

## SECTION NOVAE-ZEELANDIAE (THE NEW ZEALAND GROUP)

An interesting and attractive group of 11 species which are all native to New Zealand. They are evergreen dioecious plants that are mostly climbers, although the high alpine *C. marmoraria* is a small suckering shrublet. As in other dioecious clematis the female flowers often have a number of vestigial stamens or staminodes outside the female parts, while in the male flowers vestigial female parts can often be observed within the bunch of fertile stamens. What distinguishes this section from other dioecious sections (e.g. Subgenus *Clematis*, which includes both Australian and New Guinea species and the American dioecious species) is the possession of imbricate rather than valvate sepals (the sepals overlap one another in bud rather than just meeting all along the margins). In this respect the New Zealand species match Subgenus *Pseudanemone* (formerly the genus *Clematopsis*). However, the species of *Pseudanemone* are fundamentally different in their herbaceous non-climbing habit, in their normally 4-sepalled nodding flowers and, more importantly, in having hermaphrodite flowers. The species of Subgenus *Pseudoanemone* are all native to Africa and Madagascar and the possession of imbricate sepals in both sections can only be viewed as a case of parallel evolution.

The members of Section Novae-Zeelandiae have white, greenish or greenish-yellow flowers borne early in the year on the shoots of the previous season. The majority of species are in cultivation and most are attractive and desirable. Of the sexes it is the male plants that generally have the larger and showier flowers and in cultivation the finer male plants can be selected from seedling matches once they reach flowering size. Be sure to retain just a few female plants for seed production: female plants may have smaller flowers but they are often produced in greater abundance. In temperate gardens most of the species are reasonably hardy provided they are given a warm sheltered wall, but are vulnerable to excessive winter wet. On the other hand, they make excellent subjects for the conservatory, although the vigorous growth of some will need to be kept in check.

### ▼ Small alpine subshrubs (species 85)

#### 85. *Clematis marmoraria* Sneddon\* AGM

DESCRIPTION. A small suckering evergreen shrublet not more than 10 cm (4 in) tall, the stems spreading to ascending, densely leafy. The stiff leathery leaves are



18. *Clematis marmoraria* (male plant), an award-winning specimen.  
Photo: Robert Rolfe

deep green and shiny, basically ternate but the prime segments deeply incised once or twice into numerous very small, elliptical to oblong, segments. Flowers solitary in the leaf-axils with a bract pair just below the middle of the peduncle, 20–30 mm (0.8–1.2 in) across. Sepals white, though often flushed with green when young (especially in bud), usually 6, but 5–8 overall, obovate to elliptical, 10–14 mm (0.4–0.55 in) long, 4–6 mm (0.16–0.24 in) wide, occasionally larger, though somewhat smaller in female flowers. Achenes

19. *Clematis marmoraria* (male plant) in cultivation.  
Photo: Christopher Grey-Wilson



hairy, with a tail to 30 mm (1.2 in) long, tawny plumose when ripe.

**DISTRIBUTION.** New Zealand: NE South Island. (NW Nelson; Arthur Range, on Mt Crusader and Hoary Head); c. 1400 m (4600 ft).

**HABITAT.** Marble rocks in the alpine herbfield; Nov–Jan (Apr–May in cultivation, northern hemisphere).

This is the smallest known species of *Clematis*. It is a true alpine and a great gem in cultivation, and could easily be mistaken for a *Ranunculus* or *Anemone* at first glance. *C. marmoraria* is endemic to a remote and restricted area in the Arthur Range, as far as it is known at present. It was only described in 1975 but is already well established in cultivation. It is at its best when given a deep pot in a gritty compost in an alpine house or well-ventilated unheated glasshouse. The species is readily raised from seed but plants are quite slow to build up to a decent size; plants may eventually reach 25 cm (10 in) across, but half that size is more normal. They should be kept moist at all times, although not over-watered during the winter dormant season. The seedheads, which will only be produced if both male and female plants are grown side by side, are attractive and eventually become an attractive golden-brown. *C. marmoraria* can also be grown outside with limited success in a raised bed or trough where some form of protection from winter wet is advisable. A plant in full flower is a very fine sight. Hybridized with *C. paniculata*, it has given rise to a beautiful and much-sought-after hybrid, *C. × cartmanii* ‘Joe’\*.

H7; no pruning generally required

▼ ▼ **Climbers or scramblers, never alpine**  
(species 86–95)

◆ **Stems practically leafless and rush-like (species 86)**

**86. *Clematis afoliata* J. Buchanan\*** Rush-stemmed Clematis

**DESCRIPTION.** An evergreen climber or a scandent shrub to 3 m (10 ft) with the stems becoming quite woody with age, often forming tangled shrub-like mounds. Stems leafless, the young ones dark green and glabrous, slender and rather rush-like, bearing pairs of twining petioles and petiolules to 60 mm (2.4 in) long, occasionally longer; however, in shaded and young plants leaf-blades are produced, these being small, ovate and entire. Flowers solitary or up to 5 in lateral

clusters, nodding, bell-shaped, 30–40 mm (1.2–1.6 in) across, daphne-fragrant. Sepals generally 4 (occasionally 5–6), greenish-yellow, ovate-lanceolate, 15–25 mm (0.6–1 in) long, occasionally longer. Achenes hairy, with a tail to 20 mm (0.8 in) long.

**DISTRIBUTION.** New Zealand: S North Island (Wellington) and N & C South Island (Canterbury, Marlborough & N Otago), more common and widespread on South Island; to c. 700 m (2300 ft).

**HABITAT.** Rocky and open scrub, tussock grassland; Aug–Nov (Apr–May in cultivation; northern hemisphere).

This interesting species is unique in its reduced leafless state, or at least with leaves reduced to vestiges. The stems are green and remarkably rush-like, clambering rather than climbing. Although it will climb like many other species over bushes, it is also quite at home sprawling over rocks or banks, rather as *C. orientalis* and its allies often do in the wild. It was introduced into cultivation in 1908.

In cultivation it is rather hardier than is generally supposed: a plant has survived on a bank of the rock garden at Edinburgh Botanic Garden for many years. It is perhaps best suited for growing against a sheltered warm sunny wall where it will undoubtedly make an unusual feature, worth growing for its fragrance alone; however, a mature plant in full flower can look quite magnificent. In severe winters protecting the vulnerable base of the plant is desirable, if not essential. It is excellent in mild maritime regions and is generally more drought resistant than most clematis. Pruning, if desired, consists mainly of keeping the rather untidy entanglement in check; rigorous thinning of the stems may be necessary from time to time, a practice best carried out the moment the flowers have ceased. The best forms in cultivation have pale yellow rather than greenish-yellow flowers. The species received an Award of Merit (AM) when exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society in May 1916.

H8; P1

◆◆ Stems leafy (species 87–95)

\* Sepals 4, occasionally 5 (species 87 & 88)

**87. *Clematis marata* Armstrong\***

(syn. *C. hexapetala* L. f. subsp. *marata* (Armstrong) Kuntze)

**DESCRIPTION.** A low-growing evergreen climber with slender purplish stems and ternate leaves. Leaflets leathery and dull green, rather variable in shape but



20. *Clematis afoliata* (female plant) in cultivation. Photo: Christopher Grey-Wilson

generally with 3 or more lobes, or pinnately lobed, to 25 mm (1 in) long and 6 mm (0.24 in) wide, hairy on both surfaces. Flowers solitary or in clusters of 2–4 in the leaf-axils, nodding, 13–25 mm (0.5–1 in) across, cinnamon-scented. Sepals yellowish-green, occasionally blotched with brown, usually 4 but occasionally 5, ovate-oblong, 8–15 mm (0.32–0.6 in) long, somewhat smaller and greener in female flowers, silky-hairy beneath, often with a twisted margin. Achenes glabrous, with a plumose tail to 25 mm (1 in) long.

**DISTRIBUTION.** New Zealand: South Island (Canterbury, Marlborough, Otago & Southland); to 1000 m (3300 ft).

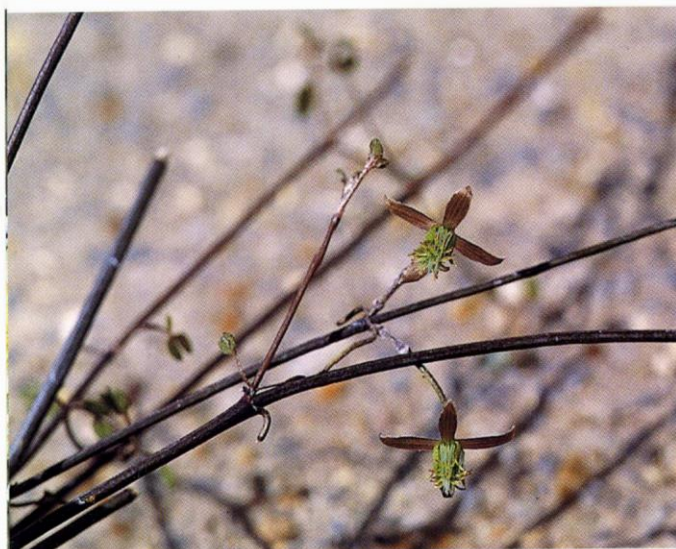
**HABITAT.** Rocky outcrops, hillsides, and scrub, sometimes on river terraces; Oct–Dec (Apr–May in cultivation, northern hemisphere).

Sometimes merged with *C. quadribracteolata* (a later name); however, J. Cartman (*Canterbury Bot. Soc. Journ.* vol. 20, 1975, pp. 36–37) has shown that they



21. *Clematis marata* (male plant) in cultivation. Photo: Christopher Grey-Wilson

22. *Clematis quadribracteolata* (female plant) in cultivation. Photo: Raymond Evison



are quite distinct. The latter species has brown or purplish very narrow sepals and elliptic rather than spatulate bracts and the leaves are often a rather brownish-green colour overall. Both these species are readily distinguished from other New Zealand clematis by possessing only 4 sepals per flower.

Two clones have been named from cultivated material: 'Temple Prince' a male clone and 'Temple Queen' a female. Hybridization in cultivation between *C. marata* and *C. marmoraria* (see above) have resulted in two fine cultivars, 'Lunar Lass' and 'Moonman'.

H8; P1

**88. *Clematis quadribracteolata* Colensoi\***

**DESCRIPTION.** Similar to *C. marata* but leaves brownish-green and flowers purplish or brown with the sepals 5–15 mm (0.2–0.6 in) long but not more than 2 mm (0.08 in) wide, those of female flowers often darker. The achenes can be hairy or glabrous, with a tail up to 35 mm (1.4 in) long.

**DISTRIBUTION.** New Zealand: North Island (Bay of Plenty southwards); South Island, except for Tasman and much of the west coast and Southern Alps area.

**HABITAT.** Rocky scrub; Sept–Oct (Mar–Apr in cultivation, northern hemisphere).

Rather rare in cultivation but probably the first of the New Zealanders to come into flower. The small flowers are not particularly striking and the foliage is a strange greenish-brown. If this does not put most readers off then the tongue-twisting name almost certainly will.

H8; P1

- ✿✿ Sepals often 6, occasionally 7–8 (species 89–95)
- ☼ Flowers pure white to cream (species 89–91)
- ❖ Flowers not more than 40 mm (1.6 in) across (species 89 & 90)

**89. *Clematis forsteri* Gmelin\***

(syn. *C. colensoi* Hook. f., *C. hexapetala* L. f., non Pall., *C. hexapetala* Forster f., non Pall., *C. hexasepala* DC., non L. f.)

**DESCRIPTION.** Evergreen climber to 3 m (10 ft), occasionally more, with ternate leaves. Leaflets thinly leathery and bright rather pale green, lanceolate to oval, to 80 mm (3.2 in) long and 45 mm (1.8 in) wide, although as little as 10 mm (0.4 in) wide in some

instances, the margin crenate or with shallow rounded lobes, glabrous. Inflorescence well-developed, in lateral cymes with up to 6 nodding to half-nodding flowers, each 25–40 mm (1–1.6 in) across, lemon-fragrant. Sepals white, sometimes flushed with green at the base when young, often 6 (but 5–8), narrow-oval to oblong, 15–30 mm (0.6–1.2 in) long in male flowers, but 10–25 mm (0.4–1 in) in female, half to widely spreading, silky hairy to subglabrous on the reverse; female flowers with few staminodes. Achenes hairy to glabrous, with a plumose tail up to 35 mm (1.4 in) long, often less.

**DISTRIBUTION.** New Zealand: North Island from c. 36° southwards and N South Island (Marlborough & Nelson).

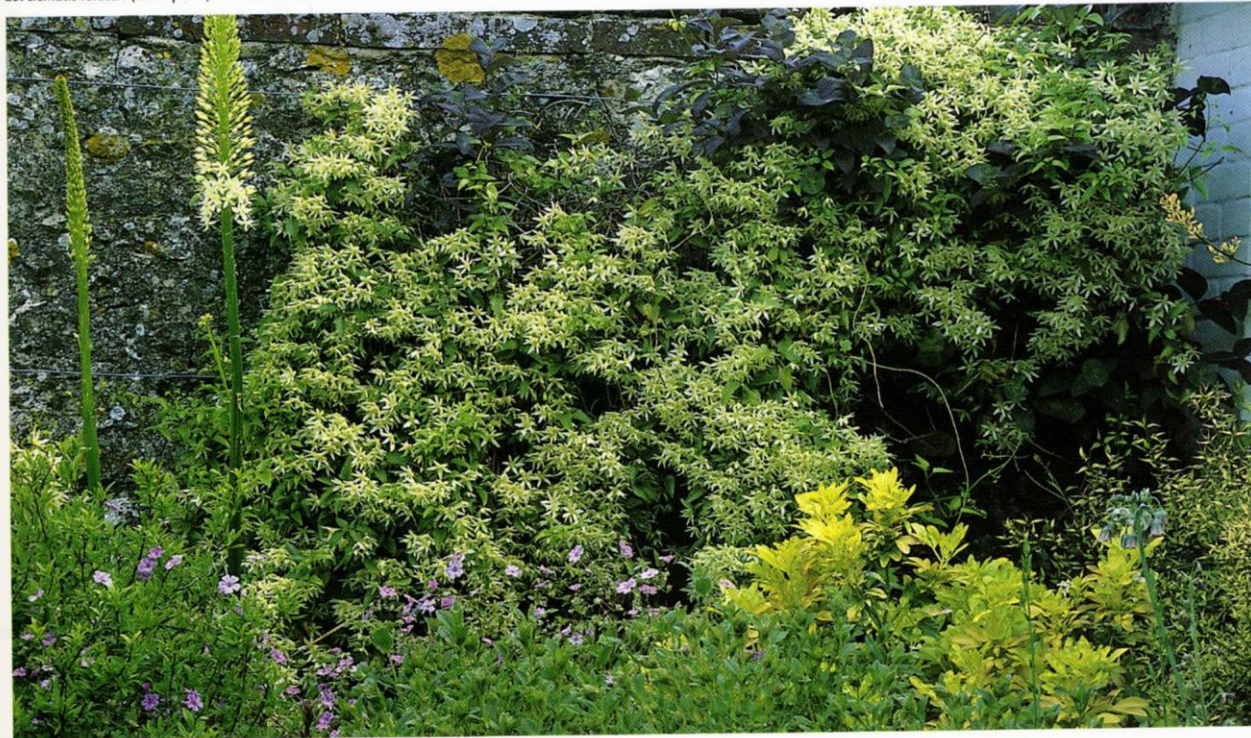
**HABITAT.** Forest and scrub, particularly forest fringes, at low altitudes; Sept–Nov (Mar–May in cultivation, northern hemisphere).

*Clematis forsteri* represents a complex picture. It is treated in the strict sense above but some authors (e.g. Webb et al. in the 'Flora of New Zealand') treat it as part of a complex which contains three other elements: *C. australis*, *C. hookeriana* and *C. petriei*. Although



24. *Clematis forsteri* (male plant) in cultivation. Photo: Martyn Rix

23. *Clematis forsteri* (male plant) in cultivation. Photo: Jack Elliott



these can in essence be distinguished, many intermediates are known and there is also a strong suggestion that the variation may to some extent be caused by environmental factors as well as the usual genetic ones. I am inclined to the view that there are four very closely allied taxa that have scarcely yet established themselves as distinct species.

In cultivation *C. forsteri* makes a handsome climber for a sunny sheltered warm wall or fence and when well grown the stems are wreathed in numerous rather dainty flowers which appear in May. The scent has been likened to that of lemon verbena.

H8; P1

**90. *Clematis australis* Kirk\***

**DESCRIPTION.** Very like *C. forsteri* but leaflets more leathery, oblong to oval, to 35 mm (1.4 in) long, pinnate in the lower part but pinnately lobed above, dark green. Flowers solitary or 2–4 in a lateral cluster, stary, 20–30 mm (0.8–1.2 in) across, half-nodding, scented. Sepals whitish or very pale yellow-green, 5–8, narrow-ovate to narrow-oblong, 15–20 mm (0.6–0.8 in) long, silky-hairy beneath.

**DISTRIBUTION.** New Zealand: South Island (N Canterbury, Marlborough & Nelson); to c. 1200 m (3900 ft)

**HABITAT.** Montane thickets and forest margins to subalpine regions; Nov–Jan (Feb–early May in cultivation, northern hemisphere).

With its more dissected foliage, *C. australis* looks the most distinctive member of the *C. forsteri* complex. The flowers often have a rather spidery appearance. Plants with more finely lobed leaves have been distinguished in the past as var. *rutaefolia* (Hook. f.) Allan (syn. *C. colensoi* var. *rutaefolia* Hook. f., *C. hexasepala* var. *rutaefolia* Hook. f.), but intermediates do occur and it would be difficult to uphold this variety. The species flowers in early to mid-spring.

H8; P1

❖ ❖ Flowers at least 50 mm (2 in) across (species 91)

**91. *Clematis paniculata* Gmelin\***

(syn. *C. indivisa* Willd., *C. indivisa* var. *lobulata* Hook. f., *C. integrifolia* Forster f.)

**DESCRIPTION.** A robust evergreen climber to 4 m (13 ft), sometimes more, with ternate leaves. Leaflets leathery,

deep green, ovate to oblong with a heart-shaped or truncated base, 5–10 cm (2–4 in) long, half as wide, the margin entire to crenate, or lobed towards the apex, more rarely deeply lobed. Flowers in compound lateral cymes, 50–90 mm (2–3.5 in) across, with the lower bracts often leaf-like, though smaller. Sepals white, usually 6 but occasionally 7–8, oblong to obovate, 25–35 (–40) mm (1–1.4 (–1.6) in) long and 8–15 mm (0.32–0.6 in) wide in male flowers, but generally not more than 25 mm (1 in) long and 10 mm (0.4 in) wide in the female. Achenes hairy, with a tail to 65 mm (2.6 in) long.

**DISTRIBUTION.** New Zealand: throughout the North and South Islands, including Three Kings Is. and Stewart Is.; to 650 m (2100 ft).

**HABITAT.** Lowland and lower montane forests, especially along the fringes; Aug–Nov (Feb–Mar in cultivation, northern hemisphere).

The largest-flowered and most beautiful of all the New Zealand clematis. It is rather variable in flower size and it pays to select cuttings from a good clone. In full flower it can be a shimmering mass of white bloom and quite exquisite. In the seedling stage the leaves are very variable; they can be linear and as much as 15 cm (6 in) long (or more), or ternate, with or without deep lobing. It has also been noted that plants may come into flower before they have attained their true adult foliage. The species was in fact introduced into cultivation as early as 1840. However, it was described almost 50 years previously by Gmelin based on specimens collected on the first of Captain Cook's voyages. Despite this, the species was long cultivated under the name *C. indivisa*, a synonym. In cultivation it is a very fine species in its best and largest-flowered forms. I fell for it just a few years ago when I came upon a magnificent specimen on a sheltered wall at the Royal Horticultural Society's garden at Rosemore in north Devon. It is only hardy in the mildest parts of Britain and does extremely well in sheltered gardens in Devon and Cornwall. Elsewhere it is best treated as a fine climber for a cool conservatory, although it is subject to attack from scale insects, and plants should be periodically examined for the first signs, as they can be badly damaged should the pest get a firm grip. *C. paniculata* is quite one of the most beautiful and floriferous species when well grown and guaranteed to attract attention. The best clones in cultivation are male ones and they often have attractive pinkish anthers.

Various varieties have been distinguished; var. *decomposita* has biternate leaves; var. *linearis* has linear, untoothed, leaves up to 17.5 cm (7 in) long; var.

*lobata* Hook.\* (syn. var. *lobulata*, 'Lobata') has dentate to lobed leaf-margins and smaller 40 mm (1.6 in) across flowers. These, however, appear to represent the extremes of a variable species. In addition, one has to take into account the fact that the foliage may change shape considerably from seedling to mature plants, this being true of a number of the New Zealand species. In some forms of *C. paniculata* (especially those formerly grown under the name *C. indivisa*, the leaves may be simple and lanceolate for the first year or so, then the adult more typical trifoliate leaves will appear. This is the plant long-grown as *C. indivisa* var. *lobata*; however, the earlier name *C. paniculata* has precedence as of course it must if botanical nomenclature is to have any standing. At the same time it is unfortunate that this latter name was long used for the species we grow today under the name of *C. terniflora* (see p.103). Well, life is not meant to be easy! Whatever the name, this plant has received, and deservedly so, the highest acclaim from the Royal Horticultural Society in the form of an FCC (First Class Certificate) when it was shown by Lord Aberconway in May 1934.

'Bodnant'\* is an attractive and apparently rather hardier selection of *C. paniculata*, raised at the garden of that name in North Wales by Lord Aberconway. This cultivar has lush and more lustrous bright green foliage and flowers 60 mm (2.4 in) across with a prominent boss of pink anthers. Given a sheltered sunny position and a warm wall it will eventually reach 4 m (13 ft) in height.

H7; P1

- ✿✿ Flowers greenish or yellowish (species 92–95)
- \* Anthers not more than 1.5 mm (0.06 in) long (species 92 & 93)

**92. *Clematis cunninghamii* Turcz.\*** Cunningham's Clematis  
(syn. *C. hillii* Colenso, *C. parviflora* sensu A. Cunn., non A. DC.)

**DESCRIPTION.** An evergreen climber to 3 m (10 ft) or more, with ternate leaves. Leaflets rather thin, ovate, to 40 mm (1.6 in) long, with an entire to serrate margin, or deeply lobed or dissected, with tawny-coloured hairs beneath. Flowers borne in lateral cymes, 15–25 mm (0.6–1 in) across, faintly to moderately lemon-scented. Sepals usually 6 (occasionally 5–8), yellowish, narrow-oblong to almost elliptic, hairy beneath, those of male flowers 9–15 mm (0.35–0.6 in) long (rarely to 20 mm (0.8 in)), not more than 5 mm (0.2 in) wide, those of female flowers generally 8–13 mm (0.32–0.5 in) long,



25. *Clematis paniculata* (male plant) in cultivation. Photo: Jack Elliott

26. *Clematis paniculata* (female plant) in cultivation at Rosemore, North Devon. Photo: Christopher Grey Wilson





27. *Clematis petriei* (female plant) in cultivation. Photo: Christopher Grey-Wilson

and narrower. Achenes hairy, with a tail up to 25 mm (1 in) long.

**DISTRIBUTION.** New Zealand: North Island (Auckland, Gisborne), Three Kings Island.

**HABITAT.** Forests and forest fringes, at low altitudes; Sept–Nov (Mar–May in cultivation, northern hemisphere).

Sometimes confused with *C. foetida* which can be distinguished by having strongly scented flowers with the sepals densely pilose beneath.

Three varieties have been recognized. Besides var. *cunninghamii* (described above) there is var. *depauperata* Hook. which has very reduced leaflets and sepals with a fine apex and var. *trilobata* which has, as its name implies, 3-lobed leaflets. However, intermediates between all the types can be found in the wild.

This species is rather rare in cultivation and often sold under the name *C. parviflora*. This name had unfortunately been used by A. de Candolle in 1824; Cunningham's *C. parviflora* dates from 1837!

H8; P1

**93. *Clematis foetida* Raoul\***

(syn. *C. hexapetala* subsp. *foetida* Kuntze, *C. parkinsoniana* Colenso)

**DESCRIPTION.** Very similar in general appearance to *C. cunninghamii*, but with rather larger, scarcely hairy, leaflets which usually have an entire to sinuate margin, occasionally crenate or serrate. The flowers, which are



28. *Clematis petriei* (female plant) in cultivation. Photo: Christopher Grey-Wilson

about 25 mm (1 in) across, are strongly scented, with yellow sepals which are densely pilose beneath. Achenes with tails up to 30 mm (1.2 in) long.

**DISTRIBUTION.** New Zealand: North Island (except for the central west; Taranaki), including Three Kings Island, and the South Island except for the NW the W coast and the extreme south.

**HABITAT.** Forests, particularly along the fringes; Sept–Nov (Apr–May in cultivation, northern hemisphere).

Occasionally seen in cultivation, it is a vigorous grower to 4 m (13 ft) or more given a warm sheltered nook in the garden. Despite its name, the flowers are quite sweetly scented. Juvenile plants look very similar to *C. marata* but change to the typical *C. foetida* after three or four years.

H8; P1

\* \* **Anthers at least 2 mm (0.08 in) long**  
(species 94 & 95)

**94. *Clematis hookeriana* Allan\***

(syn. *C. colensoi* sensu Hook. f. 1864, *C. hexasepala* Hook.f., non L. f.)

**DESCRIPTION.** Very similar to *C. forsteri* but leaflets thicker and more leathery and with a more sharply toothed or lobed margin, not more than 30 mm (1.2 in) long and 15 mm (0.6 in) wide. Flowers solitary or a few in a lateral cluster, 25–30 mm (1–1.2 in) across. Sepals greenish to pale yellowish, 5–8, ovate, 15–18



mm (0.6–0.7 in) long, somewhat hairy beneath.

**DISTRIBUTION.** New Zealand: Cook Strait region (both islands), Kapiti Is., Stephens Is.; to 900 m (3000 ft).

**HABITAT.** Rocky scrub; Nov–Jan (May–June in cultivation, northern hemisphere).

A form with more markedly lobed foliage (the leaflets often 2–3 lobed) is sometimes distinguished as var. *lobulata* Allan (syn. *C. colensoi* var. *rutaefolia* Hook. f.), and was described from the Port Nicholson area. It was introduced into cultivation (at least in Britain) by Collingwood Ingram in 1937 and received an Award of Merit (AM) from the Royal Horticultural Society when exhibited by him in May 1961.

H8; P1

**95. *Clematis petriei* Allan\***

**DESCRIPTION.** Similar to *C. forsteri* but the leaves less leathery with an entire margin or with 1–2 obtuse lateral lobes, but not toothed. Flowers solitary or in small lateral cymes, 25–35 mm (1–1.4 in) across. Sepals greenish-yellow, 5–8, ovate to oblong, 15–20 mm (0.6–0.8 in) long, hairy beneath, scented.

**DISTRIBUTION.** New Zealand: NW South Island (N Canterbury & Marlborough).

**HABITAT.** Bushy places and forest fringes; Nov–Dec (Feb–Apr in cultivation, northern hemisphere). This interesting small-flowered species is named after

29. *Clematis x cartmanii* 'Joe'. Photo: Jack Elliott



the Scottish botanist Donald Petrie, who made extensive studies of New Zealand plants. It is not one of the most exciting of the New Zealand species, but it does have a charm of its own, and a well-flowered specimens can bear hundreds of the small green flowers which are like little pixie hats. It has the advantage of being rather hardier than some of its New Zealand brethren. It is sometimes listed erroneously as *C. forsteri* subsp. *petriei*. As with most of these New Zealanders it is the male form that has the showier flowers, although it is of course the female that produces the fluffy seedheads; these can be quite attractive. Some nurseries sell male or female plants, but with most it is pot-luck what you get.

Two cultivars have been selected: 'Limelight' a male clone and 'Princess' a female clone.

H5; P1

**HYBRIDS**

*C. 'Avalanche'*\* is a vigorous hybrid with stems of 3–4 m (10–13 ft) which was derived from *C. paniculata* (female plant) and *C. x cartmanii* 'Joe' which is a male clone. The leaves are deep glossy green and finely dissected and the rather flat white flowers 70–80 mm (2.8–3.2 in) across, are borne in panicle-like inflorescences, often in profusion. Another male clone, the flowers with 5–7 sepals. Like other cultivars in the New Zealand alliance, plants can be pruned back to keep them more compact; the stems are best pruned in late summer before the flowerbuds are initiated.

H7

30. *Clematis x cartmanii* (male plant). Photo: Christopher Grey-Wilson





31. above left: *Clematis marmoraria* x *C. forsteri* (male plant). Photo: Mike Ireland  
 32. below left: *Clematis marmoraria* x *C. petriei* (male plant). Photo: Mike Ireland



33. *Clematis marmoraria* x *C. petriei* (male plant). Photo: Christopher Grey-Wilson

*C. x cartmanii* is the hybrid name given to all the crosses between *C. marmoraria* and *C. paniculata*. Of these by far the best known is the outstanding cultivar 'Joe'\*, which is now widely available. It has non-clinging stems that will, in a good specimen reach almost 2 m (6.6 ft), although half that length is more normal. The deep green, shiny evergreen leaves are neatly dissected and are practically hidden by the mass of semi-nodding white blooms, each 30–40 mm (1.2–1.6 in) across, which first open in early spring; these are pure white, although with a flush of green in

bud, roughly saucer-shaped and usually with six broadly oval sepals. It is certainly hardy to  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $23^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and can be trained to a warm west or south-west wall in the mildest regions. Elsewhere it is best grown in containers in a conservatory or alpine house. 'Joe' is a male clone. I had a wonderful specimen in an alpine house that had been planted in the top of an old chimney pot: the stems trailed down the pot and looked quite wonderful in full flower in the early spring.  
 H9