

Abelia x grandiflora	After Dr. Clarke Abel, physician, and author on China, 1780-1826. Latin <i>grandi</i> (large) & <i>flora</i> (flowers), the flowers of this <i>Abelia</i> are larger than other members of the genus.
Abeliophyllum distichum	Greek <i>phyllon</i> (leaves); leaves like <i>Abelia</i> (See Group 2). Leaves arranged in two opposite rows.
Abies concolor homolepis	The classical Latin name for the silver fir (<i>A. alba</i>). Literally, of the same color, i.e., the leaf surfaces. With similar scales, referring to the cone scales.
Acer buergerianum campestre griseum palmatum platanoides pseudoplatanus rubrum saccharinum saccharum tataricum ginnala	Its ancient Latin name <i>acer</i> means sharp, referring to the hardness of the wood. After someone named Buerger. Of the fields or plains; another common name is field maple. Gray, a reference to the lower leaf surface. Palmate, or hand-like, leaves. Similar to the genus <i>Platanus</i> (see Group 10); the leaves of these two genera are similar. False <i>Platanus</i> , the leaves of this maple also resemble those of the sycamore. Red, referring to the fall color. Sugary, a reference to the sap. From the Latin name for sugar cane; maple syrup is made from the sap of this tree. From Tartary (central Asia). The native Chinese name of the plant.
Aesculus carnea glabra parviflora	The ancient Latin name for this tree. Deep pink, or flesh-colored, referring to the flowers. Glabrous, or without hairs, perhaps referring to the twigs or buds. Latin <i>parvi</i> (small) & <i>flora</i> (flowers), referring to the flowers.
Ailanthus altissima	From <i>ailanto</i> , the native Indonesian name for another member of this genus. Literally, the tallest (Latin).
Alnus glutinosa	The ancient Latin name of alder. Glutinous, sticky, referring to the young leaves and shoots.
Amelanchier laevis	From the French name of <i>Amelanchier ovalis</i> . From the Latin <i>laevis</i> or <i>levis</i> , smooth.
Aronia arbutifolia	Derived from <i>Aria</i> , the old generic name for <i>Sorbus</i> (Mountain Ash - see Group 11); the fruits resemble those of <i>Sorbus</i> . Latin <i>Arbutus</i> (a member of the heath family) & <i>folia</i> (leaves), the leaves resemble those of <i>Arbutus</i> .
Berberis x mentorensis thunbergii	Derived from the Arabic name for this plant's fruit. This hybrid was bred by M. Howarth, of Mentor, Ohio, in the early 1920's. After Carl Peter Thunberg, Swedish physician and botanist who introduced many Japanese plants, 1743-1828.
Betula nigra papyrifera	The ancient Latin name for birch. Black, presumably in reference to the bark. Paper bearing, referring to the papery bark.
Campsis radicans	Greek <i>kampsis</i> (curvature) refers to curved stamens. Rooting, referring to aerial roots.

Carpinus betulus caroliniana	Ancient Latin name for hornbeam. Like <i>Betula</i> ; the leaves of the two genera are similar. Literally, of the Carolinas; actually native from Canada to Florida and Texas.
Carya ovata	From the Greek name for walnut trees, <i>karya</i> . Ovate, or egg-shaped, that is, the leaves.
Castanea mollissima	The Latin name of chestnut; derived from the town of Castania in eastern Greece, which was famous for them. With very soft hairs, meaning the buds.
Catalpa speciosa	The native American name of the tree. Showy; this species has beautiful large white flowers.
Cedrus libani	<i>Kedros</i> is the ancient Greek name of a resinous tree. Of Mount Lebanon.
Celastrus scandens	From <i>kelaistros</i> , the ancient Greek name of another tree. Greek for trailing or climbing.
Celtis occidentalis	The Greek name for a tree with sweet fruit; another common name for this tree is sugarberry. Western, that is, of the Western Hemisphere.
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	From <i>Cercis</i> (redbud - see Group 10) & the Greek <i>phyllum</i> (leaves), the leaves resemble those of redbud. Of Japan.
Cercis canadensis	From the Greek <i>kerkis</i> , its ancient name; traditionally, the tree on which Judas hung himself. Canadian; its range is actually from Connecticut to Florida and west to Nebraska and Mexico.
Cladrastis lutea	Greek <i>kladus</i> (branch) & <i>thraustos</i> (fragile), referring to the twigs. Yellow, refers to the inner bark.
Corylus columna	From <i>korylos</i> , the Greek name for hazelnut. The Latin name for this genus.
Chaenomeles speciosa	Greek <i>chainen</i> (to split) & <i>meles</i> (apple), Thunberg supposed that the fruit was split into five valves. Showy or splendid, referring to the flowers.
Chamaecyparis obtusa pisifera	Greek <i>chamai</i> (on the ground) & <i>kuparissos</i> (cypress), an allusion to its relation to <i>Cupressus</i> (cypress). Blunt, or rounded, that is the leaves. Pea-bearing, referring to the small cones.
Chionanthus virginicus	Greek <i>chion</i> (snow) & <i>anthos</i> (flower), refers to conspicuous white flowers. Of Virginia.
Clematis terniflora	Greek name for several climbing plants or slender vines. Latin for flowers in threes (complete inflorescences are larger).
Clethra alnifolia	Ancient Greek name for alder, given to <i>Clethra</i> on account of the resemblance of the leaves. Latin <i>alnus</i> (alder) & <i>folia</i> (leaves), again a reference to the resemblance of the leaves.

Cornus florida	From the Latin name for <i>Cornus mas</i> . Flowering; all dogwoods have flowers, but this species has among the showiest flowers (actually bracts) of the genus.
kousa	The Japanese name for the plant.
Cotinus cogygia	Ancient Greek name for a different plant, the oleaster. From <i>kokkugia</i> , the Greek name for this plant.
Cornus mas	Latin for horn, referring to toughness of the wood. Latin for male, used to distinguish a robust species from a delicate one.
stolonifera	Latin for the stoloniferous growth habit.
Cotoneaster	Latin <i>cotonea</i> (quince) & <i>aster</i> (a suffix meaning "a kind of"), the leaves of some species resemble those of quince.
apiculatus	The leaves end abruptly in a small, sharp point.
divaricatus	With spreading branches.
multiflorus	Latin <i>multi</i> (many) & <i>florus</i> (flowers).
Crataegus crus-galli	From the Greek <i>kratos</i> (strength), referring to the hard wood. Literally, a cock's spur, referring to the long thorns.
phaenopyrum	Greek for shining, referring to the fruit.
viridis	Green, perhaps alluding to the color of foliage or branches.
Deutzia	J. Van der Deutz, 1743-1788, patron of the botanist Thunberg (see <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> , Group 3).
x lemoinei	French horticulturist, Victor Lemoine, 1823-1911, made this cross in 1891.
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Greek <i>elaia</i> (olive) & <i>agnos</i> (pure), perhaps referring to the silvery fruit. Latin <i>angusti</i> (narrow) & <i>folia</i> (leaves), refers to the narrow leaves.
umbellata	The flowers are arranged in flat-topped clusters, otherwise known as umbels.
Eleutherococcus sielboldianus	Greek <i>eleutheros</i> (free) and <i>coccus</i> (berry). After Philip Franz von Siebold, German doctor who introduced and named many Japanese plants, 1796-1866.
Euonymus alatus	Its ancient Greek name. Latin for winged, refers to twigs.
Fagus grandifolia	Its ancient Latin name. With large leaves.
sylvantica	Of the woodlands, or growing wild.
Forsythia	Named for William Forsyth, Scottish horticulturist, author, and superintendent of the Royal Garden of Kensington Palace, 1737-1807.
x intermedia	Intermediate between the parents.
x 'Meadowlark'	Named after the state bird of North Dakota, where it was introduced, referring to its cold hardiness.
Fothergilla	After John Fothergill, eminent English physician who introduced and cultivated many new plants, 1712-1780.
gardenii	After Dr. Alexander Garden, a Scottish physician and botanist who lived in South Carolina, 1730-1791.
Fraxinus americana	The ancient Latin name for ash. American, its native range is eastern North America; there are also European and Asian species.
pennsylvanica	Of Pennsylvania, actually it is native to much of eastern North America and the Great Plains.
quadrangulata	With four-angled, or square stems.

Ginkgo biloba	The name means silver apricot in Chinese. Two-lobed, in reference to the leaves.
Gleditsia triacanthos	After Johann Gottlieb Gleditsch, Director of the Botanical Garden at Berlin, 1714-1786. Greek <i>tri</i> (three) & <i>acanthos</i> (spine), with three spines.
Gymnocladus dioica	Greek <i>gymnos</i> (naked) & <i>klados</i> (branch), the branches are very stout, without any small twigs. Dioecious, that is with male and female flowers on separate plants.
Halesia tetraptera	After Stephen Hales, English scientist and inventor, 1677-1761. From the Greek for four-winged.
Hamamelis mollis vernalis virginiana	The ancient Greek name for the medlar, a tree with pear-like fruit; the name may also generally refer to any plant that bears its fruit and flowers together, such as witch-hazels. Softly hairy, that is, the young leaves and shoots. Vernal, pertaining to spring; this species flowers from January through March. Of Virginia; this witch-hazel has a more eastern range than <i>H. vernalis</i> .
Hibiscus syriacus	Its ancient Latin name. From Syria, where it was originally thought to be native; actually it is native to China and India.
Hydrangea arborescens quercifolia	Greek <i>hydro</i> (water) & <i>aggos</i> (jar), referring to the cup-shaped fruit. Latin for tree-like. Latin <i>quercus</i> (oak- See Group 9) & <i>folia</i> (leaves) refers to leaves.
Hypericum x 'Hidcote'	Greek <i>hyper</i> (above) & <i>eikon</i> (a picture), this plant was hung above pictures to ward off evil spirits. Named after Hidcote Manor, a garden in England.
Ilex verticillata	Ancient Latin name of <i>Quercus ilex</i> , the holly oak. Borne in whorls, perhaps a reference to the flowers or fruits.
Kerria japonica	After Willian Kerr, Kew gardener who introduced <i>K. japonica</i> 'Pleniflora', died 1814. From Japan, where it is cultivated; actually the species is native to China.
Koelreuteria paniculata	After Joseph Gottlieb Koelreuter, professor of natural history at Karlsruhe, Germany, 1733-1806. With panicles of flowers.
Kolkwitzia amabilis	After Richard Kolkwitz, Professor of Botany, Berlin, 1873-?. Lovely, beautiful.
Juglans nigra	The ancient Latin name for the English walnut, <i>Juglans regia</i> ; derived from <i>Jovis glans</i> (Jupiter's acorn). Black or blackish, referring to the bark, but it is also the color of your hands if you try to get the meat out of the nuts.
Juniperus chinensis communis conferta	Its ancient Latin name. From China, as well as Mongolia and Japan. Common; this plant has one of the widest distributions of any tree or shrub, being native to North America, Europe and Asia. Crowded, that is, the leaves.

horizontalis	With trailing stems.
× media	Intermediate between the parents.
procumbens	Prostrate, or trailing.
sabina	Early genus name for this plant.
sargentii	After Charles Sprague Sargent (1841-1927), first director of the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, who discovered and introduced the plant.
squamata	Scaly, referring to the bark.
'Meyeri'	After F.N. Meyer, plant explorer who introduced the plant to the United States in 1910.
virginiana	Of Virginia; actually, it is native to most of the eastern United States.
Larix	Classical Latin name.
decidua	Deciduous, all members of this genus are deciduous.
kaempferi	After Engelbert Kaempfer, German physician and botanist, 1651-1716.
Ligustrum	Its ancient Latin name.
obtusifolium	Latin <i>obtus</i> (rounded) & <i>folium</i> (leaf), refers to rounded leaf tips.
'Regelianum'	Named for German botanist Eduard August von Regel, 1815-1892.
Liquidambar	Latin <i>liquidus</i> (fluid) & Arabic <i>ambar</i> (amber), referring to the fragrant resin that comes from the bark of <i>L. orientalis</i> .
styraciflua	Literally, flowing with styrax; sweet gum trees produce styrax, or storax, an aromatic resin important in medicine and perfumery.
Liriodendron	Greek <i>lirion</i> (lily) & <i>dendron</i> (tree), in reference to the flowers.
tulipifera	With tulip-like flowers; this tree is in the Magnolia Family, not even closely related to lilies or tulips!
Lonicera	After Lonicer or Lonitzer, a German physician and botanist, 1528-1586.
fragrantissima	Very fragrant.
maackii	For Richard Maack, Russian naturalist, 1825-1886.
Maclura	After William Maclure, an American geologist, 1763-1840.
pomifera	With pomes, or apple-like fruit, another common name is hedge apple.
Magnolia	After Pierre Magnol, director of the Botanic Garden at Montpellier, France, 1638-1715.
acuminata	Long-pointed or tapering leaves.
soulangiana	After Etienne Soulange-Bodin, French cavalry officer and Director of the Royal Institute of Horticulture.
stellata	Star-like, referring either to the flowers or the small hairs on the buds and leaves.
Malus	Ancient Latin name for apple.
baccata	Bearing berries.
floribunda	Profusely flowering.
sargentii	After Charles Sprague Sargent, first director of the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, 1841-1927, who discovered and introduced the plant.
Metasequoia	Resembling <i>Sequoia</i> , a closely related genus.
glyptostroboides	Like <i>Glyptostrobus</i> , another member of this family.
Morus	The ancient Latin name.
alba	With white fruits (on some trees), as opposed to <i>M. rubra</i> , which has red fruits.
Myrica	Ancient Greek name of a different shrub, probably the tamarisk.
pennsylvanica	Of Pennsylvania; bayberry is primarily native to the East Coast.
Nyssa	From the Greek <i>Nyssa</i> , one of the water nymphs; alluding to the habitat of the trees in swampy or moist soils.

sylvatica	Forest-loving.
Ostrya virginiana	The classical Greek name for a tree with hard wood. Of Virginia, native to most of eastern North America.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Greek <i>parthenos</i> (virgin) & <i>kissos</i> (ivy), referring to the common name. Latin <i>quinque</i> (five) & <i>folia</i> (leaves), the leaves are palmately compound, usually with five leaflets.
tricuspidata	With three points or lobes, referring to the leaves.
Phellodendron amurense	Greek <i>phellos</i> (cork) & <i>dendron</i> (tree), referring to the spongy or corky bark. Of the Amur River region of China.
Philadelphus coronarius	Greek word for brotherly love, application unknown. Latin for crown, or of a wreath, suitable for use in garlands.
Physocarpus opulifolius	Greek <i>physis</i> (bladder) & <i>karpos</i> (fruit), refers to the inflated fruit. Latin <i>opulus</i> (from <i>Viburnum opulus</i>) & <i>folius</i> (leaves), the leaves resemble those of the European cranberrybush.
Picea	The classical Greek or Latin name for a pitch-producing conifer, probably derived from the Greek <i>pix</i> (pitch or resin).
abies	Like <i>Abies</i> , probably a reference to the resemblance of the needles.
omorika	The native Serbian name.
pungens	With sharp-pointed needles.
Pinus	The ancient Latin name.
cembra	The native Italian name for this tree.
densiflora	Latin <i>densus</i> (dense) & <i>flora</i> (flowers), densely flowered (but, technically, pines do not have flowers!).
mugo	Local Tyrolian name for this tree.
nigra	Black, referring to the bark.
resinosa	Full of resin.
strobis	An early genus name, or perhaps the classical name for a gum yielding tree.
sylvestris	Of the woodlands, or growing wild.
Platanus occidentalis	The ancient Greek name for <i>P. orientalis</i> , probably from <i>platys</i> (broad). Western, of the Western Hemisphere.
Platycladus orientalis	Greek <i>platos</i> for broad, flat; Greek <i>clados</i> for branch. Oriental, or eastern, native to China and Korea.
Populus alba	Its classical Latin name. White, referring to the bark and the undersides of the leaves.
Potentilla fruticosa	Latin <i>potens</i> (powerful), referring to the medicinal properties of some species of this genus. Shrubby, bushy.
Prunus	Ancient Latin name.
glandulosa	With glands, specifically, on the petioles.
tomentosa	Tomentose, covered with a thick, short mat of hairs.
cerasifera	Cherry-bearing (somewhat redundant!).
sargentii	See <i>Malus sargentii</i> .
serotina	Late flowering.
subhirtella	Somewhat hairy, referring to the buds.

Pseudolarix amabilis	Greek <i>pseudo</i> (false) & <i>Larix</i> (larch), alluding to its resemblance to <i>Larix</i> . Latin word for lovely.
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Greek <i>pseudo</i> (false) & <i>Tsuga</i> (hemlock), alluding to its resemblance to <i>Tsuga</i> . After Archibald Menzies, naval surgeon and botanist who collected plants in Northwest America.
Pyracantha coccinea	Greek <i>pyr</i> (fire) & <i>acanthos</i> (thorn), alluding to the spiny branches and bright red fruit. Scarlet, again referring to the fruits.
Pyrus calleryana	From the ancient Latin name for the pear tree, <i>pirus</i> . After J. Callery, a French missionary who collected this tree, in the early 1800's.
Quercus alba imbricaria macrocarpa palustris robur rubra	The ancient Latin name for oak; the word cork is derived from this Latin name; cork comes from <i>Q. suber</i> , the cork oak. White, perhaps a reference to the bark. From the Latin <i>imbrex</i> (a tile); the wood was used for roof shingles. Greek <i>macro</i> (large) & <i>carpa</i> (fruit); this species has very large acorns. Growing in marshes or swamps; this oak prefers very moist, acid soils. The early Latin name for the oak and its wood. Red, referring to the fall color or the wood.
Rhamnus frangula	Ancient Greek name. Ancient Latin name.
Rhodotypos scandens	Greek <i>rhodon</i> (rose) & <i>typos</i> (type), the flowers are similar to roses. Greek for climbing or trailing.
Rhus aromatica glabra	Ancient Greek and Latin name; may also be from the Greek word for red. Aromatic or fragrant; this sumac has aromatic leaves. Glabrous, without any hairs, refers to the stems and explains the common name.
Ribes alpinum	Arabic name for shrub with acidic fruit. Alpine, referring to European origin.
Robinia pseudoacacia hispidula	After Jean (1550-1629) and Vespasian (1579-1600) Robin, herbalists to Henry IV, King of France. False acacia. Bristly; referring to fruits and stems (some).
Rosa xanthina hugonis rugosa	Its ancient Latin name; the name may also be an allusion to the typical flower color, perhaps from the Greek <i>rhod</i> (red) Greek <i>xanthos</i> , yellow, referring to the flower color. After its introducer, Father Hugo Scallan, a missionary in western China. Wrinkled, referring to the leaves.
Salix alba caprea	Its classical Latin name. White, perhaps the leaves? Of a goat; the foliage was used to feed goats.
Sassafras albidum	Probably adapted by French soldiers from the Native American name. Whitish undersides of the leaves.
Sciadopitys verticillata	Greek <i>skiados</i> (umbrella) & <i>pitys</i> (pine or fir); the needles appear in whorls like the ribs of an umbrella. Whorled.

Sophora japonica	From Arabian <i>sophira</i> , the name of a tree with pea-shaped flowers. Literally, of Japan, but also native to China and Korea.
Sorbus alnifolia aucuparia	The classical Latin name for the service tree, <i>Sorbus domestica</i> . With leaves like <i>Alnus</i> , the alder. From the Latin <i>avis</i> (a bird) & <i>capere</i> (to catch); the fruits attract birds.
Spiraea x bumalda prunifolia thunbergii See x vanhouttei	Greek <i>speira</i> (wreath or band), the name of a plant used for garlands. After J.A. Bumald. Latin <i>prunus</i> (cherry or plum), & <i>folia</i> (leaves), the leaves resemble those of <i>Prunus</i> . <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> . After L.B. van Houtte, Belgian nurseryman, 1810-1876.
Syringa x chinensis meyeri reticulata vulgaris	Greek <i>syrix</i> (pipe) refers to hollow stem (even though this plant does not have hollow stems!). Chinese, this hybrid was originally thought to be from China. Plant explorer, F.N. Meyer, introduced this species to America in 1908. Latin: <i>reticulum</i> , meaning like a network. Latin for common.
Symphoricarpos x chenaultii	Greek <i>symphorein</i> (to bear together) & <i>karpos</i> (fruit), refers to clustered fruit. After Leon C. Chenault, 1833-1930, the French nurseryman who raised it.
Taxodium distichum	Greek <i>taxus</i> (yew) & <i>eidos</i> (resemblance), like a yew. In two ranks, referring to the youngest twigs.
Taxus baccata cuspidata x media	Ancient Greek and Latin name of yew. Latin <i>bacca</i> , <i>baccate</i> (berried). With abruptly pointed leaves. Intermediate between the parents (<i>T. baccata</i> and <i>T. cuspidata</i>).
Thuja occidentalis plicata	Ancient Greek name for arbor-vitae. Occidental, or western, native to North America. Pleated, or folded, in reference to the appearance of the shoots.
Tilia cordata tomentosa	Its ancient Latin name. Heart-shaped (leaves). Hairy (undersides of the leaves).
Tsuga canadensis caroliniana	<i>Tsuga</i> is the Japanese name for hemlock; several species of this genus are native to Japan, China, and the Himalayas. Of Canada; this species is native to eastern North America. Of the Carolinas; this species is native to the southern Appalachian Mountains.
Ulmus americana parvifolia pumila	Its ancient Latin name. American, native from eastern North America to the Great Plains. Latin <i>parvi</i> (small) & <i>folia</i> (leaves), because of its small leaves, this tree has a very fine texture. Latin for dwarf.
Viburnum x burkwoodii carlesii dentatum dilatatum	Ancient Latin name for <i>Viburnum lantana</i> . After Albert and Art Burkwood, of Burkwood and Skipwith Nursery in Britain. Named for W.R. Carles, who collected the type specimen in the Orient. Toothed, refers to leaf margins. Spread out.

farreri	Named for Reginald John Farrer, director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, who collected in China, Burma, and the Alps, 1880-1920.
lantana	An old genus name for viburnums.
lentago	Another old genus name for viburnums.
opulus	Ancient Latin name for a kind of maple, apparently referring to the resemblance of the leaves.
plicatum	Folded into pleats, refers to the arrangement of the leaves within the buds.
f. tomentosum	Latin for tomentose (thickly pubescent, fuzzy).
prunifolium	Latin <i>prunus</i> (cherry or plum) & <i>folium</i> (leaves); the leaves look similar to those of <i>Prunus</i> (See Group 11).
x rhytidophylloides	Greek <i>rhytido</i> (wrinkled), <i>phyllum</i> (leaves) & <i>oides</i> (resembling, having the form of); the leaves resemble those of one of its parents, <i>V. rhytidophyllum</i> ; the other parent is <i>V. lantana</i> , hence the common name.
setigerum	Bearing bristles.
sieboldii	After P.F. Siebold, 1796-1866.
Weigela	After Christian Ehrenfried von Weigel, professor and botanical author in Greifswald, Germany, 1748-1831.
florida	Flowering.
Wisteria	After Caspar Wistar, Professor of Anatomy, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1761-1818.
sinensis	From China.
Yucca	From <i>yuca</i> , the Carib name for manihot or cassava, erroneously applied to this plant.
filamentosa	Latin for having conspicuous filaments on leaf-margins.
Zelkova	From <i>zelkoria</i> or <i>aselkiva</i> , Caucasian names for <i>Z. carpinifolia</i> .
serrata	Serrate, or with saw-toothed leaves.