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Bolwijn

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[54] LEUCOTHOE AXILLARIS PLANT NAMED
‘LIPSBOLWI’
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Canada
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[57] ABSTRACT
An axillaris plant variety having dark purple, glossy foliage
in winter and compact growth habit.

1 Drawing Sheet

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct variety
of Leucothoe axillaris which was discovered as a natural
mutation in a controlled planting of the variety Leucothoe
axillaris ‘Scarletta’. The varietal denomination of this new
plant variety is ‘Lipsbolwi’.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Among the novel characteristics possessed by the new
variety which distinguish it from its parent and all other
varieties of which I am aware are its attractive glossy, dark
purple foliage through winter and compact growth habit.

Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings of the new
variety as performed in The Netherlands shows that the
foregoing and other distinguishing characteristics come true
to form and are established and transmitted through suc-
ceeding propagations. Other known forms of asexual repro-
duction may be also used.

COMPARISON WITH PARENT

The new variety, differs from its parent ‘Scarletta’ in
producing a smaller plant that grows more compact. The
leaves of ‘Lipsbolwi’ are smaller and narrower and much
darker than the parent.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATION

The accompanying illustration shows a typical specimen
of the vegetative growth of the new variety depicted in color
as nearly true as it is reasonably possible to make the same
in a color illustration of this character.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

Parentage: Mutation.
Parent: Axillaris ‘Scarletta’.
Class: Axillaris.

The following is a detailed description of the new variety,
from specimens grown outdoors inn The Netherlands. The
color terminology used is in accordance with The Royal
Horticultural Society Colour Chart (R.H.S.C.C.), and refers
to plate numbers in the aforementioned color chart. Pheno-
typic expression may vary depending on light, environmen-
tal and cultural conditions.

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Plant

- A. Form: Compact, mounded habit.
B. Growth: Extremely uniform; attains heights of about 25
cm.
C. Foliage:
(1) *Size*.—About 10 cm×2 cm, single simple leaves.
(2) *Quantity*.—Abundant; dense and overlapping.
(3) *Color*.—New foliage: Upper side—some leaves are
red, near 180A, to 183A or red/green; underside—
grey green. Old foliage: Upper side near 136A to
138A and dark brown, red purple, near 183A, in
winter; underside somewhat lighter in color.
(4) *Shape*.—Narrowly elliptic, acute.
(5) *Texture*.—Upper side glossy, leather-like texture;
underside dull, leathery.
(6) *Edge*.—Serrated, serrulate.
(7) *Serration (type)*.—Irregular, rounded and often
remote serration.
(8) *Petiole*.—Color similar to leaves.
(9) *Veination*.—Very small.
(10) *Resistance to disease*.—No disease to date.
D. Wood:
(1) *New shoots*.—Red/green, bark smooth.
(2) *Old wood*.—Summer—green; winter-red/brown;
bark smooth.
E. Winter hardiness: Winter hardy in The Netherlands when
planted.

Flowers

Typical ericaceous flowers; white to pink urceolate; inflo-
rescence up to about 6 cm in length held just above foliage.

Reproductive Organs

- A. Stamens: About 10 filaments and anthers, regularly
arranged around style.
(1) *Color*.—Filaments—white/cream; anthers—yellow.
B. Pollen: Yellow, viscid.
C. Styles: Exceeding anthers.
D. Stigmas Capitate, white/cream color.
I claim:
1. A new and distinct axillaris plant variety, substantially
as shown and described.

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