



Checklist of *Eryngium* cultivar names

Compiled by Mike Grant

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Introduction

The purpose of this checklist is to provide a record of cultivar names used in the genus *Eryngium*. It will hopefully be of use to those with an interest in the genus. It can also be used to prevent repetition of names, which would lead to them being rejected under Article 31.6 of the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (ICNCP, Brickell *et al.* 2016).

For many names I have transcribed the earliest description I have been able to find and supplied a reference to that description. This serves to indicate that these names have been established (Art. 10.1, ICNCP), are likely to be acceptable (Art. 11.1, ICNCP), and provides a reference for their correct application. However, these first descriptions are often brief and imprecise, and later descriptions, illustration, photographs and herbarium specimens can be more helpful in identifying a cultivar. It should also be noted that prior to 1 January 1959, a published description is not necessary to establish a cultivar name; it simply needs to be listed in a dated publication (Art. 27.1, ICNCP), so I have included the earliest references I have been able to find for these names too.

Some cultivar names have been published by statutory plant registration authorities, particularly for the purposes of plant variety rights (plant breeders' rights) and plant patents being granted. These statutory cultivar names, because of their international legal status, take precedence over cultivar names established in other ways, even if the non-statutory cultivar name was published earlier (Art. 27.6, ICNCP). Many plants given statutory cultivar names do not subsequently enter commerce. Therefore, as many listing authorities do not routinely publish descriptions, I have not been able to find any further information about these plants that have not entered commerce.

At the end of the checklist is a list of collector's numbers and seed list numbers for species of *Eryngium* that have been offered commercially.

There is currently no International Cultivar Registration Authority responsible for *Eryngium*. However, I am happy to receive further information on names in this checklist, and to hear of any errors, omissions or earlier publications of names.

Names

Epithets in this checklist are arranged in alphabetical order by cultivar name or trade designation. Cultivar names and trade designations have been sourced from horticultural literature, nursery catalogues, the *RHS Plant Finder*, plant variety rights databases and plant patent grants. Cultivar names are given in single quote marks. Trade designations are styled in sans serif font and are not enclosed in single quote marks (Art. 17.3, ICNCP). They are used to market a plant in place of, or in addition to, its correct cultivar name. A trade designation may also be a translation of a cultivar name. Trade designations are not regulated by the ICNCP.

Most epithets of infraspecific taxa such as subspecies, varieties and formas are listed on Plants of the World Online (<https://powo.science.kew.org>) and in Wörz (1999, 2011), so they are not included here. However, I have included infraspecific epithets from Thellung (1925) and Bergmans (1939), many of which do not appear in the three sources above, as some of them have been used in horticultural literature.

I have used Wörz (1999, 2011) as my guides to accepted species names, and the latter is also a useful guide to hybrid binomials.

I have tried to indicate which *Eryngium* species or hybrid each cultivar belongs to, and these attributions are listed in brackets after each cultivar name. These attributions are either taken from the same source as the cultivar name, or added by myself if the cultivar was not attributed and I have seen it.

Original description and reference

I have tried to find the first published description of each cultivar. In order to validate the name according to Art. 27.2 of the ICNCP the description needs to indicate one or more recognisable characters of the cultivar and be published in a dated publication. The descriptions transcribed here are taken verbatim from the source and are presented within double quote marks followed by the reference. The earliest descriptions I have traced are not necessarily by the raisers of the cultivars. I am sure there are many instances where earlier publications could be traced, which I am happy to include in subsequent editions of this checklist.

Origin

I have included a short statement describing, where possible, who raised the cultivar, how it arose and the date of origin or release. I have not tried to style the names of raisers consistently as they may have been cited differently over time, and I cannot be sure that they always refer to the same person, especially with names taken from the CPVO database. If the origin is not stated, then I have not been able to find it.

Dates

The date when a cultivar was raised or selected usually has to be inferred from the dates of the references I have given, as precise dates are not always evident from the literature. Typically, the dates cited here are when the name was first published, such as in a nursery catalogue, or when it was first listed in the *RHS Plant Finder*, or when it had plant variety rights or a plant patent applied for or published. For those where information is scant I have sometimes cited when I first encountered the name on a website.

Plant variety rights and plant patents

For many cultivars, the only data I have been able to find is from the plant variety rights database of the CPVO (www.cpvo.europa.eu) or from the US plant patent database (<https://ppubs.uspto.gov/pubwebapp/static/pages/landing.html>).

Names in this checklist that can be found in the CPVO database are indicated by ‘CPVO’ followed by a date. This date is usually the application date, as this gives the best indication of the date of origin of the cultivar. The CPVO database includes numerous names for cultivars that have never made it into commerce, so there is no further information about them beyond what the database holds, but they are included in this checklist. The database holds limited information, essentially restricted to cultivar name, species or hybrid that it is attributed to, application date, publication date if application was successful, and raiser. It does not record descriptions of cultivars, so many of the names in this checklist do not have descriptions associated with them.

Some descriptions are taken from US Plant Patents. These are indicated by ‘USPP’ followed by the patent number, the date of the patent and the filing date.

The fact that a name is listed by the CPVO or the US Patent Office does not necessarily mean it is protected by plant variety rights or by a patent. Many applications to these offices are unsuccessful or the protection may have expired. Names that are published by plant variety rights offices and patent offices are statutory names, and therefore fall outside the rules of the ICNCP.

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This checklist can be downloaded from [Eryngiums.com](https://eryngiums.com) (<https://eryngiums.weebly.com/resources.html>), the website of a Plant Heritage National Plant Collection of *Eryngium* species, and I thank Brian & Kathy Pike for hosting it there.

‘**Adrie**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Fa Bos de Vries, Netherlands. CPVO 1992.

‘**Africa**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Gebr. Van den Haak Import. CPVO 2005.

var. albiflorum Bergmans (*E. planum*) “Heeft witte, weining opvallende bloempjes.” (Bergmans 1939). Bergmans (1939) cites “*E. planum* lus. *albiflorum* Abrom.” as a synonym, an epithet that is also cited in Thellung (1925) with a similar description (“Blüten weiss; Köpfe weisslichgrün”), but I have not seen Abromeit’s original publication.

album (*E. alpinum*) “White form of above.” [i.e. of *E. alpinum*] (Thompson & Morgan 1963). Listed as “Crop failed” in Thompson & Morgan (1964) and not listed again. Although styled as a botanical epithet, there is no evidence that it has been formally published. It would not be valid as a cultivar name (Art. 21.11, Brickell *et al.* 2016). See also white.

‘**Allblue Monday**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Allplants Holding. CPVO 2005.

‘**Alice**’ see Blue Ice

‘**Allmonday**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Allplants Holding. CPVO 2005.

‘**Amazing Jackpot**’ (*E. planum*) “Characterized by its upright and inverted narrow triangular plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; and broadly branched flower heads with dark blue-colored flowers.” (USPP 18,969, 24 June 2008, filed 2007). Raised by Huibert Anne de Boer. Discovered in 2000 in a population of seedlings raised as a deliberate cross between an unnamed *E. planum* selection (♀) and *E. planum* ‘Blue Candle’ (♂). CPVO 2004. This may be the same as ‘EPAJ’. It was first listed commercially in the UK by Thompson & Morgan (2008).

‘**Amethyst**’ (*E. alpinum*) “Feinzerteilte, edel geformte Blütenhüllen von violettblauer Farbe 80–100[cm], Juli–Aug.” (Georg Arends 1952). Raised by Georg Arends in 1950 (Arends 1951).

f. angusti-involucratum Micheletti (*E. campestre*) Cited in conjunction with var. *eucampestre* in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Micheletti’s original publication.

‘**Aquarius**’ see Aquarius Questar

Aquarius Questar (‘**Aquarius**’) (*Eryngium*) “A blue, cone-shaped, and very popular variety. The flower head is thicker than other varieties.” (www.marginpar.com, accessed 23 Jan. 2023). Raised by Maruwa BV / Kwekerij Sinnich VOF / L. van Alphen. CPVO 2004.

‘**Arabian Dawn**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Mountain Flowers PVT / Nachtvliinder BV. CPVO 2004.

‘**Arabian Night**’ (*E. planum*) CPVO 1998.

‘**Argenteum**’ (*E. planum*) “Silvery white.” (Ingram 1993). Not valid as a cultivar name (Art. 21.11, Brickell *et al.* 2016).

Arista Mavicta (‘**Jarotop1**’) (*E. alpinum*) Raised by De Legent Flowers. CPVO 2022.

f. *armatum* H. Wolff (*E. planum*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Wolff's original publication.

'Astra' see Astra Questar

Astra Questar ('Astra') (*Eryngium*) Raised by Maruwa BV / Claremont Orchards / Sinniger / Ariston Holdings Ltd. CPVO 1999.

f. *axicum* Griseb. (*E. campestre*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Grisebach's original publication.

f. *azureum* Lej. (*E. campestre*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Lejeune's original publication.

'Azureum' (*E. planum*) "Sky blue." (B&T World Seeds 1991). Not valid as a cultivar name (Art. 21.11, Brickell *et al.* 2016).

'Barerelec' (*E. x zabelii*) Raised by Dummen Group. CPVO 2016.

***beatsoni* (Eryngium)** Mentioned as a "useful perennial" without description in Anon. (1891), and, although styled as a botanical epithet, there is no evidence that it has been formally published.

'Belladonna' (*Eryngium*) Raised by Maria F.T. Zonderland / IDEM / MZ Licentie Beheer. CPVO 2004.

'Bethlehem' (*E. planum*) "A new variety with bright blue flowers, 2' 6", divisions." (Cally Gardens 1995). There is an extensive RHS trial description (Anon. 2001) and a herbarium specimen at WSY. Although this name is similar to that of 'Stern von Bethlehem', both are listed, without description, in Beeches Nursery (2002), suggesting they are different entities. CPVO 1989.

Big Blue ('Myersblue') (*E. x zabelii*) "Characterized by its upright and columnar plant habit; strong thick stems; relatively large violet blue-colored flowers on dense flower heads; and good garden performance." (US PP 20,636, 12 Jan 2010, filed 2008). Raised by Jeff Hodson of Myerscough College, Lancashire, who also held a National Plant Collection of *Eryngium* at the time. CPVO 2008. It currently holds an RHS Award of Garden Merit.

'Blaue Ritter' see Blue Knight

'Blauer Zwerg' (Blue Dwarf) (*E. planum*) "*Eryngium planum* Blauer Zwerg. Niedrig bleibender, blauer Distel mit kleinen Blütenköpfchen. Aug.–Sept. (50[cm])." (Adolf Ernst 1931). There is an earlier mention of the name, as 'Blauer Zwerg', in a Georg Arends (1929b) price list, but without a description. The earliest Arends description is "Starkverzweigte Blütenstände kleiner runder Köpfe von blauer Farbe. 80/100[cm]. Juli/Aug." (Georg Arends 1932). It is not mentioned as an introduction of his in Arends (1951), but it is claimed as an Arends raising (by citation of "G.A." after name) in a Georg Arends 1981 catalogue. Other descriptions, which give an indication of its height, include 'nanum' ("blau, 80–100[cm], Juli–Aug") in a Georg Arends 1951 catalogue, 'Blauer Zwerg' ("B unzerteilt, Bl tiefblau,

40–60cm, Juli/August”) in a 1967 catalogue, then ‘Blauer Zwerg’ (“(G.A.), zierlicher Wuchs, Bl tiefblau, 50cm, Juli/August”) in a 1981 catalogue. Although Bergmans (1939) used the Dutch spelling of ‘Blauwer Zwerg’, the earliest mentions, such as in Georg Arends (1929b), used the German spelling, ‘Blauer Zwerg’, which I believe is correct.

‘**Blaukappe**’ (**Blue Cap**) (*E. planum*) “70cm, intense blue, VI–IX.” (Jelitto 1994)

‘**Blue Angel**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Bl. Kwekerij A. Kromhout. CPVO 1997.

‘**Blue Bell**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by A.C. van Graven / Nachtvliinder BV. CPVO 1999.

‘**Blue Candle**’ (*E. planum*) CPVO 1990.

Blue Cap see ‘Blaukappe’

‘**Blue Diamond**’ (*E. alpinum*) Listed in Hoffman (2021) without description.

‘**Blue Diamond**’ (*E. planum*) CPVO 1989.

‘**Blue Dragonfly**’ (*E. alpinum*) Raised by René van Gaalen. CPVO 2020.

‘**Blue Dream**’ (*E. planum*) Raised by IDEM. CPVO 2001.

Blue Dynamite (‘**Globery99**’) (*E. alpinum*) Raised by Global Plants BV. CPVO 2013.

Blue Dwarf see ‘Blauer Zwerg’

‘**Blue Glitter**’ (*E. planum*) “80cm, brilliant deep blue, richly branched, first year flowering from seed without vernalisation, VII–IX, Z4–8.” (Jelitto 2007). Raised by Ernst Benary Samenzucht GmbH. CPVO 2007.

‘**Blue Hobbit**’ (*E. planum*) “30cm, brilliant blue, very rich flowering, compact, ball-shaped habit, ideal for containers, VII–IX, Z4–8.” (Jelitto 2007). Raised by Ernst Benary Samenzucht GmbH.

Blue Ice (‘**Alice**’) (*E. planum*) Raised by Allplants Holding, Stuart Scott. CPVO 2008.

‘**Blue Jacket**’ (*E. alpinum*) Listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* from 2003 to 2014 by nurseries such as Cotswold Garden Flowers and Stillingfleet Lodge Nursery but description not traced.

‘**Blue Jackpot**’ (*E. alpinum*) “Choice blue flowers, surrounded by very large, frilled blue bracts, 7-8, 60cm.” (Primrose Cottage Nursery & Garden Centre 2006). Anon. (2003b) describes this as a new introduction offered by Hopleys and there is a photograph which looks like an *E. alpinum* cultivar, but with no validating description.

Blue Knight (‘**Blaue Ritter**’) (*E. x zabelii*) Sometimes spelled as ‘Blauer Ritter’. CPVO 2008.

‘Blue Lace’ (*E. alpinum*) “A spectacular alpinum selection with impressive long lasting clear violet-blue terminal flower heads on stunning blue stems.” (Thompson & Morgan 2007). There is a much earlier mention in Platt (1996) which lists seed of this cultivar as being sold by B&T World Seeds.

‘Blue Lustre’ (*Eryngium*) Received a Certificate of Preliminary Commendation when exhibited to the RHS on 3 September 1963 by Mr S.M. Gault, Regent's Park, London, but no description or species attribution given (Anon. 1963a).

‘Blue Mystery’ (*E. planum*) Raised by J. Kromhout. CPVO 1996.

‘Blue Oyster’ (*E. planum*) Raised by H. Thoonen. CPVO 2004.

‘Blue Ribbon’ (*E. planum*) “Characterized by its flower head which has very unique umbel formations, large and long peduncles with secondary and tertiary branches, medium violet mature flower color, and its rosette base.” (US PP 7,151, 13 Feb 1990, filed 1988). Raised by Gebr Vletter & den Haan, Rijnsburg. Discovered as a sport of ‘Flüela’ and propagated vegetatively. CPVO 1985.

‘Blue Spikes’ (*Eryngium*) Listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* from 2013 to 2015 by Beeches Nursery but description not traced.

‘Blue Star’ (*E. alpinum*) “80[cm], tiefblaue Auslese, kräftiger Wuchs, besonders reich blühend, starke Stiele.” (Jelitto 1983). There appear to be two cultivars, one belonging to *E. alpinum*, and one belonging to *E. planum*.

‘Blue Star’ (*E. planum*) Raised by Fa. Bos-de Vries. CPVO 1992. There appear to be two cultivars, one belonging to *E. planum*, and one belonging to *E. alpinum*.

‘Blue Steel’ (*E. x zabelii*) “Variety with very spiky dark metallic-blue flowers on many branches. Sold previously as *E. PCH 268*.” (Avondale 2006). The seed collection PC&H 268 is a Mexican species, *E. deppeanum*, so cannot be the same as this cultivar.

‘Blue Surprise’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Fa. Bos-de Vries. CPVO 1992.

‘Blue Thimbles’ (*E. planum*) Listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* from 2001 to 2006 by Four Seasons Nursery but description not traced.

‘Blue Waves’ (*E. x zabelii*) “Named for its succession of blue flowerheads, this looks to be an outstanding new cultivar, that is distinct from others in its huge umbels carried on stout stems and the waves of flowerheads it produces from June onwards.” (Rice 2018). Raised by Steve and Kim Rogers at Dove Cottage Nursery, West Yorkshire, from seed collected in 2002 from seed of *E. bourgatii* grown near *E. alpinum* ‘Superbum’. Eleven seedlings were selected and assessed, and one was retained and grown on for 10 years. Initially sold as Dove Cottage hybrid, it was then taken up by Hillier Nurseries, micropropagated, named ‘Blue Waves’, and launched at Chelsea Flower Show in 2018.

‘Bombay Blue’ (*E. planum*) Raised by J. & K.J. Grosscurt. CPVO 2003.

'Bouton' (*Eryngium*) "Greenish silver flowers and subglobose to short ovoid disk, bracts absent." (Hatch 2022).

'Bright Surprise' (*E. alpinum* x *E. planum*) Raised by Maatschap Bos - de Vries / Adriana Klaasse Bos-Bos. CPVO 2022.

'Broughton Blue' (*Eryngium*) Listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* in 2015 by Kevock Garden Plants but description not traced.

var. caelestinum Bergmans (*E. planum*) "Is een aardige variëteit, van het type verschillend door diep hemelsblauwe bloemen." (Bergmans 1939). Bergmans (1924) listed this as "var. *caelestinum* hort." with a similar description.

'Calypso' (*E. planum*) "Discovered growing in a bed of plants of the parent cultivar Fluela. Calypso distinguishes from its parent by its longer peduncles, its variegated leaves comprised of cream colored margins and internal stripes or specks, and by its asexual reproducibility only by tissue culture. The flower color of Calypso is medium violet, similar to its parent." (US PP 7,152, 13 Feb 1990, filed 1988). Raised by Floris Vletter & den Haan, Rijnsburg. CPVO 1986.

'Capricorn' see Capricorn Questar

Capricorn Questar ('Capricorn') (*E. planum*) Raised by Maruwa BV / P.M. Sinneger Holding BV. CPVO 2017.

'Cassiopeia' see Cassiopeia Questar

Cassiopeia Questar ('Cassiopeia') (*Eryngium*) Raised by Kwekerij Sinnich VOF. CPVO 2015.

'Catherine Blair' (*E. x zabelii*) "SWI Centenary Plant 2017. Named after the founder of 'The Rural', the Scottish Women's Rural Institute. The silvery flowers of this new Sea Holly become intense metallic blue as they mature. Prefers fertile normal to free-draining soils in a sunny position. 60–70cm. high." (www.elizabethmacgregornursery.co.uk, accessed Jan. 2023). Raised at Elizabeth MacGregor nursery, Kirkcudbrightshire, and introduced around 2017.

'Charleston Blues' (*E. ravenelii*) "A small basal rosette of 1' long linear leaves, which, starting for us in mid August, is topped by 30" tall flowering stalks, each ending in branched antennae-like clusters of 6–10 blue, fuzzy, thumb-sized ball flower heads." (www.plantdelights.com/products/eryngium-ravenelii-charleston-blues, accessed Jan. 2023). Collected in Charleston County, South Carolina, and shared to Plant Delights Nursery by Patrick McMillan, but dates not stated.

'Cobalt Blue' (*E. x zabelii*) "*E. bourgatii* hybrid, cobalt blue flowers over a long season on branching stems." (Avondale Nursery 2011).

'Cobalt Star' (*E. x zabelii*) "An *E. bourgatii* hybrid with a rosette of long-stalked, deeply-lobed, blue-green leaves with spine-tipped teeth. It arose six years ago as a seedling in the nursery and is worth growing for its 60cm-tall, dark stems topped by tiny flowers that last

a long season, maturing a deep cobalt blue.” (Lancaster 2007). Raised at Elizabeth MacGregor nursery, Kirkcudbrightshire, where it was found as a seedling in 2001, then launched at Tatton Park Flower Show in 2005 (Lancaster 2007).

f. *contractum* Micheletti (*E. campestre*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Micheletti’s original publication.

‘**Corona**’ see Corona Questar

Corona Questar (‘**Corona**’) (*Eryngium*) Raised by L. van Alphen / Peter Sinneger. CPVO 2002.

‘**Crown Stone**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Kwekerij Terra Nova VOF. CPVO 2008.

var. *cupreum* Bergmans (*E. amethystinum*) “Verschilt van het type doordat het bovengedeelte der planten koperklurig is aangelopen.” (Bergmans 1939). Bergmans (1939) cites “*E. planum* lus. *cupreum* Pamp.” as a synonym, an epithet that is also cited in Thellung (1925) with a similar description, but I have not seen Pampanini’s original 1921 publication.

‘**Cygnus**’ see Cygnus Questar

Cygnus Questar (‘**Cygnus**’) (*Eryngium*) Raised by Maruwa BV. CPVO 2017.

‘**Deep Blue Jackpot**’ (*E. alpinum*) Raised by Fa. H.A. de Boer. CPVO 2008. This may be the same as ‘EADBJ’

‘**Dekobay**’ see Magical Blue Bayou

‘**Dekostar**’ see Magical Star

Delaroux (*E. proteiflorum*) Delaroux is the botanical author of the species, *E. proteiflorum*. It was erroneously used as a botanical name by Thompson & Morgan (1973) when they first listed *E. proteiflorum*. Thomas (1976) tried to correct the error, but it persisted and was later used as a cultivar name (e.g. Thomson 1984) and a common name (e.g. Smith 1994).

‘**Diamant**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Fa. Bos-de Vries. CPVO 1992.

‘**Diamond Surprise**’ (*E. alpinum* x *E. planum*) Raised by Maatschap Bos - de Vries / Adriana Klaasse Bos-Bos. CPVO 2022.

‘**Diamond Variety**’ (*E. x zabelii*) Ingram (1993) mentions without description. Possible error for ‘Donard Variety’.

‘**Discovery**’ (*E. leavenworthii*) This is a name used for the species on cut-flower websites based in the Netherlands.

‘**Dobida**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Don Goossens / Maaskant Flowers Ltd. CPVO 1998.

‘**Doerynelec**’ see Electric

‘Don Stone’ (*E. alpinum*) Raised by Kwekerij Terra Nova VOF. CPVO 2014.

‘Donard Seedling’ (*E. alpinum*) A name used by Thompson & Morgan (1953) in their seed catalogue and likely to be a synonym of ‘Donard Variety’.

‘Donard Variety’ (*E. alpinum*) “Whole plant silvery-green when mature, c. 1m tall; flowers in extra large silvery grey-blue ‘cones’.” (Nelson & Deane 1993, presumably quoting from Slieve Donard Nursery catalogue 1945, which I have not seen). It was described as “Large blue with extra large cones” in Slieve Donard (n.d., c.1946). Selected at Slieve Donard Nursery before 1945 (Nelson & Deane 1993). Likely synonyms include ‘Donard Seedling’ and ‘Slieve Donard’. This cultivar has often been attributed to *E. x zabelii*, perhaps because the *RHS Plant Finder* has followed its erroneous attribution to that hybrid given in Nelson & Deane (1993) and Nelson (1993).

‘Double Jackpot’ (*E. alpinum*) Raised by Huibert Anne de Boer. CPVO 2008.

Dove Cottage hybrid see ‘Blue Waves’.

‘EADBJ’ (*E. alpinum*) Raised by Huibert Anne de Boer. CPVO 2009. This may be the same as ‘Deep Blue Jackpot’.

Electric (‘Doerynelec’) (*Eryngium*) Raised by Dummen Orange, the Netherlands. CPVO 2017.

‘Electric Blue’ (*E. x tripartitum*) Listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* from 2003 to 2005 by Beeches Nursery but description not traced.

Electric Blue (‘Gensoft’) (*Eryngium*) Name listed on RHS Find a Plant (www.rhs.org.uk/plants) but no other information available.

‘Electric Haze’ (*E. x zabelii*) “New hybrid with rich blue flowers on blue stems, 3’.” (Cally Gardens 2012).

f. *elegans* Micheletti (*E. campestre*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Micheletti’s original publication.

‘Ellabella’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Maria F.T. Kraan Zonderland / IDEM. CPVO 2003.

‘EPAJ1’ (*E. planum*) Raised by Huibert Anne de Boer. CPVO 2004. This may be the same as ‘Amazing Jackpot’.

‘EPND 13’ (*E. planum*) Raised by Huibert Anne de Boer. CPVO 2014.

‘EPPJ1’ (*E. planum*) Raised by Huibert Anne de Boer. CPVO 2004. This may be the same as ‘Paradise Jackpot’.

‘EPTJ’ (*E. planum*) “Characterized by its compact and upright plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; and single blue-colored flowers arranged on dense flower heads.” (US PP 20,882, 23 Mar 2010, filed 2008). Raised by Rene van Gaalen /

Huibert Anne de Boer. Discovered in April 2007 as a single plant within a population of *E. planum* 'Paradise Jackpot'. CPVO 2008. This may be the same as 'Tiny Jackpot'.

'**ESM Y012**' (*E. alpinum*) Raised by Aloysius Antonius Joseph Hooijman / Esmeralda Breeding BV. CPVO 2014.

'**Etoile Bleu**' (*E. alpinum*) Listed by B&T World Seeds (2002), but this is almost certainly *E. alpinum* 'Blue Star', which the same company previously listed, and there is no other evidence indicating that the name should be styled in French.

var. eucampestre H. Wolff (*E. campestre*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Wolff's original publication.

'**Farid**' (*E. planum*) Raised by Fa. H. van der Nagel EN ZN / Astee Flowers BV. CPVO 2006.

'**Farmer Blue**' (*Eryngium*) Raised by Huibert Anne de Boer. CPVO 2002.

FCC form (*E. x zabelii*) "A recent selection, fairly compact with good silvery blue heads, 2'." (Cally Gardens 1990). *Eryngium x zabelii* has never received a First Class Certificate from the RHS, so there is no justification for this descriptive epithet.

'**Flüela**' (*E. planum*) "Characterized by its relatively large and tall growth, rosette form, large peduncles having secondary and tertiary branches, and ellipsoid shaped, violet blue flowers." (US PP 7,218, 10 Apr 1990, filed 1988). Raised by Floris Vletter / Gebr Vletter & Den Haan. CPVO 1984,

'**Fluffy**' (*Eryngium*) Raised by Mountain Flowers Pvt Ltd. CPVO 2005.

'**Fool's Gold**' (*E. x tripartitum*) I saw a variegated plant with this name growing in the garden of Old Court Nurseries, Worcestershire, in the early 2000s.

'**Fornsett Ultra**' (*E. x zabelii*) "Compact variety with large spiky metallic-blue flowers and stems." (Avondale Nursery 2006). Photograph in Grant (2000, front cover). Raised by John Metcalf, Four Seasons nursery (unpublished RHS trial notes, 1997). No award when first exhibited to the RHS by John Metcalf, Four Seasons nursery, Fornsett St Mary, Norwich, on 20 July 1993 (Anon. 1994), but it later received a Certificate of Preliminary Commendation when exhibited to the RHS again by John Metcalf on 23 July 1996 (Anon. 1997), but no description was published.

'**Fromefield Rapier**' (*E. eburneum*) Offered in 2019 by Plants to Plant, a short-lived online-only subsidiary of Fromefield Nurseries, Hampshire, and described as shorter than the species.

'**Gargamels Nose**' (*E. alpinum*) Raised by Petrus Heemskerk / De Legent Flowers. CPVO 2018. This is listed by CPVO without the possessive apostrophe.

'**GEN E001**' (*E. alpinum*) "Characterized by its upright and relatively compact plant habit; upright growth habit; branched in upper part; strong flowering stems; a single-type

inflorescence, and good cut flower performance.” (US PP 34,507, 16 Aug 2022, filed 2021). Raised by Clarisse Ullrich, Miami, Florida.

‘**Gensoft**’ see Electric Blue

f. genuinum Rouy & Camus (*E. campestre*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Rouy & Camus’s original publication.

giant (*E. agavifolium*) Described by Beeches Nursery as a recent wild collection in Mexico, 180cm, 50% bigger (www.beechesnursery.co.uk, accessed Mar. 2021). The species is native to Argentina, so this sounds like a discrepancy. The term “giant” is an informal description and not acceptable as a cultivar name.

‘**Ginny Hunt**’ (*Eryngium*) “We received this extremely worthy species from Ginny some time ago, and have finally decided to offer it under this name. Highly textural, deeply cut foliage to 15” forms a substantial and stunning rosette, ultimately giving rise to heads of many greenish white flowers held stiffly upright on stems to 2 ft, for full sun and very well-drained soil. Certainly drought tolerant.” (Heronswood Nursery 2001).

‘**Globery33**’ (*E. alpinum*) Raised by Global Plants BV. CPVO 2012.

‘**Globery99**’ see Blue Dynamite

Graham Stuart Thomas selection see ‘GST Selected’

‘**Grakroblue**’ (*E. planum*) CPVO 1995.

‘**Green Jackpot**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Rene van Gaalen / Handelskwekerij. CPVO 2011.

‘**Green Jade**’ (*Eryngium*) Listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* from 2008 to 2022 by various nurseries but description not traced.

‘**Green Sword**’ (*E. yuccifolium*) Listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* from 2003 to 2004 by Bensley Nurseries but description not traced.

‘**GST Selected**’ (*E. bourgatii*) “Very striking grey and white striped and figured leaves in a neat tussock, good translucent violet-blue flower heads Jun-Aug, 55cm. On clay, eryngiums never achieve the colour they do on hungry soils. Thus this plant is even more exceptional. Far better for me than Oxford Blue and definitely my plant of 1997. Via Stephen Taffler and Richard Nutt’s path. Violet silver, 6-8 [Jun-Aug], z5, 55cm.” (Cotswold Garden Flowers 1998). Reputed to have been selected by Graham Stuart Thomas before 1980 from seed he obtained from Jim Archibald (Hatch 2022). This cultivar is often listed informally as “Graham Stuart Thomas selection” but there is no reason not to style it as a cultivar.

‘**Hellas**’ (*E. planum*) Listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* from 2004 to 2009 by various nurseries but description not traced.

‘**Holden Blue**’ (*E. alpinum*) “A very good form selected by Richard Milne-Redhead with striking metallic-blue thistly heads over light green foliage. July–Sept. 2½ ft.” (Holden

Clough Nursery 1983). Selected by Richard Milne-Redhead who established Holden Clough Nursery, Lancashire, in 1927, but date of cultivar selection not traced.

‘Hydra’ see Hydra Questar

Hydra Questar (‘Hydra’) (*Eryngium*) Raised by Maruwa BV / L. van Alphen. CPVO 2005.

improved [Great Dixter] (*E. alpinum*) “A blue sea holly with bracts in a series of soft, lacy ruffs. Irresistible. Jul.–Aug. 2ft.” (Great Dixter Nurseries 1968). This is an informal description and not acceptable as a cultivar name.

improved [Green Farm Plants] (*E. alpinum*) “Seedlings from *E. ‘Donard Variety’*, which is itself an *E. alpinum* hybrid, all coming virtually true – beautifully and finely cut lacy bracts under the deep blue flowers are most striking.” (Green Farm Plants 1985). This is an informal description and not acceptable as a cultivar name.

‘Indigo Star’ (*E. x zabelii*) Raised at Elizabeth MacGregor nursery, Kirkcudbrightshire, and introduced before 2010. Description not traced.

from Isfahan, Iran (*Eryngium*) This selection, offered by Kevock Garden Plants, Midlothian, was first listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* in 2007.

‘Jade Frost’ (*E. planum*) “*Eryngium planum* ‘Jade Frost’ was found as a sport in Cornwall. The white edges of the foliage turn pinkish in autumn with the onset of cold weather.” (Anon. 2005). Arose as a sport in the garden of James and Megan Cave, Helston, Cornwall, prior to 2005 (Rice 2007). The US Plant Patent (PP 17,370) description was published on 16 Jan. 2007 and the application had been filed in 2005. CPVO 2004.

‘James Ivory’ (*E. alpinum*) “A robust herbaceous plant with large glossy foliage and sturdy flowering stems 3 feet high. The conical flower-heads are surrounded by large feathered bracts which are green beneath and dark violet-blue in their upper surfaces.” (Anon. 1934). Received an Award of Merit when exhibited to the RHS on 14 August 1934 by James Ivory, Glenisla, Angus, Forfarshire.

‘Jarotop1’ see Arista Mavicta

Jewel see ‘Juwel’

‘Jewel Stone’ (*E. alpinum*) Listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* 2008 by Hayloft Plants but description not traced. Raised by Kwekerij Terra Nova VOF. CPVO 2006.

‘Jos Eijking’ (*E. x zabelii*) “Completely clothed in lavender blue, the intense colouring of its stems, leaves and flower heads glows whatever the weather, giving it a long season of interest. 70cm. 6–8.” (Bressingham Gardens 1995, with photograph on front cover). Raised by Wouter A.J. Ruigrok. CPVO 1988.

‘Jupiter’ (*E. planum*) CPVO 1996.

‘Juwel’ (Jewel) (*E. x zabelii*) “Schon gegen Mitte Juni, also 14 Tage bis drei Wochen früher als bei allen anderen *Eryngium*-Sorten, färben sich die ganzen Blütenstände, also Stiele,

Hüllblätter und Köpfe dieser neuen Hybride herrlich dunkel stahlblau, dunkler als die übrigen Sorten. In Wuchs und Blumengrösse dem *Eryngium Zabeli* ähnlich, wird sie sich wegen der frühen Blüte und schönen Farbe bald überall einbürgern.” (Georg Arends 1915). Raised by Georg Arends in 1913 (Arends 1951).

‘Kershaw Blue’ (*E. yuccifolium*) “*Eryngium* ‘Kershaw Blue’ is a superb 2006 Plant Delights/JLBG introduction, originating from a small population of *Eryngium yuccifolium* plants we spotted in 2002 along the road in Kershaw Co., South Carolina. *Eryngiums* aren't usually plants that stop your eye at 55 mph, but this cluster of four plants was so amazing, we came to a screeching halt, pretty sure we had discovered a new species. The wide, powder-blue leaves were certainly the most dramatic we'd ever seen on an *Eryngium yuccifolium*. In the garden, *Eryngium* ‘Kershaw Blue’ forms a stunning 2’ tall x 30” wide basal clump, topped in July (NC) with 4.5’ tall flower spikes of tan, alien-like flowers...a superb plant in the perennial border. *Eryngium* ‘Kershaw Blue’ is a stable seed strain, but is also virtually sterile unless you plant several clones nearby (syn: *Eryngium yuccifolium* A1SC-002).” (www.plantdelights.com/products/eryngium-yuccifolium-kershaw-blue, accessed Jan. 2023).

‘Key Stone’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Kwekerij Terra Nova VOF. CPVO 2017.

‘Kobalt’ (*E. planum*) Listed in Hoffman (2021) without description. CPVO 1985.

‘Kolmablula’ (*E. planum*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2019.

‘Kolmaclo’ see Magical Cloud

‘Kolmagexplo’ see Magical Explosion

‘Kolmaglo’ see Magical Blue Globe

‘Kolmagsil’ see Magical Silver

‘Kolmanita’ see Magical Anita

‘Kolmapufa’ see Magical Purple Falls

‘Kolmarethund’ see Magical Red Thunder

‘Kolmaros’ see Magical Rowshow

‘Kolmasy’ see Magical Symphony

‘Kolmawhila’ see Magical White Lagoon

‘Kolmblula’ see Magical Blue Lagoon

‘Kolmblust’ see Magical Blue Stars

‘Kolmbufa’ see Magical Blue Falls

‘Kolmgrobe’ see Magical Green Globe

‘Kolmpurst’ see Magical Purple Stars

‘Kolmwhifal’ see Magical White Falls

‘Kolmwhitla’ see Magical White Lagoon

‘La Canada’ (*Eryngium*) “This Yucca Do collection T73-87 hails from the pine-oak forested mountains around the Queretaro town of La Canada at 8,120’ elevation. Since we planted our first plants in 2000, this still unidentified eryngium has become one of our favorites in the genus. Each 1’ tall x 2’ wide clump is composed of flat, glaucous, heavily-armed leaves with a striped silver underside...we peeked. In late June, the architectural clump is topped by 2’ tall branched spikes of small spiny green flowers. This has been one of the best performing and longest lived eryngiums we have grown.”
(www.plantdelights.com/products/eryngium-sp-la-canada).

‘Lapis Blue’ (*E. bourgatii*) “A new compact variety, silver flowers turn to intense blue. Repeat flowers until autumn. 40cm.” (Avondale Nursery 2011). Raised at Elizabeth MacGregor nursery, Kirkcudbrightshire, and launched at Tatton Park Flower Show in 2008 (www.elizabethmacgregornursery.co.uk, accessed Jan. 2023).

f. *latifolium* (Hoffm. & Link) Mariz (*E. campestre*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Hoffmannsegg & Link’s original publication.

f. *laxum* Boiss. (*E. amethystinum*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Boissier’s original publication.

‘Leo’ see Leo Questar

Leo Questar (‘Leo’) (*Eryngium*) Raised by L. van Alphen. CPVO 2002.

f. *littorale* Rouy & Camus (*E. campestre*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Rouy & Camus’s original publication.

‘Little Blue Wonder’ (*E. planum*) “Characterized by its compact and upright plant habit; freely branching growth habit; and dark blue purple-colored flowers.” (US PP 18,436, 15 Jan 2008, filed 2006). Raised by Huibert Anne de Boer. CPVO 2003.

‘Lovely White-Green’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by de Looff Lily Innovation. CPVO 2015.

var. *luxurians* Tauscher (*E. alpinum*) Description in Thellung (1925), and also cited by Bergmans (1939) with a description, but I have not seen Tauscher’s original 1925 publication.

‘Mackpam’ see Picos Amethyst

f. *macrophyllum* Pamp. (*E. amethystinum*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Pampanini’s original publication.

Magical Anita ('Kolmanita') (*E. planum*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2013. Listed on Kolster website (www.kolster.nl, accessed 9 Mar. 2023) with a photograph but minimal description.

Magical Blue Bayou ('Dekobay') (*E. alpinum*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2016.

Magical Blue Falls ('Kolmbufa') (*E. planum*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2009.

Magical Blue Globe ('Kolmaglo') (*E. planum*) "This is a neat, tidy plant reaching 45–50cm and producing masses of blue flowers which are attractive to butterflies." (Gress 2018). Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2018.

Magical Blue Lagoon ('Kolmblula') (*E. alpinum* × *E. planum*) "A slightly taller plant [than Magical Blue Globe], reaching 70cm, which has deep blue sepals and blue-green flowers." (Gress 2018). Raised by Kolster Holding BV and listed on their website (www.kolster.nl, accessed 9 Mar. 2023) with a photograph but minimal description.. CPVO 2014. This is listed with CPVO as an *E. planum* cultivar, but it appears, from live plants I have seen, that it is a hybrid between *E. alpinum* and *E. planum*. It is possibly the first hybrid between these two species to be offered commercially.

Magical Blue Stars ('Kolmblust') (*E. planum*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2012.

Magical Cloud ('Kolmaelo') (*E. planum*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2009.

Magical Explosion ('Kolmagexplo') (*E. ebracteatum*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2020. Listed on Kolster website (www.kolster.nl, accessed 9 Mar. 2023) with a photograph but minimal description.

Magical Green Dwarf (*E. yuccifolium*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV and listed on their website (www.kolster.nl, accessed 9 Mar. 2023) with a photograph but minimal description.

Magical Green Globe ('Kolmgrobe') (*E. yuccifolium*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2017. Listed on Kolster website (www.kolster.nl, accessed 9 Mar. 2023) with a photograph but minimal description.

Magical Purple Falls ('Kolmapufa') (*E. planum*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2009.

Magical Purple Stars ('Kolmpurst') (*E. planum*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2012. Listed on Kolster website (www.kolster.nl, accessed 9 Mar. 2023) with a photograph but minimal description.

Magical Red Thunder ('Kolmarethund') (*E. pandanifolium*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2021.

Magical Rowshow ('Kolmaros') (*E. planum*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV / Mr Rowshow. CPVO 2013.

Magical Silver ('Kolmagsil') (*E. planum*) "Silver flowers." (Gress 2018). Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2013.

Magical Star ('Dekostar') (*E. x zabelii*) Raised by Dirk Degenhardt. CPVO 2010.

'Magical Stone' (*Eryngium*) Listed in Hoffman (2021) without description. CPVO 2009.

Magical Symphony ('Kolmasy') (*E. planum*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2010.

Magical White Falls ('Kolmwhifal') (*E. planum*) "White flowers." (Gress 2018). Raised by Kolster Holding BV. CPVO 2015.

Magical White Lagoon ('Kolmawhila') (*E. alpinum* × *E. planum*) Raised by Kolster Holding BV and listed on their website (www.kolster.nl, accessed 9 Mar. 2023) with a photograph but minimal description. This is listed with CPVO as an *E. planum* cultivar, but, although I have not seen live plants, from a photograph on the Kolster website it appears to be a hybrid between *E. alpinum* and *E. planum*. CPVO 2020. 'Kolmwhitla' (with trade designation Magical White Lagoon) is also listed with CPVO (2020), but without attribution to species and also raised by Kolster Holding BV.

'Magnetar' see Magnetar Questar

Magnetar Questar ('Magnetar') (*E. planum*) "Easily recognisable by its large, round, blue head." (www.marginpar.com, accessed 23 Jan. 2023). Raised by P.M. Sinneger Holding BV / Maruwa BV. CPVO 2016.

var. majus Bornm. (*E. amethystinum*) Listed in Bergmans (1939) with a description. A f. *maius* Bornm. is also listed in Thellung (1925) with a description, but I have not seen Bornmüller's original 1914 publication.

'Marbella' (*Eryngium*) Raised by Hans Jurgen Evers / Nachtvliinder BV / Mountain Flowers PVT Ltd. CPVO 2005.

'Mayfair' (*E. alpinum*) Raised by Hans Jurgen Evers. CPVO 2006.

f. megacephalum Pouzolz (*E. campestre*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Pouzolz's original publication.

'Mercurius' see Mercurius Questar

Mercurius Questar ('Mercurius') (*Eryngium*) Raised by Maruwa BV / Peter Sinneger, Claremont / Ariston Holdings Ltd. CPVO 1999.

'Metal Jack' (*Eryngium*) Raised by Handelskwekerij Rene van Gaalen BV. CPVO 2014.

Metallic Star ('Metarrikusta') (*E. planum*) Raised by Soukiti Ohya / Miyoshi & Co Ltd. CPVO 2006.

‘**Metarrikusta**’ see Metallic Star

from Mexico (*Eryngium*) This selection, offered by Brighton Plants, East Sussex, was first listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* in 2017.

Miss Marble (*E. variifolium*) Common name of species used in some horticultural catalogues, but not a cultivar name (Mary Vaananen, Jellito Seeds, pers. comm; Grant 2023).

Miss Willmott’s ghost (*E. giganteum*) Common name of species, so not a cultivar. The earliest use as a common name I can find is Brickell (1965). Shortly afterwards, Thomas (1966) asked if anyone could shed light on where the name originated, but no response was published. The legend that Ellen Willmott surreptitiously scattered seed of this species in gardens she visited first appeared in Le Lièvre (1980), but Quest-Ritson (2018) and Lawrence (2022) state there is no evidence for her ever doing this. The epithet is sometimes styled as a cultivar name, such as in Phillips & Rix (1999) where there is a description (“The whole plant is very stiff, upright and greenish, and has broad silvery bracts about equalling the head.”) that distinguishes the species from what was then cultivated as ‘Silver Ghost’. However, as Miss Willmott's ghost is so widely used as a common name, and it does not seem to be maintained consistently as a seed strain, I do not think it is helpful to use Miss Willmott’s ghost as a cultivar name.

f. multifidum (Sibth. & Sm.) Fiori & Paoletti (*E. amethystinum*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Sibthorp & Smith’s original publication.

‘**Myersblue**’ see Big Blue

‘**Nacht Bell**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by A.C. van Graven. CPVO 2005.

var. nanum Bergmans (*E. planum*) “Is een mooie variëteit, van het type verschillend door lage groeiwijze, de stengels worden 30 tot 60cm hoog.” (Bergmans 1939). Bergmans (1939) also cites “*E. ‘Blauwer Zwerg’ hort.*” as a synonym (using a Dutch spelling of the German ‘blauer’), but I have retained var. *nanum* and ‘Blauer Zwerg’ as separate entities in this checklist.

‘**Naughty Jackpot**’ (*E. planum*) Listed in the *RHS Plant Finder*, where it is said to be variegated, from 2011 to 2022 by Larch Cottage Nurseries and Beeches Nursery but description not traced.

‘**Neptune’s Gold**’ (*E. x zabelii*) “Reaching about 60cm in height, early in the season 'Neptune’s Gold' features sharply cut, golden yellow, jagged foliage with green tints which makes an attractive contrast with the dark, steely blue stems. In summer, the heads of electric blue flowers open, the domed clusters of azure florets surrounded by a ruff of bracts which are silvery blue towards the stem and yellow towards the tips. By the end of summer the yellow colouring has muted to lime green.” (Rice 2014). Found as a chance seedling in his garden by Neil Alcock of Seiont Nurseries, Gwynedd, in 2008, and launched at Chelsea Flower Show in 2014. CPVO 2014. The US Plant Patent (PP 27,092) description was published on 23 Aug. 2016 and the application had been filed in 2014.

‘**Northgo**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by G.J.C. Wassenaar. CPVO 1988.

x oliverianum see *x olivierianum*

x olivierianum **F. Delaroche** (*Eryngium*) “Foliis radicalibus cordatis, caulinis profunde 3-lobis, capitulis subcylindricis, involucri foliolis 12, rigidis linearibus dentato-spinosis. H. in Oriente.” (Delaroche 1807). This epithet is discussed in Wörz (2011) where its status indicating it is a likely hybrid between *E. alpinum* and *E. bourgatii* is made clear. Not known from the wild, it was grown from seed collected by French naturalist Guillaume-Antoine Olivier (1756–1814) during a scientific journey that took him as far as Iran. Although styled as “*oliverianum*” by Delaroche (1807), he later (Delaroche 1808) made it clear who it was named for. The name needs to be corrected from *E. x oliverianum* to *E. x olivierianum*, to match the spelling of the person whom it was named for (Grant 2023). A convincing case could be made for *E. x olivierianum* having priority over *E. x zabelii* as the name for the hybrid between *E. alpinum* and *E. bourgatii*, a position that has already been adopted by Plants of the World Online (<https://powo.science.kew.org>).

‘Opal’ (*E. alpinum*) “Feinzerteilte, edel geformte Blütenhüllen von silbrig-lila Farbe, 80–100[cm], Juli–Aug.” (Georg Arends 1951). Raised by Georg Arends in 1950 (Arends 1951).

‘Orion’ see Orion Questar

Orion Questar (‘Orion’) (*Eryngium*) “It is characterised by the blueish flower petals surrounding the head.” (www.marginpar.com, accessed 23 Jan. 2023). Raised by Rixel / Marty Sinneger. CPVO 1988.

‘Oxford Blue’ (*E. bourgatii*) “A fine blue form of this small 'sea holly'. Best when starved in full sun. Summer. 30cm.” (P-J 1981). Probably raised or selected by Primrose Warburg, Oxford, before 1980. No award when first exhibited to the RHS by Primrose Warburg, Oxford, on 5 Aug 1980 (Anon. 1980), but it later received a Certificate of Preliminary Commendation when exhibited again to the RHS by Valerie Finnis, Kettering, Northamptonshire, on 11 Aug 1981 (Anon. 1981). It once held an RHS Award of Garden Merit (Grant 2000).

‘Paradise’ (*E. planum*) Listed in Hoffman (2021) without description.

‘Paradise Jackpot’ (*E. planum*) “Characterized by its upright and inverted narrow triangular plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; and compound flower heads with blue-colored flowers.” (US PP 18,942, 17 Jun. 2008, filed 2007). Raised by Huibert Anne de Boer. CPVO 2004. This may be the same as ‘EPPJ1’.

‘Pearlipp’ see Pearl Stone

Pearl Stone (‘Pearlipp’) (*E. planum*) Raised by Kwekerij Terra Nova VOF. CPVO 2004.

‘Pen Blue’ (*E. x zabelii*) “Lavender blue flower heads and stems Jul-Sep, 75cm.” (Cotswold Garden Flowers 2014). Found by Jane Edmonds as a seedling in a polytunnel at her Plantaholics nursery in Penselwood, Somerset, in around 2000. The name of the village is rendered as Pen Selwood by many who live in the area, hence the name of the cultivar. Jane Edmonds also passed it to West Kington Nurseries, Wiltshire. It is possible there was a mix

up when PVR was applied for, so some plants offered under this name have broader bracts than the characteristic narrow bracts of the original cultivar. CPVO 2008.

Phoenix Plants' form (*E. ebracteatum*) "Branching upright stems bear elongated purplish flowers. Forms a clump of yucca-like foliage, 2ft." (Madrona Nursery 2014). This is probably the form that Phoenix Perennial Plants (2002) sold as var. *poterioides*.

'Physic Purple' (*E. pandanifolium*) Although a cultivar name was not published at the time, 'Physic Purple' received an Award of Merit when exhibited to the RHS as *E. decaisneanum* by Chelsea Physic Garden on 4 Oct 1994. The award was published, along with a full description, as *E. pandanifolium* without the cultivar name (Anon. 1996a, b). In a letter to the RHS trials office dated 2 March 2004, Fiona Crumley, then head gardener at Chelsea Physic Garden, claimed the plant had been exhibited under the name 'Physic Purple'. A nomenclatural standard specimen (WSY 0045266) dating from 4 Oct 1994 was deposited at the RHS Herbarium (WSY) with the cultivar name 'Physic Purple' (Grayer 2006). An early mention of what is presumably the same clone featured in Lloyd (1994), who mentions a plant in Chelsea Physic Garden with purple flowerheads. An early commercial offering appeared in Great Dixter Nurseries (1999) as "*Eryngium pandanifolium* purple form" sourced from Chelsea Physic Garden. It was named as 'Physic Purple' with a description ("A noble evergreen species with glaucous sickle foliage. 2.5m branching inflorescence of wonderful structure, bearing, in this form from the Chelsea Physic Garden, heads of (tiny) purple flowers in autumn.") in Great Dixter Nurseries (2006). There is also a description in Christopher (2006).

Picos Amethyst ('Mackpam') (*E. bourgatii*) "A new release from the selection work of Dr Ronald Mackenzie and is darker than his selection released two years ago *E. 'Picos Blue'*." (van der Werff 2003). Selected by Ronald Mackenzie from plants grown from seed he collected in the Picos de Europa mountains, Spain. CPVO 2003.

'Picos Blue' (*E. bourgatii*) "This form collected in Spain by Ronald MacKenzie is a distinct improvement on 'Oxford Blue', with larger flowers of an even more intense blue on rather taller indigo stems. Outstanding. 18". (Green Farm Plants 1997, where it is listed simply as *E. bourgatii* 'Picos', but it was changed to 'Picos Blue' in their 1998 catalogue). Selected by Ronald Mackenzie from plants grown from seed he collected in the Picos de Europa mountains, Spain. Initially listed as 'Picos' by some nurseries, but the later statutory name derived from Plant Variety Rights supersedes that. CPVO 1993. It currently holds an RHS Award of Garden Merit.

'Piltdown' (*E. horridum*) "Pale straw-coloured foliage especially in spring. Tall straw-coloured flower heads Jul-Oct, 1.5m." (www.cotswoldgardenflowers.co.uk/encyclopedia/eryngium-horridum-piltdown-2, accessed Jan. 2023). No date given.

'Polar Stone' (*E. giganteum*) Raised by Kwekerij Terra Nova VOF. CPVO 2005.

'Purple Haze' (*E. planum*) CPVO 2003.

'Purple Petra' (*E. planum*) Raised by Gerardus A.M. van den Berg. CPVO 2020.

‘Purple Queen’ (*E. leavenworthii*) “Flower colour: rich violet-purple tinged silver – far less blue than others. Flower type: elongate, conical cone, bracts sparse at cone base but often numerous at its apex for a pineapple-like effect of violet-silvery bracts.” (Hatch 2022).

purple sheen (*E. leavenworthii*) Common name of species used in some horticultural catalogues, but not a cultivar name (Mary Vaananen, Jellito Seeds, pers. comm.).

‘Purple Surprise’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Fa Bos-de Vries. CPVO 2010.

‘Qst070301’ (*Eryngium*) CPVO 2006.

‘Qst70301’ (*E. planum*) Raised by Peter Sinneger / Huntsmead Ltd. CPVO 2006.

‘Robustum’ (*E. x zabelii*) “Straff aufrechte, holzartig feste Stiele, die in ihren oberen Teilen, ebenso wie die stacheligen, steifen Blütenhüllen herrlich stahlblau gefärbt sind. Blüte etwas später wie bei *E. Juwel*.” (Georg Arends 1929a). Raised by Georg Arends in 1922 (Arends 1951). First listed in Georg Arends (1927) price list as an *E. hybridum* (now regarded as *E. x zabelii*) selection but without description, then described in 1929 catalogue as a selection of *E. hybridum*.

from Roger Grounds (*Eryngium*) “Silver-green small flowers on thick upright stems. A dramatic sculptural feature plant.” (Avondale Nursery 2011). Roger Grounds used to run Apple Court Nursery in Hampshire which specialised in hostas and grasses.

var. roseum hort. (*E. planum*) “Niet onaardige variëteit met lilarose bloemhoofdjes; een zeer bijzondere kleur, doch een beetje flets om effect te maken.” (Bergmans 1924). This was listed as “*Eryngium roseum* (Benary), Neuheit.” in Ernst Benary (1910), implying it was raised by Benary, and it was later listed as *E. planum roseum* in Ernst Benary (1913) but again without a description.

x rothenbergi Anon. (*Eryngium*) “He [Amos Perry] also had a new hybrid *Eryngium Rothenbergi* (*Alpinum x giganteum*), with beautiful pale-blue bracts.” (Anon. 1904). There is a later description (“Aehnlich wie *giganteum* mit bläulich schimmernden Blütenständen.”) in Georg Arends (1907) and it was offered as seed (“Handsome biennial sp., stems & fl.-heads fine blue.”) in Thompson & Morgan (1909). If this unlikely hybrid could be proved to exist then *E. x rothenbergi* is a good candidate for its hybrid binomial. A slightly later epithet for the same hybrid is *x spectabile*.

‘Rowshow’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Mr Rowshow. CPVO 2012.

‘Royale’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Southland Flowers, New Zealand. CPVO 2000.

‘Saphir’ (*Eryngium*) Listed in Hoffman (2021) without description.

‘Sapphire Blue’ (*E. x zabelii*) “Characterized by the combined features of large, intense lavender blue teasel-like flowers with a collar of spiny bracts, flowering commencing in June and continuing into August, and stems similar in color to the flower.” (US PP 11,088, 12 Oct 1999, filed 1997). Raised by Wouter A.J. Ruigrok, Hillegom. CPVO 1991. Hoffman (2021) lists ‘Sapphire Blue’ as a synonym of ‘Jos Eijking’, and that seems highly likely.

‘**Saskia**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by A.J. van Winden. CPVO 2000.

‘**Scorpius**’ see Scorpius Questar

Scorpius Questar (‘**Scorpius**’) (*Eryngium*) Raised by L. van Alphen. CPVO 2002.

‘**Select**’ (*E. bourgatii*) “Crinkled marbled silvery foliage. Violet blue flws, Jun–Aug. Ht 18”.” (Larch Cottage Nurseries 2003).

‘**Serina**’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Oya Sokichi. CPVO 1999.

‘**Seven Seas**’ (*E. planum*) “Deep blue.” (B&T Associates 1990). This cultivar has been widely listed by nurseries in the *RHS Plant Finder* since 1991 but I have not been able to trace its origin.

f. siculum Lojacono (*E. amethystinum*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Lojacono’s original publication.

from Sierra Nevada, Spain (*E. glaciale*) This selection, offered by Brighton Plants, West Sussex, was first listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* in 2016.

silbermannstreu (*E. spinalba*) Common name of species, usually as *silber mannstreu* in German, so not a cultivar.

‘**Silver Blue**’ (*E. bourgatii*) Listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* from 2010 to 2012 but description not traced.

‘**Silver Ghost**’ (*E. giganteum*) “This fine form of the species commonly known as “Miss Willmott’s Ghost” was collected by Dr. Martyn Rix in Trabzon, northern Turkey. The bracts are narrow, spreading and silvery white, so that the involucre is like a star 5” across, and the flowering season is later, plants lasting in beauty well into August, Biennial.” (Axletree Nursery 1990). “Basal rosettes of green leaves give rise to enormous branched heads of grey-white bracted flowers. The bracts are larger than in the type and cut differently. Flowers are tiny and white with blue stamens. Biennial. 60cm.” (Monksilver Nursery 1990). Collected from the wild near Trabzon in Turkey in 1982 by Martyn Rix, Jimmy Smart and Dick and Ros Banks. Martyn Rix (pers. comm.) says that the description (“More silvery than ‘Miss Willmott’s Ghost’, with longer, more spiny and more deeply cut bracts, and more flexuous stems forming a more widely branching, less stiff plant. If the two are grown together, the distinctions will probably disappear”) and the photograph in Phillips & Rix (1999) are accurate representations of this cultivar. This is probably the only *Eryngium* cultivar registered with an International Cultivar Registration Authority, it being registered with the then ICRA for herbaceous perennial genera not assigned to other ICRAs. According to Leslie (1990), which also gives a description (“Involucral bracts larger, differently divided, grey-white and much longer lasting than form prevalent in cultivation. Stems 60cm.”), the registration details state it was named and introduced in 1989 by Axletree Nursery and registered by J.L. Sharman of Monksilver Nursery in 1990. It was awarded an RHS Award of Garden Merit in 1999 (Grant 2000).

‘**Silver Salentino**’ (*E. planum*) “120cm, pure white flowers, rich flowering, VII–IX, Z4–8.” (Jelitto 2007). Raised by J. Schreurs. CPVO 1995.

‘Silver Stone’ (*E. planum*) “Characterized by its upright and relatively compact plant habit; upright growth habit; branched in upper part; strong flowering stems; a single-type inflorescence, and good cut flower performance.” (US PP 7,150, 13 Feb 1990, filed 1988). Raised by Floris Vletter & Den Haan. CPVO 1988.

‘Sirius’ see Sirius Questar

Sirius Questar (‘Sirius’) (*Eryngium*) “The only white *Eryngium* Questar on the market“ (www.marginpar.com, accessed 23 Jan. 2023). Raised by Peter Sinneger / Huntsmead Ltd / Maruwa BV. CPVO 2004.

‘Slieve Donard’ (*E. alpinum*) Likely to be a synonym of ‘Donard Variety’.

x *spectabile* Anon. (*Eryngium*) “These shortcomings induced a grower, Ernst Köhler, to endeavour to firm *E. alpinum superbum* by crossing it with *E. giganteum*, and the resulting hybrid, named *E. hybr. spectabile*, has a beard (awn) that is not only wider but also much more abundant, luxurious, and firmer than that of *E. alpinum* or *E. superbum*. The colours of the new hybrid range from navy blue through dark and light purple, Forget-me-not blue, and pure white, white with purple tinge, to light purple with blue veinings. It is very sturdy in habit, making a height of 40in; it is much branched and each stem bears from four to ten flowers. A bright future is predicted for this novelty, not the least of its merits being that the flowers, though much less prickly than those of *E. oliverianum*, are still very firm and may be easily prepared [as commercial dried flowers].” (Anon. 1910). In the original publication the name is styled as “*E.[ryngium] hybr.[idum] spectabile*”, but *hybridum* was a standard addition to names of hybrids. Weigelt & Co (1914) has a photograph showing an inflorescence with numerous bracts that are not as finely dissected as those of *E. alpinum*. An earlier epithet for the same hybrid is *x rothenbergi*.

‘Spring Hill Seedling’ (*E. x zabelii*) “Dark blue flowers and stems good for cutting.” (Daisy Hill Nursery (1922), as per Nelson & Grills (1998)). Nelson (1997) and Nelson & Grills (1998) state that the earliest listing is Daisy Hill Nursery (1922) and that it may be an Irish cultivar introduced by that nursery. Despite the spelling of the name, it might be named for Springhill, Moneymore, Co Derry, now a National Trust property (Nelson & Deane 1993). Bergmans (1939) suggests that it was raised by James Cocker & Sons, Aberdeen, but I have not seen catalogues from that nursery from the 1920s. Synonyms are ‘Springhill Seedling’ (Thompson & Morgan 1931, Bergmans 1939, Slieve Donard 1950, Nelson & Deane 1993, Nelson & Grills 1998) and ‘Spring Hills’, a name used when shown to the RHS (Anon. 1965).

‘Stardust’ (*E. planum*) CPVO 1999.

‘STEA2007’ (*E. alpinum*) Raised by Petrus Theodorus van Steijn. CPVO 2018.

‘STEA2008’ (*E. x zabelii*) Raised by Petrus Theodorus van Steijn. CPVO 2018.

‘STEA2108’ (*E. x zabelii*) Raised by Petrus Theodorus van Steijn. CPVO 2018.

‘Stern von Bethlehem’ (*E. planum*) Although this name is similar to that of 'Bethlehem', both are listed (without description) in Beeches Nursery (2002), suggesting they are different entities.

strain 1 (*E. pandanifolium*) “Usefully late and long-lived flowers. Large prickled sword leaves in an upright rosette to 2m. Branched purple flower heads fade maroon-russet Aug–Dec, 4–5m. Hardy and evergreen.”
(www.cotswoldgardenflowers.co.uk/encyclopedia/eryngium-pandanifolium-strain-1), accessed Jan. 2023). No date given.

f. subglobosum **Schube** (*E. planum*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Schube’s original 1904 publication.

‘Sunny Jackpot’ (*E. planum*) “Characterized by its upright and inverted triangular plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit; green and yellow green variegated foliage; and flower heads with green and blue-colored flowers.” (US PP 18,961, 24 Jun 2008, filed 2007). Raised by Huibert Anne de Boer / Rene van Gaalen. CPVO 2007.

‘Superbum’ (*E. alpinum*) “Großblumig.” (Ernst Benary 1935). The first mention of an *E. alpinum* cultivar with this name is Ernst Benary (1908) where it is described as “neu“ but without a description. The first description I can trace is Ernst Benary (1935). K. Foerster (1907) lists the same name as a new “*E. oliverianum*” selection, with an illustration that shows it is similar to *E. x olivierianum* or *E. x zabelii*, and not an *E. alpinum* cultivar. However, subsequent usage of the name is predominantly as an *E. alpinum* cultivar.

‘Supernova’ see Supernova Questar

Supernova Questar (**‘Supernova’**) (*Eryngium*) “The only thistle with a green tip, there is none like it. Supernova features the largest flower within the Questar series.”
(www.marginpar.com, accessed 23 Jan. 2023). Raised by Maruwa BV / Peter Sinneger, Claremont / Ariston Holdings Ltd. CPVO 1999.

‘Sweet Dream’ (*E. planum*) Raised by Handelskwekerij Rene van Gaalen BV. CPVO 2014.

‘Sygnus’ (*E. planum*) Raised by Maruwa BV / P.M. Sinneger Holding BV. CPVO 2018.

‘Tetra Blau’ (*E. planum*) “Blue-grey flowerheads held in blue-green bracts. New tetraploid form of the species, genetically modified by the acid of colchicum to enlarge the flowerheads for the cut flower trade.” (Avondale Nursery 2004).

‘Tetra Petra’ (*E. planum*) “Steel blue. Very good for cutting and drying.” (Perhill Plants 1997). There is an earlier mention in Platt (1996) which lists seed of this cultivar as being sold by B&T World Seeds. This was submitted to the RHS *Eryngium* trial in 1997 by Hamer Plant (now Florensis) so may have been raised by that seed company. Jelitto has listed this as a synonym of ‘Blaukappe’ since 2003.

‘Tinkebel’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by M.F.T. Kraan Zonderland. CPVO 2008.

‘Tinker Bell’ (*Eryngium*) Raised by Maria F.T. Zonderland. CPVO 2004.

‘Tiny Jackpot’ (*E. planum*) Raised by Rene van Gaalen / Huibert Anne de Boer. CPVO 2008. This may be the same as ‘EPTJ’.

Titan Questar (*Eryngium*) Photographs of this were posted on the Marginpar Facebook page on 15 Feb. 2023 with the comment “Sneak preview!”.

‘Topaz’ (*E. bourgatii*) “New from our nursery. Attractive clumps of foliage, heavily marked with silver. Stout stems produce silvery flowers becoming blue during summer. Relatively compact 60cm. high.” (www.elizabethmacgregornursery.co.uk, accessed Jan. 2023). Raised at Elizabeth MacGregor nursery, Kirkcudbrightshire, but introduction date not traced.

f. transiens (Halácsy) H. Wolff (*E. amethystinum*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Halácsy’s original publication.

f. trichophyllum Pamp. (*E. amethystinum*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Pampanini’s original publication.

Tufty (*E. carlinae*) “In recognition of the small silver-green 'ears' which emerge from the prolific small steely blue flowers.” (Green Farm Plants 2001). This is best regarded as an informal name for the species rather than a cultivar name, as the nursery did not go on to use it for any particular selection of *E. carlinae*. The species had been grown from the CD&R 1346 seed collection.

f. typicum H. Wolff (*E. amethystinum*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Wolff’s original publication.

f. typicum Micheletti (*E. campestre*) Cited in conjunction with f. *genuinum* in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Micheletti’s original publication.

variegated (*E. x tripartitum*) “Pretty evergreen grey leaves with deckled cream edges, strong amethyst flower heads start cream and mature blue Jun–Nov, 55cm. Long-lived perennial.” (www.cotswoldgardenflowers.co.uk/encyclopedia/eryngium-x-tripartitum-variegated, accessed 23 Jan. 2023). Cotswold Garden Flowers later offered ‘Jade Frost’ (an *E. planum* cultivar) with the same description, so “variegated” and its assignment to *E. x tripartitum* was probably a provisional designation.

lus. variegatum Baguet (*E. maritimum*) Original publication not seen, but described as “Laubblätter gelbbunt” in Thellung (1925).

‘Variegatum’ (*E. x tripartitum*) Recommended for a Certificate of Preliminary Commendation (subject to being given a valid name) when exhibited to the RHS on 14 July 1992 by Monksilver Nursery, Cambridgeshire (Anon. 1993). Not valid as a cultivar name (Art. 21.11, Brickell *et al.* 2016).

‘Vega’ see Vega Questar

Vega Questar (‘Vega’) (*Eryngium*) Raised by Maruwa BV / Sinneger / Hortex Pty Ltd. CPVO 2003.

‘Victory Blue’ (*E. planum*) “Relatively compact stems.” (www.farmergracy.co.uk/products/eryngium-victory-blue-bare-roots-uk, accessed 23 Jan. 2023).

‘Violet Blue’ (*E. planum*) “Our own selection, intense blue flowers in large heads, originated as a root cutting from the ungrowable variegated variety ‘Calypso’, 4’.” (Cally Gardens 1994).

‘Violet Lace’ (*E. alpinum*) “A new seed strain said to produce fine-cut dark coloured flower heads, 2’6”.” (Cally Gardens 1992). This name was listed by B&T Associates (1990) without description.

‘Violetta’ (*E. x zabelii*) “Ebenso früh wie die vorstehende Varietät [‘Juwel’] zeichnet sie sich von dieser durch die prächtig rötlichviolette Farbe der Blütenstände aus.” (Georg Arends 1915). Raised by Georg Arends in 1913 (Arends 1951). It was listed as seed and as a “variety of *E. alpinum*” by Thompson & Morgan (1953).

var. *virens* (Link) Weiss (*E. campestre*) Description in Thellung (1925) but I have not seen Link’s original publication.

***wallichianum* (Eryngium)** “Small blue flowers and blue stems.” (Thompson & Morgan 1963). This was not listed again by Thompson & Morgan. Although styled as a botanical epithet, there is no evidence that it has been formally published.

***werateum* (Eryngium)** No description (Conrad Loddiges 1818). I have not found this epithet used anywhere else, so it might be a nursery or typesetting error.

white (*E. alpinum*) “There is a white variety.” (Bailey 1944). See also *album*.

‘White Glitter’ (*E. planum*) “80cm, white, richly branched, first year flowering from seed without vernalisation, VII–IX, Z8–11.” (Jelitto 2010). Raised by Ernst Benary Samenzucht GmbH.

‘White Star’ (*E. alpinum*) “Characterized by its upright plant habit; strong thick stems; strong and durable leaves; white-colored flowers on dense flower heads; and good garden performance.” (US PP PP 23,305, 1 Jan 2013, filed 2011). Raised by Jan Star & Zonen. CPVO 2007.

Wilson's form (*Eryngium*) “An attractive form of this border plant.” (Thompson & Morgan 1953). This was not listed again by Thompson & Morgan.

x *zabelii* Christ (Eryngium) “Diese Hybride hat sich spontan in meinem Alpinum gebildet und ist dadurch merkwürdig, dass sie nur in der Kultur entstehen kann, da beide Eltern sich nirgends in wildem Zustande beisammen finden. *E. alpinum* gehört dem Alpensystem, *E. bourgati* dem der Pyrenäen ausschliesslich an. Obschon die Pflanze einen Namen schon hat, finde ich nirgends eine genaue Charakterskizze derselben. Da Hybride bei Dolden auffallend selten sind (ich fand 1868 *Meum Atamanticum* x *Mutellina* am Feldberg des Schwarzwaldes: *Flora Regensberg*, März 1869, 127), so scheint es mir der Mühe wert, eine solche vergleichende Beschreibung hier zu geben [a lengthy comparative description follows].” (Christ 1907). An earlier publication of the same name by Köhler & Rudel (1900)

is probably valid. The name arose because the hybrid was described, but not named, by Hermann Zabel who raised it from seed of *E. bourgatii* growing near *E. alpinum* (Zabel 1886) while he was director of the forestry botanical garden in Hannoversch Münden, Germany. A convincing case could be made for *E. x olivierianum* having priority over *E. x zabelii* as the name for the hybrid between *E. alpinum* and *E. bourgatii*, a position that has already been adopted by Plants of the World Online (<https://powo.science.kew.org>).

‘**Zalsamay**’ (*E. alpinum*) Raised by Hans Jurgen Evers. CPVO 2006.

‘**Zero Stone**’ (*E. alpinum*) Raised by Terra Nova. CPVO 2022.

Collector numbers and seed list numbers

This list consists of collector numbers and seed list numbers for *Eryngium* that have been offered commercially, mainly in the UK. Each number is followed by the species that it has been identified as, plus any other information I have been able to source from nursery catalogues or the internet.

BSWJ 10205, *E. gracile*. “Collected from the base of a cliff high in the mountains of southern Mexico in 2004.” (<https://mailorder.crug-farm.co.uk/default.aspx?pid=11341>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023).

BSWJ 10267, *E. cymosum*. “From one of our seed collections on Volcán Pico de Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.” (<https://mailorder.crug-farm.co.uk/default.aspx?pid=11274>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023).

BSWJ 10275, *E. carlinae*. “Collected in Mexico.” (Bleddyn Wynn-Jones, pers. comm.)

BSWJ 10322, *E. guatemalense*.

BSWJ 10351, *E. gracile*. “We collected from a boggy area on the over-grazed high altitude plateau of Sierra de los Cuchumatanes, also home to some of the colourful Mayan Indians at 3200m in 2004.” (<https://mailorder.crug-farm.co.uk/default.aspx?pid=12093>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023). This was initially identified as *E. longirameum*.

BSWJ 10392, *E. strotheri*.

BSWJ 10397, *E. guatemalense*. “A taller growing selection of this new species to cultivation, that we collected from Volcán Zunil in the east of Guatemala at 3400m in 2004.” (<https://mailorder.crug-farm.co.uk/default.aspx?pid=11094>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023).

BSWJ 10420, *E. guatemalense*. “A robust form of this new species to cultivation, which we found scattered on the over-grazed high altitude plateau of Sierra de los Cuchumatanes Guatemala in 2004.” (<https://mailorder.crug-farm.co.uk/default.aspx?pid=11100>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023).

BSWJ 10441, *E. gracile*. “A collection which we found on the over-grazed high altitude plateau of Sierra de los Cuchumatanes, which is also home to some of the colourful Mayan

Indians at 2800m in 2004.” (<https://mailorder.crug-farm.co.uk/default.aspx?pid=11281>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023).

BSWJ 10464, *E. humile*.

BSWJ 14342, *E. humboldtii*. “Originating from a memorable day when the entire family that were hosting us took us to a fabulous Paramo within a day's drive from Bogota.” (<https://mailorder.crug-farm.co.uk/default.aspx?pid=9174>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023).

BSWJ 14367, *E. paniculatum*. “From seed we collected on a very pleasant day's travelling from the picturesque town of Soata with its outlandish churches and down into a fiery hot valley before emerging back up to El Cocuy a cool and pleasant area in the northern Andes, Colombia. Where we found this species growing at 3,000m.” (<https://mailorder.crug-farm.co.uk/default.aspx?pid=10262>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023). This has also been listed as *E. humboldtii*, which I think is a more likely identification.

BSWJ 14735, *E. humile* var. *brevibracteatum*. “Small to prostrate creeping species we collected from the slopes of Volcan del Ruiz in the Central Mountain Range of Colombia early in 2016.” (<https://mailorder.crug-farm.co.uk/default.aspx?pid=11156>, accessed 16 Feb. 2023).

BSWJ 14786, *E. longifolium*.

BSWJ 14826, *E. paniculatum*.

BSWJ 8989, *E. guatemalense*. This was initially identified as *E. cymosum*.

BSWJ 9109, *E. strotheri*. “Rosettes of dramatic double armed foliage, flowers 1.5m. Collected Guatemala, over 3,300m altitude.” (www.cotswoldgardenflowers.co.uk/encyclopedia/eryngium-pectinatum-bswj-9109, accessed 23 Jan. 2023). This was initially identified as *E. pectinatum*.

CD&R, *E. serratum*. “I think this was an unrecorded collection that Martyn made near Zacatecas which is on the way to Durango [Mexico, October 1991].” (James Compton, pers. comm.). See also Philips & Rix (1999), although the photograph is wrong and appears to be of *E. carlinae*.

CD&R 1227, *Eryngium*. “Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Sierra Madre Oriental, between Iturbide and Linares, dry scrub and grass, c.2,800m, 20 October 1991.” (James Compton, pers. comm.). “Ground-hugging rosettes under 18” branched spikes of delightful little blue thimbles, each with a prominent crowning tuft of bracts. A charming Mexican sp. – but biennial.” (Green Farm Plants 1995). This sounds like *E. carlinae*.

CD&R 1228, *E. globosum*. “Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Sierra Madre Oriental, between Iturbide and Linares, dry scrub and grass, c.2,800m, 20 October 1991.” (James Compton, pers. comm.). There is a flowering specimen (WSY0120104) of this collection at RHS Wisley Herbarium (WSY) derived from cultivated material at Chelsea Physic Garden, London.

CD&R 1346, *E. carlinae*. “Mexico, between Durango and El Salto, above El Salto in pine woods, c.2,800m, Sierra Madre Occidentale, 25 October 1991.” (James Compton, pers.

comm.). See also Phillips & Rix (1999). Referred to informally as “Tufty” by Green Farm Plants (2001).

CDPR 3076, *E. elegans* var. *elegans*. “Argentina, Jujuy, west of Cienzo, dry rocky slopes, c.3,000 m, Andes, 27 January 2000.” (James Compton, pers. comm.).

CDPR 3139B, *E. ebracteatum*. “Argentina, Salta, Las Lajitas to El Rey, damp grassland, 250m, 31 January 2000.” (James Compton, pers. comm.).

CDPR 3248, *E. ebracteatum*. “Argentina, Sierra Grande de Cordoba, near El Condor, granitic grassland, 1,800m, 7 February 2000.” (James Compton, pers. comm.).

CDPR 3282, *E. pandanifolium*. “Uruguay, near Punta de Este, along stream margin, c.300m, 9 February 2000.” (James Compton, pers. comm.).

F&M 208, *Eryngium*.

F&M 224, *Eryngium*.

F&M 224, *E. proteiflorum*.

F&M 54, *E. deppeanum*.

HCM 98048, *E. horridum*. “*Eryngium* sp. aff. *eburneum*. We collected this species in the spring of 1998, from hot and dry rocky areas along the River Bio Bio east of Ste. Barbara in C. Chile, when I was again impressed by its architectural qualities in both the strappy, glossy, toothed foliage to 1ft. in length as well as the imposing branching panicles rising to 4ft. or taller. Durable under cultivation if planted in full sun and well-drained soil.” (Heronswood Nursery 2002). This was initially identified as *E. agavifolium*.

JCA 13912, *E. humile*. Seed collected on an expedition to Ecuador, 1–29 July 1993.

JJA 1.346.009, *E. heterophyllum*. “Arizona, Santa Cruz. Ex a S. Walker coll.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 1.348.010, *E. venustum*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 1.348.110, *E. yuccifolium*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 2.297.010, *E. agavifolium*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 2.297.610, *E. pandanifolium*, but offered as *E. decaisneanum*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 2.297.810, *E. ebracteatum*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 2.297.910, *E. eburneum*, but also offered as *E. bromeliifolium*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 2.298.310, *E. horridum*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 2.298.510, *E. pandanifolium* var. *lassauxii*, but offered as *E. lassauxii*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 2.299.800, *E. venustum*. Sourced from Tim Ingram (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 458.510, *E. alpinum*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 459.010, *E. amethystinum*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 459.400, *E. billardieri*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 460.010, *E. bourgatii* subsp. *bourgatii*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 460.011, *E. bourgatii* subsp. *bourgatii*. Seed sourced from Tim Ingram who harvested it from the form grown by Graham Stuart Thomas (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 460.100, *E. heldreichii*, but offered as *E. bourgatii* subsp. *heldreichii*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 460.210, *E. campestre*. “No data.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 460.800, *E. giganteum*. “Turkey, Gumushane, Vauk Dagi at Guvercinlik. 1800m. Open, stony slopes.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 460.801, *E. giganteum*. “Turkey, Artvin, Yalnizçam Dağları SE of Ardanuç. 1800m. Open, stony areas.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 461.000, *E. glaciale*. “Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada, towards Pico del Veleta. 2700m. Exposed stony slopes & schistose screes.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 461.500, *E. maritimum*. “UK, England, Devon, Exmouth. Among grass on stable sand-dunes just above sea-level. Ex a M. Tucker coll.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 461.501, *E. maritimum*. “UK, England, Cornwall, The Lizard, Loe Bar. M. Tucker coll.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 462.200, *E. spinalba*. “France, Vaucluse, Le Mont Ventoux. 1800m. Limestone scree & stony areas. (A superlative species, local on the limestones of the SW Alps. This originates from our 1984 coll., maintained by Mike Tucker (Somerset, UK).” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 462.201, *E. spinalba*. “France, Hautes-Alpes, below Col de Gleize NNW of Gap. 1600m. Exposed, stony, limestone slopes.” (Stephens n.d.).

JJA 6.463.050, *E. x zabelii*. “From ‘Slieve Donard’ & other clones of this *E. bourgatii* & *E. alpinum* hybrid.” (Stephens n.d.).

NJM 05.031, *E. deppeanum*.

NJM 09.072, *Eryngium*.

PC&H 268, *E. deppeanum*. “An extremely spiky, very dark metallic blue multiheaded plant collected by Grahan Pattison's 1994 Mexico expedition at 10,000ft near Potrero Nuevo. Obviously completely hardy, choice and new. 3ft.” (Plant World 2000). “Heads of boring small greyish-green flowers Jul-Aug, toothed foliage. 50cm. Looks South American.” (www.cotswoldgardenflowers.co.uk/encyclopedia/eryngium-deppeanum-pch-268, accessed 23 Jan. 2023).

RB 94054, *Eryngium*. “A high altitude collection from our 1994 Chile trip, collected at 6,000ft on Volcan Antuco. Has flourished here for five years. Massed heads of spiky, greeny-white grape sized flowers on strong stalks above pineapple-like saw-toothed rosettes. Probably a new species. 3–6ft.” (Plant World 2000). RB 90454, listed as *E. serra* in the *RHS Plant Finder*, and by some nurseries such as Avondale (2010), is a transcription error of the number, and *E. serra* is not native to Chile.

RCB RA-R-5, *E. horridum*. “Ebracteate eryngium with stout straw-coloured stems, tall and narrow 1.5m x 30cm. Imposing and not very spiny. Seed collected top of pass, road from Salsipuede to La Fulva, Cordoba Province, Argentina. Unusually, this is the true species. Easy.” (www.cotswoldgardenflowers.co.uk/encyclopedia/eryngium-horridum-rcb-ra-r-5, accessed 23 Jan. 2023, shows photograph). This has also been listed as RCB/Arg R-5.

RCB TQ-A-3, *E. campestre*. “Zigora Pass, N Turkey, 2,000m.” (www.cotswoldgardenflowers.co.uk/encyclopedia/eryngium-campestre-rcb-tq-a-3, accessed 23 Jan. 2023).

SDR 3512, *E. alpinum*. First listed in Kevock Garden Plants (2006).

SDR 6361, *E. alpinum*. First listed in Kevock Garden Plants (2010).

BSWJ – Bleddyn & Sue Wynn-Jones of Crûg Farm Plants, Gwynedd.

CD&R – James Compton, John D’Arcy & Martyn Rix, Mexico 1991.

CDPR – James Compton, John D’Arcy, Nori & Sandra Pope, Martyn Rix, & George & Loveday Llewellyn, Argentina & Uruguay 2000.

F&M – Fernandez & Mendoza, Mexico.

HCM – Daniel J. Hinkley, Kevin Carrabine & Jennifer Macuiba, Chile 1998.

JCA – Jim C. Archibald.

JJA – Jim & Jenny Archibald. This prefix indicates a commercial seed list number, not a number referring to a wild-collected plant or seed.

NJM – Nick J. Macer of Pan Global Plants, Gloucestershire.

PC&H – Graham Pattison, Peter Catt & Michael Hickson.

RB – Ray Brown of Plant World Seeds, Devon.

RCB – Robert C. Brown of Cotswold Garden Flowers, Worcestershire.

SDR – Stella & David Rankin of Kevock Garden Plants, Midlothian.

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nursery has the full name of the proprietor then the author is styled as that name in full (e.g. ‘Georg Arends’, rather than ‘Arends, G’).

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