Crossing possibilities

In general, all species and varieties can be intercrossed. All bastards produced with 2n = 14 (diploid) are still fertile and set seed, one can propagate generatively. The same is true for the 2n = 28 (tetraploid). If one should now cross the diploids with the tetraploids, this results in sterile offspring, which one would then have to propagate by division (vegetatively).

Formula: 14 + 28 = 42 : 2 = 21 odd cromosomes = sterile.

<u>Diploide Serie</u>	mit 2n=14 sind Hepática nóbilis (v. nóbilis) Hepática nóbilis var. acúta Hepática nóbilis var.obtúsa Hepática nóbilis var. asiática Hepática nóbilis var. japónica Hepática nóbilis var. insuláris Hepática máxima Hepática falcóneri	 − Europa, ☐ Nordamerika ☐ Nordostasien
Tetraploide Serie	mit 2n=28 sind Hepática transsilvánica Hepática hénryi Hepática nóbilis var. pubéscens Hepática yamatútai	– Europa

Now the question arises lately, how do you name the multitude of possibilities? I can only give my own opinion here:

One should include all bastards who are sterile under the alias Continue H. x media, with the addition of the crossing partners. E.g. Hepatica x media (transsilvanica x nobilis var. japonica) If necessary, you can also write the respective variety

Those that ensure generative offspring could then be called Hepatica x hybrids, and here too it would be desirable to put the crossing partners in (). E.g. Hepatica hybrid `variety name` (nobilis x maxima)

I find the suggestion from one side to give the respective crossings their own name impractical. We would then have a myriad of different designations, which then make it difficult to get an overview

The discussion about this is also open and may also be conducted, please.

In any case, a certain transparency should be maintained when naming in order to understand what the needs of the respective descendants are.

A sensitive subject, I know, but this has to be initiated! Doctors and professors can write their work about it.

Let's do it!