

[54] WAX MYRTLE NAMED LANE
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[57] ABSTRACT
A new variety of Wax Myrtle distinguished by its
deeply serrated leaf pattern and its resistance to leaf
spot disease as well as the characteristic wax myrtle
fragrance when crushed.

5 Drawing Sheets

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BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

This new Wax Myrtle variety originated from un-
known parentage growing among a group of wax myr-
tles maintained at a nursery at Selma, Ala., this plant
having been discovered by me in 1982 and selected for
propagation and test because of its unusual leaf pattern
and apparent resistance to leaf spot disease. Asexual
reproduction of this plant was done by means of cut-
tings at Selma, Ala., and after further propagation
through successive generations, it was determined that
not only did the new plant have excellent horticultural
characteristics for the commercial market but also that
its novel characteristics have been determined to be
firmly fixed and hold true from generation to genera-
tion. That is, the unusual leaf pattern and apparent resis-
tance to leaf spot disease hold true from generation to
generation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

This new wax myrtle plant is illustrated by the ac-
companying drawings, of which Sheet 1 is a photo-
graphic view of a mature plant grown in full sunlight in
a private nursery in Selma, Ala., showing the general
form and arrangement of the plant;

Sheet 2 is a photographic view of branch of plant
grown in a greenhouse showing the unusual leaf pattern
from upper side of the leaf;

Sheet 3 is a photographic view of a branch of a plant
grown in a greenhouse showing the underside of the
leaf, and

Sheets 4 and 5 are prints of machine copies of the
front and back sides, respectively, of typical leaves of
this plant.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW PLANT

The following is a detailed description of the new
plant based on observations made in a greenhouse and
in a nursery in Selma, Ala. The color designation being
according to The R.H.S. Colour Chart published by
The Royal Horticultural Society of London, England.

The Plant

Origin: Unknown.
Parentage: Unknown.

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Classification:

Botanic.—*Myrcia cerifera*.

Commercial.—Wax Myrtle.

Form: Shrub-like, with a height to about 12 feet and a
diameter to about 8 feet.

Foliage:

Quantity.—Abundant, with distinct wax myrtle
fragrance when crushed.

Size of leaf.—Width — from about one-tenth to
about one-half inch. Length — About four to six
inches.

Shape.—Elongated with deep serrations on each
side of the leaf with the serrations being gener-
ally paired and having a length from the crest to
the bottom of each serration which is generally
longer than the width of the serration such that
the serrations are substantially triangular, the
leaf being broadest at about $\frac{2}{3}$ its length from the
stem.

Texture.—Smooth.

Color.—Upperside — 137A non-glossy granulated
dark green; Underside — 137C granulated flat
green.

Ribs and veins.—A yellow green Midrib, 147C,
runs midline from tip of the leaf to the base on
both upper and lower sides.

Bark.—Branches are grey-green 197A with yel-
low-white 158A stippling. New leaf stem
branches are grey-brown 199A with white stip-
pling.

The plant is tolerant to full sunlight and shade, and
has shown no damage at temperatures of as low as —4
degrees Fahrenheit.

The plant has not been observed to have any buds or
fruits or to exhibit any sexual characteristics. The color-
ation of the plant is the same as the common wax myr-
tle, with the leaves taking a slightly amber shade when
the plant is grown in full sunlight. This new wax myrtle
plant is particularly distinguished by its deeply serrated
shape of the leaf and the absence of leaf spot disease.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct Wax Myrtle cultivar, substan-
tially as herein shown and described, distinguished by
its deeply serrated leaf shape a yellow-green mid-rib
and resistance to leaf spot disease.

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