* ‘Impératrice Eugénie’ B AVOUX and CROZY D CHARLES A. LEMAIRE: *Passiflora hybrida Impératrice Eugénie*.- *Illustration Horticole* 5: t. 175. 1858; [1]; [25]; [44]: 42; [46]: 53; [47]: 7.

P. ×*belottii* ‘Kaiserin Eugenie’ → *P.* ×*belottii* ‘Impératrice Eugénie’.

P. ×*belottii* ‘Munroi’ B R. MUNRO D [27].

P. ‘Bessy’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P.* ‘Lavender Lady’ ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1992 D [1].

P. ‘Betsie Greijmans’ (*P. citrina* ♂ × *P. sanguinolenta* ♀) HENK WOUTERS D [54].

P. ‘Bijou’ D [53]: 704 → *P.* ×*loudonii* ‘Bijou’.

P. ‘Black Beauty’ D [1] → *P. edulis* ‘Black Beauty’.

P. ‘Black Knight’ (1) B GUIDO VAN HERCK D [23]; [37]; [A hybrid of *P. caerulea*; not identical to *P. edulis* ‘Black Knight’].

P. ‘Black Knight’ (2) → *P. edulis* ‘Black Knight’.

P. ×*blakii* D Cat. Pl. Governm. Bot. Gard. Sydney 1857: 27. 1857.

P. ‘Blanca’ (*P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂ × [*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P.* ‘Lavender Lady’ ♀] ♀) B

LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D [1]; with a brief description; [15].

P. ‘Blue Bouquet’ ($\{[P. amethystina \text{♀} \times P. caerulea \text{♂}] \times [P. amethystina \text{♀} \times P. caerulea \text{♂}]\} \text{♀} \times P. caerulea \text{♂}$) B PATRICK J. WORLEY 1990 D [14]; [25]; [34] 15. 1. 2000.

P. ‘Blue Boy’ $\rightarrow P. \times colvillii$ ‘Blue Boy’.

P. ‘Blue Carnival’ (*P. cincinnata* ♀ × *P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂). B MONIKA GOTTSCHALK D [16]: 50 [Erroneous: *P.* ‘Incense’ × *P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’]; [1]; [25]. [49].

P. ‘Blue Crown’ (*P. alata* ♀ × *P. sp.* ♂) B JIŘI MRÁZ D [13]: 11.

P. ‘Blue Desire’ (*P. menispermifolia* ♂ × *P. tucumanensis* ♀) B BETTINA ULMER D TORSTEN ULMER: Plantlist 2001, Blumen und Passiflora, Homepage: <http://www.blumen-passiflora.de/home.htm> [44a] [A variant of *P. menispermifolia* ‘Rosea’ was used in its creation. This plant is identical to *P. nephrodes*, a species which was introduced by CHRISTIAN FEUILLET from Bolivia. Some do not accept that this plant is *P. nephrodes*, but instead call it *P. menispermifolia* ‘Rosea’].

P. ‘Blue Haze’ D STEVE SZOST [7]: 26.

P. ‘Blue Moon’ (*P. alata* ‘Shannon’ ♀ × *P. macrocarpa* ‘Warmlands’ ♂) B MICHAEL J. KARTUZ D [34]: 31. 3. 1999; 28. 9. 2000; [51] No. 68, 1. 10. 2000.; CRAIG DANIEL’S homepage: <http://members.aol.com/craig33309>; [54]; [Seeds of this cross were sent by MICHAEL J. KARTUZ to CRAIG DANIELS. The latter germinated the seeds and circulated a clone from one of them known as *P.* ‘Blue Moon’. Soon doubts appeared whether *P.* ‘Blue Moon’ was not in fact identical to *P.* ‘Warmlands’ caused by self-pollination. PATRICK WORLEY [34] 28.9.2000 indicated that *P.* ‘Warmlands’ represented the rediscovery of a passion flower under a new name that he had received from ROBERT KNIGHT of the United

StatesDepartment of Agriculture (USDA) and that was once called *P. macrocarpa* MAST. (a variant with large fruits; according to KILLIP 1938 a synonym of *P. quadrangularis*). Because of a transliteration error, Logees (Danielson; Connecticut) nursery supplied this plant under the name *P.* ‘Lowlands’.

P. ‘Blue Star’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P. subpeltata* ♂) B M. G. VAN DER STEEG D [49].

P. ‘Bodea’ H D [6].

P. \times buonaparte D [31]: 405 $\rightarrow P. \times buonaparte.$

P. ‘Bountiful Beauty’ [34]: 27. 5. 1999 [Trade name for *P. edulis* ‘Frederick’ in the USA].

P. ‘Bowker’ $\rightarrow P. vitifolia$ ‘Bowker’.

P. ‘Brazil’ (1) $\rightarrow P. alata$ ‘Brazil’.

P. ‘Brazil’ (2) (or: ‘Brazilie’) $\rightarrow P. caerulea$ ‘Brazil’.

P. ‘Brazilian Gold’ $\rightarrow P. edulis$ ‘Brazilian Gold’.

P. ‘Briedeliana’ H D [6].

P. ‘Brögwagter’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂) B HENK WOUTERS D [54].

P. \times buchtienii D [7]: 26. [Most probably a hybrid with the species *P. buchtienii*].

P. ‘Buckfordii’ H D [6].

P. \times buonaparte (*P. alata* ♀ × *P. quadrangularis* ♂) D SIR JOSEPH PAXTON: Sur les passiflores a cultiver dans les serres.- *Ann. Soc. Roy. Agric. Bot. Gand* 3: 432. 1847; [50]: 43.

P. ‘Butterscotch’ $\rightarrow P. capsularis$ ‘Butterscotch’.

P. ‘Byron Beauty’ (*P. edulis* × *P. incarnata*) (tetraploid) B ROBERT KNIGHT D ROBERT

KNIGHT et al.: 'Byron Beauty', an ornamental passion vine for the temperate zone.- *HortScience* 30(5): 112. 1995; [1]; [25]; [43]: 270; [44]: 44; [47]: 4. [A hybrid of complex origin produced from various clones of *P. edulis* f. *edulis*, *P. edulis* f. *flavicarpa* and *P. incarnata*].

P. 'Cacita' B ALWIN KAMSTRA D Homepage KLAAS KINGMA: www.kingma-vermaat.tmfweb.nl/; [49]. [A hybrid produced with *P. 'Capsang'* and *P. citrina*].

P. caerulea ♂ × (*P. edulis* forma *edulis* × *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa*) ♀ B PETER R. BEAL D [3]: 113.

P. caerulea ♂ × *P. edulis* D [35]: 712.

P. caerulea ♂ × *P. edulis* forma *flavivarpa* ♀ D [39]: 69.

P. caerulea ♂ × *P. maliformis* ♀ D [39]: 67.

P. caerulea 'Argentina' D [21].

P. caerulea 'Brazil' → *P. caerulea* 'Wild'.

P. caerulea 'Charlotte Corday' D WILLIAM E. BARRON [7]: 21.

P. caerulea 'China Blue' S HENK WOUTERS D [54] [Seedling of *P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott'].

P. caerulea 'Chinensis' D ROBERT SWEET: *Passiflora chinensis*.- *Hort. Brit.*: 355 (1826); [1]; [21]; [46]: 67; [48]: 64.

P. caerulea 'Concordia' D [12] [A clone that was distributed in the USA under the name *P. caerulea* (Brazil) before being named *P. 'Concordia'* by C. FEUILLET].

P. caerulea 'Constance Elliott' D MAXWELL T. MASTERS: *Passiflora* 'Constance Elliott'.- *Gardeners' Chronicle* 2nd. Series 21: 700-701. 1884; W. NAPPER: *Passiflora* cv.

Constance Elliott.- *Garden* 38: 3.7: 189; [25]; [44] 45; [47]: 4.

P. caerulea 'Constance Elliott' × *P. 'Amethyst Beauty'* [1]; with a brief description

P. caerulea 'Constance Elliott' ♀ × *P. subpeltata* ♂ B JOHN H. WILSON D [53]: 166.

P. caerulea 'Constance Elliott' → *P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott'.

P. caerulea 'Emil Kugler' (tetraploid) B ROLAND FISCHER D ROLAND FISCHER: *Passiflora caerulea* 'Emil Kugler', eine neue tetraploide Sorte.- *Passiflorunde* 8(2): 17-18. 2000. [This cultivar is not currently available; it was used by the breeder as a pollen source for tetraploid hybrids].

P. caerulea 'Florida' D [20] [This cultivar is not firmly established; its existence is dubious].

P. caerulea 'Fragrance' D MARTIN WETTGES [7]: 21.

P. caerulea 'Fructifera' D [20] [This cultivar is not firmly established; its existence is dubious].

P. caerulea 'Grandiflora' H D GEORGE H. LAWRENCE: Identification of cultivated passion-flowers.- *Baileya* 8: 129. 1960; [6]: 28; [7]: 21; [21] [A »Var .grandiflora H.belg« (gardens in Belgium) without description was supplied by BOSSE in 1861. The cultivar appears to be no longer in existence; this type of nomenclature in current catalogues is erroneous].

P. caerulea 'Hartwissiana' H D [6]; [46]: 6.; [Cultivar with white flowers].

P. caerulea Hybrid D OTTO DEGENER: *Flora hawaiiensis*. Fam. 250 (no page shown): ×*Passiflora caerulea* L., Hybrid. 1934 → *P. ×violacea*.

P. caerulea 'Lapis Lazuli' [26]: 6.

P. caerulea 'Light Blue' [26]: 6.

P. caerulea 'Lynette' [9]: 408.

P. caerulea 'Mayana' H S MAY, around 1833 D [2]: 654; [21]; [26]: 5; [31a]: 261.

P. caerulea 'Medium Blue' [26]: 5.

P. caerulea 'Merryon' D [9]: 408.; [15].

P. caerulea 'Paraguay' D [1]; [21].

P. caerulea 'Pierre Pomié,' S PIERRE POMIÉ, D [1]; [7]: 21; [9]: 408; [49].

P. ×caerulea racemosa rubra D C. BONSTEDT: *Passiflora*.- In: Parey's *Blumengärtnerei*. Berlin. 1931: 927 → *P. ×violacea*.

P. caerulea 'Regnellii' H D MAXWELL T. MASTERS: *P. caerulea* var. *Regnellii*.- In: MARTIUS & EICHLER: *Flora brasiliensis*. Paris. 13(1): 617. 1872; [46]: 67. [white flowers; short corona]

P. caerulea 'Rubra' D Plant Finder, homepage: <http://www.rhs.org.uk/>

P. caerulea 'Schroepena' H B KARL H. KOCH: *Die Passionsblumen*.- *Wochenschr. Vereins Beförder. Gartenbaues Königl. Preuss. Staaten* 14(1): 15. 1871.

P. caerulea 'Spider' S Bob Holzinger D [7]: 21. [Not identical to MAURIZIO VECCHIA'S *P.*'Spider'].

P. caerulea 'Spyder' D PATRICK J. WORLEY [7] 21; [52].

P. caerulea 'Wild' D [1]; [25]; [47]: 4. [A clone introduced into Europe from Brazil by John Vanderplank].

P. caerulea 'Wild Brazil' → *P. caerulea* 'Wild'.

P. ×caerulea-alata („*coerulea*") D SALOMON STADLER, *Beiträge z. Kenntnis d. Nektarien*. Berlin. 1886: 46 → *Passiflora ×belotii*.

P. ×caeruleo-kermesina D [5]: 1239; [28]: 145; [32]: 702 → *P. ×kewensis*.

P. ×caeruleo-racemosa B THOMAS MILNE D JOSEPH SABINE: Account of a newly produced hybrid *Passiflora*.- *Trans. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 4: 258. 1822 → *P. ×violacea*.

P. ×caeruleo-racemosa quinquelobata [40]: 70 → *Passiflora ×violacea*.

P. ×caeruleo-racemosa trilobata [40]: 71 → *Passiflora ×violacea*.

P. ×caeruleo-racemosa racemosa [40]: 71 → *Passiflora ×violacea*.

P. 'Campbellii' H D [6]; [33]: 582; [50]: 72.

P. 'Cantonspark' → *P. manicata* 'Cantonspark'.

P. ×caponii → *P. ×caponii* 'John Innes'.

P. ×caponii 'John Innes' (*P. quadrangularis* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) (triploid) B W. J. CAPON D KENNETH A. BECKETT: A hybrid passion flower.- *Journal Roy. Hort. Soc.* 85: 184-186. 1960; [46]: 71. [This cultivar appears to be no longer in existence].

P. 'Capsang' (*P. capsularis* × *P. sanguinolenta*) B SILVAN KAMSTRA D [15]; [see also *P.* 'Sancap'].

P. capsularis 'Butterscotch' D [13]: 11.

P. capsularis 'Vanilla Creme' S PATRICK J. WORLEY D [1]; [13]: 12; [48]: 65.

P. capsularis ♂ × *P. sanguinolenta* ♀ D [1].

P. ×cardinalis H B nursery LAURENTIUS D [28]: 145; [33]: 582; [50]: 43. [As far as we are aware, there is still a passion flower with this name growing in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh. It is evidently a hybrid of *P. racemosa* probably with *P. alata* – see under

Note b), *P. kewensis* and also under *P. amabilis*].

P. ‘Carnival’ (*P. incarnata* ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀)
B CRAIG DANIELS D CRAIG DANIELS
homepage <http://members.aol.com/craig33309> .

P. ‘Carolina’ (*P. capsularis* ♂ × *P. sanguinolenta* ♀) B G. BRUSA D [49].

P. ‘Catherine Howard’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. cincinnata* ♀) B JOHN VANDERPLANK D [48]: 64; [49].

P. ‘Cecilie’ ([*P. caerulea* ♀ × *P. aff. oerstedii-«porphyretica»* ♂] ♀ × *P. oerstedii* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996.

P. ‘Celia Costen’ → *P. ×violacea* ‘Celia Costen’

P. ‘Charlotte Corday’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Charlotte Corday’.

P. ‘Cherries Jubilee’ ([*P. manicata* ♂ × *P. mixta* ♀] ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [49].

P. ‘China Blue’ → *P. caerulea* ‘China Blue’

P. ‘Chinensis’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Chinensis’.

P. cincinnata ‘Paraguay’ S GERRIT GRAAT D [17].

P. cincinnata ‘Dark Pollen’ S CHRISTOPHER W. HOWELL D [25]; [26]: 6.

P. cincinnata ‘Light Pollen’ S CHRISTOPHER W. HOWELL D [26]: 6.

P. cincinnata ‘Ven’ D [25]. [Cultivar from Venezuela].

P. cincinnata ♂ × *P. edulis* ♀ D [35]: 715.

P. cincinnata ♂ × *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa* ♀ D [39]: 67.

P. cincinnata + *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa* (somatic; tetraploid) B M. C. DORNELAS et al. D [8a].

P. ‘Clara’ → *P. ×colvillii* ‘Clara’.

P. ‘Claudia’ (*P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂ × »*P. kewensis*« ♀) B K. OLDEGARM D [7].

P. ×cleweriana H D [13]: 11.

P. ‘Clowesii’ H D [6]. [Believed to be identical to *P.* ‘Clowesiana’].

P. ‘Clowesiana’ H D LOUIS B. VAN HOUTTE: *Hortus Vanhoutteanus* 1(1): 21. 1845; [31a]: 261.

P. coccinea ‘Bolivia’ D [37a].

P. coccinea ‘Dow’ D [37a].

P. coccinea ‘Kew’ D [37a].

P. coccinea ‘Logee’ D [37a].

P. coccinea ‘Maui’ S „Floral Gardens” D [25a].

P. coccinea ‘FG’ D [25]. [A cultivar from French Guiana].

P. coccinea ‘Rocket’ D WILLIAM T. DRYSDALE: *Passiflora* for inland valleys.- *Fruit Gardener* 22(6): 22. 1990.

P. coccinea ‘Stern von Bethlehem’ S H. KÖNIGER D HANS SEIBOLD: *Passionsblumen.-Gartenwelt* 69: 417. 1965. [Most probably no longer in existence].

P. coccinea × *P. edulis* D [35]: 713. [Both crossing directions].

P. coccinea + *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa* (somatic; tetraploid) B M. C. DORNELAS et al. D [8a].

P. ‘Coelestina’ D [50]: 72.

P. ‘Cold Blue’ (*P. Amethyst* ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂) B GUIDO VAN HERCK [1]; [37].

P. ‘Colet’ (*P. tucumanensis* ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀). B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK D [1] with a brief description; [44]: 48.

P. ‘Columbus’ (*P. amethystina* ♀ × *P. phoenicea* ♂) B MAURIZIO VECCHIA 2000. D [49]; [51] No. 74, 19. 10. 2000.

P. ×colvillii (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. incarnata* ♀) B COLVILL D [ROBERT SWEET]: Description of a beautiful new hybrid species of passion-flower.- *News of Literature and Fashion* 3(6): 94. 1825; ROBERT SWEET: *Passiflora colvillii*.- *Brit. Flow. Gard.* 2: t. 126 + text. 1825; [1]; [25]; [43]: 272; [44]: 49; [46]: 79; [47]: 5; [48]: 71.

P. ×colvillii ‘Agi’ (*P. caerulea* ♀ × *P. incarnata* ♂) B EMIL KUGLER D ROBERT STEPANSKI: Kälteresistenz von Passifloren.- *Passiflorunde* 8(3): 2-4. 2000.

P. ×colvillii ‘Clara’ (*P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂ × *P. incarnata* ♀) B MAURIZIO VECCHIA 1997 D [12a].

P. ×colvillii ‘Iubilaeum’ (*P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂ × *P. incarnata* ♀) B MAURIZIO VECCHIA 2000 D [49].

P. ×colvillii ‘Jana’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. incarnata* ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK D EMIL KUGLER: Passiflora ‘Jana’. - Neues, Nettes von LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK (4).- *Passiflorunde* 6(3): 17-19. 1998.; [1].

P. ×colvillii ‘Josefine’ B EMIL KUGLER. D [1]; [24].

P. ×colvillii ‘Saint Julien’ S AXEL FRANK D [1]; with a brief description.

P. ×colvillii ‘Strasshof’ B EMIL KUGLER D [1]; [24].

P. ×colvillii ‘Urania’ H D ARSENNE THIÉBAUT-DE-BERNEAUD: *Traité élémentaire de Botanique*. Paris. 1837: 280.

P. ‘Common Purple’ → *P. edulis* ‘Common Purple’.

P. ‘Comte de Kisseleff’ H D [6].

P. ‘Comte de Kuscheleff’ H D [38].

P. ‘Comte de Nesselrode’ H D [38]; [50]: 72.

P. ‘Comte Woronzow’ H D [5]: 1242; [32]: 704 [Claimed to be a variant of *P. ×kewensis*].

P. ‘Comtesse Anna’ H D [38].

P. ‘Comtesse Giuglini’ H D T. BAINES: *Greenhouse plants*.- *Gardeners’ Chronicle* 2nd. Series 6: 290. 1876; [50]: 72.

P. ‘Concordia’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Concordia’.

P. ‘Constance Elliott’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’.

P. ‘Constance Elliott’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ [Older spelling; later corrected].

P. ‘Coral Flowers’ D Grassy Knoll Exotic Plants, homepage: www.gkexoticplants.com/.

P. ‘Coral Glow’ (*P. jamesonii* ♀ * {[*P. mixta* ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂] ♀ × [*P. mixta* ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂] ♂}) B PATRICK J. WORLEY D [1]; [9]: 411; [18]: 74; [25]; [34]: 18. 6. 1999; [37a]; [44]: 49.

P. ‘Coral Sea’ (*P. jamesonii* ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂) B around 1965 in U.S.A. D [1]; [9]: 411; [25]; [34]: 18. 6. 1999; [37a]; [44]: 49.

P. ‘Cordelia’ (*P. coccinea* × *P. vitifolia*) B ROBERT KNIGHT D [13]: 12; [25]; [37a].

P. coriacea ‘CR’ D [25]. [cultivar from Costa Rica].

P. ‘Count Nesselrode’ D [28]: 145 → *P.* ‘Comte de Nesselrode’.

P. ‘Countess Gigliucci’ H D [28]: 145 [Probably a corruption of *P.* ‘Comtesse Giuglini’].

P. ×*covilli* ‘France’ D Undated catalogue from GUIDO VAN HERCK → *P.* ×*colvillii* ‘Saint Julien’.

P. ‘CR’ → *P.* *coriacea* ‘CR’.

P. ‘Crackerjack’ → *P.* *edulis* ‘Crackerjack’.

P. ‘Creamy’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P.* *caerulea* ♂) B GUIDO VAN HERCK D [1]; [37].

P. *cumbalensis* × *P.* *mixta* D [10]: 104 [Natural hybrid].

P. *cumbalensis* × *P.* *tripartita* var. *mollissima* D [10]: 104 [Natural hybrid].

P. *cuneata* ‘Miguel Molinari’ S JOHN VANDERPLANK D JOHN VANDERPLANK: *Passiflora cuneata* ‘Miguel Molinari’.- *Curtis’s Botanical Magazine* 15(2): 109. 1998; [47]: 5.

P. *cuprea* ♀ × *P.* *perfoliata* ♂ B COR LAURENS D [25].

P. ‘Curiosa’ (*P.* *coriacea* ♂ × *P.* *suberosa* ♀) SILVAN KAMSTRA D [1]; [25]; [47]: 5; [49].

P. *cuspidifolia* ‘Watermelon Leaf’ D [13]: 15.

P. ‘Daniela’ (*P.* *tucumanensis* ♂ × *P.* *racemosa* ♀) ♀ × *P.* *caerulea* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 [1]; with a brief description.

P. ‘Darina’ (*P.* *incarnata* ♀ × *P.* sp. ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1]; with a brief description.

P. ‘Deanna’ (*P.* *manicata* ♀ × *P.* sp. ♂) D [14]; [49].

P. ‘Debby’ (*P.* *caerulea* ♀ × *P.* aff. *oerstedii* - »*porphyretica*« ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D EMIL KUGLER: *Passiflora* ‘Debby’ und ‘Viola’ [‘Violetta’] - Neues, Nettes von LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK (6).- *Passiflorunde* 7(1): 13-14. 1999; [1]; [47]: 5.

P. ×*decaisneana* (*P.* *alata* ♀ × *P.* *quadrangularis* ♂) B GONTIER D JULES E. PLANCHON: *Passiflora* forma hortensis *decaisneana*.- *Flore des Serres* 8(11): 267. 1853; [16]: 47; [25]: [43]: 273; [44]: 51; [47]: 5.

P. ×*decaisneana* ‘Enigma’ (*P.* *alata* ♂ × *P.* ×*decaisneana* ♀) B JOHN VANDERPLANK D [48]: 79.

P. ×*decaisneana* ‘Garayaglia’ catalogue JOHN VANDERPLANK (undated), app. 2000

P. ×*decaisneana* ‘Purple Tiger’ (*P.* *phoenicea* ‘Ruby Glow’ ♂ × *P.* *quadrangularis* ♀) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [7]; [25]; [37a]; [46]: 84; [51] No. 86, 21. 11. 2000; No. 87, 22. 11. 2000; [52].

P. ×*decaisneana* ‘Tiger Stripes’ D [1].

P. ‘Dedorina’ → *P.* ×*violacea* ‘Dedorina’.

P. ‘Delicate Dancer’ (*P.* *caerulea* ♂ × *P.* *oerstedii* ♀) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [48]: 132; [49].

P. ‘Denisa’ (*P.* *incarnata* ♂ × *P.* *racemosa* ♀) ♀ × *P.* sp. ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1]; with a brief description.

P. ‘Diana’ (*P.* *gibertii* ♀ × *P.* *subpeltata* ♂) D [49].

P. ‘Doktor Wittmack’ H (*P.* ×*loudonii* ♀ × *P.* *racemosa* ♂) B HAAGE & SCHMIDT D MAXWELL T. MASTERS: *New passifloras.- Gardeners’ Chronicle* 2nd. Series 19: 499. 1883.

P. *dorochiana* D [38].

- P.* ‘Doubravka’ (*P.* aff. *oerstedii* – »porphyretica« ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993.
- P.* ‘Drahomira’ (*P. cincinnata* ♀ × *P.* aff. *oerstedii* – »porphyretica« ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D [1]; with a brief description.
- P.* ‘Edgehill’ → *P. edulis* ‘Edgehill’.
- P.* ‘Edita’ (*P. biflora* ♂ × *P.* ‘Sunburst’ ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996.
- (*P. edulis* forma *edulis* × *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa*) ♀ × *P. incarnata* ♂ B PETER R. BEAL D [47]: 113.
- P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa* + *P. incarnata* (somatic; tetraploid) B WAGNER C. OTONI et al. D WAGNER C. OTONI et al.: Somatic hybridization of the *Passiflora* species, *P. edulis* f. *flavicarpa* and *P. incarnata*.- *J. Exper. Bot.* 46: 777-785. 1995.
- P. edulis* ♀ × *P. laurifolia* ♂ D [35] 712.
- P. edulis* ♂ × *P. maliformis* ♀ D [35] 713.
- P. edulis* ♀ × *P. quadrangularis* ♂ D [35] 713.
- P. edulis* ♂ × *P. subpeltata* ♀ B JOHN HARDIE WILSON D [53]: 165.
- P. edulis* ‘Alice’ S CLIVE SIMMS D [11]: 146; [13]: 10.
- P. edulis* ‘Australian Purple’ D [30]: 323; [46] 87.
- P. edulis* ‘Bali Hai’ D [30]: 323.
- P. edulis* ‘Black Beauty’ D CRAIG DANIELS Homepage: <http://members.aol.com/craig33309>
- P. edulis* ‘Black Knight’ B PATRICK J. WORLEY D [13]: 11; [19]; [26]: 9; [34] 14. 5. 2000; [37a]; [Complex hybrid from ten cultivars of *P. edulis*].
- P. edulis* ‘Boí’ D [11a].
- P. edulis* ‘Brasileira Amarilla’ D [30]: 324.
- P. edulis* ‘Brasileira Rosada’ D [30]: 324.
- P. edulis* ‘Brazilian Golden’ D [11]: 147; [13]: 11. [A cultivar from *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa*].
- P. edulis* ‘Common Purple’ D [30]: 323; [46]: 87.
- P. edulis* ‘Comun C’ D [11a].
- P. edulis* ‘Corrego Rico’ D [11a].
- P. edulis* ‘Crackerjack’ D [1]; [11]: 146; [46]: 87; SILVIA TUNKL: Neuheiten-Zusatzkatalog 1989: [11] 1989.
- P. edulis* ‘Dvoploda’ D [11a].
- P. edulis* ‘E-23’ D [29]: 260. [Possibly identical to *P. edulis* ‘E-23’].
- P. edulis* ‘Eche’ D [18]: 74.
- P. edulis* ‘Ecke Select’ → *P. edulis* ‘Paul Ecke’.
- P. edulis* ‘Ecuador Lace’ D [19] [Believed to be identical to *P. edulis* ‘Equador Lace’].
- P. edulis* ‘Ecuadorian Gold’ D [18]: 74.
- P. edulis* ‘Edgehill’ D [11]: 146; [18]: 74.
- P. edulis* ‘Equador Lace’ D [7]: 26.
- P. edulis* ‘Espino Strain’ D WILLIAM E. BARRON [7]: 21.
- P. edulis* ‘Florida Clone’ [51a]: 344.
- P. edulis* ‘Frederick’ (*P. edulis* ‘Brazilian Gold’ × *P. edulis* ‘Kahuna’) B PATRICK J. WORLEY D [1]; [11]: 146; [13]: 12; [25]; [37a]; [39]: 27. 05. 1999 [In honour of FREDERIK FREEMAN, southern California].

P. edulis 'Fredrick' → *P. edulis* 'Frederick'.

P. edulis 'Frosty' B RICHARD MCCAIN D [7]: 22; [37a]; [52].

P. edulis 'Gema de Ovo' D [11a].

P. edulis 'Globe' D [7]: 22.

P. edulis 'Gold Star' D [47]: 6 [Probably erroneous for *P. edulis* 'Golden Star'].

P. edulis 'Golden Giant' D [9]: 409; [11]: 147. [cultivar of *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa*].

P. edulis 'Golden Nugget' D [1]; [47]: 6.

P. edulis 'Grande' D [30]: 323. [Identical to *P. edulis* 'Guassu'].

P. edulis 'Granadilla' S CAUFMANN D Glasshouse Works, Homepage: www.glasshouseworks.com.

P. edulis 'Guaratinguetá' D [11a].

P. edulis 'Guassu' D [30]: 323.

P. edulis 'Hawaiian Yellow' D B & T Seeds Homepage: www.b-and-t-world-seeds.com.

P. edulis 'Hawaiiana' D [30]: 323.

P. edulis 'Jundiaí Amarelo' D [11a].

P. edulis 'Jundiaí Vermelho' D [11a].

P. edulis 'Kahuna' D [11]: 146.

P. edulis 'Kapoho Selection' D [30]: 323.

P. edulis 'Knight' [Possibly identical to *P. edulis* 'Black Knight'].

P. edulis 'Lacey' D [11]: 146; [29]: 260; [30]: 323. [Hybrid of *P. edulis* forma *edulis* × *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa*].

P. edulis 'Lanphier's Stermer' D [18]: 73.

P. edulis 'M-21471 A' B ROBERT KNIGHT D ROBERT KNIGHT: The potential for Florida of hybrids between the purple and yellow passionfruit.- *Proc. 85th Annual Meeting, Florida State Hort. Soc.*: 290. 1973; [30]: 323. [Hybrid of *P. edulis* forma *edulis* × *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa*].

P. edulis 'Maloya' B JEAN-JAQUES SEGALEN D [13]: 14; [26]: 9. [Hybrid of *P. edulis* forma *edulis* × *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa*].

P. edulis 'Mammoth Purple Granadilla' D [13]: 14.

P. edulis 'Marmelo' D [11a].

P. edulis 'McCain' D MICHAEL J. KARTUZ [7]: 22; [19]; [25a].

P. edulis 'Mirim' D [11a]; [30]: 323.

P. edulis 'Miúdo Paraná' D [11a].

P. edulis 'Muico' D [30]: 323.

P. edulis 'Nancy Garrison' D [37a]. *P. edulis* 'Ned Kelly' D [13]: 14.

P. edulis 'Nelly Kelly' → *P. edulis* 'Australian Purple'.

P. edulis 'Nichols' D [18]: 74.

P. edulis 'Nina' D [7]: 22.

P. edulis 'Noel's Special' S NOEL FUJIMOTO 1968 D PHILIP J. ITO: 'Noel's Special' passion fruit.- *HortScience* 13(2): 197. 1978; REID M. BROOKS and H. P. OLMO: Register of new fruit and nut varieties list 31.- *HortScience* 13(5): 527. 1978; [18]: 74. [46]: 87.

P. edulis 'Norfolk' D [25]; [26]: 9; [44]: 52; [47]: 6.

P. edulis 'Ouropretano' D [30]: 323.

- P. edulis* ‘Panama Gold’ D [7]: 21.
- P. edulis* ‘Panama Red’ D [9]: 409.
- P. edulis* ‘Patrick’ D [7]: 21.
- P. edulis* ‘Paul Ecke’ D [11]: 146; [51a]: 344.
- P. edulis* ‘Perfecta’ D [46]: 87; [51a]: 344.
- P. edulis* ‘Peroba’ D [11a]; [30]: 323.
- P. edulis* ‘Peroba Roxo’ D [11a].
- P. edulis* ‘Pintado’ D [30]: 323.
- P. edulis* ‘Possum Purple’ S ROBERT BARNUM POSSUM TROT NURSERY D RANDY C. PLOETZ: Sudden wilt of passionfruit in southern Florida.- *Plant Disease* 75: 1071. 1991; [18]: 74; [19]; [25] [Hybrid of *P. edulis* forma *edulis* × *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa*].
- P. edulis* ‘Pratt Hybrid’ D [30]: 323; [46]: 87.
- P. edulis* ‘Purple Champion’ [18]: 74.
- P. edulis* ‘Purple Giant’ D [11]: 146.
- P. edulis* ‘Purple Gold’ D [29]: 260; [30]: 323.
- P. edulis* ‘Rainbow Sweet’ D [11]: 146.
- P. edulis* ‘Red Giant’ D [1]; [11]: 146.
- P. edulis* ‘Red-Possum Trot’ D [26]: 9.
- P. edulis* ‘Red Riveira’ S CONFESSOR RIVEIRA D [11]: 146; [18]: 74; [37a]. [Natural hybrid of *P. edulis* forma *edulis* × *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa*].
- P. edulis* ‘Red Rover’ (*P. edulis* ‘Brazilian Gold’ × *P. edulis* ‘Kahuna’) B PATRICK J. WORLEY D [11]: 146; [13]: 14; [37a]; [52].
- P. edulis* ‘Red Sunset’ D [7]: 22; [19].
- P. edulis* ‘Redlands Pink’ [4]: 145.
- P. edulis* ‘Redlands Triangular’ D [4]: 145.
- P. edulis* ‘Redondo’ D [30]: 323. [Identical to *P. edulis* ‘Mirim’].
- P. edulis* ‘Roxo Pequeno’ D [11a].
- P. edulis* ‘Roxo Silvestre’ D [11a].
- P. edulis* ‘São Sebastião’ D [11a].
- P. edulis* ‘Selection E-23’ D [4]: 145. [Possibly identical to *P. edulis* ‘E-23’].
- P. edulis* ‘Sevcik Selection’ D [30]: 323; [46]: 87. [Unconnected with the Czech breeder LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK].
- P. edulis* ‘Sevick Selection → *P. edulis* ‘Sevcik Selection’.
- P. edulis* ‘Silv. Jundia; ‘ D [11a].
- P. edulis* ‘Sunnypash’ D [11]: 146.
- P. edulis* ‘Supersweet’ D RHONDA M. HALL et al.: Efficient organogenesis of an Australian passionfruit hybrid suitable for gene delivery.- *Australian J. Bot.* 48(5): 673-680. 2000. [Hybrid of *P. edulis* forma *edulis* × *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa*].
- P. edulis* ‘Supreme’ D [36]: 324; [44a].
- P. edulis* ‘Sweepur’ D [18]: 73; [37a].
- P. edulis* ‘Taiwan Yellow’ D *Annual Report, Research Branch, Department of Agriculture, Sarawak.* 1977.
- P. edulis* ‘Ubatuba’ D [11a].
- P. edulis* ‘University Round Selection’ (*P. edulis* ‘Waimanolo Selection’ × *P. edulis* ‘Yee Selection’) D [30]: 323; [46]: 87.

P. edulis 'University Selection B-74' D [13]: 15; [30]: 323. [Identical to *P. edulis* 'B-74'].

P. edulis 'Vista' [18]: 74.

P. edulis 'Waimanolo Selection' D [30]: 323.

P. edulis 'Yee Selection' D [30]: 323; [46]: 87.

P. 'EK 1' (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. ×violacea* 'Victoria' ♀) B SILVAN KAMSTRA D [1]; [26]: 4. ['EK1' means 'own cross No. 1'].

P. 'EK 2' (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. ×violacea* 'Victoria' ♀) B SILVAN KAMSTRA D [1]; [26]: 4. ['EK 2' means 'own cross No. 2'].

P. 'El Indio' → *P. trifasciata* 'El Indio'.

P. 'El Tambo' D [22a] [After KLAAS KINGMA a species of *Tacsonia*].

P. 'Elizabeth' (*P. incarnata* ♂ × *P. phoenicea* ♀) B PATRICK J. WORLEY D [1]; [25]; [37a]; [43]: 275; [44]: 53; [48]: 84. [In honour of ELIZABETH WATERMAN, Oakland, California].

P. 'Ely' (*P.* 'Amethyst' ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂) B HENK WOUTERS D [54]

P. 'Emil Kugler' → *P. caerulea* 'Emil Kugler'.

P. 'Emperor Keiz Eugeni' [Corruption] [9]: 410 → *P. ×belotii* 'Impératrice Eugénie'.

P. 'Empress Eugenia' (also: 'Empress Eugene'; 'Empress Eugenie') → *P. ×belotii* 'Impératrice Eugénie'.

P. 'Enigma' → *P. ×decaisneana* 'Enigma'

P. 'Eric' (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. ×decaisneana* ♀) B M. G. VAN DER STEEG D [15]; [17]; [49].

P. 'Etoile Blanche' (*P.* 'Star of Mikan' ♀ × *P. subpeltata* ♂) B M. G. VAN DER STEEG D GERRIT GRAAT [17].

P. 'Evatoria' (*P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' ♂ × *P. ×decaisneana* ♀) B COR LAURENS D [2]; [25]; [49]

P. 'Evelina' (*P.* 'Byron Beauty' ♂ × *P. incarnata* ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1] with a brief description; [44]: 34; [15].

P. 'Evelyne' (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. ×decaisneana* ♀) B M. G. VAN DER STEEG D [17].

P. 'Excel' (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. edulis* forma *edulis* ♀) B LESLIE A. KING 1999 D LESLIE A. KING: The Passiflora hybrid 'Excel' *P. edulis* (♀) × *P. caerulea* (♂).- *Passiflora* 10(2): 16. 2000.

P. ×exoniensis (*P. antioquiensis* ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂) Garden of BOWRING, England D MAXWELL T. MASTERS: ×*Tacsonia exoniensis*.- *Gardeners' Chronicle* 30: 1653. 1872; WILLIAM B. HEMSLEY: The passion-flowers.- *Garden* 10: 12. 1876; [1]; [25]; [43]: 275; [44]: 54; [47]: 6; [48]: 85.

P. 'Eyleen' (*P. racemosa* ♂ × *P. tucumanensis* ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D [1] with a brief description.

P. 'Eynsford Gem' → *P. ×violacea* 'Eynsford Gem'.

P. 'Fairchild' → *P. vitifolia* 'Fairchild'.

P. 'FG' → *P. coccinea* 'FG'.

P. filamentosa CAV. 1790 D [22]: 387 [According to E. P. KILLIP, *P. filamentosa* is possibly a hybrid between *P. caerulea* and *P. serratodigitata*].

P. fimbriatistipula × *P. mixta* D [10]: 104 [Natural hybrid].

P. 'Finlandia' [Erroneous name for → *P.* 'Tinalandia'].

P. 'Fixstern' (*P.* 'Amethyst' ♀ × *P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' ♂) B MONIKA

GOTTSCHALK D [1]; [16]: 50 [There erroneously recorded: *P. violacea* (synonym of *P. amethystina*) × *P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’].

P. ‘Fixtern’ (erroneous) → *P.* ‘Fixstern’ [‘Fixstern’ = english: „fixed star“].

P. ‘Fledermouse’ (*P. biflora* ♀ × *P. perfoliata* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY D [1]; [25].

P. ‘Floral Fountain’ (*P. actinia* ♂ × *P. phoenicea* ♀) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [48]: 136; [49].

P. floribunda H (*P. ×loudonii* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B HAAGE & SCHMIDT D [42]; [This hybrid should not be confused with *P. hybrida floribunda*. *P. floribunda* has to be renamed to *P.* ‘Prof. Eichler’ – see at Special Case a)].

P. ‘Florida’ (1) → *P. caerulea* ‘Florida’.

P. ‘Florida’ (2) D [22a] [According to KLAAS KINGMA a hybrid of *P. edulis*].

P. foetida ‘Alba’ S HENK WOUTERS [54].

P. ‘Fragrance’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Fragrance’.

P. ‘Fragrans’ D [28]: 145. [A garden hybrid allegedly identical to *P. middletonia*, a synonym of *P. alata*].

P. ‘Fragrant Beauty’ D [55].

P. ‘Franka’ (*P.* ‘Creamy’ ♀ × *P.* aff. *oerstedii* – «*porphyretica*» ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996.

P. ‘Freckle Face’ (*P. cincinnata* ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [48]: 148; [49].

P. ‘Frederick’ (also: ‘Fredrick’) → *P. edulis* ‘Frederick’.

P. ‘Frits’ → *P. ×violacea* ‘Frits’.

P. ‘Frizzle King’ (*P. cincinnata* [Origin: Logees Greenhouses] ♀ × *P. cincinnata* ‘Dark

Pollen’ ♂) B COR LAURENS 1999 D [25a]; [34]: 18. 8. 2000; [49].

P. ‘Frizzle Queen’ (*P. cincinnata* [Origin: Logees Greenhouses] ♀ × *P. cincinnata* ‘Dark Pollen’ ♂) B COR LAURENS 1999 D [25a]; [34]: 18. 8. 2000; [49].

P. ‘Frosty’ → *P. edulis* ‘Frosty’.

P. ‘Fructifera’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Fructifera’.

P. ‘Galaxy’ (*P. cincinnata* ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [48]: 148; [49].

P. ‘Galina’ (*P.* ‘Incense’ ♀ × *P. sp.* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [49].

P. ‘Garayaglia’ → *P. ×decaisneana* ‘Garayaglia’.

P. gibertii + *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa* (somatic; tetraploid) B M. C. DORNELAS et al. D [8a].

P. ‘Giftzweg’ (*P. citrina* ♀ × *P. konzattiana* ♂) B MARTIN WETTGES D [1] with a brief description. [7]; [49].

P. ‘Globe’ → *P. edulis* ‘Globe’.

P. ‘Gold Star’ → *P. edulis* ‘Gold Star’.

P. ‘Golden Giant’ → *P. edulis* ‘Golden Giant’.

P. ‘Golden Glow’ (*P. manicata* or *P. pinnatistipula* ♀ × *P. sp.* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY D [15]; [48]: 94.

P. ‘Golden Nugget’ → *P. edulis* ‘Golden Nugget’.

P. ‘Gontieri’ H D [6].

P. ‘Granada’ D [51a]: 344 [Most probably a cultivar of *P. ligularis*].

P. ‘Grandiflora’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Grandiflora’.

P. ‘Gratia’ (*P. cincinnata* ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀) B HARRI REIMANN D [43]: 277.

P. ‘Guglielmo Betto’ (*P. incarnata* ♀ × *P. tucumanensis* ♂) B MAURIZIO VECCHIA 1999 D [49].

P. ‘Hana’ (*P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂ × *P.* ‘Shirley’ ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996.

P. ‘Hardy Red’ (*P. incarnata* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B GUIDO VAN HERCK D [23]; [37].

P. hartwissiana → *P. caerulea* ‘Hartwissiana’.

P. ‘Helena’ (*P. aff. oerstedii* – »porphyretica« ♂ × *P. tucumanensis* ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D [1].

P. helleri ‘Oaxaca’ D [25]. [Cultivar from Mexico].

P. helleri ‘Runway’ D [26]: 10.

P. ‘Hematite’ (*P. capsularis* ♂ × *P. sanguinolenta* ♀) B JOHN VANDERPLANK 1989 D [14]; [25]; [48]: 65. [Hematite (Haematite) an iron oxide mineral used in jewellery]

P. ‘Hematitei’ → *P.* ‘Hematite’.

P. ‘Herman Paraguay’ D [22a] [Possibly identical to *P. cincinnata* ‘Paraguay’].

P. ‘Hermine’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. ×decaisneana* ♀) B M. G. VAN DER STEEG D [17]; [49].

P. ‘Hertensprong’ D [49].

P. ‘Hillery’ D [13]: 12.

P. holosericea ‘JV’ S JOHN VANDERPLANK D [25]. [‘JV’ for JOHN VANDERPLANK].

P. ‘Hot Shot’ (*P. coccinea* ♂ × *P. vitifolia* ♀) B COR LAURENS D [25]; [44]: 32.

P. ‘Hullettii’ H D KARL KOCH: Die Passionsblumen. . . Passiflora Hulletiana.- *Wochenschrift z. Beförderung d. Gartenbaues i. d. königl. preussischen Staaten* 14: 16. 1871; [28]: 137. [Identical to *P. macrocarpa*].

P. hybrida (1) D [46]: 98; [48]: 102. [JOHN VANDERPLANK refers here to various hybrids that were produced in the middle of the 19th Century and were published with these incorrect and uninformative names].

P. hybrida (2) H D THEODOR NEES: Passiflora Hybrida nob.- Die Bastard-Passionsblume.- In T. NEES & W. SINNING: Sammlung schönblühender Gewächse. Düsseldorf. 1831: 85 → *P. ×violacea*.

P. hybrida (3) H B WILHELM NEUBERT D [31a]: 257 → *P. ×belotii*.

P. hybrida (4) H ([*P. alata* ♂ × *P. caerulea* ♀] ♂ × *P. ×loudonii* ♀) B WILHELM NEUBERT D WILHELM NEUBERT: Passiflora hybrida.- *Deutsch. Mag. f. Garten- u. Blumenkunde* 6: 335. 1853.

P. hybrida floribunda (1) H D [28]: 145. [Clearly a hybrid of *P. caerulea* and *P. kewensis*].

P. hybrida floribunda (2) → *P. floribunda*.

P. ‘Ida’ ([*P. caerulea* ♀ × *P. aff. oerstedii* – »porphyretica« ♂] ♀ × *P. oerstedii* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996.

P. ‘Impératrice Eugénie’ → *P. ×belotii* ‘Impératrice Eugénie’.

P. incarnata ‘Alabama’ D [1]; [25].

P. incarnata ‘Julie’ S ALFRED PALMER [41]: 5.

P. incarnata ‘Roseville’ S ROBERT E. SWARTZ [41]: 5.

P. incarnata ‘Troy’ S ROBERT E. SWARTZ [41]: 5.

P. incarnato-alba D WILLIAM GRIFFITH: Notulae ad Plantas asiaticas. Part 1. Calcutta. 1847: 227. [Supposed to be *P. incarnata* × *P. subpeltata*].

P. incarnato-caerulea D CONRAD LODDIGES: Catalogue of plants in the collection, etc. 16 Ed., London. 1836: 36 → *P. ×colvillii*.

P. ‘Inca’ D [19] [Believed to be an erroneous term for *P. ‘Red Inca’*].

P. ‘Incense’ (*P. cincinnata* ♂ × *P. incarnata* ♀) B ROBERT KNIGHT D ANON.: New Passiflora hybrid from USDA.- *Gardeners’ Chronicle* 3rd Series 174: 33. 1973; [1]; [25]; [30]: 106; [43]: 279; [44]: 61; [46]: 100; [47]: 7; [51] No. 79, 4. 11. 2000.

P. ‘Incense Daughter’ D [13]: 13. [Probably a hybrid of *P. ‘Incense’*].

P. ‘Indigo Dream’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. ‘Incense’* ♀) B PATRICK J. WORLEY D [3]: 13; [49]; [52].

P. ×innesii H (*P. alata* ♀ × *P. macrocarpa* ♂) B W. P. M. INNES D MAXWELL T. MASTERS: New hybrid passion-flower.- *Gardeners’ Chronicle* 8: 891. 1870; [46]: 101; [48]: 107. [Same parents as *P. ×decaisneana* and *P. buonapartea*].

P. ‘Innocence’ → *P. matthewsii* ‘Innocence’.

P. ×insignis (*P. callimorpha* (?) × *P. sp.*; natural hybrid?) D MAXWELL T. MASTERS: Tacsonia insignis.- *Gardeners’ Chronicle* 2nd. Series, 31: 1113. 1873; JOSEPH D. HOOKER: Passiflora (Tacsonia) insignis.- *Curtis’s Bot. Mag.* 99: t. 6069. 1873; [22]: 264 [Some new herbarium specimen suggest that this plant is not a hybrid as MASTERS stated but a species from the jungles of Bolivia with the largest flower in the genus].

P. ‘Intrigue’ (*P. ampullacea* × [*P. mixta* × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima*] × [*P. mixta* × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima*]) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [49]; [48]: 52

P. ‘Inverleith’ (*P. incarnata* ♂ × *P. vitifolia* ♀) B Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh ? D Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, home-page: www.rbge.org.uk.

P. ‘Iralda’ D [22a].

P. ‘Irma’ ([*P. ‘Lavender Lady’* ♀ × *P. hybr.* ♂] ♀ × [*P. incarnata* ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀] ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996. D [1] with a brief description.

P. ‘Iubilaeum’ → *P. ×colvillii* ‘Iubilaeum’.

P. ‘Ivy Waves’ (*P. coriacea* ♀ × *P. suberosa* ♂) (tetraploid) B ROBERT KNIGHT D [7]: 26; [34] 11. 2. 2000.

P. ‘JV’ → *P. alata* ‘JV’.

P. «jamesonii» D [9]: 411; [25]; [37a] [Various hybrids of *P. manicata* and/or *P. mixta* were distributed with these erroneous names in Europe and the USA].

P. ‘Jana’ → *P. ×colvillii* ‘Jana’

P. ‘Jara’ (*P. caerulea* ♀ × *P. ‘Purple Haze’* ♂) (tetraploid) B ROLAND FISCHER D ROLAND FISCHER: Eine tetraploide Passionsblume — Passiflora ‘Jara’.- *Passiflorunde* 6(4):16-19. 1998; [44]: 62; [51] Nr. 12, 3. 8. 2000; No. 22, 19. 8. 2000. [Trade name: *P. ‘Purple Rain’* (2)].

P. ‘Jeanette’ ({[*P. amethystina* ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂] ♀ × [*P. amethystina* ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂] ♂} ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY D [47]: 7; [48]: 108.

P. ‘Jeeny’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. cincinnata* ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D [1] with a brief description;[25].

P. 'Jelly Joker' (*P. cincinnata* ♀ × *P. umblicata* ♂) B COR LAURENS D [1]; [14]; [25]; [44]: 62; [47]: 7.

P. 'John Innes' → *P. ×caponii* 'John Innes'.

P. 'John Spaulding' D [33]: 583.

P. 'Jolana' (*P. incarnata* ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀] ♀ × *P. caerulea* 'Grandiflora' ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996.; [1]; with a brief description.

P. 'Jolie' (*P. caerulea* 'Merryon' ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀) B HENDRIK J. GOMMER D [15].

P. 'Josefine' → *P. ×colvillii* 'Josefine'.

P. 'Justina' (*P.* 'Bessy' ♀ × *P. caerulea* 'Grandiflora' ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1]; as »Justyna« with a brief description.

P. 'Kahuna' → *P. edulis* 'Kahuna'.

P. 'Kaiserin Eugenia' D C. BONSTEDT: Pareys Blumengärtnerei. Berlin. 1931, p. 927. → *P. ×belotii* 'Impératrice Eugénie'.

P. 'Kaiserin Eugenie' → *P.* 'Kaiserin Eugenia'.

P. 'Kanga' (*P. edulis* ♀ × *P. incarnata* ♂; also 'Kanga I', 'Kanga II', 'Kanga III') D [13]: 13.

P. 'Kangason' D [13]: 13. [Seedlings of *P.* 'Kanga', allegedly self-pollinated, were given these name. Seeds of this plant were distributed by a round robin].

P. 'Karen Jacobson' (*P. incarnata* ♀ × *P. lehmannii* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN 1992 D [48]:104; [49].

P. 'Karga' (*P. incarnata* ♂ × *P.* 'Incense' ♀) B JUDY SHOWERS ? D [26]: 1.

P. 'Karla' (*P. cincinnata* ♀ × *P. sp.* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996.

P. 'Katerina' (*P. ×decaisneana* ♀ × *P. aff. oerstedii* – »*porphyretica*« ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D [1]; with a brief description.

P. 'Kazi' (*P. incarnata* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993. [Shortened form for „Kasimir“].

P. 'Ken' (*P.* »*kewensis*« (2) ♀ *P. racemosa* ♂) B GUIDO VAN HERCK D [15]; [23]; [37].

P. kermesina or *P. quadrangularis* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂ H B CHARLES STRICKLANDD MAXWELL T. MASTERS: Hybrid passion flower.- *Gardeners' Chronicle* 3rd. Series 29: 236. 1901.

P. ×kermesina lemicheziana H B LEMICHEZ in Paris D SIR JOSEPH PAXTON: *Passiflora kermesina lemicheziana*.- *Paxton's Magazine of Botany* 14: 151. 1848; [31]: 405; [Perhaps identical to *P. ×loudonii* ?].

P. ×kewensis (1) H (*P. caerulea* × *P. kermesina*) B WILLIAM WATSON D WILLIAM GOLDRING in *Garden and Forest* 1: 292 1888; [25]; [43]: 280; [44]: 5; [46]: 103; [47]: 10; [48]: 111. [Obviously of the same origin as *P. hybrida floribunda* (1)].

P. »*kewensis*« (2) D EMIL KUGLER: Probleme mit der Identität einer Hybride. *Passiflora ×kewensis* oder *P. ×amabilis* ?- *Passiflorunde* 4(4): 3-5. 1996 [Obviously a hybrid of *P. racemosa*].

P. 'Klara' (*P. caerulea* 'Grandiflora' ♂ × [*P. racemosa* ♀ × *P. tucumanensis* ♂] ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D EMIL KUGLER: *Passiflora 'Klara' - Neues, Nettes von LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK* (5).- *Passiflorunde* 6(4): 20-21. 1998; [1].

P. 'Knight' → *P. edulis* 'Knight'.

P. 'Kunhuta' (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. ×decaisneana* ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK D [1] with brief description.

P. ‘Lacey’ → *P. edulis* ‘Lacey’.

P. ‘Lada’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. cincinnata* ♀) B
LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993.

P. ‘Lady Margaret’ (*P. coccinea* ♀ × *P. incarnata* ♂) B TIMOTHY SKIMINA 1991 D [25]; [48]: 112; CHRISTIAN FEUILLET: New cultivar registration.- *Passiflora* 6(3): 23. 1996.

P. lamberti D [13]: 13. [Possibly wrong spelling of *P. lambertiana*].

P. lambertiana H D [31a]: 261.

P. ‘La Mortola’ D [48a].

P. ‘Lanphier’s Stermer’ → *P. edulis* ‘Lanphier’s Stermer’.

P. ‘Lapis Lazuli’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Lapis Lazuli’.

P. ‘Laura’ (*P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂ × *P. ×decaisneana* ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK D EMIL KUGLER: *Passiflora* ‘Laura’. Neues, Nettes von LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK (2). - *Passiflorunde* 6(1): 22-23. 1998; [1].

P. laurifolia ‘Brazilian Golden’ D [51a]: 344.

P. laurifolia ‘Java’ B ROBERT KNIGHT D CHRISTOPHER W. HOWELL: Grower’s guide to passionfruit.- *Tropical Fruit News* 23: 73. 1989.

P. ‘Lavender’ [1] → *P.* ‘Tacsonia Lavender’.

P. ‘Lavender Lady’ ({[*P. amethystina* ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂] ♀ × [*P. amethystina* ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂] ♂} ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY 1982 D [34]: 06. 7. 1998; [46]: 58; [52] [*P.* ‘Lavender Lady’ was regarded by JOHN VANDERPLANK [46] as a synonym of *P.* ‘Amethyst’. However, photographs of *P.* ‘Amethyst’ exist from before 1982].

P. lawsoniana (1) MAXWELL T. MASTERS in MARTIUS & EICHLER: *Flora brasiliensis*

13(1): 580. 1872 [A synonym of *P. truncata* REGEL 1859].

P. ×lawsoniana (2) (*P. alata* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B LAWSON AND SONS D [16]: 47; [27]; [46]: 105; [48]: 114.

P. ×lemichezii H B LEMICHEZ in Paris D SIR JOSEPH PAXTON: Floricultural notices.- *Paxton’s Magazine of Botany* 13: 238. 1847 [Identical to *P. ×loudonii* ?].

P. ‘Lemicheziana’ H D [31a]: 261. [Possibly identical to *P. ×lemichezii*].

P. ‘Lemischesneana’ H D [6]. [Possibly identical to *P. ×lemichezii*].

P. ‘Libuše’ (*P. incarnata* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993.

P. ‘Light Blue’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Light Blue’.

P. ‘Light Crimson’ H D [38].

P. ‘Lilac Lady’ → *P. ×violacea* ‘Lilac Lady’.

P. ‘Linda’ (1) (*P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂ × *P. cincinnata* ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D [1]: with a brief description.

P. ‘Linda’ (2) (*P. maliformis* ♂ × *P. serrulata* ♀) CHRISTIAN W. HOWELL: ‘Linda’ a new passion fruit.- *Passiflora Soc. Intern. Newsletter* 4(1): 4. 1994. [37a] [In honour of the late botanist and passion flower specialist, LINDA KATHLEEN ESCOBAR].

P. linda (3) JOSÉ, L. PANERO: *Passiflora linda*, a new species from southern Ecuador.- *Brittonia* 48(2): 192-194. 1996. [Botanical species in honour of the late botanist and passion flower specialist, LINDA KATHLEEN ESCOBAR].

P. ×lineasrosea (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. quadrangularis* ♀) D [23]: 66 [Identical to *P. ×allardii*].

P. ‘Little Coral’ D [37a]. [cultivar of *P.* „jamesonii“].

P. ‘Little Orchid’ B GUIDO VAN HERCK D [1]; [23]; [37].

P. ‘Livie’ (*P. cinnabarina* ♀ × *P. herbertiana* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D EMIL KUGLER: *Passiflora* ‘Livie’. Neues, Nettes von LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK.- *Passiflorunde* 5(4): 25-26. 1997; [1].

P. ‘Liza’ (*P. incarnata* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993.

P. ‘Lobo’ (*P. apetala* ♀ × *P. ornithoura* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [49].

P. ×*loudonii* (*P. kermesina* × *P. racemosa*) B ATKINS 1838 D [2]: 654; [32]: 704; [50]: 43.

P. ×*loudonii* ‘Bijou’ H D EDUARD OTTO: Die Passionsblumen.- *Hamburger Garten- und Blumenzeitung* 29: 54 (1873); [49].

P. louis-manuelii [1]; [Not a cultivar, but more likely an extinct species from Costa Rica; earlier in the catalogue of VAN HERCK].

P. ‘Lowlands’ D [25a]; [Wrong name for *P. macrocarpa* ‘Warmlands’].

P. ‘Lucia’ (*P.* ‘Shirley’ ♀ × *P. sp.* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996. D EMIL KUGLER: *Passiflora* ‘Lucia’. Neues, Nettes von LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK (7).- *Passiflorunde* 7(2): 18-19. 1999.

P. ‘Ludmila’ (*P. incarnata* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D [1]; with a brief description.

P. lutea ‘Silver Sabre’ D [48a].

P. lutea ‘Silver Sword’ S PATRICK J. WORLEY D [52].

P. ‘Machou’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P. sp.* ♂) B JACQUES JANNEL D homepage CHRISTIAN HOUEL: www.multimania.com/houel/.

P. ‘Macleischii’ H D [6].

P. macrocarpa ‘Warmlands’ D [19] → *P.* ‘Blue Moon’.

P. ‘Madame Bruckhaus’ H (*P.* ×*loudonii* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B HAAGE & SCHMIDT D [42].

P. ‘Madeira’ → *P. manicata* ‘Madeira’.

P. ‘Madonna’ H (*P.* ×*buonaparte* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) D EDUARD OTTO: Die Passionsblumen.- *Hamburger Garten- und Blumenzeitung* 29: 54. 1873;. [32]: 704; [49]; [50]: 43.

P. ‘Maëva’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P. subpeltata* ♂) B JEAN-JAQUES SEGALIN D JEAN-JAQUES SEGALIN: Meine Passiflora-Sorte ‘Maëva’. Einige Anmerkungen zu ihrer Entstehung.- *Passiflorunde* 6(3): 19-20. 1998.

P. ‘Maggie’ (*P. caerulea* ‘Wild Brazil’ ♀ × *P.* ‘Elizabeth’ ♂) B GUIDO VAN HERCK D [1]; [37].

P. ‘Maicaya’ D [47].

P. ‘Maloya’ → *P. edulis* ‘Maloya’.

P. ‘Mammoth Purple Granadilla’ → *P. edulis* ‘Mammoth Purple Granadilla’.

P. manicata ‘Cantonspark’ D [1].

P. manicata ‘Madeira’ D [1]; [With a brief description; a cultivar or hybrid of *P. manicata*].

P. manicata ‘Page Street’ D [37a].

P. manicata ‘Santa Barbara’ [18]: 74.

P. manicata ‘Santa Cruz’ D [37a].

P. manicata ‘Scarlet’ D catalogue Grassy Knoll Exotic Plants. Homepage: www.gkexoticplants.com/.

P. manicata ‘Strybing’ D [37a]. [Identical to *P. manicata* ‘Page Street’].

P. manicata × *P. mixta* D [10]: 104 [Natural hybrid].

P. manicata ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂ D LINDA K. ESCOBAR: Biología reproductiva de *Passiflora manicata*, etc.- *Actualidades Biológicas* 14: 111 1985.

P. ‘Marcela’ (*P. ‘Liza’* ♀ × *P. incarnata* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1]; [15].

P. ‘Margaret Wilson’ (*P. ×buonapartea* ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂) B JOHN H. WILSON D JOHN H. WILSON : *Passiflora ‘Margaret Wilson’*.- *Gardeners’ Chronicle* 3rd. Series 25: 81-89. 1899; [53]: 146.

P. ‘Maria’ (*P. ‘Amethyst’* ♀ × *P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂) B GUIDO VAN HERCK D [1]; [23]; [37]; [44]: 65.

P. ‘Maria Rosa’ → *P. sanguinolenta* ‘Maria Rosa’.

P. ‘Marianne Timmer’ (*P. cincinnata* ♀ × *P. ‘Pura Vida’* ♂) B HENDRICK J. GOMMER D [44]: 66. [According to ROLAND FISCHER [34] 27.05.01 this cross does not show any traits from *P. ‘Pura Vida’*. He believes that it might be a cross between *P. ‘Incense’* and *P. ‘Byron Beauty’*].

P. ‘Marie’ {[*P. amethystina* ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂] ♀ × [*P. amethystina* ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂] ♂} ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY D [14]; [25].

P. ‘Mariel’ → *P. ×violacea* ‘Mariel’.

P. ‘Marijke’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. ×decaisneana* ♀) B M. G. VAN DER STEEG D [15]; [17]; [49]; [54].

P. ‘Marlie’ (*P. citrina* ♂ × *P. sanguinolenta* ♀) B HENK WOUTERS D [54].

P. ‘Marmorata’ → *P. organensis* ‘Marmorata’.

P. ‘Martinii’ H D [6].

P. ‘Marselle’ H D FLORENCE KNOCK: *Passifloras for Your Garden*.- Kansas City 1965, p. 45.

P. ‘Maryattae’ H D [31a]: 261; [33]: 583; [50]: 72; T. BAINES: *Greenhouse Plants*.- *Gardeners’ Chronicle* 2nd. Series 6: 290. 1876.

P. matthewsii ‘Innocence’ D [52] [White flowering cultivar grown in California].

P. matthewsii ‘White’ D [25] [White flowering cultivar, probably not identical to *P. matthewsii* ‘Innocence’].

P. matthewsii ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂ D [10]: 108.

P. matthewsii × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* D [10]: 104 [Natural hybrid].

P. ‘Mauve Madness’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. oerstedii* ♀) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [48]: 132.

P. ‘Mauvis Mastics’ → *P. ×violacea* ‘Mauvis Mastics’.

P. ‘Maxima’ (*P. Purple Rain* (1) ♀ × *P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂) B COR LAURENS D [34]: 1.04. 2001 [In honour of Miss Maxima Zorreguita from Argentina, future wife of prince Willem Alexander, successor to the throne of the Netherlands].

P. ‘Mayana’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Mayana’.

P. ‘McCain’ → *P. edulis* ‘McCain’.

P. ‘Medallion’ (*P. actinia* ♂ × *P. incarnata* ♀) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN 1992 D [48]: 104; [49].

P. 'Medium Blue' → *P. caerulea* 'Medium Blue'.

P. 'Merryon' → *P. caerulea* 'Merryon'.

P. 'Michaela' (*P. coccinea* ♀ × *P. sp.* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [15]; [49].

P. 'Michelle Noble' (*P. mixta* ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂) ♀ × [*P. mixta* ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂] ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [49].

P. 'Miguel Molinari' → *P. cuneata* 'Miguel Molinari'.

P. 'Milne's Hybrida' D [31a]: 261 [Cultivar name for. *P. ×violacea*].

P. ×militaris H (*P. (?) insignis* × *P. manicata*) B SANDER D MAXWELL T. MASTERS: *Tacsonia militaris* ×.- *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 3rd. Series 26: 484. 1899; LIBERTY H. BAILEY, *Stand. Cycl. Hort.* 5: 2486. 1916; [46]: 110; [48]: 122.

P. 'Minimaflora' [Possibly a cultivar or hybrid of *P. suberosa*].

P. 'Mirabile' (*P. alata* ♀ × *P. cincinnata* ♂) B HARRI REIMANN D [43]: 280; [44]: 67.

P. 'Mirabilis' → *P.* 'Mirabile'.

P. 'Miranda' (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. ×decaisneana* ♀) B M. G. VAN DER STEEG D [15]; [17]; [49].

P. mixta 'Golden Gate' D [37a].

P. mixta 'Pinanga' D [47]: 10.

P. mixta 'San Francisco' D [37a]. [Identical to *P. mixta* 'Golden Gate'].

P. mixta 'Strybing' D [37a]. [Identical to *P. mixta* 'Golden Gate'].

P. mixta ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂ D [10]: 108.

P. mollissima (KUNTH) BAILEY — New name : *P. tripartita* (JUSS.) POIR. var. *mollissima* (KUNTH) HOLM-NIELS. & JØRGENSEN. [The Danish botanists LAURITZ B. HOLM-NIELSEN and PETER MØLLER JØRGENSEN have used this nomenclature in the „Flora of Ecuador - Passifloraceae”, 1988, No.31, page 80. On the basis of their research findings, they came to the conclusion that *P. mollissima* and *P. tripartita* were conspecific and differed only at the variety level. The epithet *tripartita* (1805) has priority over *mollissima* (1817)].

P. [»*Tacsonia*«] *mollissima splendens* (*P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♀ × *P. ×smytheana* ♂) 1891. H D ANON.: Principal hybrid plants exhibited Passiflora, *Tacsonia*.- *Journal of the RHS*, vol. 24, 1900, p. 35.

P. 'Monique Klemann' (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. ×decaisneana* ♀) B COR LAURENS D [1]; [14]; [25]; [49].

P. 'Muico' → *P. edulis* 'Muico'.

P. 'Mums Gate' D [23]: 66; [37a]. [cultivar of »*P. ×jamesonii*«].

P. 'Munroi' → *P. ×belotii* 'Munroi'.

P. 'Natalia' (*P. incarnata* ♀ × *P. nephrodes* ♂) B MAURIZIO VECCHIA 2000 D [49]; [51] No. 77, 26. 10. 2000.

P. naviculata GRISEB. → *P. tucumanensis* HOOK. [According to the Argentine botanist NORMA B. DEGINANI, they are the same species. The epithet *tucumanensis* (1838) has priority over *naviculata* (1874). See also: EMIL KUGLER: »*Passiflora tucumanensis* aus Argentinien«.- *Passiflorunde* 8(3): 11-14. 2000].

P. 'Nebulae' (*P. incarnata* ♀ × *P. serratodigitata* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN 1992 D [48]: 104; [49].

P. ‘Ned Kelly’ → *P. edulis* ‘Ned Kelly’.

P. ‘Nellie’ (also: Nelly; *P. racemosa* ♀ × *P.* ‘Saint Rule’ ♂) B M. G. VAN DER STEEG D [7] [However, see the annotation on *P.* ‘Saint Rule’].

P. ‘Nelly Kelly’ → *P. edulis* ‘Australian Purple’.

P. ×*neubertii* H D WILHELM O. FOCKE: Die Pflanzen-Mischlinge.- Berlin. 1881: 168. [Identical to *Passiflora* ×*belotii*].

P. neumannii H D AUGUSTE CELS and JEAN F. CELS: Grenadille de Neumann. *Passiflora Neumannii* Hort.- *Ann. Flore Pomone* 6: 251. 1838; [33]: 583. [Possibly a hybrid of *P. caerulea*].

P. ‘Newmanni’ D [50]: 72 → *P. neumannii*.

P. ‘Nina’ (1) → *P. edulis* ‘Nina’.

P. ‘Nina’ (2) (*P. biflora* ♀ × *P. cuneata* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [15]; [49].

P. ‘Nocturne’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P. amethystina* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [48]: 64.

P. ‘Noel’s Special’ → *P. edulis* ‘Noel’s Special’.

P. ‘Nora’ → *P.* ×*violacea* ‘Nora’.

P. ‘Norfolk’ → *P. edulis* ‘Norfolk’.

P. ‘Nova Star’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P.* ‘Star of Kingston’ ♀) B M. G. VAN DER STEEG D [49]; [54].

P. ‘Oaxaca’ → *P. helleri* ‘Oaxaca’.

P. ‘Odocavpa’. [Can be found in catalogues of nurseries in Leipzig, Germany around 1997].

P. ‘Oldfield Gem’ D [55].

P. ‘Olivie’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × [*P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂ × {*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P.* ‘Lavender Lady’ ♀} ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1].

P. ‘Onda Blue’ (*P.* ‘Barbora’ ♂ × *P. incarnata* ♀) B MAURIZIO VECCHIA 2000 D [49].

P. organensis ‘Marmorata’ D [47]: 11; MAXWELL T. MASTERS: *Passiflora organensis* Gardn.- *Gardeners’ Chronicle* 27: 1158. 1869. [Unacceptable form of citation for *P. organensis* var. *marmorata*].

P. ‘Ouropretano’ → *P. edulis* ‘Ouropretano’.

P. ‘Paganini’ (*P.* gibertii ♂ × *P. incarnata* ♀) B MAURIZIO VECCHIA 2000 D [49].

P. ‘Panama’ → *P. quadrangularis* ‘Panama’.

P. ‘Paraguay’ (1) → *P. caerulea* ‘Paraguay’.

P. ‘Paraguay’ (2) → *P. cincinnata* ‘Paraguay’.

P. ‘Patula’ H D [28]: 146.

P. ‘Patricie’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P.* ‘Colet’ ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1].

P. ‘Patty Ann’ (*P. amethystina* × *P. incarnata*) B CRAIG DANIELS.

P. ‘Pavlina’ ([*P.* „×*kewensis*” (2) = hybrid of *P. racemosa* and *P. sp.*] ♀ × *P.* aff. *oerstedii* - »porphyretica« ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1].

P. ×*paxtonii* H D [13]: 14; [22]: 325. [A hybrid of *P. racemosa*, possibly with *P. kermesina*].

P. ‘Perfume’ (*P. caerulea* ♀ × *P. sp.* ♂) B COR LAURENS D [49].

P. ‘Peter’ (*P. coccinea* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) D [26]: 7; [23]: 67; [49] [This cultivar originated in the botanic garden in Leiden, Holland].

P. 'Petra' (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. ×violacea* 'Amethyst Beauty' ♀) ♂ × *P. incarnata* ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1]; [15].

P. ×pfordtii D WILLIAM WATSON: *Passiflora* Pfordtii.- *Gardeners' Chronicle* 3. Serie 5: 747. 1889; [50]: 72 → *P. ×belotii*.

P. 'Philippine' H (*P. kermesina* ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀) B WILHELM NEUBERT D WILHELM NEUBERT: *Passiflora* (hybrida) Philippine.- *Deutsch. Mag. f. Garten- u. Blumenkunde* 4: 269-272. 1851.

P. phoenicea 'Ruby Glow' → *P. alata* 'Ruby Glow'.

P. 'Pierre Pomié' → *P. caerulea* 'Pierre Pomié'.

P. 'Pinanga' → *P. mixta* 'Pinanga'.

P. 'Pink Jewel' (*P. foetida* var. *hirsutissima* ♀ × *P. palmeri* ♂) B JOHN VANDERPLANK D [48a].

P. 'Pink Pride' (*P.* 'Rosa Stern' ♀ × *P. gritensis* ♂) B HENK WOUTERS 2000 D [49]; [51] No. 78, 26. 10. 2000; [54].

P. 'Pink Promenade' (*P. mixta* ♂ × *P. trisecta* ♀) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [14]; [25].

P. 'Pink Star' → *P. ×violacea* 'Pink Star'.

P. pinnatistipula ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂ D FRANKLIN W. MARTIN & HENRY Y. NAKASONE: The edible species of *Passiflora*.- *Economic Botany* 24: 339. 1970; [10]: 108 → *P. ×rosea*.

P. 'Pintado' → *P. edulis* 'Pintado'.

P. ×piresae D [47]: 11; JOHN VANDERPLANK: *Passion Flowers*. 3rd. Ed. 2000: 245 → *P. ×piresii*.

P. ×piresea D JOHN VANDERPLANK: Problems with nomenclature.- *Passiflora* 6(4): 41. 1996. → *P. ×piresii*.

P. 'Piresi' D [25] → *P. ×piresii*.

P. ×piresii (*P. quadrifaria* ♂ × *P. vitifolia* ♀) B JOHN VANDERPLANK D [44]: 72; [48]: 145.

P. »porphyretica« [Undefined botanical species much used for hybridisation by LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK – probably a variant or near relative of *P. oerstedii*].

P. 'Possum Purple' → *P. edulis* 'Possum Purple'.

P. 'Pratt Hybrid' → *P. edulis* 'Pratt Hybrid'.

P. 'Pretty Ballerina' (*P. actinia* ♂ × *P. phoenicea* ♀) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [48]: 136; [49].

P. ×princeps coccinea (*P. coccinea* ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀) D WILLIAM B. STOREY: Chromosome numbers of some species of *Passiflora* species in Hawaii.- *Pacific Science* 4: 38. 1950.

P. ×princeps coerulea D [51] → *P. ×violacea*.

P. 'Professor Eichler' H (*P. ×loudonii* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B HAAGE & SCHMIDT D [42] [Original name: *Passiflora ×floribunda* HAAGE & SCHMIDT ex G. UHINK].

P. 'Puerto Rico' → *P. rubra* 'Puerto Rico'.

P. punctata 'El Oro' S MICHAEL SCHWERDTFEGGER [Plants of *P. punctata* with white mottled leaves from the Province El Oro in Ecuador have been distributed by the 'Old Botanical Garden' at Göttingen, Germany since 1996].

P. 'Pura Vida' (*P.* 'Amethyst' ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B SILVAN KAMSTRA D [1]; [25]; [44]: 73; [47]: 12; [48]: 141; [51] No. 38, 11. 9. 2000.

[There are two variations of this cross, 1) violet, 2) red and violet].

P. 'Purple Gem' D [19].

P. 'Purple Haze' (*P. amethystina* ♂ × *P. caerulea* 'Wild' ♀ B COR LAURENS 1994 D BRUNO HAEST: Passiebloemen. Bizar en betoverend!- *Hobbytuin Magazine* 10(1): 24-27. 1995; [1]; [9]: 412; [25]; [43]: 282; [44]: 74; [47]: 12; [48]: 141.

P. 'Purple Rain' (1) (*P. amethystina* 'Long Peduncle' ♀ × *P. caerulea* 'Wild Brazil' ♂) B COR LAURENS 1995 D COR LAURENS Discussion List 13. 2. 2000; [44]: 62; [51] No. 22, 19. 7. 2000 [Not identical to *P.* 'Jara' — 'Purple Rain (2)'].

P. 'Purple Rain' (2) D Frühling beim Gärtner Starkl, Tulln, Austria, catalogue 2000, p. 33: Passiflora 'Purple Rain' [Trade-name for *P.* 'Jara'] → *P.* 'Jara'.

P. 'Purple Tiger' → *P.* ×*decaisneana* 'Purple Tiger'.

P. quadrangularis 'Warmlands' → *P. macrocarpa* 'Warmlands'.

P. quadrangularis 'Panam' D [25].

P. racemosa 'Heleniana' H D [6]: 34.

P. racemosa caerulea D JAKOB E. VON REIDER: Passiflora racemosa caerulea.- *Annalen der Blumisterei* 4: 246. 1828 → *P.* ×*violacea*.

P. racemoso-caerulea D KARL F. VON GAERTNER: Versuche u. Beobachtungen über die Bastarderzeugung im Pflanzenreich.- Stuttgart 1849: 241 → *P.* ×*violacea*.

P. 'Radka' (*P. maliformis* ♀ × *P. sp.* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1].

P. 'Red Bird' (*P.* 'Coral Glow' ♀ × *P. manicata* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY 1983 D [34]; 14. 8. 2000; [49]; [54].

P. 'Red Emperor' D Direct Seed Co.: homepage: <http://members.aol.com/passiflora1>

P. 'Red Giant' → *P. edulis* 'Red Giant'.

P. 'Red Inca' (*P. coccinea* ♀ × *P. incarnata* ♂) B COR LAURENS D [1]; [25]; [44]: 76; [47]: 12; [25]; [48]: 148; [49]; [51] No. 71/72, 10. 10. 2000.

P. 'Red Infinity' (*P. aurantia* ♀ × *P. cinnabarina* ♂) B HENK WOUTERS D [49]; [51] No. 19, 14. 8. 2000; [54].

P. 'Red Rover' → *P. edulis* 'Red Rover'.

P. 'Redondo' → *P. edulis* 'Redondo'.

P. 'Regina' ([*P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' ♂ × *P.* ×*violacea* 'Amethyst Beauty' ♀] ♀ × *P. aff. oerstedii* – »porphyretica« ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1].

P. 'Regnellii' → *P. caerulea* 'Regnellii'.

P. 'Rita' (*P.* »×*kewensis*« (2) ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B GUIDO VAN HERCK D [37].

P. ×*robertii* nomen novum H (*P. antioquiensis* ♂ × *P.* ×*insignis* ♀) B ROBERT ANDERSON D MAXWELL T. MASTERS: Hybrid Tacsonia.- *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 2nd. Series, 4: 167. 1875. [See Special Case d].

P. 'Roedie' (*P. cincinnata* × *P.* 'Pura Vida') B HENDRIK J. GOMMER D [44]: 79. [According to ROLAND FISCHER [34] 27.05.01 this cross does not show any traits from *P.* 'Pura Vida'. He believes that it might be a cross between *P.* 'Incense' and *P.* 'Byron Beauty'].

P. 'Rosa Stern' (*P.* 'Star of Mikan' ♀ × *P. subpeltata* ♂) B M. G. VAN DER STEEG D [17]; [49]; [54].

P. 'Rosa Traum' (*P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' ♂ × *P. coccinea* ♀) B MONIKA GOTTSCHALK D [16]: 50 [Most probably no longer in existence].

P. ×rosea (1) (*P. pinnatistipula* × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima*) D [22]: 278. [Natural hybrid originally called *Poggendorffia rosea* H. KARST.].

P. ‘Rosea’ (2) → *P. ×violacea* ‘Rosea’.

P. ‘Round Fruit’ → *P. rubra* ‘Round Fruit’.

P. rubra ‘Puerto Rico’ S HENK WOUTERS [54].

P. rubra ‘Round Fruit’ D [25].

P. ‘Ruby Glow’ → *P. alata* ‘Ruby Glow’.

P. ‘Runway’ → *P. helleri* ‘Runway’.

P. ‘Sabine’ → *P. ×violacea* ‘Sabine’.

P. ‘Saint Jean Cap Ferrat’ D [48a].

P. ‘Saint Julien’ → *P. ×colvillii* ‘Saint Julien’.

P. ‘Saint Paul’ D [48a].

P. ‘Saint Rule’ (*P. ×buonaparteana* ♂ × *P. subpeltata* ♀) B JOHN H. WILSON D [44]: 56; [47]:13; [53]: 146. [Passion flowers now cultivated under this name may not represent this cultivar, but appear to be identical to *P. gibertii*].

P. ‘Sancap’ (*P. capsularis* ♂ × *P. sanguinolenta* ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK [Coined from sanguinolenta und capsularis].

P. ‘Sandra’ (*P. incarnata* ♀ × *P. aff. oerstedii* - »porphyretica« ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1]; [15].

P. sanguinea H D ALOYSIUS COLLA: Hortus ripulensis. - Turin. Appendice 3: Passiflora sanguinea, p. 12-15. 1828. [A passion flower from England that bloomed in Turin in 1825. Most probably this cultivar belongs to *P. ×violacea*. However, *P. sanguinea* J. E. SMITH 1819 is a synonym of *P. vitifolia* KUNTH 1817].

P. sanguinolenta ‘Maria Rosa’ S PATRICK J. WORLEY D [34]: 14. 5. 2000.

P. ‘Sangwellii’ D [55].

P. ‘Sapphire’ (*P. edulis* forma *flavicaarpa* ♀ × *P. sp.* ♂) B JOHN VANDERPLANK D [1]; [14]; [25]; [44]: 80; [47]: 12.

P. ‘Sarah Aimee’ (*P. foetida* ♀ × *P. urbaniana* ♂) B JOHN VANDERPLANK 2000 D [48a].

P. ‘Šarka’ → *P.* ‘Scharka’.

P. ‘Scarlet’ → *P. manicata* ‘Scarlet’.

P. ‘Scarlet Flame’ → *P. vitifolia* ‘Scarlet Flame’.

P. ‘Scharka’; (‘Šarka’; *P. ×decaisneana* ♀ × *P. aff. oerstedii* - »porphyretica« ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D EMIL KUGLER: *Passiflora* ‘Aida’ und *P.* ‘Scharka’.- Neues, Nettes von LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK (3).- *Passiflorunde* 6(2): 14-15. 1998.; [1].

P. ‘Schöne von Imantag’ → *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ‘Schöne von Imantag’.

P. ×schroederiana H (*P. alata* ♀ × *P. ×loudoni* ♂) B J. H. SCHRÖDER D ANON.: On the *Passiflora*.- *Florists’ Journal* 6: 113. 1845.

P. ‘Schroopeana’ H D [31a]: 261 [Probably identical to *P.* ‘Schroopeana’].

P. ‘Schroopeana’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Schroopeana’.

P. ‘Scottii’ H D [6].

P. ‘Scribble’ (*P. cincinnata* ♀ × *P. gibertii* ♂) B MAURIZIO VECHIA 2000 D [49].

P. selloi H D [8] → *P. ×violacea* (?).

P. ‘Senta’ (*P. eichleriana* ♂ × *P. ×violacea* ‘Amethyst Beauty’ ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D [1]; [44]: 81.

P. ‘Sevcik Selection’ → *P. edulis* ‘Sevcik Selection’.

P. ‘Shannon’ → *P. alata* ‘Shannon’.

P. ‘Sharka’ → *P.* ‘Scharka’.

P. ‘Shelly’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂) B HENK WOUTERS D [54].

P. ‘Shirley’ (*P. eichleriana* ♂ × *P. ×violacea* ‘Amethyst Beauty’ ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993. D [1]; [15]; [49].

P. ‘Showy Shadow’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P.* ‘Violetta’ ♀) B BETTINA ULMER D [44a].

P. ‘Silver Sabre’ → *P. lutea* ‘Silver Sabre’.

P. ‘Silver Sword’ → *P. lutea* ‘Silver Sword’.

P. ‘Silvie’ (*P. caerulea* ♀ × *P.* ‘Purple Haze’ ♂) B HENK WOUTERS D [49]; [54].

P. ‘Simpin’ (*P. amethystina* ♂ × *P. caerulea* ♀) B KAMSTRA D [22a].

P. ‘Simply Red’ (*P. amethystina* ‘Long Peduncle’ ♂ × *P. caerulea* ‘Wild Brazil’ ♀) B COR LAURENS D [1]; [37].

P. ‘SiSimona’ (*P.* ‘Purple Haze’ ♀ × *P.* ‘Simply Red’ ♂) B COR LAURENS 1999 D [34]: 18. 8. 2000; [49].

P. ‘Skinneri’ H D [6].

P. ‘Smithiana’ → *P. ×smytheana*.

P. ×smytheana (*P. manicata* ♂ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♀) B W. SMYTHE 1889, Basing Park D ANON.: Principal hybrid plants exhibited...*Passiflora*, *Tacsonia*.- *Journal of the RHS*, Vol. 24, 1900, p. 35.; ANON.: *Tacsonia Smythiana*.- *Gardening World* 8: 149. 1891; MAXWELL T. MASTERS: *Tacsonia (hybrida) Smythiana*.- *Gardeners’ Chronicle* 3rd. Series 12:

704-705. 1891; LIBERTY H. BAILEY: *Passiflora Smythiana*.- *Stand. Cycl. Hort.* 5: 2486. 1916; [25]; [46]: 132; [47]: 13; [48]: 157.

P. ‘Spider’ (1) → *P. caerulea* ‘Spider’. [Not identical to *P.* ‘Spider’ of M. VECCHIA].

P. ‘Spider’ (2) (*P.* ‘Barbora’ ♂ × *P. incarnata* ♀) B MAURIZIO VECCHIA 2000 D [49].

P. ‘Spyder’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Spyder’.

P. ‘St. Jean Cap Ferrat’ → *P.* ‘Saint Jean Cap Ferrat’.

P. ‘St. Paul’ → *P.* ‘Saint Paul’.

P. ‘St. Rule’ → *P.* ‘Saint Rule’.

P. ‘St. Julien’ → *P. ×colvillii* ‘Saint Julien’.

P. ‘Star of Bristol’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂) B JOHN VANDERPLANK 1984. D [1]; [25]; [44]: 82; [45]; [46]: 132; [47]: 13; [48]: 160.

P. ‘Star of Clevedon’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂) B JOHN VANDERPLANK 1984. D [1]; [25]; [44]: 83; [45]; [46]: 135; [47]; [48]: 160.

P. ‘Star of Kingston’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂) B JOHN VANDERPLANK 1984 D [1]; [44]: 83; [45]; [46]: 135; [47]: 13; [48]: 161.

P. ‘Star of Mikan’ D [1]. [Identical to *P.* ‘Lavender Lady’].

P. ‘Stella di Cremona’ → *P. ×violacea* ‘Stella di Cremona’.

P. ‘Stern von Bethlehem’ → *Passiflora coccinea* ‘Stern von Bethlehem’.

P. ‘Stewardsiana’ H D [17a]: 480.

P. ‘Stradivarius’ (*P. cuprea* ♂ × *P. murucuja* ♀) B MAURIZIO VECCHIA 2000 D [49].

P. ‘Strasshof’ → *P. ×colvillii* ‘Strasshof’.

P. ‘Striker’ (*P. phoenicea* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [48]: 136; [49].

P. ‘Strybing Red’ (*P. antioquiensis* × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima*) S GREG CUNNINGHAM [Natural hybrid from Strybing Arboretum].

P. suberosa ‘Stoutemeir’s Strain’ S Longwood Gardens D Glasshouse Works, homepage: www.glasshouseworks.com.

P. ‘Sunburst’ (*P. gilbertiana* ♀ × *P. jorullensis* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY 1983 D [1]; [9]: 413; [13]: 15; [25]; [43]: 283; [44]: 84; [46]: 138; [47]: 1; [48]: 164.

P. ‘Superba’ D [48a] → *P. alata superba*.

P. ‘Surprise’ (*P. actinia* ♀ × *P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂) B BETTINA ULMER D [44]: 85. [44a].

P. ‘Susan Brigham’ (*P. mixta* (?) ♂ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♀) B PATRICK J. WORLEY D PATRICK J. WORLEY: *Passifloras for southern California.- Fruit Gardener* 22(2): 4. 1990; [13]: 15; [51] No. 49, 17. 9. 2000.

P. ‘Susanne’ (*P. caerulea* ♀ × *P.* ‘Star of Clevedon’ ♂) B VOSS-GROSCH D [1].

P. ‘Sweet Allure’ (*P. manicata* ♀ × *P. mixta* ♂) ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [49].

P. ‘Sweepur’ → *P. edulis* ‘Sweepur’.

P. ‘Tacsonia Lavender’ D [17]; [22a]; [37].

P. ‘Tangerine Cream’ (*P. apetala* ♀ × *P. jorullensis* ♂) B PATRICK J. WORLEY and RICHARD MCCAIN D [49].

P. ‘Taza’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P. sp.* ♂) B JACQUES JANNEL D Homepage CHRISTIAN HOUEL www.multimania.com/houelc/.

P. ‘Temptation’ (*P. cincinnata* ♂ × *P. incarnata* ♀) (tetraploid) B ROLAND FISCHER D [44]: 85; [49].

P. ‘Tereza’ B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1] [The parents are unknown].

P. ‘Teta’ (*P. incarnata* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D [49].

P. ‘Theophiliana’ H D [6].

P. ‘Tiger Stripes’ → *P. ×decaisneana* ‘Tiger Stripes’.

P. ‘Tinalandia’ D CHRISTOPHER W. HOWELL: First meeting of the PSI revisited.- *Passiflora Soc. Intern. Newsletter* 1993; [1]; [44]: 4; [52]. [A passion flower which RON BOENDER brought to the USA before 1993 from Tina Landia, Ecuador. According to CHRISTOPHER HOWELL it is possibly a natural hybrid between *P. edulis* forma *flavicarpa* and *P. incarnata* that has been introduced into many South American states.

P. ‘Tinlandia’ → *P.* ‘Tinalandia’.

P. ‘Tiny Tears’ → *P. tridactylites* ‘Tiny Tears’.

P. ‘Tresederi’ D [43]: 285; [46]: 69 → *P. ×violacea* ‘Tresederi’.

P. tricuspis ‘Turkey Foot’ D [22a].

P. tridactylites ‘Tiny Tears’ D [52].

P. trifasciata ‘Amy’ S PATRICK J. WORLEY D [23] 211; [26]: 19.

P. trifasciata ‘El Indio’ S MICHAEL SCHWERDTFEGER D MICHAEL SCHWERDTFEGER : *Die Passionsblumensammlung in Göttingen.- Passiflorunde* 5(4): 12. 1997; [1].

P. tripartita var. *mollissima* 'Jackora' S PETER BAYE D KATHERINE PYLE and CHRISTOPHER HOWELL: An introduction to the edible passifloras.- *Fruit Gardener* 26(4): 15-21. 1994. [Selection from Strybing Arboretum in San Francisco].

P. tripartita var. *mollissima* 'Pink Banana' D [51a]: 344.

P. tripartita var. *mollissima* 'Schöne von Imantag' S MICHAEL SCHWERDTFEGER D MICHAEL SCHWERDTFEGER : Die Schöne von Imantag. Passionsblumen in Ecuador.- *Passiflorunde* 5(2): 20-22. 1997.

P. tripartita var. *tripartita* ♀ × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima* ♂ D [10]: 108.

P. 'Twinkle Star' ([*P.* 'Star of Mikan' ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂] ♀ × *P. caerulea* ♂) B M. G. VANDER STEEG D [49].

P. 'Uli' B THUYS FRANÇOIS (Belgium) D [22a].

P. ×uraniae → *P. ×colvillii* 'Urania'.

P. 'Uxpana' S LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK [Undefined botanical species from Uxpana, Mexico, related to *P. oerstedii*].

P. uwarowii D [38].

P. 'Valle' [13]: 15.

P. 'Vanilla' → *P. antioquiensis* 'Vanilla'.

P. 'Vanilla Creme' → *P. capsularis* 'Vanilla Creme'.

P. 'Varanzof' H (*P. racemosa* (?) ♀ × *P. sp.* ♂) D ÉLIE-ABEL CCARRIÈRE: Passiflora Varanzof.- *Revue Horticole* 44: 320. 1872.

P. 'Venus' (*P.* 'Amethyst' ♀ × *P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' ♂) B MAURIZIO VECCHIA 1999 D [49].

P. venusta H D [38].

P. 'Věra' (*P. caerulea* ♂ × [*P. caerulea* ♀ × *P. aff. oerstedii* – »porphyretica« ♂] ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996.

P. vespertilio 'Oil Field' S RON BOENDER D [26]: 19. [Plant from Oil Fields, Trinidad].

P. 'Vibrant Pink' (*P. antioquiensis* × *P. tripartita* var. *mollissima*) S GREG CUNNINGHAM [Natural hybrid from Strybing Arboretum].

P. 'Vicky' (*P.* »×kewensis« (2) ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B GUIDO VAN HERCK D [23]; [37].

P. 'Victoria' → *P. ×violacea* 'Victoria'.

P. 'Videň' → *P. ×violacea* 'Videň'.

P. 'Vilma' (*P. incarnata* ♂ × [*P. racemosa* ♀ × *P. tucumanensis* ♂] ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996; [1].

P. 'Viola' → *P.* 'Violetta'.

P. ×violacea (1) (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀) B THOMAS MILNE 1819 D JOSEPH SABINE: Account of a newly produced hybrid Passiflora. - *Trans. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 4: 258. 1822; JEAN L. A. LOISELEUR-DESLONGCHAMPS: Herbier général de l'amateur, etc. . . . Grénadille violette. Passiflora violacea.- Paris, Bd. 7: t. 499. 1824; [25]; [43]: 285; [44]: 90; [47]: 14. [No one has yet taken the time to carry out a thorough investigation of the various cultivars of *P. ×violacea*. It is possible that several of them are identical.]

P. violacea pro syn. (2) [According to JOSÉ DA COSTA SACCO and ARMANDO C. CERVI, specialists in Brazilian passion flowers, the flower described as *P. violacea* by VELLOZO in 1831 is the same species as that described as *P. amethystina* by J. C. MIKAN in 1825. The epithet *amethystina* has priority. In addition the epithet *violacea* from VELLOZO is a more recent homonym than *P. ×violacea* LOISEL. in

1824 (the hybrid from *P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀, produced by THOMAS MILNE in 1819) and on this basis is therefore rejected. — See also EMIL KUGLER: »Die >berüchtigte falsche« *Passiflora violacea*.- *Passiflorunde* 8(4): 6-13 (2000)].

P. ×violacea 'Amberg 96' D [1].

P. ×violacea 'Amethyst Beauty' D [1]; with a brief description.

P. ×violacea 'Arc-en-ciel' D [5]: 1242.

P. ×violacea 'Atropurpurea' [16]: 48; [25]; [46]: 62.

P. ×violacea 'Atrorubens' D [16].

P. ×violacea 'Celia Costen' (*P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' ♂ × *P. ×violacea* ♀). B DAVID COSTEN D [48]: 65; [49].

P. ×violacea 'Cleweriana' D [28]: 145.

P. ×violacea 'Dedorina' (*P. caerulea* × *P. ×violacea*) B SILVAN KAMSTRA D [48]: 79; [49].

P. ×violacea 'Eynsford Gem' (*P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀) B GEESON in Haldon House (breeder) / CANNELL in Swanley (naming) D MAXWELL T. MASTERS: Hybrid passion-flower.- *Gardeners' Chronicle* 2nd. Series 24: 42. 1885. R. D.: *Passiflora Eynsford Gem*.- *Gardeners' Chronicle* 3rd. Series, 5: 340. 1889. MAXWELL T. MASTERS: Passion-flower Eynsford Gem.- *Gardeners' Chronicle* 3rd. Series 5: 492. 1889; [1]; [25]; [46]: 69; [47]: 1.

P. ×violacea 'Frits' (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. ×violacea* 'Victoria' ♀) M. G. VAN DER STEEG D [17].

P. ×violacea 'Lilac Lady' D [46]: 69; [47]: 14.

P. ×violacea 'Mariel' (*P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' ♂ × *P. ×violacea* ♀) B K. OLDEGARM D [15].

P. ×violacea 'Mauvis Mastics' D [47]; [48]: 174.

P. ×violacea 'Nora' (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996.

P. ×violacea 'Pink Star' (*P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' ♂ × *P. racemosa* ♀) COR LAURENS; D [14]; [25]; [49].

P. ×violacea 'Rosea' D RUDOLF and KLARA BAUM, price-list 1994/95 (no pages given). 1994: No. 6868. [The cultivar originated in the botanic garden in Leiden, Netherlands].

P. ×violacea 'Sabine' D PETER & ILSE MENZEL: *Das Kletterpflanzenbuch*.- Stuttgart: Eugen Ulmer 1988: 68.; [1]; [16]: 48 [The German first name „Sabine” appears to have

been confused with the similar looking family name of the original author].

P. ×violacea 'Stella di Cremona' (*P. caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' ♂ × *P. ×violacea* ♀) B MAURIZIO VECCCHIA 1997 D MAURIZIO VECCCHIA: *Un ibrido fatto in casa*.- *Il Giardino Fiorito* 63(11): 9. 1997; MAURIZIO VECCCHIA: *Eine selbstgezüchtete Hybride*. *Passiflora* 'Stella di Cremona'.- *Passiflorunde* 6(2): 18-20. 1998.; [12a]; [49]. [Cultivar no longer in existence]

P. ×violacea 'Tresederi' D [46]: 69.

P. ×violacea 'Victoria' D [1]; [25]; [46]: 69; [47] 14; [48]: 174.

P. ×violacea 'Videň S LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK D [1]. [In Czech language the name for Vienna].

P. 'Violet Ray' D [7]: 27.

- P.* ‘Violet Selection’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P.* sp. ♂) B BETTINA ULMER D [44a].
- P.* ‘Violet Star’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P. caerulea* ‘Constance Elliott’ ♂) B MONIKA GOTTSCHALK D [1]; [16] 50; [13]: 15 [In [16] the origin is wrongly given as *P. violacea* (synonym of *P. amethystina*) instead of *P.* ‘Amethyst’]
- P.* ‘Violett Star’ [Erroneous name for *P.* ‘Violet Star’].
- P.* ‘Violetta’ (*P. caerulea* ♀ × *P.* aff. *oerstedii* - „porphyretica” ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D EMIL KUGLER: *Passiflora* ‘Debby’ und ‘Viola’ [‘Violetta’] - Neues, Nettes von LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK (6).- *Passiflorunde* 7(1): 13-14. 1999; MARTIN WETTGES: Probleme mit *Passiflora* ‘Viola’ ; Versuch einer Bereinigung.- *Passiflorunde* 7(2): 19-20. 1999.; [1]; [44]: 90.
- P. vitifolia* ‘Bowker’ D [18]: 75; [37a]
- P. vitifolia* ‘Fairchild’ D [25]□.
- P. vitifolia* ‘Farrell’ D [37a].
- P. vitifolia* ‘Grape Leaf’ D [51a]: 344.
- P. vitifolia* ‘Logee’ D [37a] [Possibly identical to *P. vitifolia* ‘Scarlet Flame’].
- P. vitifolia* ‘Mounts’ D [37a] [Possibly identical to *P. vitifolia* ‘Scarlet Flame’].
- P. vitifolia* ‘Scarlet Flame’ S PATRICK J. WORLEY D [11]: 147; [25]; [34] 19. 8. 2000; [37a]; [44]: 91; [47]: 14.
- P. vitifolia* ‘Wild Collected’ D [47]: 14.
- P.* ‘Vladena’ (*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. cincinnata* ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 D [1].
- P.* ‘Vlasta’ (*P. incarnata* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D [1].
- P.* ‘Wallichiana’ H D [17a]: 480.
- P.* ‘Warmlands’ → *P. macrocarpa* ‘Warmlands’.
- P.* ‘Waterlemon’ D [25]. [According to COR LAURENS it could be possibly a variant of *P. cuspidifolia*. Possibly identical to *P. cuspidifolia* ‘Watermelon Leaf’].
- P.* ‘White Star’ (*P. caerulea* × *P.* sp.) B GUIDO VAN HERCK D [1]; [23]; [37].
- P.* ‘Wil’ (*P. coccinea* ♀ × *P. racemosa* ♂) D [1]; [26]: 7 [This cultivar originated in the botanic garden in Leiden, Holland].
- P.* ‘Wild’ → *P. caerulea* ‘Wild’.
- P.* ‘Woodhatch Hybrid’ H B gardener RIDOUT in the garden of T. B. HAYWOOD in Reigate D MAXWELL T. MASTERS: A new passion-flower.- *Gardeners’ Chronicle* 3rd. Series 4: 732-733; f. 103. 1888 [A hybrid stated to be from *P. quadrangularis* and *P. racemosa* but with unknown crossing direction. In the brief description, many characteristics of *P. racemosa* are apparent, but none of *P. quadrangularis*. The sepals are dark purple red, the petals lighter. The corona is purple in the lower half and white above. The drawing indicates a passion flower with a strong similarity to *P. ×violacea*].
- P.* ‘Yee Selection’ → *P. edulis* ‘Yee Selection’.
- P.* ‘Yellow Seedlings’ D [51a]: 345.
- P.* ‘Yvonne Baron’ (*P.* ‘Amethyst’ ♀ × *P.* sp. ♂) B JACQUES JANNEL D Homepage CHRISTIAN HOELL: www.multimania.com/houelc/
- P.* ‘Zita’ (*P.* ‘Colet’ ♀ × *P.* sp. ♂) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996.
- P.* ‘Zlata’ (*P. citrina* ♂ × *P.* ‘Sancap’ ♀) B LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1996 [1].

P. 'Žofie' ([*P. caerulea* ♂ × *P. 'Lavender Lady'* ♀] ♀ × *P. aff. oerstedii* -»*porphyretica*« ♂) B
LEOPOLD ŠEVČÍK 1993 D [1].

P. 'Zuccawensis' H D [31a]: 261.

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