

GENERA D - E



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DARLINGTONIA

californica f. viridiflora 'Othello' – flowers and leaves lacking all red pigments similar to the botanical form. Or: Barry Rice, CA USA, 1998, collected in the Sierra Nevada range 1997.

DATURA

CULTIVARS ARE ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER REGARDLESS OF PARENTAGE OR SPECIES AFFINITY.

metel 'Atropurpurea' – listed RHS Plant Finder 1997 and not since. Likely a name for a purple-marked variant.

'Ballerina Tutu' – seed strain of mixed colors, white to yellow to violet-marked, variably double, undulate like a ballerina skirt.

metel 'Belle Blanche' – leaves bluish-green (much as species?), flowers white, single, wide open, trumpet-shaped, very large at 6–8 in. wide. Reportedly one of the best single white strains in the genus. Widely sold under D. inoxia as well as D. metal. We follow the RHS on the choice of species affinity.

stramonium Blue Group – richer blue tints.

metel 'Cherub' – a listed name.



'Cornucopia' from l'illustration Horticole of 1895.

metel 'Cornucopia' ('Cornucopaea', Double Black', 'Double Purple', 'Double Blackcurrant Swirl') – Stems very dark, often blackish as 'Fastuosa'. Flowers double, a mix of lavender blush, near white, cream, and rich violet, often 3-tiered, quite variable for tones and marking.

metal 'Double Eryngium Blue' – double, tinged blue.

inoxia 'Evening Fragrance' – flowers white with a light lavender picotee, richer lavender to violet on the exterior, effectively white from a distance, richly scented. Often sold under D. meteloides.

metel 'Fastuosa' (f. fastuosum (L.) Bernh., D. fastuosa L., Stamonium fastuosum (L.) Moench, 'Black', 'Blackcurrant Swirl', 'Purple Hindu' in part) – Stems dark brownish-black to very dark purple, glossy. Flowers mostly single, white tinged violet and lavender, outer tube striped in these rich tones, sometimes slightly doubled but in the fuller double strains best referred to 'Cornucopaea'.



'Fastuosa Alba' lacking dark pigments as *D. fastuosa flore plena* in Van Houtte's *Flore de Serres* of 1861.

metel 'Fastuosa Alba' (*D. fastuosa alba* hort.) – flowers pure white, generally lacking the violet, purple, and lavender markings or tints.

metal 'Flore Pleno' – post-1959 Latin name for a double variant.



'Golden Queen' as 'Chlorantha' from *Curtis Botanical Magazine* of 1859. The species *D. chlorantha* is not double-flowered and the garden plant under this name in the past has been this double form of *D. metel*. However some consider *D. chlorantha* to be a synonym of *D. metel* perhaps only because of this double form.

metel 'Golden Queen' ('Double Golden Queen') *D. atraemonium plena*, *D. chlorantha* misapplied, 'Triple Yellow', 'Double Yellow') – flowers very full double, mostly light yellow, more golden-hued at first, later more creamy-yellow with richer yellow centers, doubleness and tepal count varieties but overall this appears to be a single seed strain.

stramonium var. *tatula* 'La Fleur Lilas' – 12–18 in. tall. Flowers pale bluish-lilac inside and out.

metel 'Triple White' – very full doubles, more tepals than typical double white forms.

metal 'Triple Yellow' – a very full doubled yellow, generally we believe the same as 'Golden Queen'

inoxia 'Variegata' ('Missouri Marble') – leaves thinnly margined white, having occasional deeper, wedging sectors, pink tinted in strong lights. Flowers white, fragrant, erect as species.

metel 'Violacea Plena' – double, marked and tinged violet.

inoxia 'Wrightii' = *D. wrightii* (*D. inoxia* subsp. *quinquecuspidata*). In some literature, the true *D. wrightii* has 5 floral teeth and not the 10 of *D. inoxia* (hence the sunsp. *quinquecuspidata* synonym), it's flowers also wider. The two species are very widely confused in the trade and even botanist argue as to which species their state has and why. Perhaps the best key (Haegi, L. 1976. Taxonomic account of the *Datura* L. in Australia) is that *D. wrightii* has 1) eglandular,

spreading leaf hairs (not as erect or glandular as *D. inoxia*), 2) stigma exerted past anthers (below anthers in *D. inoxia*), and 3) seeds with one deep furrow along margin (several curved furrows in *D. inoxia*). Other experts say *D. wrightii* has both glandular and eglandular trichomes as part it's dimorphic taxonomy. I believe one is still safe going with the stigma length and seed furrowing in all cases.

DICHONDRA REPENS



'Emerald Falls'. AAS Trials, NC State University. June 2003. Best as a contrasting companion to 'Silver Falls', a bit too weed-like and boring to be used on it's own.



'Silver Falls'. Raulston Arboretum 2008. Another spread from the Atlanta Bot. Garden in Summer 2003. One often sees this plant in containers where is trails and cascades. Here the use to fill a difficult sharply acute corner is a perfect application. It just fills the space so richly and perfectly. Like the skilled and artistic gardeners they are, the folks at the ABG know enough to leave the borders unchopped and pleasantly informal, extending irregularly onto the brick walk.



DIEFFENBACHIA

Dieffenbachia 'Alex' (1 /01)
ns: probably than same as 'Alix'
so: [Batson Greenhouse](#)

Dieffenbachia 'Alix'
ha: more compact and dense than similar 'Tropic Snow'
lc: central feathering in white much like 'Tropic Snow'
or: France
in: Costa Nur. in US

Dieffenbachia 'Aloha'

Dieffenbachia amoena 'Bryant Compact' ('Bryant Compacta' illegitimate post-1959 Latin name)
ht: 75cm tall x 100cm wide
ha: "upright and outwardly arching...very freely clumping...full and dense" (US Parent), 20 suckers per plant
ha: which is up to 10 times the normal for this species and also more than 'Tropic Snow'
lc: central feathering in white much like 'Tropic Snow'
ll, lw: 30cm long x 12cm wide
ls: oblong-elliptic
lc: dark green with "light green and white chevrons radiating from the midrib" (US Patent), main color RHS 147A,
lc: markings or chevrons in 144A, 145C, 145D, 154D, and 155A, midrib lighter green (RHS 147A)
pat, or: US# 12626 on May 14, 2002 to Theo Bryant, Zolfo Springs, FL USA under illegitimate Latinized name
pat, or: 'Bryant Compacta' which is corrected here, originated as sport of species D. amoena in 1996.

Dieffenbachia amoena 'Golden Snow'
lc: numerous gold and white markings
ll: 50cm
lw: 20cm

Dieffenbachia amoena 'Snow Leaf'
lc: more heavily marked white
ll: 50cm
lw: 20cm

Dieffenbachia amoena 'Golden Snow'
lc: more heavily marked white
ll: 50cm
lw: 20cm

Dieffenbachia 'Angela'
ns: a listed name. Description requested.

Dieffenbachia 'Anja'
ns: a listed name. Description requested.



'Anna'. Image courtesy of Kenpei at Wikimedia.org

Dieffenbachia 'Anne' ('Anna')
lc: cream-ochre with with spots and veins in cream, some darker green zones, it is lavishly
lc: marbled to 80% of surface.
in: known to us only from listings at Glasshouse Works (online catalog, accessed 3.21.2013)

Dieffenbachia 'Arpad'
ns: a listed name at aroids.org, no internet or litature description found 3.31.2013

Dieffenbachia 'Aurora' = D. seguine 'Aurora'

Dieffenbachia 'Bali Hali'
ll: large as with D. amoena
lc: spotted and streaked chartreuse to white over entire blade. Older
lc: leaves are more green on margins. Young leaves are well-marked.
or: Hartman



'Bausei' from The Gardener 1871, one of the earliest portrayals of this clone.



'Bausei' from Sempervirens of 1879. The two plates above are best available evidence of "original intent" for this name.



The finest of the old plates is this color one from L'illustration Horticole 1871.

D. x bausei 'Bausei' (D. maculata (picta) x D. wieri, D. maculata 'Bausei', D. picta Bausei, D. Bausei Regal)
lc: mostly yellowish-green, few and scattered
lc: white spots, lightly green-spotted margins
ns, id: this description reflects the original clone.
or: M. Bause, Chief Propagator, RHS Chiswick Garden, 1868.
li: Burbridge, F.W.T. 1877. Cultivated plants: their propagation
li: and improvement.

Dieffenbachia 'Bertina'
lc: centered white, nearly unbroken zone at 85-95% surface, thin bright green margin that is
lc: variable in shape, intruding somewhat into the middle zone. It is has a margin thinner and
lc: more markings thanb similar, white-centered 'Camilla'.



'Big Ben', a very tall and robust, upright clone. Needs not markings to give character to a space. Image courtesy of Mokkie at Wikimedia.org

Dieffenbachia 'Big Ben' (4/2013)
lc: blade mostly green, lateral veins faintly paler, not a bold or distinct chimeral type
lm: very undulate, showy as such
web: plantscope.nl, accessed 4.2.2013

Dieffenbachia 'Camouflage' (12/99)
photo, source: [Southern Tropicals](#)

Dieffenbachia 'Camro'
ht: 40-60cm tall
ha: pyramidal, compact, about 11% more leaves than 'Compacta'
lc: "well-defined, dark green mottling against a white center field washed light with pale green, the
lc: white center field covering 70% of the leaf surface in the summer and about 60% of the leaf surface
lc: in the winter" (US Patent)
pet: 14cm long (13% shorter than 'Compacta')
ll, lw: 24-26cm long (5% larger than 'Compacta') x 12cm wide (15% wider than 'Compacta')
lm: undulate, showy as such.
pat, or: US# 5657 on Feb. 4, 1986 to Robert Camus, Angiers, France hybrid of unnamed x 'Compacta'
pat, or: (perhaps 'Exotica Compacta?')

Dieffenbachia 'Carina' (1/01)
lc: white feather-shaped center of about 85% of surface, generally like and superior
lc: to the older 'Perfection Compact'
so: [Batson Greenhouse](#)



Dieffenbachia 'Cheetah' at Longwood Gardens.

Dieffenbachia 'Clementine' plantscope.nl, accessed 4.2.2013, no photo nor description

Dieffenbachia 'Cool Tigris'

lc: bright medium green, some darker spots, mottled clean white to 85% surface, markings very'

lc: random and asymmetrical. It is not tiger-striped in the usual sense.

ls, la: broadly elliptic, acute-cuspidate

Dieffenbachia daguensis 'Ripple Leaf'

lc: dark jade green

lv: surface more rippled with sunken veins

Dieffenbachia 'Delilah' (3/2013)

ha: "full and compact" (US Patent), more compact and shorter than 'Tropic Snow'

lc: mottled bright creamy-white in the center, margins dark green, variable dark to bright green markings

lc: in the center, thicker.

pet: "wide, compact leaf petioles that are variegated with mottling of green and white" (US Patent)

pat, or: [US# 23306](#) opn Jan. 1, 2013 to J. Glenn Barnes, Tavares, FL USA as sport of

pat, or: 'Octopus' 2007

pat: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/d1/21/c3/5b849386e501a1/USPP23306.pdf>

Dieffenbachia 'Donna'

ha: denser than 'Camille' which it resembles

lc: centered white

prop: 'finishes' in less time than similar 'Camille' plants

or: Weyerhaeuser

Dieffenbachia 'Ely' (4/9)

ha: medium size, compact, leaves held tightly to stem,

ha: strong sucking abilityls: orbicular to oval

ll, lw: 25 cm long x 17 cm wide

lb: slight cordate

la: acute

lc: yellowish-green (RHS 154D), spotted green, margined dark green (RHS 139A),

lc: chimera 80% on new growth, about 45-70% with age

pet: white (RHS 155A), very short, giving densitypat, or: US# 17488 on March 13, 2007 to Edwin John Frazer,

pat, or: Queensland, Australia, his hybrid 2001-2002

pat: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/07/57/d1/5e18583465707e/USPP17488.pdf>

Dieffenbachia 'Etna'

ht: 50-60cm tall

ll: 30-40cm long

lc: mostly dark green, mottled greenish-white to near white to 50% surface, patterns quite

lc: random and covering the entire blade except for a thin margin of green

web: plantscope.nl, accessed 4.2.2013

Dieffenbachia 'Excellent'

Dieffenbachia 'Favourite'

lc: center 85-90% white to greenish-white, faintly tinged yellowish-green.



'Galaxy'. Image courtesy of "Mokkie" at Wikipedia.org

Dieffenbachia 'Gold Rush' (4/5)

ha: compact, shorter petioles, more vigorous and larger than 'Camille'

lc: dark golden-yellow with dark green margins, white midrib, green zones much as 'Victory'

lt: thicker than 'Tropic Marianne'

ll, lw: blades very large – 8–10cm longer and 2–4m wider than 'Tropic Honey'

lm: more undulate than 'Tropic Marianne'

or, pat: Dr. Richard Henny, Univ. of Florida, USA, hybrid of 'Victory' x 'Tropic Marianne' in 1988, US PPAF 9/16/2004

Dieffenbachia 'Golden Sunset'

ha: more vigorous and highly branched than industry standard cultivar 'Tropic Snow'

ls: shorter, rounded blades than 'Tropic Snow'

lc: highly marked yellow (RHS 143C, 144D) on dark green (RHS 136A, 139A). Midrib RHS 149D.

ls: ovate

la: cuspidate to aristate

lb: auriculate to truncate

ll: 33–36cm (longest)

lw: 23–25cm (widest)

lt: blades thick yet flexible, handling shipping stress very well.

pet: short, holding blades closer to the stem than most modern cultivars.

pat: US #7317 9/4/90 to Edwin J. Frazer (Brisbane, Australia)

or: Edwin J. Frazer hybrid of unknown parentage

in: Hartman Plant Labs, Sebring FL USA

so: [wholesale source \(Twyford Labs\)](#)

Dieffenbachia 'Green Magic' = D. seguine 'Green Magic'

Dieffenbachia 'Hatsuko' – patent:

<https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/1a/fc/ae/cee700d47bf422/USPP12776.pdf>



'Hilo' reminds me of the colorful 'Reflector' but the midrib is much whiter.

Dieffenbachia 'Hilo'

ll: to 18 in. – very Canna-like

lc: dark green with numerous lime green spots,

lc: notable for narrow 6–10mm white midrib

la: apex acuminate

or: Hartman

so: [wholesale source \(Twyford Labs\)](#)

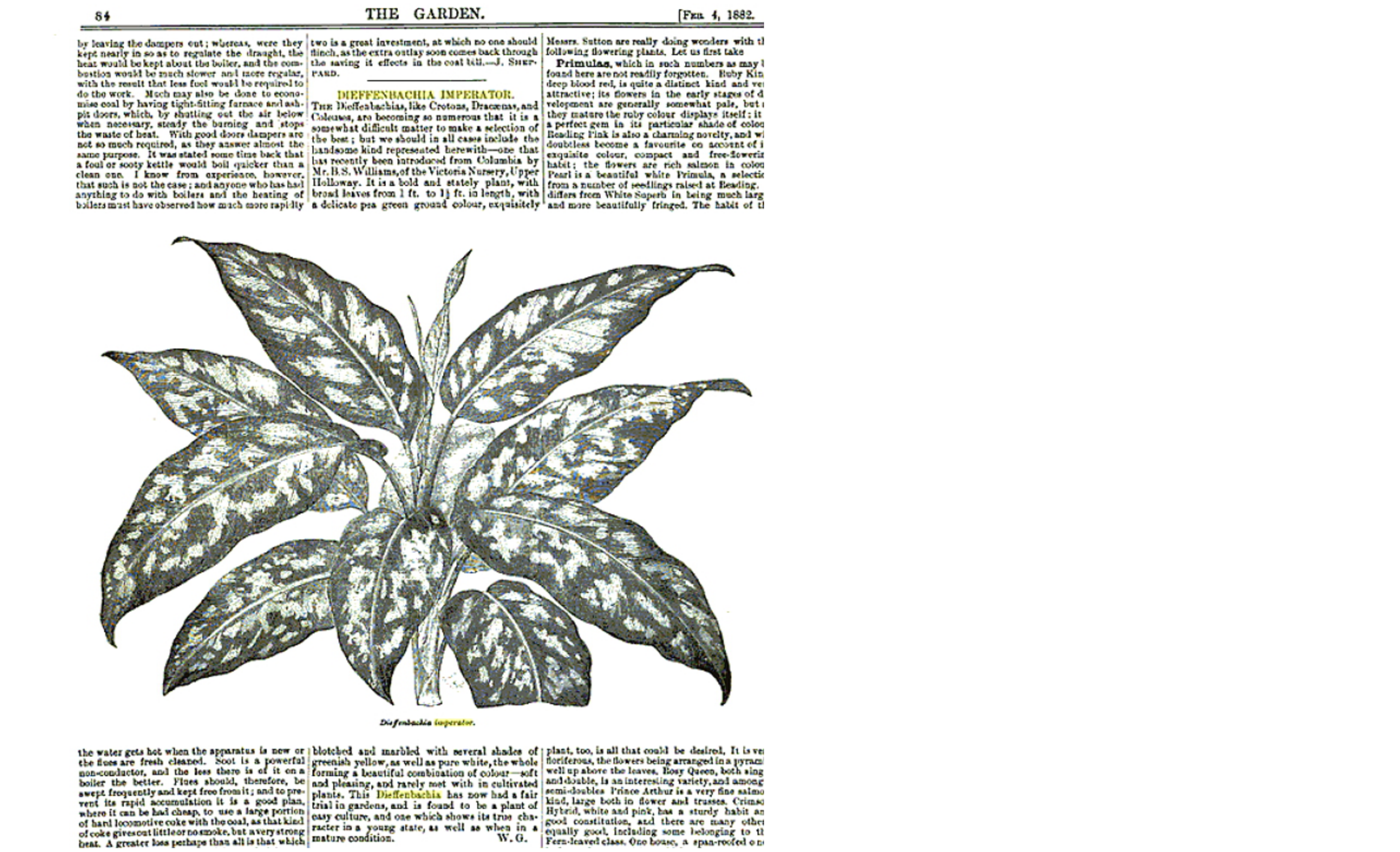
Dieffenbachia 'Honey Dew' (12/99)

photo, source: [Southern Tropicals](#)

Dieffenbachia 'Hula'

ha: dense with wide base of many shoots

Ic: large white center
rai: replaces 'Camille'
Il: longer than 'Camille' – no measurements provided by originator
hp: 'Marianne' x 'Hoffmannii'
pat: US #6871 in 1989 to E.J. Frazier
in: Hartman



'Imperator' in an old plate from The Garden of 1882. We are not sure if it belongs to D. maculata, D. seguine, or elsewhere. It was imported from Colombia by Mr. B.S. Williams of Victoria Nursery, England (B.S. Williams Catalog 1881: 23,24). Leaves 16–18 in. long x 5–6 in. wide, silvery-green, marked about 25–30% surface in light yellow to white in fused, twisted, and merged island-like zones.

Dieffenbachia 'Katrina'
Ic: 90% mottled creamy white
It: thick with veins of young leaves sunken and alligator-like

Dieffenbachia 'Kikki'
Ic: mottled greenish-white to yellowish-white, about 95% chimera
ns: should not be confused with 'Tiki' which sounds similar.

Dieffenbachia 'Laguna' (4/2013)
ht: 30–40cm
Il: 30–40cm long
Ic: mottled light yellow to pale greenish-yellow to 85% surface, no defined green margin,
Ic: very random placement of dark green patches in the main mottled zone, midrib much
Ic: paler to whitish.
web: plantscope.nl, accessed 4.2.2013

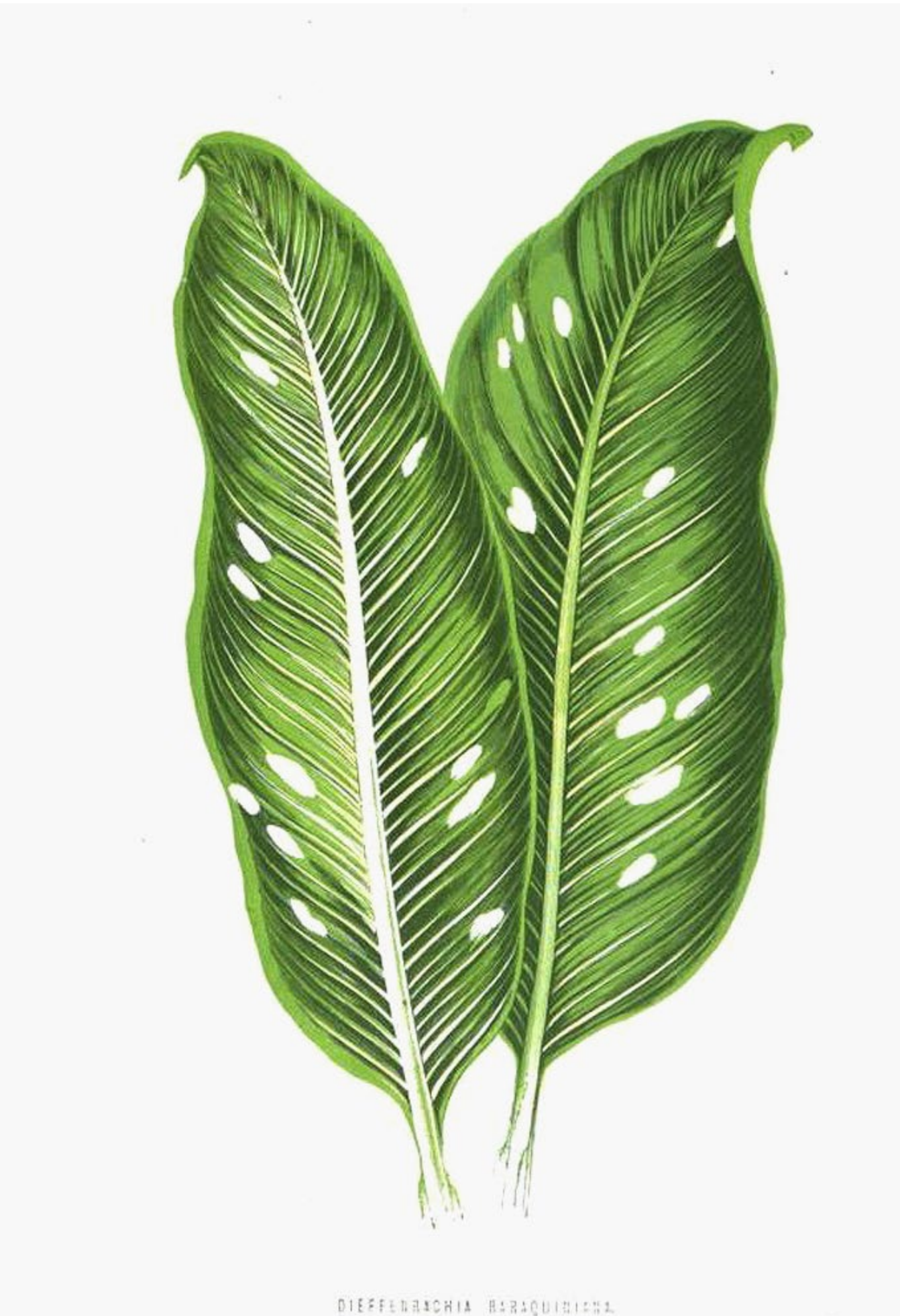
Dieffenbachia 'Living Fantasy' (3/2013)
Is: broadly elliptic
Ic: bright green margins, center suffused and mottled yellowish-green to 85% surface, some
Ic: cleaner yellow sectors appear.
web: plantscope.nl, accessed 4.2.2013

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Angustior'
ha: more robust
Is: lanceolate
Ic: dark green with sunken veins for contrast
It: thicker blades



'Angustior Lancifolia'. Aviary, North Carolina Zoological Park, Ashboro, NC. Spring 2003. Today the broad-leaved clones are more popular. These narrow-leaved oldies are very useful for contrast and this one in particular is worthy of widespread propagation. This clone has been used to add narrowness of blade in modern cultivars.

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Angustior Lancifolia'
 ha: blades held more erect
 lc: spotted and striped ivory white
 lw: 15cm – narrow



'Baraquiniana' in a vivid (not retouched) photo from Hibberd's 1870 classic on new and rare foliage plants. This is a fair, clear representative of this clone.

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Baraquiniana' ('Barraquiniana', D. sequine var. baraquiniana)
 lc: bright light green finely mottled white with a very white midrib
 ll: 15–30cm
 ls: oblong
 la: acuminate (sharply pointed)
 pet: whitish
 la: apex more narrow

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Bausei' = D. x bausei

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Camille' ('Camilla')
 ha: semi-dwarf, dense foliage mass
 ht: 24 in.
 lc: large ivory white to greenish white center and green margin
 ll: to 25cm
 ns: various improved or selected clones are reported
 or: sport of 'Exotica Perfection'

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Compacta'

ha: compact
ht: 24 in.
lc: mottled ivory to white

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Exotica'
ha: compact
lc: dark green heavily mottled white to greenish white. Sometimes green with white midrib.
ll: to 25cm
ns, id: European Garden Flora lumps 'Exotica' and 'Exotica Perfection' as one taxon.

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Exotica Alba'
lc: white centered and veined with a green margin
id: simialr to 'Camille' and much rarer than it
or: mutation of 'Exotica Perfection'

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Exotica Arvida'
ha: compact, erect
lc: heavily mottled creamy white
ls: ovate
ll: smaller than 'Exotica Perfection'
or: mutation of 'Exotica Perfection'

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Exotica Compacta'
ht: 24 in. – semi-dwarf

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Exotica Perfection' ('Exotica Perfecta')
ha: compact
ll: to 20cm
lc: heavily centered and mottled greenish white with matt green margin

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Gigantea'
ll: blades larger
lc: glossy green with midvein mottled white to lighter green. Veins sunken

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Hoffmannii'
ls: oblong–lanceolate
lc: mostly white along the midrib and center, much greener at the base.

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Janet Weidner'
lc: heavily mottled white to yellow at the center along midrib
ll: 38cm – slightly longer than typical
ls: narrowly oblong, tapered at both ends
lw: 15cm
or: sport of 'Superba'



'Jenmanii' from Sempervivum 1884. Gardener's Monthly of 1885 has the same illustration. It is clearly one of the most bold, interesting cultivars from the 19th century. A live plant is show below, image courtesy of wikimedia.org



Dieffenbachia maculata 'Jenmanii' (D. jenmanii Veitch ex Regal)
ht: 36 in.
ll: to 25cm
ls: oblong
lb: rotund

lc: pea green, heavily mottled white on the secondary veins, generally
lc: appearly as intervenal in pattern
ns, id: some experts list this is a synonym of basic D. sequine
or: Mr. G.S. Jenman, Superintendent of the Bot. Gard. Georgetown,
or: British Guinea sent to Veitch Nursery c. 1884.

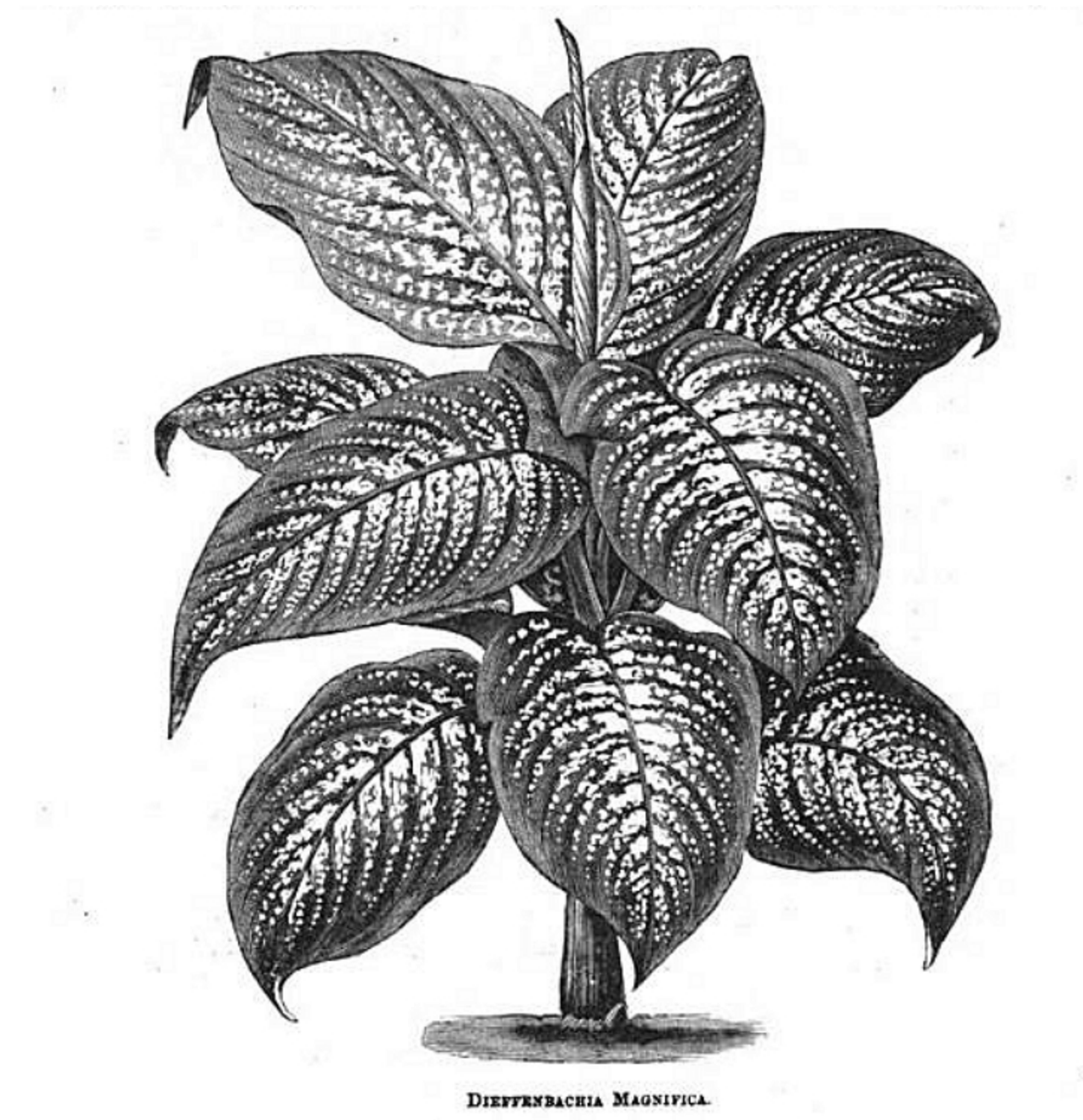
Dieffenbachia maculata 'Lancifolia' ('Lancifolium')
lc: heavily mottled white
pet: often red tinged
ll: 25cm – shorter
lw: 5cm – much narrower
ls: elliptic to lanceolate
la: acuminate

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Leonii'
ll: to 25cm
ls: elliptic to oblong
lc: dark green, boldly mottled in large zones with yellow. Midrib whitish.

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Lucy Small'
ht: 36 in.
lc: mottled yellow
ll: 25cm – shorter



'Magnifica' from an old plate in Sempervivums 1884. These very old plates provide us with valuable historical knowledge as so many clones becomes confused, perhaps lost, and mixed over the decades.



'Magnifica' from Cassell's Popular Gardening of 1884 (surely a version of the above image or vice versa) is our oldest reference image for original intent and the true traits.

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Magnifica'
ls: broadly ovate to lanceolate
lc: glossy green with moderate white mottling. Veins sunken and conspicuous. Glaucous below.

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Marianne'
lc: greenish cream center but more green with age
ll: 38cm

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Mars'
ht: taller
ls: broadly oblong–elliptic, margins mostly green, midrib very white.
lc: mottled cream to 60%,

Dieffenbachia 'Mary' (3/2013)
ha: compact, suckering freely, shorter than 'Perfection' (35cm vs. 40cm), leaves more horizontal and
ha: less erect than 'Perfection'.
lc: mottled yellowish–green, margins green, petioles white with a wide basal wing of 0.5cm (vs. 'Perfection' with
lc: a light green, less winged petiole)
ll, lw: 23cm long x 14cm wide
ls: oval, less oblong than parent 'Tiki'
pat, or: US# 17453 on Feb. 27, 2007 to Edwin Frazer, Kenmore, Australia as pollinated hybrid 2001, selected
pat, or: 2002, a cross of 'Tiki' x unnamed seedling.

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Mary Weidner'
lc: finely mottled white
pet: mottled brown and sometimes whitish
ll: 50cm – much longer

lt: thicker blade
or: mutant of 'Superba'

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Perfection Compact' ('Perfection Compacta')
ht: 24 in.

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Pia'
lc: lighter green to greenish–white in the center with a green margin
ll: blades larger
or: from 'Superba'

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Rudolph Roehrs' ('Yellow Leaf', 'Roehrsii' in part)
lc: chartreuse (yellow–green) with green midrib and margin. Some white speckling.
ll: 60cm – much longer
ls: ovate–elliptic
lb: cordate
lw: 13cm

Dieffenbachia maculata 'San Antonio'
lw: blades wider
lc: bright green speckled white with chartreuse along midrib.
pet: often mottled white



'Shuttleworthii' from a very old journal c. 1880.

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Shuttleworthii'
lc: ivory to white (sometimes just paler green) midrib and stripes, the center
lc: 35%, overall 40–50% of this pale color.
lw: narrower, that is narrowly elliptic
lb: truncate to rotund
ls: narrowly lanceolate to elliptic
or, in: Europe c. 1876 from Mr. Shuttleworth
or, in: of "United States of Columbia" (Washington DC?)

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Superba' ('Roehr's Superb', 'Roehrs Superba')
lc: more heavily mottled white showing green margins, midrib area generally not marked
eval: there are many sports of it listed above, most being more colorful

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Tropic Snow' = D. 'Tropic Snow'

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Uleryi' ('Uleryii' in US Patent, incorrect ending)
ha: compact, shrubby, suckering from the base, very erect, sturdy stem
lc: nearly solid ("substantially unbroken") white color of central zone, dark green margins, pale green
lc: midrib, far less mottled or streaked and more solid a zone than parent 'Perfection'.
pat, or: US# 4045 on April 26, 1977 to Dale Ulery, Springfield, OH as sport of 'Perfection' in 1975

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Veerie'
lc: greenish yellow mottled white

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Viridis'
lc: mostly green lacking the usual heavy white markings
lv: surface rugose for interesting effect

Dieffenbachia maculata 'Wilson's Delight'
ll: to 40cm
lc: dark green feathered white and with a large creamy white midrib

Dieffenbachia 'Masayi'
so: [photo](#), [wholesale source](#) (Plantara)

Dieffenbachia 'Maui'
hp: 'Wilsonii' x 'Marianne'
pat: US #7010 to E.J. Frazier in 1989

Dieffenbachia 'Millie White'
lc: centered mottled white with sharp green edge – not a solid
lc: white center 'Camille' and its improvements. Center is spotted.
or: Weyerhaeuser

Dieffenbachia 'Mini Mars' a listed name.

Dieffenbachia 'Neptune' (4/2013)
web: plantscope.nl, accessed 4.2.2013, no image nor description

Dieffenbachia 'Nicolette' (4/9)
ha: more compact and smaller than 'Tropic Marianne', shorter at 60cm tall (vs. 90cm)
ls: broadly elliptic-ovate
ll, lw: 23.3cm long x 12.3cm wide (vs. 'Tropic Marianne' at 35.5cm long x 20.7cm wide)
lc: dark green, center uniformly greenish-white to yellowish-green, the
lc: center forming a wide, feathery outline, the chimera extending slightly
lc: and uniformly from the center a short way into the secondary veins. This
lc: is a very stunning plant with just the perfect color patterns, a valuable
lc: and unique introduction.
pet: green (vs. orangish-white in 'Triumph')
pat, or; US# 15078 on August 17, 2004 to Gary Sping, Wellington Point, Australia as
pat, or: hybrid of 'Triumph' (female) x 'Tropic Marianne' (male) in 1993.

Dieffenbachia 'Octopus' (3/2013)
ns, id: listed name as parent of 'Delilah'

Dieffenbachia oerstedii 'Variegata'
lc: midrib more distinctly white or white-marked.

Dieffenbachia 'Paco'
ha: vigorous in production, reaching marketable size 4 quicker than D. maculata 'Compacta'
lc: more highly marked than 'Compacta'
lt: thicker blade than 'Compacta'
ls: oblong, asymmetrical
la: cuspidate
lb: cordate
lc: dark green (RHS 137A, 143A) mottled white (RHS 155A, 145A)
pat: US#9112 to Edwin J. Frazer (Queensland, Australia) on 4/18/95
or: Edwin J. Frazer as hybrid of selection Orosi Rv. 13-04 collected near Orosi River, Costa Rica and
or: unnamed seedling ('Mars' x 'Wilson's Delight').
in: Twyford International, Santa Paula, CA USA
so: [wholesale source \(Twyford Labs\)](#)

Dieffenbachia 'Panther' (4/9)
ls: narrowly elliptic
la: more sharply acute
lc: very dark green, central silvery-white to 50%, the interface mottlings add another 20%.
lc: there are also large yellow spots throughout the blade, effectively white-centered but
lc: but by a fusion of spots rather than uniform or sold chimera.

Dieffenbachia 'Parachute' (12/99)
ls: broadly elliptic
lc: dark green richly mottled cream to pale green at about 45% surface, older leaves barely
lc: a thin tree of these colors to 25% surface, very variable and not uniform by any means.
in: Southern Tropicals 1999.

Dieffenbachia 'Paradise'
lc: streaked chartreuse to yellow
ls: oval
la: acuminate with 'drip tip' much like a Ficus elastica blade
or: Hartman
so: [Jungle Joy](#)

Dieffenbachia 'Pearl'
lc: centered white but only about 50% of blade surface. Wide green edge.
lc: The central white zone is feathered and not solid like 'Camille'.
or: Hartman

Dieffenbachia picta = D. maculata, occasionally used for D. seguine clones

Dieffenbachia 'Rebecca' (1/01)
so: [Batson Greenhouse](#)

Dieffenbachia 'Rebecca's Jewel'
lc: 65-75% of surface mottled yellow green and green. Neat green margin
lc: of up to 1 cm wide.
or: Casa Flora

Dieffenbachia amoeana 'Reeva' – patent:
<https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/74/03/ae/c119e720d85d5a/USPP29666.pdf>



'Reflector'.

Dieffenbachia 'Reflector'
lc: mottled paler green to light lime green at 35-50% surface, the spots often a mix of

lc: the same pale green and cream at first, slightly tricolored in effect early on, midrib
lc: is much paler and whitish.
ls: broadly elliptic

Dieffenbachia 'Renate'

Dieffenbachia 'Rex' = D. seguine cv.

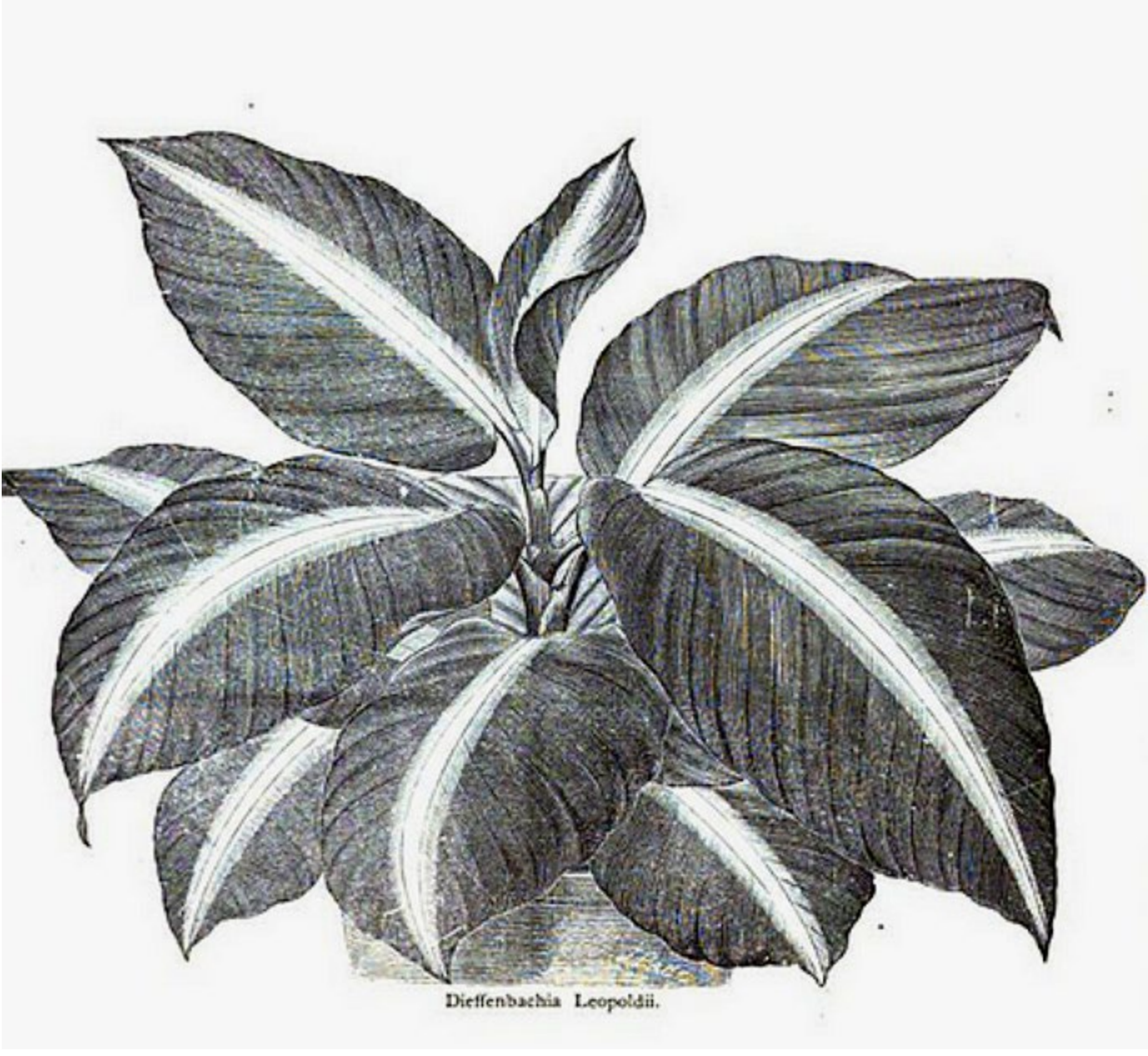
Dieffenbachia 'Saturn' = 'Linda'

Dieffenbachia 'Sarah' (12/99)
lc: mottled yellowish–white about 50–70% of surface. Midrib mostly white.
photo, source: [Southern Tropicals](#)
so: [Batson Greenhouse](#)

Dieffenbachia 'Sao Antonio' (D. maculata x ?)

Dieffenbachia seguine – cultivars

1. 'Amoena' – there is debate whether this name is valid here or merely refers to D. amoena.
2. 'Aurora' – plant more open, less compact than similar 'Tropic Snow'. Leaves with faint patterns as species but these overlaid with clean white chimeral sectors and zones to 75% of surface or more, these markings very random, quite variable, and generally asymmetrical.
3. 'Baraquiniana' = maculata cv.
4. 'Carderi' – Leaves heavily mottled cream to white, mostly between the lateral veins, about 50% surface for this chimera. In: Bull Nursery Catalog 1880: 4. Plate below is from Drury's Book of Gardening (1900).
5. 'Crown' – leaves broadly elliptic, mottled yellow to greenish–yellow to 30% surface. web: plantscope.nl, accessed 4.2.2013.
6. 'Green Magic' – leaves rich medium green, darker green in shade, midrib a wide (1.2cm) pure white tone, contrasting much, lateral slightly paler and very rugose or rumpled, these laterals reflecting light and given odd texture around the midrib, it is effective just white–lined and this extends down to the greenish–white, very pale petiole. pat, or: Eur. PBR to Elstgeest Youngplants on 1999
7. 'Hi–Colour' = 'Tropic Snow'
8. 'Irrorata' (var. irrorata Engl., D. irrorata Schott., D. Baumannii hort. ex LH Bailey) – leaves larger, brighter green, blotches and lightly flecked in white.
9. 'Liturata' (var. liturata Engl., D. Leopoldii Bull, D. Wallisii Lind.) – leaves wider, darker green, "yellowish–green, ragged–margined stripe along the midrib" (Bailey, Cyclopedia). Floral spathe more glaucous. The European Garden Flora describes D. leopoldii Bull. as a true species from Costa Rica. The following plate is off D. Leopoldii hort.



- which may or not be this clone.
10. 'Maculata' – as defined by the European Garden Flora, this is D. maculata now called D. picta. The following plate from Curtis' Botanical Magazine 1825 is the authoritative reference image for this name in this context.



11. 'Maroba' (11/2001) – plants more erect, compact than 'Tropic Snow', basal leaves longer as well. Leaves more irregular greenish–yellow markings (RHS 147A, 145A, 144C) than 'Tropic Snow', glossier as well. Side veins approach RHS4D and 2B. Primary veins white (RHS 155D). Base color dark green (RHS 139A), margins more undulate 'Tropic Snow', thicker blade than 'Tropic Snow'. Pat: US#9220 to Eduard van der Knaap, Bleiswijk, Netherlands 4/25/95. Or: Eduard van der Knaap as spontaneous sport of 'Tropic Snow' found 1/88 at his nursery.
12. 'Mayan Jade' (3/2013) – rich jade base color, mottled paler green to lime green at 50% or less, these patterns

- irregular but usually small in sector, blotch, or fleck, overall a two-tone green cultivar.
13. LEMON TROPIC™ 'Morlem' – leaves mottled light yellow to greenish-yellow, mostly in the middle of the blade, that central zone to 85–97% chimera, the margins are distinctly dark green with no mottling. There are usually green zones between the yellow zones, following the lateral or secondary veins which are sometimes very green and arching. The midrib is generally a sharply contrasting medium to dark green much as the wide green margin in tone. This combination of confined (by a wide green margin) and contrasting highly colored center with a pattern is quite pleasant.
14. 'Nobilis' (var. nobilis Engl., D. nobile hort. ex LH Bailey) – leaves elliptic, acute, matte green with numerous paler, "dirty" spots, not boldly marked nor particularly colorful, markings to about 35% surface, original stock with blades 20 in. long x 9 in. wide. Petioles also marked white. Or: William Bull, London. The plate below is from The Country

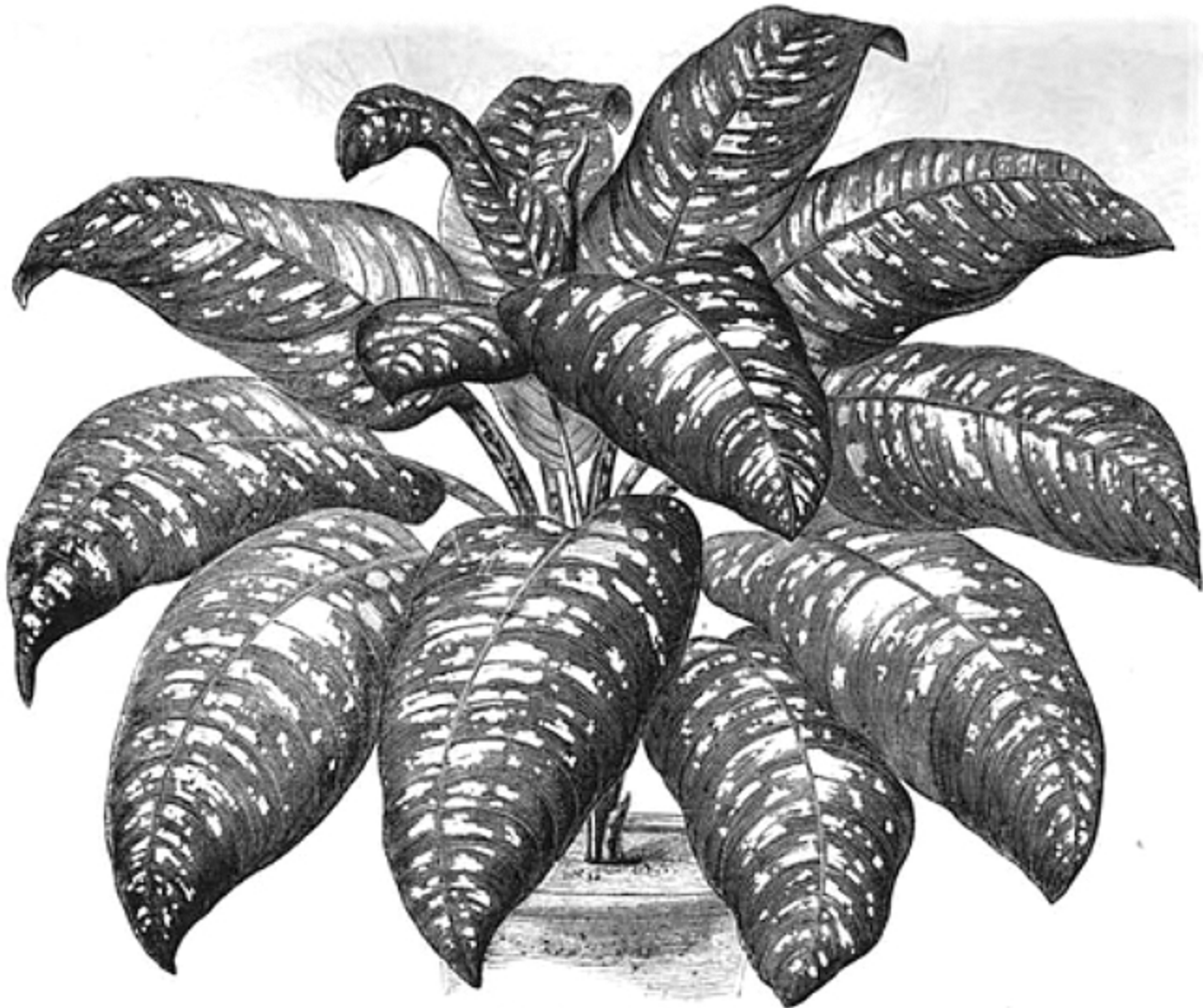


Fig. 2.—Dieffenbachia nobilis.

- Gentleman's Magazine 1893: 57.
15. 'Picturatum' – leaves dark dark, sparsely flecked and marked between the lateral veins, mottlings not over 25% surface. This historical plate from L'Illustration Horticole of 1892 is our best standard for the original meaning of



- this name.
16. 'Regina' – heavily marked cream and white to 80% or more. In: Bull Nursery Catalog 1883: 13. The plate below is

It was noted first by Mons. Pernet, of Lyons, in 1879, and sent out in 1882. acuminate, and almost wholly covered with greenish white, mottled with blotches of pale



Dieffenbachia regina.

- from Gardener's Monthly Volume 27
17. 'Rex' – heavily marked white, less so than 'Regina'. It is a parent of the modern 'Bali Hai' hybrid. In: Bull Nursery Catalog 1983: 13. Plate below from Gardener's Monthly Volume 27.



Dieffenbachia rex.

18. SUPER TROPIC 'Morlix' – Plant compacts. Leaves very large, mottled creamy-yellow to cream between the later veins, about 40–50% of surface, margins irregularly green, markings appearing mostly symmetrical though random.
19. 'Tropic Pisa'
20. 'Tropic Snow' ('Tropic Topaz', 'Hi-Colour') – habit very compact. Leaves sage green with center richly feathered in pure white, variegation genally made of fused blotches instead of random spots and flecks as most other clones, blades very thick.
21. 'Tropic Sun' – leaves very thick, large, mottled greenish-yellow to paler lime-green in a feathery pattern between and over lateral veins, about 40–60% of surface, margins dark glossy green as well as zones penetrating the main variegation zones, appears generally symmetrical in patterns though markings are anatomically random, mirdib very wide and medium to dark green, variegations becoming paler green to more creamy-green as leaves mature.
22. 'Tropic Topaz' = 'Tropic Snow'

Dieffenbachia 'Snowflake'
so: [wholesale source](#) (Twyford Labs)

Dieffenbachia 'Sparkles'
ha: compact, dense, up to 15 side shoots per main stem
lc: roughly 1/3 center near midrib splashed bolding white to greenish-white, next inner 1/3
lc: mottled in lime, yellowish-green to pale green, margins a bright fresh green, occasional
lc: dark green zones and spots appear, overall about 70–80% chimera.
ll, ow: 20–22cm long x 9–10cm wide
ls: broadly elliptic
lt: surface is quite smooth among known cultivars
pet: greenish-white, pale, broadly winged at the base
pat, or: US# 9050 to University of Florida

Dieffenbachia 'Splash'
ls: very broadly elliptic
lc: central zonemottled light yellow to creamy-yellow at about 60–80% surface, margins very wide
lc: and medium green, the chimera a big feather of fused yellow spotsrs in the center.



'Star Bright' ('Starbright').

Dieffenbachia 'Star Bright' ('Starbright')
ls: narrowly elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic
lc: mottled white on the midrib and secondary veins to 50% of surface
pet: mostly white
so: [wholesale source](#), [photo](#) (Oglesby)
so: [wholesale source](#) (Silver Krome Gardens)

Dieffenbachia 'Star White' (12/99)
photo, source: [Southern Tropicals](#)

Dieffenbachia 'Starry Nights'
hp: 'Camille' and 'Hoffmanii' and 'Wilson's Delight' in parentage
lc: white to ivory spots and distinct white midrib. Very dark green edge.
lc: the midrib white color may intrude into the blade as minor spots.
or: Univ. of FL at Apopka
li: Henny, R.J. et. al. 1989. 'Starry Nights' Dieffenbachia. HortScience 24: 522–524

Dieffenbachia 'Sterling' ('Tropic Marianne' x 'Victory')(4/9)
ha: compact, 4–8 basal shoots per plantlc: glossy green, distinct white midrib and secondary veins
pet: white, extending fully into the midrib without separation
Pat, or: US#14762 on May 4, 2004 to Richard J. Henny, Apopka, FL USA

Dieffenbachia 'Stromboli'
so: [photo](#), [wholesale source](#) (Plantara)

Dieffenbachia 'Sublime' ('Subliem')(3/2013)
lc: mottled cream to light lime green to 60% of blade, very variable markings and these asymmetrical.
ls: oblong-elliptic

Dieffenbachia 'Summer Style' (3/2013)
ht: 40–50cm tall
ll: 20–25cm long
ls: broadly elliptic
lc: 95–98% greenish–yellow, very thin green margin, midrib whiter, maturing to a wider green margin,
lc: later more frosted white.

ns, id: <http://www.elstgeestyoungplants.nl> (accessed 3.31.2003 listed as nieuw, not described)

Dieffenbachia 'Tahiti'
ha: large like D. amoena but much denser than typical for that species.
lw: very wide – to 6–7 in.
lc: midrib white
or: Hartman

Dieffenbachia x memoria–corsii 'Tiki'
ha: 'relatively short' with dense branching
ls: 'long' and 'narrow'
lc: grey and green markings with white spots
rai: replaces species for more of the nice grey markings
or: Hartman Plant Labs of Sebring FL
pat: US #7298 to D.H. Vanderlaan and R. Hartman in 1990

Dieffenbachia 'Tonga' (4/2013)
lc: new growth about 98% white, becoming 95% light yellow, older leaves more
lc: green mottled yellow to chartreuse.

Dieffenbachia 'Torch'
lc: heavily mottled whie to about 85% of surface. Thin green margin.
ch: tolerates temps as long as 50 deg. F. – useful for FL outdoors or
ch: greenhouses with energy efficiency goals.

Dieffenbachia 'Triumph'
lc: large white center as 'Camille' – may bronze in high light. This
lc: clone has virtually no spotting at the center.
or: Univ. of FL
la: acuminate or more pointed than 'Camille'
pet: bronze petioles and stems – showy addition

Dieffenbachia 'Tropic Breeze' (D. fourneri x D picta 'Angustior Lancifolia')
ha: rosette–forming as young plants, later erect, well–branchedls: narrowly elliptic
lc: heavily mottled yellowish–green, white, and dark green, darker with age,
lc: the colors visible from both sides of the blade. Chimera about 75–85% of blade.pat, or: US# 9782 on January 14, 1997 to Edwin Frazer, Australia

Dieffenbachia 'Tropic Dawn'
ha: erect, internodes 1.5–2.2cm wide.
lc: darker and more glossy green than 'Hilo', also more richly white–marked than it, midribs and primary
lc: veins white, the patterns best compared to 'Hilo'.
ls: broadly oblong
lt: thicker than 'Hilo'
ll, lw: 25.4–32cm long x 16–18cm wide.
pat, or: US#n 9434 on Jan. 16, 1996 to Edwin Frazer, Kenmore, Australia as hybrid

Dieffenbachia 'Tropic Forest' (4/9)
ls: broadly elliptic
lc: medium green, numerous bars of light green to lime–green
lc: (40%), most parallel to secondary veins

Dieffenbachia 'Tropic Honey' (4/5)
lc: greenish–yellow with dark green margins
ll, lw: 36–38cm long x 15–16cm wide
or, pat: Dr. Richard Henny, Univ. of Florida, hybrid of 'Victory' x 'Tropic Marianne', US PPAF on 6/16/2004



'Tropic Marianne'. Conservatory, Lewis Ginter Botanical Gardens. Summer 2003. This bold, bright white clone is durable and wonderful for contrasts. Note the lovely combination of it's pale tones with the orchids.



'Tropic Marianne'.

Dieffenbachia 'Tropic Marianne'
 ls: broadly elliptic
 lc: 85–95% creamy-white with irregularly green margins. New growth is more greenish-cream and the center becomes white in time.

Dieffenbachia 'Tropic Rain'
 ls: broadly elliptic
 lc: dark green, mottled and barred silvery-white to off white
 lc: parallel to secondary, chimera about 25–30%
 pat, or: US# 9545 on May 7, 1996 to Edwin Frazer, Kenmore, Australia as hybrid of D. daguensis
 pat, or: x D. amoena.

Dieffenbachia 'Tropic Star'
 lc: 95% surface mottled creamy yellow, chartreuse, and green.
 ll: very long and narrow – lanceolate-ovate
 or: Univ. of FL

Dieffenbachia 'Tropic White'
 lc: heavily mottled white
 ll: large blades



'Vesuvius'.

Dieffenbachia 'Vesuvius'

lc: mostly white to 85%, richly spotted in bright medium green, lime, and subtle chartreuse spots and flecks,

lc: and having very few large zones, it being a fine-textured thing overall

ls: narrowly elliptic, easily recognized as a narrow-leaved clone by most, sometimes even narrow obovate

Dieffenbachia 'Victory'

ha: dense but vigorous

lc: mottled and veined in white – improved 'Exotice Perfection'

or: Univ. of FL

Dieffenbachia 'White Amazon'

lc: center pale yellowish-green to lime green to 80% surface, distinct dark green margin and also distinct

lc: white midrib for a tricolored look, very distinct among known cultivars (March 2013), older leaves more

lc: centered greenish-white and less unique.

pat, or: Edwin Frazer, Eur. PBR 2005

web: <http://www.elstgeestyoungplants.nl> (accessed 3.31.2013, not described)

Dieffenbachia 'White Flame'

lc: essentially white-centered but the interface between the medium to dark green margin is subtle compared to

lc: most white-centered clones with lime and yellowish-green tones there. The balance here is nicer with

lc: close inspection and it is less sharp than others from a distance.

pat, or: Eur. PBR to Elstgeest Youngplants on 1999

Dieffenbachia 'Yellow Alix'

pat, or: Eur. PBR terminated, TS Royalty B.V. 1999

DIONAEA MUSCIPULA

CULTIVARS ARE IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER REGARDLESS OF CULTIVAR GROUP OR FORMA



'Akai Ryu' at Plant Delights Nursery, Raleigh, NC USA (2006), clearly showing the extra, appealing anthocyanin pigments in this strong, lovely, and proven durable clone.

f. atrorubens 'Akai Ryu' ('Red Dragon') – leaves, petioles, and mostly red, greener in winter or when not vigorous.

'Alien' – trap more strongly arched, reminding some of the creature's head from the Alien series of movies.

f. viridis 'All Green' – lacking all red pigments. Even the typical species has some red

'Angel Wings' – traps oddly thickened, bloated, very open and not functional, something like wide wings, teeth very slender and thread-like or pin-shaped.

f. atrorubens – dark red in some or all parts, a collective name for wild variations

'Avery's Fused Teeth' – a listed name, not seen at the NOS.

'B52' – a much larger trap (1.5–2.0 in. wide), overall the largest known clone (March 2013), richly tinged red on teh interior, generally pale green or green tinged red outside. Or: Henning von Scheling from Chathoochee Nature Center, Roswell, GA USA c. 2005, registered by Barry Rice

'Banded' – a listed, having red bands of color by one report.

Dentate Group 'Bart Simpson' ('Wacky Traps' in part) – large spiky teeth in yellow-green, reminding some of the head of the famous cartoon character in The Simpsons (Fox TV). Ns, id: we suspect there could be some trademark issues here

as the Cultivated Code forbids a cultivar name which infringes on a trademark or copyright of another party. We cannot be sure of this to date (3.31.2013) but the possibly of legal issues should be raised here and elsewhere. The name 'Wacky Traps' is thus preferred as a safer, less difficult name by some experts.

'Big Mouth' ('Red Purple' in part)– very large trap to 1.5 in. long, smaller leaves, very red overall, known from an exceptional clone at the Atlanta Botanical Gardens, the bright lime green margin contrasts much with the red heart of the internal trap.

'Big Traps' – very large trap, trap is rose–red inside but mostly green on the rest of the plant

Dentate Group 'Bohemian Garnet' – smaller plants, pigmented in mostly all red or garnet tones, slightly fused, dentate teeth.

f. viridis 'Burbank's Best' – much larger trap, green in all parts. Or: Luther Burbank by some reports.

'Chunky' – a listed name.

'Clamshell' – traps lacking all teeth and cilia.

f. atrorubens 'Clayton's Red Sunset' – all red plant, slow but worth it for the color. Plants eventually to 25cm wide. Petioles very long, thin.

'Clayton's Volcanic Red' – a listed name.

Clumping Group (Rosetted, rosette form) – plants form numerous, very distinct rosettes

'Coquillage' – traps with thicker margins, teeth widely spaced and reduced in size, giving a shell–like appearance overall.

'Cropped Teeth' – teeth look as if abruptly cut or truncated, fused or flat at the apex rather than sharp.

'Cross Teeth' – a curious mutation with very long cilia–like teeth. Some of these teeth overlap or cross

Cupped Trap Group ('Cup Trap') – another bizarre mutation with the trap fused or sealed at one end, resulting in a more round or cup–shaped trap.

f. dentata = Dentate Group

Dentate Group (f. dentata, 'Dentate Traps') – teeth very short, sharp, not cilia–like, variable, various clones are named

Dentate Group 'Dente' – one named clone of the group

f. atrorubens 'Dingley All Red' – as the name suggests.

'Dingley Giant' – plants 8–10 in. wide, petiole very (1.5–1.75 in.), a very large clone

'Dirk Venthan's Giant' (G14) – a very large clone

'Double Trap' – 2 traps fused lengthwise on most of the shoots. A rare but repeated mutation.

Dutch Group ('Dutch form') – a general name for some dutch plants, descriptions seem to vary and it is not well characterized yet.

f. erecta – petiole and leaves more erect, upright, often greater than 45 degrees to the soil

Dentate Group 'Fang' – very long teeth, trap is red and showy

f. filiformis – petiole is very thin, narrow, and not winged.

'Fine Tooth' – teeth very fine and narrow.

'Fondue' (3/2013) – Traps very deformed, rich rose–red inside, green tinged rose–red outside, most of the tooth line lost with some teeth folds farther in, some oddly divergent, others missing from usual positions, others curled backward, some traps with very few or no teeth and grossly folded and randomed deformed as if in melted plastic. Most traps are not classically functional so some approach the typical condition except for the teeth formation. Some traps have grossly high, pronounced lobes with 1–5 teeth each but are far more extreme than the familiar Dentate Group mutation. Petioles too are deformed as if from melted plastic. In: Guillamume Bily, France, noticed at Carniflora 2008, registered 3.12.2011 (ICPS)

'Fused Teeth' – some teeth are fused together, sometimes giving a web–like appearance

'Giant' – very much larger in all parts, traps to 5cm long

'Green Dragon' – green trap, showy red petioles, some red tints inside and out but overall much greener than 'Red Dragon' which is correctly called 'Akai Ryu'.

'Heterophylla' – a listed name.

'Holland Red' – traps red inside, bright lime green margins, teeth mostly red. In: registered by Marcus Erbacher and M. Storeckl.

Dentate Group 'Jaws' – large teeth, these longer and sharper, huge trap is red inside, vigorous, reliable clone

'Justina Davis' (3/2013) – traps mostly green even if a little tinged orange to pink inside. In: registered by Barry Rice, named for the NC Governor's wife, Gov. Davis having verified this plant to the scientific and world community.

'Kinchyaku' (3/2013) – description needed. In: Katshuhiko Kondo.

Dentate Group 'Korean Melody Shark' (3/2013) – leaf blades thinner. Traps with ragged, mostly toothless or non–spinose edges, very much toothed and stronger than 'Bart Simpson' ('Wacky Traps'), inside trap mottled and flecked red (not uniform in tint).

'Korrigans' – mostly epetiolate (no or very short petiole), trap fused to the leaf blade.

f. linearis – a listed name.

'Long Red Fingers' – teeth very long, cilia–like and reddish

'Louchapetres' ('Noodle Ladle') – trap spines variously divided and split, having extra spines in odd places.

'Low form' = f. prostrata

f. prostrata 'Low Giant' – a prostrate type but larger in all parts, petioles very wide and covering into a dense mass of foliage

f. atrorubens 'Marston Red' – a good red clone

'Microdent' – trap spinose teeth very small, much reduced, normal distribution overall.

'Mirror' – traps have odd secondary lobes or small trap–like appendages on the backs on some traps. Very odd.

Dentate Group 'Moon Trap' – traps bright red marked and tinged on the inside, teeth fused and sometimes bifurcate (2–tipped), other times very thicker, the teeth mostly pale green tinged pink.

'Noodle Ladle' = 'Louchapates'

'Octopus' – a listed name.

f. prostrata 'Paradisial' ('Paridisea') – low, flat plant, traps with faint pink inside

f. atropurpurea 'Petite Dragon' (7/7) – smaller version of 'Akai Ryu' ('Red Dragon'), traps 15–17mm, rosettes only 6–10cm wide, still bright and dark red shades, all red overall, scape just 12cm long, unusual for a bifurcated scape as well. Robert Ziemer obtained as 'Red Dragon' from Peter D'Amato and named this distinct clone c. 2006.

'Pink Venus' – richly tinged reddish–rose throughout, a nicer color than the dark red by some opinions. Tends to be semi–prostrate to mounded.

'Pompom' – bizarre mutant with fasciated, clustered traps which appear as bristled or dense heads (non–functional for bug catching). The true 'Double Trap' has just 2 traps and will open.

f. prostrata (low form) – leaves, petioles, and traps all lying flat on the ground, seldom erect

Dentate Group 'Raptor' – trap tinged pink inside, teeth of variable length, some dentate, others much reduced and other incurved and claw–like, overall these spinose teeth thickened and sometimes hooked.

'Red Border' – a listed name.

'Red Burgundy' – a strong, dark red toned clone.

'Red Dragon' = 'Akai Ryu', a literal transation of this name

Dentate Group 'Red Piranha' – long sharp teeth, mostly red throughout

Clumping Group 'Red Rosetted' – numerous dark red traps, plants form many rosettes

f. atropurpurea 'Regal Red' – very dark red, but less persistant than one clone sold as 'Royal Red'

f. atropurpurea 'Royal Red' – all dark red except margins of the traps

Dentate Group 'Sawtooth' – 2–4(5) times denticulate, numerous teethlets per larger tooth, often producing a fringed effect, resembling a professional multi–toothed sawblade, trap reddish margined light green inside, less red outside but also green margined.

'Scarlet Bristle' – very red–tinged, trigger hairs are thicker and distinct.

Dentate Group 'Shark's Teeth' – teeth are larger and wider than most in this group.

'Spider' – teeth are very filiform, petioles are long and narrow, it is an erect plant

'Slack's Giant' – a good named clone that is larger in all parts

'South West Giant' – another one of the large clones.

'Starfish' – a listed name.

'Toothless' – lacking teeth or cilia. Probably the same mutation as 'Clamshell'(?).

'Trifid Trap' – long teeth, trap very red inside but green elsewhere

'Vampire' – a listed name.

[variegated forms] – mutations with white chimera covering half or less of the plant are reported. Some shoots have entirely white traps and leaves that survive only if enough of the plant is green and photosynthetic.

f. viridis – mostly or entirely green. 'All Green' is an extreme clone.

f. viridis Yellow Group – a subvariant of the all green sort that is distinctly yellow–green to chartreuse. They contrast nicely with red and greener sorts.

'Wacky Traps' =in part 'Bart Simpson'

DIOSCOREA

Dioscorea discolor 'Burgundy and Silver' (4/9)
ha: vine
ls: cordiform, deeply cordate at the base
lc: above dark matte green, overlaid with silvery–green in the center (a
lc: a small lanceolate shape), and major veins, below a nice pinkish–violet
lc: color.
lu: needs very warm spaces as a vigorous basket or trellis plant

DIPLADENIA = MANDEVILLA

DISCHIDIA

Dischidia aff. oiantha 'Geri' (3/2013)
ls:broadly elliptic, sometimes vaguely ovate to obovate, apex sometimes notched
lc: light green, becoming a pale but medium green
ns, id: is perhaps a clone fo D. oiantha or a new, closely related species.
in: widely distributed by Exotic Angel (aka Hermann Engelmann)

Dischidia hirsuta Red Leaf Group
lc: more highly tinged red



Dischidia nummularia 'Pebble Beach' is a tiny succulent vine, a greyish-geen center with a subtle thin paler chimeral edge. It may be the same as D. n. 'Variegata' is thinnly white-edged and not known by us to be published before 1959. They are sometimes compared to tiny-leaved Hoyas but in my experience are much more fussy and tricky in the variable humidity and temperature profile of a common home over months than that oft durable genus. I have tried this cultivar twice, both times from large established baskets (Exoptic Angel) but found them too prone to drop leaves and more finnickly than a celebrity's pet mini-dog used only to French Pate and gourmet meat biscuit from their private chef.

Dischidia oiantha 'Variegata'
Is: elliptic, much more elongated than D. nummularia 'Pebble Beach'
Ic: very subtly margined white, quite a thin chimera and this often more of white suffusion toward the edge.

Dischidia 'SUPHA08' (3/13)
Ic: green
Is: strong, variable convex shapes, appearing hollow
pat, or: US Patent #21202 as hybrid

Dischidia 'Thailand Blush'
Is: flat, rounded
Ic: olive green, sometimes suffused purplish to red belog
in: Bob Smoleys (online catalogs, accessed 3.21.2013)

Dischidia valida 'Variegata' (D. pectinoides variegata, D. pectenoides 'Variegata')
Ic: very subtle, thin white edge, not bold at all, some leaves all frosted white

DIZYGOTHECA

ELEGANTISSIMA



The improved cultivar 'Galaxy' is very dark and glossy while 'Gold Crest' is especially charming for a pale yellow to

chartreuse border. Both had reddish midribs but 'Galaxy' is the richer red of the two in this respect. These leaves are taken from very young plants in 6 inch pots. It is likely that large, arborescent examples will have more leaflets and these of narrower, longer dimensions.

'Castor' – leaves lighter green, especially in new growth, making a brighter and less somber plant

'Galaxy' (2003) – leaves darker, glossy green, wider on young plants at least. In: Exotic Angel Plants 2003.

'Galaxy Variegated' – leaves darker, glossier as 'Galaxy' but also margined greenish–yellow, apparently a thinner, slight greener edge than 'Gold Crest'. In: Exotic Angel Plants.

'Gold Crest' – leaves broadly margined creamy yellow to greenish–yellow. From some distance it appears hardly variegated and in shade the chimera is more subtle lime green. Up close it is always very pretty and remarkable. In: Exotic Angel Plants

'Olympia' (3/2013) – Leaves and lobes very wide, richly cut, rich olive–green in tiny, young plants. We have yet to see mature plants which tend to be more narrow–bladed and true to type. In: Exotic Angel Plants to US trade c. 2012. To complicate matters considerably the Glasshouse Works website states (accessed 3.27.2013) that 'Castor' and 'Galaxy' are the same as 'Olympia' despite Exotic Angel listing 'Olympia' and 'Galaxy' as distinct on their website on 3.27.2013. This is where we need professional, academic, more objective societies and institutions to trial these things and get to the truth (plug, plug). 1

'Pink Rim' – leaves with light pink margins, especially in new growth, becoming cream–edged, best if pruned often to encourage abundant new tips. In: Glasshouse Works 1990 Catalog: no pagination; Catalog 1992: 28

'White Parsley' (2/2005) – plants smaller, compact, dwarfer. Leaves margined white to 15% of surface, more highly incised, curled, and crisped as parsley. Or: Thailand. In: Asiatica Nursery (now closed), online catalog 2005 with color photo.

DRACAENA

A very big problem sorting out early Dracaena names is that many are in fact selections and early hybrids of Cordyline terminalis or perhaps other species in that genus. Obviously those with rich red to pink colors with or without variegation are easy to spot and reassign. Some with green leaves and white or yellow chimeric markings are harder to assign, especially if plates show morphology quite like both genera.

Examine the plate below as Dracaena 'Lord Wolseley' from Hillhouse's Houseplants of 1897. Narrow–leaved ti plant or a D. deremensis clone? Might go either way? The current RHS Horticultural Database gives it a tentatively accept name place under Dracaena but some old literature puts it with C. terminalis material in the same list. Other literature we found says it has a red tints and compared it to D. terminalis so we must place it from Cordyline terminalis.



Dracaena angustifolia 'Honoriae'

Ic: margined creamy yellow

DRACAENA CINTA

(DRACAENA MARGINATA in part)

Dracaena cincta (D. marginata *pro parte*)

ns: this species is believed to be the correct identity for what has been grown as Dracaena marginata for ns: many years. Some of the cultivars, especially 'Tricolor', may in fact belong to D. concinna.

Dracaena cincta 'Bicolor' (D. marginata 'Bicolor')

Ic: striped or margined creamy with LITTLE OR NO red pigment as in 'Tricolor' and 'Colorama'

Dracaena cincta 'Candy Cane' = 'Tricolor'

Dracaena cincta 'Colorama' (D. marginata 'Colorama')

Ic: margined creamy white to pink, much brighter and bolder than 'Tricolor'. This differs mainly in the Ic: larger number of ivory and red bands of color in the center of the blade. ns: while the true 'Colorama' is different from older 'Tricolor', the two are sometimes placed as synonyms. ns: as this synonymy occurs with growers and their catalogs, it is certain some plants under this name ns: may in fact prove to be the less colorful 'Tricolor'.

Dracaena cincta 'Magenta'

ha: compact and nearly erect
Ic: very bright, glowing magenta pink margins and some stripes on a green leaf. No variegation as with Ic: 'Tricolor' and 'Colorama'. This one is just dark green and hot pink, not unlike the effect of a Ic: narrow–leaved Cordyline. It is mostly dark red (maroon) below with a narrow green midrib. Above Ic: the wide green center blends into maroon and magenta shades at the margin. Less vigorous plants Ic: as you might suspect are more red–margined than bright pink.
dr: very susceptible to fusarium leaf spot in Univ. of FL studies.
pat: US #6346
rai: replaces the species with a more conspicuous and bright margin color.

Dracaena cincta 'Norjim' (patented under D. marginata) (9/5)

lc: 3–6 yellowish–green central stripes (RHS 150B, 154B, 154D), greyish–red margins
dr: bacteria resistant
ls: ensiform
ll, lw: 43.4cm long x 1.9cm wide
pat, or: Norman Rodriguez, Costa Riva as mutation, US#15734 on 4/26/2005

Dracaena cincta 'Rainbow'

lc: margined pink
ns: it is probably the same as 'Tricolor' but Yokoi and Hirose list it separately in their catalog of
ns: variegated plants.

Dracaena cincta 'Tarzan' (D. marginata 'Tarzan')

ht: 108cm
ha: leaves more densely borne, distinctly upright, less drooping
lc: dark green, margined purple
ll, lw: 53cm x 3.9cm widest point – distinctly longer wider than many clones. It is likely the wider blades are less flexible and therefore drooping less
pat: US #15065 on 8/3/4 to Donald Broyle Jr., FL USA as mutation of D. marginata
pat: (these apparently being D. cincta in the US trade)
lu: a more durable, fuller, more erect selection

Dracaena cincta 'Tricolor' (D. marginata 'Tricolor', D. concinna 'Tricolor')

lc: margined creamy white to pink, usually mostly green in the center of the blade. See 'Colorama' above
lc: for distinctions.
ns: a few taxonomists have placed this cultivar with D. concinna rather than D. cincta. We have not
ns: found enough clear evidence to evaluate their decision.

Dracaena cincta 'Variegata' = 'Bicolor'?

lc: cream striped

Dracaena cinta 'Wyebury' (1 /4)

lc: margined pure white
in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, online catalog Janauary 2004, color photo)

Dracaena daguensis 'Siam Sunbeam' (1 /4)

lc: mottled creamy–yellow to yellow
so: Asiatica Nursery (online catalog Janauary 2004, color photo)

DRACAENA DEREMENSIS

(D. FRAGRANS DEREMENSIS GROUP)

Dracaena deremensis 'Bausei'

lc: grey green heavily stripped white over the entire width. There are often 2 more prominent stripes. The
lc: is greyer–green than the margins.

Dracaena deremensis 'Christianne'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Dracaena deremensis Compacta Group



Same plant below, showing more detail.



ha: compact rosette, a distinct dwarf whorl as young plants. Will become many feet tall in time but
ha: with much shorter internodes than species typical
lc: dark glossy green

Dracaena deremensis Compacta Group 'Compacta Variegata'

ha: dense, compact as Compacta Group
lc: striped white inside the margins

Dracaena deremensis 'Compacta Purpurea'

ns: a listed name.

Dracaena deremensis 'Compacta Surprise' = 'Lemon Surprise'?

ns: this is a synonym of 'Surprise' beyond doubt. See 'Lemon Surprise'.

Dracaena deremensis 'Golden Coast'

lc: thin gold margins.

Dracaena deremensis 'Gold Janet' (1 /4)

lc: bright yellow if given sun
id: should be compared to 'Limelight' which in our observation is never a true color no matter how much strong light.
in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, online catalog January 2004, color photo)

Dracaena deremensis 'Gold King'

lc: wide chartreuse to yellow–green bands
in: Glasshouse Works imported from Japan (a sport of 'Warnekei').
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1990: no page number

Dracaena deremensis 'Green Stripe'

lc: lime green to yellow–green margins with some light green striping.

Dracaena deremensis 'J.A. Truffaut'

lc: centered white

Dracaena deremensis 'Janet Craig'

ha: more vigorous than species and parent cv. 'Warneckei'
lc: dark green
lm: slightly undulate (more elegant than species) with apex often curved
ll: 50cm (to 24 in.)
lw: 10cm – slightly wider than typical species
rai: replaces the species as a green–leaved variant.

Dracaena deremensis 'Janet Craig Compact' ('Janet Craig Compacta' illegitimate but popular post–1959 Latinized name)

ha: more compact with shorter internodes than 'Janet Craig', which
ha: can be quite vigorous, also more tufted and dense than Compacta Group.
lc: dark green
ns: it is believed to be distinct from the Compacta Group clones of general
ns: commerce thought it could appear similar. In my experience, plants of
ns: this name show distinct, short–leaved tufts of 12 in. high by 8–10 in. wide
ns: on a long stems whereas classic Compacta Group is not so clumped or
ns: tufted even if with similarly shorter, dark green leaves of just 6–10 in. long.
ns: If a study were done of the two, I suspect these internodes will be much shorter
ns: on the order of 1–3cm where Compacta Group shows 2–6cm with much ease,
ns: especially in shady indoor environments where is less dense and roams about.

Dracaena deremensis 'Kanzi'

lc: with wide white stripes, usually 2 distinct submarginal bands. The white is much wider and more
lc: uniform than either 'Bausei' or 'Warneckei'.

Dracaena deremensis 'Kerry'

lc: darker green – pure species can be pale to medium green
lw: wider than species typical
lt: thicker than species typical
prop: roots readily from cuttings
pat: US #6690 in 1989 to K.C. Browne

Dracaena deremensis 'Lauren' (3/2013)

lc: green (RHS 137A), striped greenish–white (RHS 157A,B)
ll, lw: 35–45cm long
pat, or: US# 21549 on Nov. 30, 2010 to William Ulate, Alajuela, Costa Rica as
pat, or: sport of 'DR9901ART'



lc: wide chartreuse to lime margin that is 45–70% of the surface. There are white submarginal bands (often
lc: 2) and a green center. Has a tricolored effect. There are some minor white stripes in the green center on
lc: some blades. See 'Lemon Surprise' below for a similar look.

Dracaena deremensis 'Lemon Surprise' ('Surprise?', 'Compacta Surprise?')



From NOS Indoor Trials.

ha: more compact than 'Lemon Lime' , not quite a
ha: Compacta Group look but internodes are shorter.
lc: margined yellow–green to lime but not usually over
lc: 30% of the surface (unlike 'Lemon Lime'). It is also
lc: less bright (some say "gaudy") than 'Lemon Lime'.
lc: Central white stripes are minor.

Dracaena deremensis 'Limelight' (1 /03)



These plants are not labeled but 'Limelight' fits the appearance and time of display best. However, the foliage is very wide and more typical of D. fragrans.

lc: yellowish–green (lime green) becoming light green with age
pat, or: US# 12793 7/2302 to Julio Ceciliano, Costa Rica 1988 as sport of 'Warneckii'

Dracaena deremensis 'Longii'

lc: centered in white to 60% of surface. Occasional leaves are merely striped white but at 30–50% of the
lc: surface are much more white than 'Bausei', 'Warneckei', and others.

Dracaena deremensis 'Malaika'



From NOS Indoor Trials.

Dracaena deremensis MASS COAST (3/2013)

lc: striped yellow in the center, effectively gold-centered
pat: European PBR

Dracaena deremensis 'Rhoer's Gold'

lc: centered yellow to cream with margins also white.

Dracaena deremensis 'Rhoersii'

lc: yellow margined
ns: it is believed to be different from 'Rhoer's Gold'

Dracaena deremensis 'Rikki' (1 /03)

lc: glossy dark green, yellow central band of 60–75% of surface, giving a bright yellow look
eval: it has the brightest, most regular yellow color of any clone known (2003).
or: Costa Rico as sport before 1998
in: Berneckers 2001 to US trade

Dracaena deremensis 'Santa Rosa'

lc: submargined stripes in white or near white. I have seen one website
lc: (www.houseofplants.co.uk, accessed 4.1.2013) which shows it
lcL with greenish–yellow margins and internal white stripes, very
lc: similar to the better known 'Lemon Surprise'.

Dracaena deremensis 'Shogun Gold'

lc: new growth all golden yellow
or: sport of 'Janet Craig Compact'
so: Glasshouse Works ("Golden Pineapple Top" common name)
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1990: no page number.

Dracaena deremensis 'Skunky' ('Warneckii Skunky')(9/5)

ha: more compact due to higher number of leaves per stem
lc: white central stripe as wide as white margins
or, pat: Roy J. Krieser, WI USA as sport of 'Warneckei', US#5997 on 4/19/1987

Dracaena deremensis 'Souvenir de A. Schryver'

lc: margined yellow–white to cream

Dracaena deremensis 'Surprise' = 'Lemon Surprise'?

ns: has a similar appearance to 'Lemon Surprise' as discussed above.

Dracaena deremensis 'Te–We'

ns: a listed name

Dracaena deremensis 'Ulises' (8/3)

ha: compact
ll: 30cm
lw: 5cm
lc: dark green margins (RHS 139A) with gray–green and variously colored stripes (RHS 137A, 189A, 191A, 191B).
Stripes up to 3cm wide.
or: Arturo Alvarado, Costa Rica as sport fo 'Warneckei' in 1995

pat: US#13959 on 7/8/03 to originator

Dracaena deremensis 'Warneckei' ('Warneckii' common error)



Ic: striped white, most of the bands being submarginal (that is, inside the margin). The margin is generally
Ic: green. It is rarely more than 10–20% white on the surface. 'Bausei' and 'Kanzi' have more distinctive
Ic: or wider bands in our observation, usually showing 2 sharp bands.
Il: 45cm long x 3–5cm wide
or, in: Dr. A. Engler, Director of Berlin Bot. Garden, apparently found in East Africa before 1907
or in: this reported in Gartenwelt of 1907 (plate shown above)

Dracaena deremensis 'Warneckei Marginata'

Ic: margined white

Dracaena deremensis 'White Bird' ('Warneckii White Bird')
www.armstronggarden.com, accessed 4.1.2013, the only internet
reference to it this year (2013), with color photo

ns: a listed name. The photo shows a plants with submarginal
ns: white zones, randoms stripes in the center, most darkly green
ns: margins, more marked than 'Warneckii' and similar to 'White
ns: 'Jewel' but perhaps with slightly less chimera surface.

Dracaena deremensis 'White Jewel'



From our NOS Indoor Trials. Much more chimera than 'Warneckei'.

Ic: wide white submarginal bands similar to 'Kanzi', the white covering about 15% of surface.

Dracaena deremensis 'White King'

Ic: wide, pure white margins
or: Singapore as sport of 'Warneckei'
Il: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1990: no page number.

Dracaena deremensis 'White Stripe'

Ic: thinnly striped white.
ns: we suspect this is a synonym of 'Warneckei', 'Bausei', or both
ns: but perhaps a more striped improvement upon it.

Dracaena deremensis YELLOW COAST (3/2013)

Ic: heavily striped yellow, mostly along the margins but also some thin stripes
Ic: in the center, chimera about 50%, margins may also be quite green in some
Ic: blades with with submarginal situation.

Dracaena deremensis 'Yellow Stripe'

lc: yellow margined and centrally white–striped. Some plants we know show a margin of yellow at 40–50%
lc: with a complex center striped in white, green, and gray for the remaining surface (50–60%). In
lc: this color pattern and position it has some similarity to 'Lemon Surprise' and I would recommend
lc: a comparison of two as soon as possible.
ns: it is the same as 'Lemon Lime' by one grower's list but a photo we have seen does not suggest this.

DRACAENA FRAGRANS

Dracaena fragrans 'Alobeka' (1 / 03)

ha: slower than species typical
lc: dark green with yellowish–green stripes, richly textured
ll: 24 in.

Dracaena fragrans Deremensis Group = D. deremensis

ns: the RHS has reduced the species to a cultivar group. This is not in our opinion supported by the best
ns: available taxonomic evidence.

Dracaena fragrans 'Dorado' (3 / 2013)

lc: very glossy, dark green, fairly thin yellow margins at 10% or less
lc: much smaller markings than 'Sol' and apparently less than 'Golden Coast' too.

Dracaena fragrans glauca, listed as name not found in literature, RHS Horticultural Database, accessed 3.24.2013



st: light brown.
lc: yellow margined in general, some interior striping occurs.
lt: foliage more erect at first than most older marginates in this species,
lt: blades also being thicker
ch: more tolerant of low temperatures
pat, or: US# 12603 on May 7, 2002 to Piet Vijverberg, Netherlands as
pat, or: sport of 'Steudneri' 1997 which may be a species as D. steudneri.

Dracaena fragrans 'Goldream' (9 / 5)

ha: compact
lc: margined light yellow to yellowish–green (RHS 154D to 156D), margins 5mm wide, base color green (RHS 137A, 146A)
ll, lw: 27cm long x 6cm wide
pat, or: Gonzalo Berrocal, Costa Rica as sport in 1973, US#15515 on 2 / 1 / 2005

Dracaena fragrans 'Green Jewel' (3 / 2013)

lc: very glossy, dark green, not variegated

Dracaena fragrans 'Hawaiian Sunshine' (8 / 3)

ha: compact, arching foliage
lc: dark green (RHS 147A) with lighter green stripes (RHS 144A)
or: David Fell Jr. as sport of 'Hilo Girl', hence a D. fragrans
pat: US#13739 on 4 / 29 / 03 to originator

Dracaena fragrans 'Hilo Girl'

lc: new leaves bright chartreuse–green to light apple green, older leaves
lc: darker, a medium green

Dracaena fragrans 'Inner Light' (8 / 6)

lc: bright, "soft glowing" yellow center, wide green margins
in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Fall 2005–Spring 2006 Catalog: 7, with color photo)


Dracaena fragrans 'Jade Jewel' (3 / 2013)

lc: very glossy, very dark green, striped white in the center, not a solid
lc: central zone.

Dracaena fragrans 'Knerkii' (var. knerkii Hort. ex LH Bailey, Cyclopedia 1906 (3 / 2013)

Ic: "glossy light green" (LH Bailey 1906)
It: "less pendulous" (LH Bailey 1906)
ns, id: Sargent in Garden and Forest refers D. knerkii as "evidently a variety
ns, id: of D. draco". There are older German references to this epithet
ns, id: but none I know with a clear or meaningful description.

Dracaena fragrans 'Lindenii' ('Lindeniana', 'Lindenii')




Dracaena Lindenii.

The earliest published image we could find to verify this cultivar (Scott, Florist's Manual 1899). Not all modern material would identify with this image. Some have diverse stripes and others are more centrally striped much as a more striate 'Massangeana'.

Ic: broadly margined cream to white, often 50% of the blade surface though sometimes less.
ns: there is some dispute over the correct variant of the Linden name for this cultivar.

Dracaena fragrans 'Massangeana'



DRACÆNA ALETRIS MASSANGÆANA.

The earliest image and in vivid (too gold in fact) color from Revue de l'horticulture belge et étrangère 1882, Volume 8: 225. Unless the original material was indeed this gold (it is far more subdued yellow to lime today), we have some hyperbole here. As the text below implies, it was confused with 'Lindenii' which is far more marginate than centrally lined and striped. I have never seen a modern plant even in rich light this gold. There seems to be much confusion on this clone's color and I suspect some writers had no seen it. The Kew Bulletin of Misc. Info. in 1990 describes it as "dark green with a medium whitish stripe". Really?

Ic: yellow–green to yellow center that is 40–50% of surface. Often has a 2–toned green
Ic: look in some light conditions. In other conditions the central band is much more yellow.
Ic: darkly lit plants are apt to have a very subtle, much greener central zone.
or, in: Possibly Jacob–Makoy Nursery 1881. The oldest reference I know is from Revue Horticole Belge of 1882.
The original French text or, in: and a Google Translate version follows.
in: when did it come to the US? Mass Hort. Soc. says it was shown in 1885 by Frederick Ames as
in: as well as by H.H. Hunnewell.

Encore les Dracaena Massangeana et Lindini. — Un de nos collaborateurs dont les initiales O. K. ne sont un mystère pour aucun des amis de l'horticulture en Belgique, avait de commun accord avec nous, cru devoir relever dans le dernier numéro de la Revue une allégation d'après laquelle nous aurions imité trop servilement dans notre chromolithographie du Dracaena {A letris) Massangeana, la planche du Dracaena Lindenii publiée naguère par YIllustration horticole.

Cette allégation avait ému la rédaction tout entière de \a. Revue, qui, depuis sa fondation, il y a huit ans, s'est fait un devoir de faire dessiner tous ses modèles d'après nature. Elle se croyait d'autant plus en droit de protester que la plante destinée à être reproduite dans notre publication, avait été spécialement confiée à cet effet à l'Établissement de M. Pynaert-van Geert, par la maison Jacob-makoy et O de Liège et avait été soumise à notre dessinateur habituel.

Nous devons aujourd'hui à la vérité de déclarer que notre confrère n'avait pas absolument tort. Il résulte en effet de l'enquête à laquelle nous nous sommes livrés que notre dessinateur, en présence de la similitude de port qui existe entre le Dracaena Massangeana et le Dracaena Lindenii,également peint par lui-même quelques mois auparavant, avait cru pouvoir reproduire l'ensemble de ce dernier, en modifiant toutefois la disposition de la panachure.

Cette espèce de plagiat, commis à notre insu — nous insistons sur ce dernier point — nous n'avons pas voulu nous en rendre solidaires et nous avons envoyé à la direction de YIllustration horticole la déclaration suivante:

La rédaction de la Revue de l'Horticulture belge et étrangère reconnaît que la planche du Dracaena Massangeana qu'elle a publiée, rend avec trop de fidélité la forme et le coloris de la planche du Dracaena Lindenii, publiée dans l'YIllustration horticole.

La rédaction de la Revue de VHorticulture belge et étrangère déclare également que l'article paru page 223, n° 10 de ce journal, n'a contenu aucune insinuation malveillante à l'égard du directeur et des rédacteurs de Y Illustration horticole, avec lesquels la Revue est heureuse de conserver les meilleurs sentiments de bonne confraternité.

Après cette déclaration, nous croyons inutile de prolonger un débat auquel la science n'a rien à gagner. Réd.

Dracaena still Massangeana and Lindini. - One of our employees whose initial O. K. are a mystery to no friends horticulture in Belgium had agreed with us, believed to face in the last issue of the allegation according to which we should slavishly imitated too in our chromolithograph of Dracaena {A Letris) Massangeana, the board of Dracaena Lindenii formerly published by YIllustration horticulture.

This allegation had moved the entire writing of \a. Magazine, which since its founding eight years ago, has made it a duty to draw all models from nature. She believed all the more entitled to protest the plant to be reproduced in our publication was specifically assigned to this Institution to Mr. Geert van-Pynaert by Jacob-Makoy home and O cork and had been subjected to our usual designer.

Today we have the truth to say that our colleague was not absolutely wrong. It is clear from the survey that we delivered our designer, in the presence of the

similarity between the port and the Dracaena Dracaena Massangeana Lindeni, also painted by himself a few months ago, thought he could reproduce all of the latter, however, changing the layout of the variegation.

This kind of plagiarism committed to our knowledge - we insist on this point - we did not want us to solidarity and we sent in the direction of horticultural YIllustration the following statement:

The editors of the Journal of Horticulture Belgian and foreign recognizes that the board of Dracaena Massangeana it published, with too much loyalty makes the shape and color of the board of Dracaena Lindeni published in Illustration 1" horticulture.

The editors of the Journal of Belgian and foreign VHorticulture also states that article 223, No. 10 of this journal contained no innuendo towards the director and writers of Y horticultural Illustration with which the Journal is happy to retain the best feelings of good fellowship.

After this statement, we believe need to prolong a debate that science has nothing to gain. Red....

Dracaena fragrans 'Monique'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

hsp: <http://plants.jstor.org/specimen/wag0340437> (type specimen image)

Dracaena fragrans 'Psychosis' (1 / 4)

ha: stems fasciated (crested) near the apex, being woody and brown

ll: shorter, clustered on the fasciated shoot apices

in: Thailand

or: presumed to be Burma from the wild

in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, online catalog January 2004, color photo)

Dracaena fragrans 'Rothiana' (var. rothiana Carr., Rev. Hort. 1877: 68, 69)

Dracaena Rothiana.

This sturdy growing dracaena belongs to the **fragrans** section and is considered by botanists as simply a variety of that species, although it is a sufficiently distinct form to be readily distinguished from the type. In growth **D. Rothiana** is compact, the leaves of a good specimen ranging from 12 to 20 inches in length, and three to four inches wide. In color the foliage is bright green, the margins somewhat undulated, and also reticulate or veined noticeably. This dracaena is now becoming more widely known as a suitable variety for decorative work, though by no means a novelty, from the fact that its introduction from the Comoro Islands dates from about 1877.

No special culture other than would be given to Dracaena **fragrans** is needed for **D. Rothiana**, and with light shading, a night temperature of 60 to 65 degrees, rich soil and abundant moisture, a rapid growth may be assured.

W. H. T.

Dracaena Rothiana

The oldest image we have found is from Udo Dammer's Zimmerblattpflanzen (1908). His description under this plate (covering the whole genus) is:

Dracaena. Die Unterschiede von *Cordyline* wurden bereits oben angegeben. Die Kultur ist nicht schwierig, nur die buntblättrigen, wie *D. Goldieana* h. Bull. aus dem südlichen tropischen Afrika verlangen feuchte Luft. Eine der beliebtesten Arten ist die breitblättrige *Dracaena fragrans* Gawl. aus Guinea, die von der *Dr. Rothiana* von den Inseln, mit der sie viel Ähnlichkeit hat, noch an Schönheit übertroffen wird. Man hält beide im geheizten Wohnzimmer, wo sie viel Wasser und Nahrung, aber nicht direkte Sonne haben wollen. Eine ebenfalls breitblättrige Art, die aber etwas steif wächst, ist *D. cannaefolia* R. Br.³² aus dem tropischen Amerika. Bei guter, ausmerksamer Pflege entwickelt sie sich zu Prachtexemplaren. Sehr zierlich ist *Dr. marginata* Lem.³⁴ aus Madagaskar, mit schmalen, linealen, rotgeränderten Blättern. Es scheint hiervon zwei Formen zu geben, von denen die graziösere mit zurückgeneigten Blättern leider vollständig verschwunden zu sein scheint. Jetzt sieht man nur noch die Form mit horizontal abstehenden breiteren Blättern.

Google Translates shows:"

Dracaena. The differences of Cordyline have already been indicated above. The culture is not difficult, only the buntblättrigen as D. Goldieana h Bull from southern tropical Africa require moist air. One of the most popular types is the broadleaf Dracaena fragrans Gawl. from Guinea, who is from the Dr. Rothiana von the Comoros, with which it has much in common, yet surpassed in beauty. You hold both [pg 63] in a heated room, where they want plenty of water and food, but not direct sun. A similarly broad-leaved species, which grows but a little stiff, is D. cannaefolia R. Br.³³ from tropical America. With good, ausmerksamer care it develops into splendid specimens. Dr. marginata is very petite Lem.³⁴ from Madagascar, with narrow, lineal, red-rimmed leaves. There seem to be two forms thereof of which seems to be the more graceful with reclined sheets have vanished completely. Now you can see only the form with horizontally projecting broader leaves.

ha: more robust, also more compact than some species variants

lc: bright green, white-tipped and margined, sometimes veined or reticulated

lc: these markings mostly toward the edge

ll, lw: 12–20 in. long x 3–4 in. wide

lm: lightly undulate

lt: blades are thicker and less smooth than most others of similar pattern.

in: Comoro Islands bef. 1877, apparently by Dr. Roth who collected

in: there about this time.

Dracaena fragrans 'Sandra Masteler'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

Dracaena fragrans 'Santa Rosa' (1 /03)

ha: slower than species typical
lc: dark green with creamy–yellow or light yellow stripes
ll: 24 in.

Dracaena fragrans 'Sol' (8 /7)

ha: slower than species typical, upright
st: striped yellow, a very bright chimera, often 30–50% chimera.
ls: lorate
lc: striped and centered bright yellow, margins green, chimera often 50% or more
eval: one of the brightest and most colorful of all known cultivars.
pat, or: US# 179813 on 8.14.2007 to Erick Berlin, Miami, FL USA as sport of 'Stedneri' from Costa Rico


Dracaena fragrans 'Starburst' (8 /6)

lc: thin yellow margin, yellow central stripe, green in other regions
in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Fall 2005–Spring 2006 Catalog: 7, with color photo)

Dracaena fragrans 'Stedneri' – very likely an error for D. steudneri

ns, id: a listed name as the parent of sport 'Sol' and also 'Golden Coast'.
ns, id: We suspect that material may only be a green clone of D. fragrans.

Dracaena fragrans 'Victoria' ('Victoriae')



Dracena Victoria.

Once again we went back to find the earliest available photo to verify the original cultivar traits. This plate is from American Florist of 1910.

lc: silvery grey–green central band with creamy–yellow margins. Overall the wide margins are 40–50% of
lc: the surface. The greyish, greener center is made up of very thin yellow, grey, or cream stripes on a
lc: fresh, bright green background. The margins are more clear (less reticulated and wider) and more
lc: yellowish than 'Rothiana'
in: William Bull Nursery, London, 1899

Dracaena godseffiana = D. surculosa 'G.' and the basic species

Dracaena hookeriana 'Gertrude Manda'

lt: thicker, heavier blade
lw: 4 in. – wider
ns: possibly a cross with species D. grandis.

Dracaena hookeriana 'Latifolia'

lw: 3.5 in. wide – wider than species typical

Dracaena hookeriana 'Variegata'

lc: striped white

Dracaena 'Indonesian Pinwheel' (5 /9)

lc: striped and margined yellow to chartreuse, blade
lc: much ruffled for texture
ls: narrowly elliptic to linear–elliptic
id: from D. x masseffiana?
in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Spring 2009 Catalog: 8, with color photo)

Dracaena 'Indonesian Tracker' (9 /5)

lc: dark green blade with rows of yellow spots, very distinct and showy
ns, id: species affinity not yet determined
or: Indonesia
in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, online catalog 2005, color photo)

Dracaena 'Indonesian Whiteout' (9 /5)

lc: pure clean white margins to 25% of surface
ns, id: species affinity not yet determined
or: Indonesia c. 2002
in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, online catalog 2005, color photo)

Dracaena marginata = D. cincta, some are perhaps D. concinna

Dracaena D. x masseffiana = D. 'Pennock'

Dracaena 'Pennock' (D. x masseffiana')(D. fragrans 'Massangeana' x D. surculosa)

lc: dark green with sparse yellow spots
ls: broadly lanceolate to ovate
ns: we have no record of the name D. x masseffiana being published as a valid hybrid species. As the name ns: 'Pennock' is used for it in the trade, we believe this available name to be preferable.

DRACAENA REFLEXA

Dracaena reflexa 'Song of Costa Rica' (3/2013)

ha: shorter internodes (1.0 cm) and stronger stems than 'Song of Jamaica'
ll: smaller than 'Song of Jamaica', 17.9cm long x 2.3cm wide
lc: striped and centered yellow
pat, or: US# 20467 on Nov. 10, 2009 to Eliseo, Quesada of Los Cerritos, Costa Rico as
pat, or: sport of 'Song of Jamaica' 2001

Dracaena reflexa 'Song of India' (Pleomele reflexa 'Variegata')



Conservatory, Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden. Summer 2003. This large example shows why this cultivar is one of the most elegant variegated tropicals available for the indoor landscape. The numerous waves and whorls of identical leaves are ideal to the human perception.

lc: dark green margined ivory to creamy-white, more yellow-edged in strong light

Dracaena reflexa 'Song of La Tigra' (3/2013)

ha: shorter internodes than species typical
lc: green
ll, lw: 17.5cm long x 2.6cm wide
pat, or: US# 20468 on Nov. 10, 2009 to Eliseo, Quesada of Los Cerritos, Costa Rico as
pat, or: species.

Dracaena reflexa 'Song of Jamaica'

lc: centrallY striped and banded yellow. Best color in lower light conditions.

DRACAENA SANDERIANA

This species is the same as the popular 'lucky bamboo" sold at shopping malls and lower class garden centers

everywhere. It is no bamboo.

Dracaena sanderiana 'Borinquensis'

lc: white striped – species in gardens is typical white margined

Dracaena sanderiana 'Celes'

lc: white margined, apparently differing from the species

Dracaena sanderiana x ? 'Golden Lotus' (5/9)

lc: bright chartreuse–yellow, later more green
id: perhaps a wider–leaved D. sanderiana or a cross to it
in: Asiatica Nursery (Spring 2009 Catalog: 8, with color photo)

Dracaena sanderiana 'Lucky Gold' (8/4)

lc, st: bright golden–yellow
eval: this is a bright version of the overly popular "lucky bamboo" sold widely in malls and gift shops.
so, photo: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (online catalog 2004), with color photo

Dracaena sanderiana 'Lucky Strike' (5/9)

lc: medium green, richly striped bright yellow with some
lc: chartreuse zones, almost a four–toned plant

Dracaena sanderiana 'Margaret Berkery'

lc: white centered.

Dracaena sanderiana 'Moonshine' (8/6)

lc: dark green with white to grey stripes down the center
or: Japan
so: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (Fall 2005–Spring 2006 Catalog: 7, with color photo)

Dracaena sanderiana 'Whiskers' (8/4)

lc: grey and cream stripes and margins
lw: narrower than species typical, described by Asiatica as "wispy"
in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, online catalog 2004, with color photo)

Dracaena sp. 'Siam Star' (5/9)

lc: glossy dark green, wide pure white margins
ls: elliptic
in: Asiatica Nursery (Spring 2009 Catalog: 9, with color photo)

DRACAENA SURCULOSA

(D. GODSEFFIANA in part)

Dracaena surculosa 'Godseffiana'

ns, id: The name D. godseffiana is traditionally a synonym
ns, id: of the species D. surculosa but our historical research
ns, id: shows it was intended as a distinct clone. The Kew Bulletin
ns, id: of Misc. Information quotes Garden and Forest of 1893 as
ns, id: saying "a prettily variegated plant with the character of
ns, id: D. surculosa, but the spots on the L. are bright creamy
ns, id: yellow". Case closed.

Dracaena surculosa 'Florida Beauty'

lc: heavily mottled light yellow to creamy white – far more than species

Dracaena surculosa 'Friedman' = 'Friedmanii'

Dracaena surculosa 'Friedmanii' ('Friedman', 'Milky Way')

lc: broad white central stripe on the midvein with small white spots on either side. The white center is
lc: up tyo 75% of the surface but on some blades it is only a thinnish yellow midrib of barely 20% of the
lc: surface. These narrower–banded shoots if consistent may be regards as partial reversions or unstability
lc: of the chimera. The new growth is more yellow but the center always fades to near white.

Dracaena surculosa 'Kelleri'

lc: mottled ivory white
lw: narrower than species typical
lt: thicker blade than species typical
ns, id: it is sometimes considered the same as 'Florida Beauty' but
ns, id: historically they are listed apart.

Dracaena surculosa 'Milky Way' = 'Friedmanii'

Dracaena surculosa 'Punctata' ('Punctulata?')

lc: lightly spotted yellow
ll: 20cm
lw: 5cm

Dracaena terminalis and varieties = Corydline terminalis

Dracaena thalioides 'Shining Spear' (9/5)

lc: dark with white stripes to 50% of surface
ls: lanceolate–elliptic
so: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (online catalog 2005, color photo)

DRIMIOPSIS

Drimiopsis saundersiae 'Sunny Smile' (5/9)
lc: bright yellow new growth, later medium green spotted
lc: in paler shade
in: Asiatica Nursery (no closed, 2009)

DROSERA

We suggest the following websites for cultivar data:

- <http://www.carnivorousplants.org/cultivars/names.php?name=Drosera>
- <http://www.cpphotofinder.com/Drosera.html>

Albino Group (capensis) – pigments paler, a much lighter yellowish–green overall.

Red Group (capensis) – more rich scarlet to red pigments.

Red Group 'Tamlins Red' (capensis) –

Wide–leaf Group (capensis) – leaves much shorter, reduced, just 1.5–2.0 in. long, distinctly oblong.

DRYNARIA

Drynaria quercifolia 'Pinto' (5/9)
ha: evergreen fern
lc: heavily mottled white to cream
lm: lobed, crenate, vaguely Quercus–like
ll: front to 24 in. long
o: <http://www.asiaticanursery.com>

DRYOPTERIS



Dryopteris pedata, a very amazing combination of deep lobes and brown marginal sori.

DUDLEYA



Dudleya farinosa showing it's famous qualities in shades from white to silver and ghostly gray. It reminds one of a waterlily dusted with fine white powder. You might of it as plant that CSI would love because even the slightest touch or brush or fingerprint shows up for the camera. It is almost like it was pre–dusted for the crime scene to come later! I thought my plant above was pretty much untouched and pure after two years but the lens reveals much!

Dudleya gnoma 'White Sprite' – plants smaller, dwarf. Leaves very nearly pure white (unless touched and marked by human hands!), leaf bases a bit greener. Or: from a very white popular in Santa Rosa Island, CA USA, formerly classified under D. greenei.

DURANTA ERECTA

(DURANTA REPENS)

'Alba' – stems with more numerous thorns. Flowers white, not lavender to bluish as typical, less floriferous than most modern clones. Best grown where the clusters hang pendulous such as from a large container or wall. Very nice in contrast with species' other flowering forms.

'Aurea' post-1959 Latin name = 'Indonesian Gold' and 'Cuban Gold', the later a lower, spreading variant

'Aussie 2000' – 1.5–2.0m tall where cold hardy, more compact. Leaves green with yellow center at 50–70% surface. Flowers blue, very floriferous. Ir: prone to whitefly damage in some trials. In: Australia c. 2000. Id: I have not seen it in person as I have 'Green and Gold' of the US trade. From photos, it would appear 'Aussie 2000' has a less obovate, more elliptic, sharply acute leaf. Obviously, a "common ground", same site trial would sort this all out.



'Cloudy' (8/2004). Habit spreading–trailing. Leaves coarsely serrate to subdentate, irregularly mottled and flecked white (50–80% surface), new growth more cream in chimera, some older leaves broadly margined white to 70% but these very distinct from 'Variegata'. This plant from a 2004 AAS Trial at the Raulston Arboretum.

'Compacta' – habit more compact. Leaves smaller, green. Flowers light blue, abundant. In: Kartuz Greenhouses, online catalog accessed 3.23.2013, likely a post-1959 illegit. Latin name.

'Cuban Gold' – habit low mounded, semi-compact, not as large as species typical, usually 10–14 in. high, sometimes kept smaller, leaves rich golden–yellow in sun, greener if shaded. Ns: named by the University of Georgia from a widely available clone.

'Eureka Gold' = 'Squatter's Gold'

'Geisha Girl' (2/2003) – flowers dark magenta–purple, distinctly margined light lavender to white, throat or eye white. In: Logees Nursery (Catalog 2003: 42)

'Gold' = 'Indonesian Gold' or 'Cuban Gold'

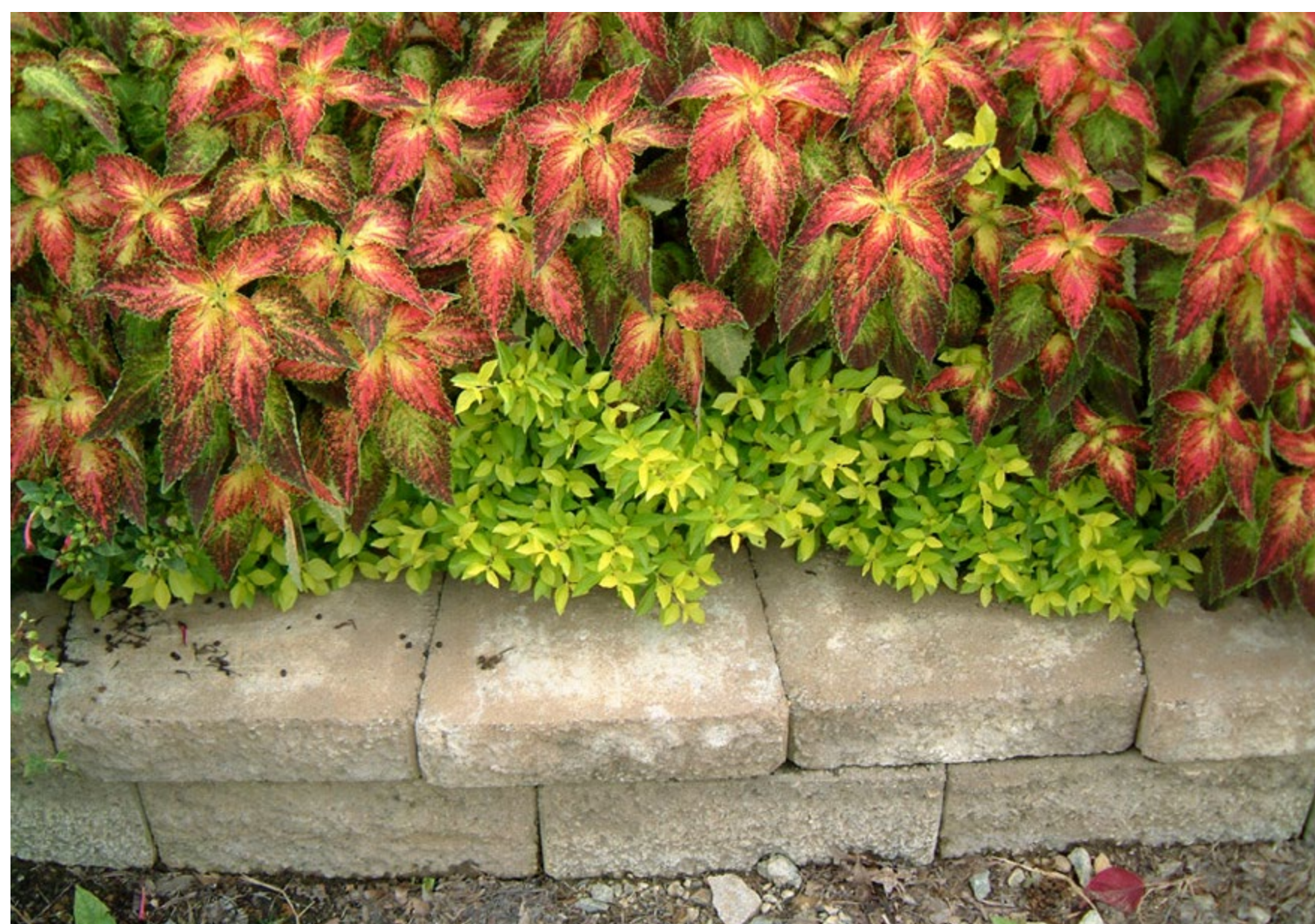


'Golden Edge' ('Gold Edge') is one of the more appealing cultivars with a bright limish–green center, jagged serrate to subdentate teeth, and a wide, sunny gold edge. Plants are mostly 30–60 in. tall x 20–30 in. wide. It is much golden in margin than 'Variegata'. Flowers are violet–purple. This plant was trailed at the AAS Garden at Raulston Arboretum in 2002.

'Grandiflora' – differs in larger, "fluffy" racemes, flowers lavender with a darker purple center and midvein. Margins and throat of the flower are lighter to near white at time but not distinctly marked or bicolored like 'Geisha Girl'.



'Green and Gold' ('Green Gold')(4/2002) is one of the most interesting summer, tropical shrubs for it's size and bright fresh center which occasionally people mistake for a Euonymus or new Ligustrum cultivars. The big, glowing chimera of 70–90% of the surface is dazzling. It first become popular from Kartuz Greenhouses in the US about 2002. A second image of a larger plant are the Stowe Garden in Charlotte follows:



'Indonesian Gold' ('Gold' in part, 'Aurea' in part). Leaves smaller, rich golden–yellow, overall a larger plant than the more spreading 'Cuban Gold' but as both are marketed as 'Aurea' or 'Gold' and this one is often trimmed, they intergrade in phenotype to a large extent. There are also all gold sports of 'Golden Edge' which prove to be large plants also but generally with a wider, more serrate blade. Or: Indonesia.

'Microphylla' – leaves smaller than species typical, bright green.

'Sapphire Showers' (10/2002) – large plant, 3–5 ft. tall as summer annual, known 25 ft. where cold hardy. Flowers in sapphire blue (much less violet or lavender), some margined in white. PPAF.

'Sarasosta' (4/2002) – habit more compact. Flowers rich lavender–blue, longer bloom period, well–scented. Fruit

golden–yellow. In: Kartuz Greenhouses, online catalog 2002.

'Sheena's Gold' – leaves bright yellow. Or: Australia.

'Sheena's Green' – 3m tall where hardy, often kept at 60–100cm tall for hedge purposes, dense but vigorous, thornless. Leaves green. In: Australia

'Sheena's Lime' – much as 'Sheena's Green' but leaf color a bright lime tone.

'Snow Flurry' (4/2002) – plants slow, more compact. leaves variegated white and green in some pattern, margins "fringed". Flowers lavender–blue. In: Kartuz Greenhouses (online catalog 2002, listed apart from 'Variegata')

'Squatter's Gold' ('Eureka Gold')(4/2005) – 1.4m tall x 1m wide where hardy. Leaves golden–yellow, slightly undulate. Or: Australia as sport of 'Aussie 2000'. It is more compact and dense than 'Sheena's Gold', deeper gold in color, and more frost resistant in Australia.

'Sunstruck' (4/2005) – 4 ft. tall. Leaves golden–yellow with no green, to 3.0 in. long. or, so: [Singing Springs Nursery](#) (online catalog 2005), own origination as sport of 'Golden Edge'.

'Sweet Memories' ('Geisha Girl) – flowers distinctly bicolored, dark violet–blue, very apparent white margins, more undulate than normal, known to bloom as outdoor tropical.

'Thornless' ('Blue Thornless') – stems nearly to all thornless. Flowers rich lavender–blue. Fruit golden–yellow, often showy. In: New Crop Program. University of Georgia, 1990's.



lc: irregular cream (yellowish–white) margin
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated plants. Seibundo Sinkoshia Publishing Co.
li: ...(an excellent large color photo)
so: [Austral Plants](#)

Duranta erecta 'Variegata Aurea'

so:

Duranta repens = D. erecta

Duranta repens = D. erecta

Duranta plumieri = D. erecta

DYCKIA

This genus has become popular from USDA 7b–10 for outdoor cultivation and but has always found more appeal as indoor, tropical bromeliads. There are over 80 named variants in 2013 and the Bromeliad Society International maintains a file of all registered variants (<http://registry.bsi.org>) which provided more detail than warranted here.

'Alice' – 10–18 in. wide rosettes, very dark burgundy–red, a very appealing tone, spinose teeth fairly sparse and only a little bit silver. Or, in: Alice Waidhofer, named and introduced by San Marcos Growers.

'Black Gold' – rosettes 12–48 in wide, irregular, erect–leaved, leaves very narrow blackish–purple. In: San Marcos growers named from an unnamed clone obtained in Santa Barbara, CA garden.



Dyckia brevifolia is a basic green.



BURGUNDY ICE™. Photo courtesy of www.provenwinners.com

'Cactus Ranch Red' – rosettes dark blackish–red to burgundy–red, sparsely spinose margins. Or: Cactus Ranch Nursery, listed incorrectly as *D. hebdingii*.

'Cherry Cola' ('Cherry Coke' invalid as it infringes trademark)(*D. platyphylla* x 'Carlsbad') – Rosette medium dense, 12 in. wide. Leaves with very rich, brownish–red colorations, more brown and mahogany tints in the center of the blades, teeth paler but not contrasting as much as in some other dark red.

'First Kiss' (*fosteriana* x ?) – rosettes short, wide–leaved, much reflexed, 20cm wide. Leaves silvery with mature tips flushed red. Or: Pavaphon Supanantahanont, registered BSI January 2011. A very distinct plant.



'Frazzle Dazzle' at the Plant Delights Nursery in 2010.

'Jim's Red' – rosettes to 18 in. wide, rich burgundy–red, some portions often greener, reverses more silver. Or, in: Jim Prine, Santa Barbara, CA, named by San Marcos Growers.



Dyckia marneir-lapostollei is one of the more appealing metallic silver clones with large teeth and a good bit of reflex action. It is often 6–10 in. wide so not a tiny thing.

'Naked Lady' – rosettes 12–24 in. wide, green, mostly spineless (hence naked)

'Port Wine' – very rich, blackish–purple colors as the name implies.

fosteriana 'Precious Metal' – rosettes 12–18 in. wide, blades narrowly linear as the species, rich silvery–gray.

'Purple and Silver' – rosettes 12–18 in. wide, purple with silvery accents and teeth.

'Red Devil' (D. platyphylla x D. leptostachya) – loose to medium dense rosette, 10–12 in. wide. Leaves green tinged red, sometimes near all red in rich light, generally a grayish or silvery sheen on it. , very spinose.

platyphylla 'Ruby Snow' – mix of burgundy–red and silver sheens, teeth more whitish to silver. Or: California.

'Silver King' – blades narrow, linear, intensely silvery, centers with some dark red tones, slightly reflexed, spinose teeth numerous and perpendicular to the blade.

fosteriana 'Silver Superstar' – leaves silvery, tinged pink, spinose teeth very silver, wider blade than 'Precious Metal'

fosteriana 'Silvertooth Tiger' – leaves rich dark burgundy–red, spinose teeth very silver.

brevifolia 'Yellow Glow' ('Golden Glow', 'Moon Glow') – rosette centers, more precisely the lower half or so of new leaves a medium yellow color, tips and outers far more green.

ECHEVERIA

I highly recommend the book ECHEVERIA CULTIVARS by Lorraine Schulz and Attila Kapitany, covering 208 pages and a simply wonderful 516 color illustrations that makes this far more than a weak-timbered, "you must buy this because we published it", pretty book. This is a solid hort monograph and a step ahead in the succulent arts and sciences. ISBN

= 0958516774.

There are oodles of Echeveria resources on the web and I always cringe at recommending a good site because two weeks after my book goes to press, it vanishes. Here are my current choices with fingers crossed:

- <http://www.echeverias.com/> – a superb Australian website, tons of amazing images and one of the best specialty plant sites in ANY genus. Click images, click a name, and wait for the fine content to load.
- <http://www.karacactus.com> – click on their Echeveria links and then pick a name or twenty.

Cultivars are arranged in alphabetical order regardless of parentage or species affiliation.

'Adorn' – dense rosette much as E. agavoides, frosted green, richly margined magenta–red in upper portions.

'Afterglow' (E. cante x E. shaviana) – 30cm wide, dense but informal undulate rosette, leaves frosty blue with outers developing rich mauve and pink tints, fairly subtle in these pigments, very loose wave to each leaf.

Alfred Graf – semi–thick ellipsoidal leaves, green with dark tan, red, brown, and in some lights very blackish–red tones. It resembles 'Black Prince' but with more overall twists and asymmetry. The apex too is a bit mnore sharp–acuminate than the 'Black Prince' we know. Or: Frank Reinelt.

'Alma Wilson' – very pale bluish–green leaves, generally wide–ovate, numerous lobed–undulations, medium waves but these very deep, the edges are pale pink to mauve but only in the outers and the tinting is very subtle and slowly fading inward. Many plants will be mostly bluish–green with little color until they age.

'Alpine Rose' – few–leaved rosettes with obovate leaves in pale silvery–blue, slightly abrupt tip, outers with some rose tints.

'Alta May' – very wide, suborbicular leaves, very finely undulate–crisped to undulate–crenulate, light blue centers quickly develop pink margins, sometimes margins as spotted zones on teeth, often finely flecked red in the process.

'Apricot Glow' – fat, ellipsoidal leaves, mostly glaucous blue, outer leaves tinged red to orange, slowing.

'Aquarius' – flat, undulate leaves (crisped not too much), rich blue, outer leaves with pink to red margins.

'Arlie Wright' – wide, sunorbicular, super–undulate (12–20 waves), crisped leaves in blue with numerous violet, pink, and plum purple tones even in the middle–aged leaves. This one does wait much to color up. Or; Dick Wright hybrid, named for his mom Arloine "Arlie" Wright.

'Bambino' – medium dense rosette to 25cm. Leaves pale frosty–blue to metallic–gray, outers with some pink tints, blades very wide, short–ovate, fairly thick, slight boat–shaped at the apex.

'Baron Bold' – open, informal rosette. Leaves mostly green, tinged mauve to red on the outers, a very wide, jagged bump–zone type, obovate.

'Big Red' – suborbicular to broadly ovate leaves, sparsely leaved, mauve–blue with pink margins, outer mostly medium to magenta–red, margins very faintly undulate or ridged.

'Black Prince' ('Black Rose') – 25cm Sempervivum–type rosette with a green center and very dark chocolate to blackish–red tints in upper 2/3 of each blade.



BLUE ATOLL™, like many others but one of the best. Photo courtesy of www.provenwinners.com

'Blue Bird' (E. cante x E. peacockii 'Subsessilis') – Dense, thick, semp–like rosette. very pale silvery–blue to whitish–blue, leaves semi–thick, incurved a bit, long ellipsoidal with acute to slight cuspidate tips, outers faintly tinged mauve to pink, but moswt silvery–blue overall. Some plants Sempervivum–shaped but in a very pale silvery–blue tone not known in that genus. Or: Frank Reinelt.

'Blue Butterfly' – leaves large, very undulate, rich blue, pinkish margins at maturity.

'Blue Curls' = typically 'Curls' or 'Blue Waves'

'Blue Heron' – leaves suborbicular to broad–ovate, very wide subtle undulations, often most twisted than undulate, outers tinged pink.

'Blue Jay' – rosette open, wide. Leaves broadly suborbicular, rich pruinose–blue to turquoise blue, oddly undulate to short–loned, margins tinged mauve to pink with maturity, waves very subtle and short at 1–9mm wide.

'Blue Waves' – very undulate leaves in rosette, 10 or more waves per leaf, rich light blue, becoming medium, darker blue with pink margins

'Blue Wren' – very dense 15cm rosette, many short obovate leaves in bluish–green, very few if any red or pink tones. Known for vigorous offsets.

'Bluette' – gracefully semi–undulate leaves in blue, just 1–3 waves per leaf, light blue, outer leaves with magenta–pink edges



BLUE MARTIN™. Photo courtesy of www.provenwinners.com

'Bob Jolly' – medium dense, silvery-green rosettes, distinctly incurved and boat-shaped, reverses more silvery a shade of green than the uppers, some abrupt mucronate tips, subtle reddish tips but overall it is mostly green without rich pigmentation.

'Brinks Blue' – leaves medium-dense, elliptic-ovate, medium thick, mostly silvery-blue, outers very obscurely and faintly tinged mauve to pink, mostly silvery-blue overall.

'Bumps' –

'Camisole' – very wide, suborbicular to broadly ovate leaves in light greenish-blue, margins tinged light to medium pink in time, older leaves light blue lightly suffused violet, no so much undulate as irregularly crenulate to serrulate with only very wide, subtle undulations. One of roundest blue leaves in the entire succulent world.

'Can Can' – like the ruffled skirts of a traditional can-can dancer, this one has super-undulate, complex folded and some crisping, perhaps 15–28 folds per leaf, light blue margined pink from the first few leaves, outers whitish-pink to mostly light pink.

derenbergii 'Captain Hay' ('Painted Lady') – rosettes dense, very rounded in outline, 8cm wide. Leaves very wide, short deltoid-orbicular or obdeltoid, frosty blue with small pink to red tips.

'Carol' – many-leaved, very thick, flat, short-obovate leaves in green with lots of fine silvery hairs, tips ruffused rusty-red to pinkish-red tpo 20% of surface in the outers, center a very hairy silvery-green.

Chroma – source: <https://shopaltmanplants.com/products/echeveria-chroma/>, accessed 9.14.2020

racemosa var. citrina – flowers yellow.

'Clarence Wright' – a very distinct, sparsely-leaved rosettes, each leave massive in loosely undulate, strap-like form, new growth a rich glossy burgundy, aging to rose-red and orangish-red tones.



COMPACT GLOW™. Photo courtesy of www.provenwinners.com

secunda 'Compton Carousel' ('Lenore Dean') – fairlyu full rosette of flat, short, obovate, mucronate leaves, somewhat Aeonium-like in aspect, dark grayish-green with margins in cream and near white top 50% surface. A bright variegate. PPAF.

agavoides 'Corderoyi' – as species in bright medium green, leaves a bit more numerous, also paler in green base,

slightly smaller than typical as well, upper third of margin in rich rose–red colors, very showy for contrast of green and red.

'Crinoline' – very pale greenish–blue leaves, suborbicular, very finely undulate and crisped, 15–30 waves per leaf, notable for the medium pink to magenta margins seem to follow the very thinnest wavy edge.

'Culibra' – deformed oddity with somewhat rectangular blades, apices notched, deformed, oddly crested at times, blades most convex overall, light blue, quickly tinged pink to mauve as they age. So odd it appeals. Or: Dick Wright.

'Debbie' – wide, fairly flat triangular to short–obovate leaves in shades of blue suffused with violet and pink.

gibbiflora 'Decora' – leaves showing more frosty, some chimera–like frosting and pink margins, variegation is highly variable and mostly thin.

'Domingo' – Semp–like rosette, leaves short obovate, appearing orbicular, light frosty blue, outers with mauve to pink–tinged margins. Or: Dick Wright

'Double Delight' – sparsely leaved, broadly ovate, mid–sized undulations, 3–5 per leaf, center light blue, quickly margined and tinged pink to mauve, outers mostly flesh to pink shades, often with silvery or grayish center zone.

'Dusky Rose' – very flat, obovate to narrowly elliptic leaves in rich reddish–pink tones in sun, becoming most dusky, rose–green to pinkish–blue on the outers, margins slightly silver to white.

'Easter Bonnet' – densely leaved rosette, 20–25cm wide. Leaves medium–high undulate, 6–12 waves per leaf, bluish–grey, outers tinged mauve to pink. It is more undulate than crisped.



ELECTROGLO™. Photo courtesy of www.provenwinners.com



Echeveria elegans is a true dwarf, clumping species in a color that is hard to describe. It is very pale, almost a whitish–green at times with blue notes. Other times I'm convinced it's more bluish–white. In any light it forms thickly–leaved, dense rosettes with very short leaves (2–3cm). This Mexican beauty is also seen in a more rounded apex form. This above is very mucronate or abruptly pointed. This placement in a rich blue glazed tray with black sand is a nice ocmbination that brings out the blue in the foliage. The dark sand brings out the utter paleness and glaucescent finish of each leaf. Those qualities might be lost if going with a brown sand or grey gravel. The leaves are very small I thought a black gravel would make it disappear in the pot and not mimic a foot wide outdoor rosette as seen in many botanical gardens in warm climates.

'Emerald Ripple' – dense rosette, 10cm wide. Leaves glossy medium green, very thick, obovate, faint red tips, some plants pretty much all green, fine marginal hairs.

'Empress' – very wide, almost rounded, broadly ovate to suborbicular in light powder blue, outers elongating more to slightly cupped, wide–bovate with pink to orangish tints in the upper portions and margin, no undulations.

'Fabiola' – very Semp–like, dense rosettein pale frosty–blue, very thick, short deltoid–ovate blades each margins rich rose–red at the upper portions.

'Fireball' – sparsely leaves rosette to 20cm wide. Leaves very massive, broadly obovate to obtuse and ovate, new growth medium silvery–green, quickly tinted in pink to red, outers mostly a glowing red to dark burgundy



Echeveria subrigida FIRE DANCE™ is a pretty combo of icy-white colors and orangish-red thin margins. Photo copyright is owned by and courtesy of www.provenwinners.com. They offer some amazing cultivars of great beauty and usefulness.

agavoides 'Frank Renelt' – rosettes medium frosty-green, sharp acute to cuspidate, tips and upper margins richly tips magenta to red.

'Filly Maid' – open loose rosettes than resemble young cabbage seedlings, mostly powdery blue with intense, sometimes complex undulations, 12–24 waves per leaves, only the very outer, most old leaves have some pink and mauve suffused tints toward the apex. I have seen some plants under this name with 3–7, far more wide, subtle undulations even at the center. Or: Dick Wright (not confirmed).



Echeveria pulvinata 'Frosty' is a wonderful, silvery, super fuzzy cultivar that always look smashing in contrast to green, orange, blue, and red cultivars – not to mention the dark purples in Aeonium. I like this species and cultivars better than E. setosa as this is more silver.

'Giant Curls' – frosty silvery-blue tinged mauve and pink, immensely wide and relaxed undulations (3–6 per blade), aging to more pink tones.

'Ginmei Tenyo' – distinctive clone, wide ovate-obovate leaves, older/outers more cupped at the apex, light green with a subtle yellowish-lime to chartreuse margin, not a sharp chimera but intergrading with gradual color shifts, outers margins irregularly in red to orangish shades.

'Green Velvet' – narrow dark green leaves with blue sheen and some hairs, margins very thinly silver, very center quite greenish-silver, apex acute, often longitudinally folded, dark tints of red in some outers.

'Harry Butterfield' – a classic in the genus, rosettes cabbage-like, leaves broadly obovate, light greenish-blue, margins highly crisped and undualte (15–30 waves each blade), these edges tinged mauve to pink, more glowing pink in outer, mature leaves.

'Harry Watson' – dense rosette to 15cm, often a full mounded clump with age. Leaves long, elliptic, very sharply acute, frosty-pink overall, some brownish tints in the outers.

'La Femme' – rosettes sparsely leaves but thesde blades very large, broadly triangular-obovate (deltoid), pale greenish-blue with very bright pink crisped-undulate margins (15–30 waves each blade).

'Latte Rose' (E. agavoides x E. lilacina) – Sempervivum-style rosette, 7–10 in. wide, obovate-cuspidate leaves often erect, glaucous-pruinose in violet-blue to mauve-blue tones, other times in sun brownish-green tinged pink. Or: Kelly Griffin as hybrid.

rubromarginata 'Lava Flow' – slow grower, rosettes large at 10–12 in. wide, leaves 4–6 in. long, grayish-green, strong red margins.

'Lenore Dean' = 'Compton Carousel'

Lime N' Chile – source: <https://shopaltmanplants.com/products/echeveria-lime-n-chile/>, accessed 9.14.2020

agavoides 'Lipstick' – one of the most highly pink-tinged clones of this species, lower third to half of leaves barely green at all.

'Lola' – Sempervivum-like rosette of obovate pinkish-silver leaves, very pale, abrupt cuspidate or mucronate tip, a dense rosette and quite pretty. Source: <https://shopaltmanplants.com/products/echeveria-lola/>, accessed 9.14.2020

'Madamoselle' – rosettes highly and finely undulate, perhaps 15–20 waves per leaf, new centers light blue, quickly tinged mauve, light violet, and pink shades, very ornate and pretty.

'Mahogany Rose' – leaves very wide, suborbicular to broadly ovate, apex from obtuse to irregularly notched, sometimes deformed and twisted, dark green centers, quickly becoming brownish–red to greenish–red if enough light, outers very rich violet–purple with magenta tints, mahogany colors being common.

'Mexican Blue' – leaves fairly flat, elliptic, wide–acute apex, silver–blue with lots of violet and pink tints, no undulations.

colorata 'Mexican Giant' – are very large, medium dense rosette to 30cm wide. Leaves elliptic, thick, sharply acute, nearly whitish–blue, very frosty look, outers sometimes tinged pink, the powder–like wax is amazing but it cannot be touched or watered from above.

'Morning Beauty' – many–leaved, Sempervivum–like rosette, leaves medium thick, distinctly obovate and abrupt int he tip, frosty light–blue, margins faintly darker or pink, more colors in the outers. Appears to have E. peacockii in it's mix.

'Morning Light' – light mauve–blue to bluish–pink, fairly dense rosette, sometime like 'Perle von Nurnberg' but with slightly twisted, very lightly undulate blades, these waves very long and subtle.

'Painted Lady' = 'Captain Hay'



'Perle von Nurnberg'. This oldie but goodie from the 1930's is a true legend among succulents, dark boat–shaped leaves with a glowing center. The angularity and colors are a perfect set of traits. Older and outdoor plants get wider and more open. It combines the best of E. gibbiflora 'Metallica' and E. elegans, two already pretty decent plants. Photo courtesy of www.provenwinners.com

'Petticoat' – leaves broadly ovate–orbicular, very ornately crisped and undulate, quite 3–dimensional with 20–40 finely textured waves per blade, medium frosty blue with rich pink, mauve, and light violet tints along the complex margin, outers have margins more intense magenta in tone.

'Powder Blue' ('White Rose') – leafy rosette, 8–12 in. wide, light bluish–green to light blue, can become flat with age, blades to 6 in. long x 2 in. wide, tips more margined and tinged pink.

'Pulv–oliver' ('Red Edge' in part, E. pulvinata x E. harmsii) – medium–dense rosette, 8–10 in. wide, narrowly obovate to acute–ellipticx, very pubescent in greyish–green, distinctly violet–red tips and upper margins. Flowers orange with yellow interior, rather showy and like E. harmsii.

'Raindrops' – broad–leaved rosette, broadly and short obovate, new leaves frosty light blue, later light green with pink margins, abrupt mucronate tip, distinct round ridge as a raindrop–like lump/bump on each leaf (not the classic, complex ridge). Or: Dick Wright.



REDGLO™. Photo courtesy of www.provenwinners.com



RED TIDE™. Photo courtesy of www.provenwinners.com

runyonii 'Topsy Turvy' – frosty bluish silver rosettes, leaves formed in v-shaped cross-section, often undulate with age, apex not sharp but often distinctly keeled. This has proven cold hardy to some extent (perfect drainage, no water frozen in crown) in USDA 7b. It is one of the most popular cultivars in the US general trade in 2013 and is widely and cheaply sold as mass merchandisers as a house plant.

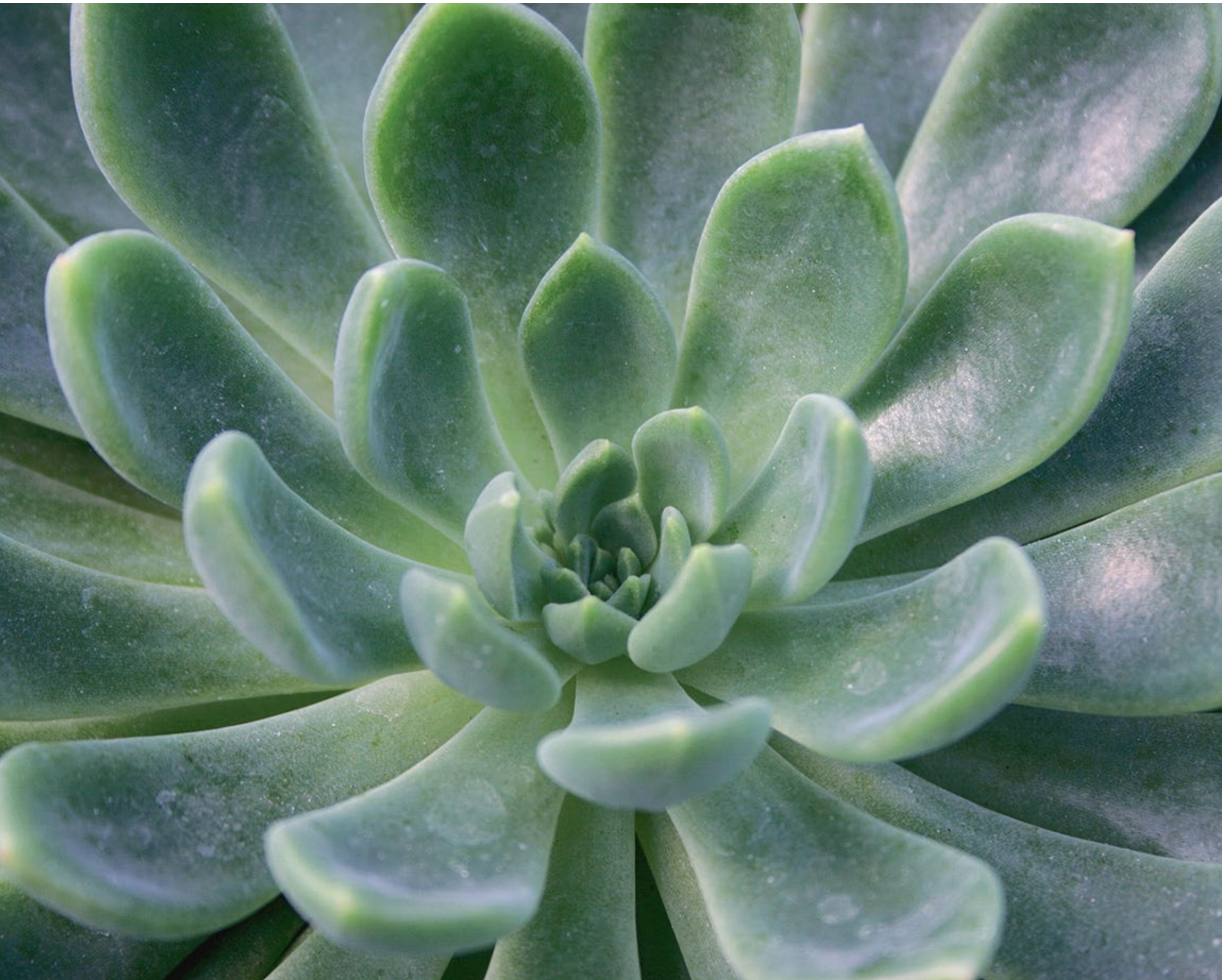


Echeveria secunda in L'illustration Horticole of 1871.

secunda 'Glaucal' – a very old, more glaucous form

secunda 'Glaucal Major' – larger and bluer.

'Set Oliver' (*E. harmsii* x *E. setosa*) – leaves densely borne, bright green, showy dark red margins and tips, margins more brownish on outers. Or: Victor Reiter Jr., CA, USA c. 1932. A popular hybrid for many decades.



SOVEREIGN BLUE™. Photo courtesy of www.provenwinners.com

shaviana 'Truffles' – a more grey, compact, tightly ruffled and crested clone of this otherwise very wavy taxon. Photo: <https://www.succulents-australia-sales.com/products/echeveria-shaviana-truffles>

gibbiflora 'Violacescens' – Rosettes much as species, 22cm wide. leaves tinged violet-pink, outers more richly tones in magenta-rose colors, broadly obovate (slightly rounder at the apex than some species variants).



Echeveria 'Violet Queen' is what even taxonomists describe vaguely as "opalescent". The mix of icy-boue, silvery-white, violet-pink, and mint-ice tones is remarkable.

agavoides 'Water Lily' – numerous light green to pale bluish-green leaves in an erect, dense rosette, thick elliptic and acuminate, somewhat waterlily-shaped due to the incurving blades, tips flushed rich pink, more tinged hot pink in the outers.

'White Rose' = 'Powder Blue'

hoveyi 'Zahnii' – rosettes medium dense, 15cm wide, generally informal and asymmetrical. Laves obovate, very variable due to chimera variegation in shades of greenish-blue, white, mauve, pink, and some cream tones, overall highlighted with wax, outers tinged bright pink.

'Zorro' – rosettes very large, 12-16 in. wide time, moderately and irregularly undulate, fairly dark green, mauve and light violet tints near the margins and tips, needs good light for color. Or: Dick Wright, named by Bev Stiller of Australia.

Echeveria - as much as this genus is smashing out of doors or a brightly lit conservatory, say goodbye to the rich red colors indoors under lights or in most window exposures. For me they are difficult under artificial lights and I've tried many mixes and water regimes to keep them happy. Generally I ignore the readily available remarks of them being heavy feeders and demanding of much water since that applies to 10 inch pots out in the California sun! First of all, get rid of the peaty soil they are sold in by mass marketers - that is only to save on shipping weight. Soggy peat indoors is sure death for this genus regardless of a gravel covering.

ENSETA VENTRICOSUM

'Atropurpureum' = 'Maurelii'

'Green Stripe' = species with a green-striped (not red) midrib

'Hiniba' – leaves green with very distinct red midrib. Id: species has a greenish to whitish-green midrib.

'Maurelii' ('Atropurpureum', 'Red Stripe' in part, 'Rubrum', 'Red Abyssinian') – 8-14 ft. tall, rarely to 20 ft., shorter than

'Montbeliardii'. Leaf petiole red red, tinged red mostly along the margins and lateral veins (hence red–striped at times), blades 5–10 ft. long if plants very mature and hardy, otherwise 3–6 ft. long

'Montbeliardii' – larger than 'Maurelii' at 10–35 ft. Leaf petioles very dark red, blades tinged red, more richly tinted than 'Maurelii' and not so striped along midribs as that clone, very rich colors above and below. Or: 1930.

'Red Stripe' = 'Maurellii'

'Rubrum' = 'Maurelii'

'Tandarra Rainbow' – leaves variegated with gold and cream sectors over the 'Tandarra Red' red colors. Pat, or: US# 21885 to John Pavlich, Oregon, USA.

'Tandarra Red' – much as 'Maurelii' but shorter at 4–5 ft. tall

EPIPREMNUM

falcifolium 'Aureum' – slower than E. pinnatum clones. Leaves all golden–yellow, lanceolate, not variegated. In: Glasshouse Works, Catalog 1992: 30

A word about nomenclature: some years ago it was said Epipremnum aureum is really E. pinnatum even though the adult phase of the first has mostly entire, gold–mottled leaves and the adult phase of the second is pinnately lobed like a Monstera. The RHS accepts this name change. Aside from the problem that the two supposed adult phases bear no similarity in vegetative morphology, what then of E. pinnatum and it's 'Cebu Blue' which do not resemble the golden pothos clones at all! When we read legitimate floras and expert pages by local botanists, I cannot find an phase or form of true E. pinnatum that has gold markings at any time. If I visit Plants of the World Online which has the credibility of Kew Gardens behind it, the placing of garden pothos with E. pinnatum seems quite unjustified as they recognize both names as distinct species. This Kew approach fits our garden material as well as the wild populations.

aureum – cultivars

'Aureum' ('Golden Pothos' part, see also this name below) – Both adult (larger–leaved) and juvenile (the common house plant) phases sold. Leaves striped and mottled golden yellow on glossy green. It can revert to nearly green (see 'Jade' below) and then. lc: It can also develop mostly green shoots in dense shade and stressful conditions, only later to become lc: very variegated again if given sunlight and fertilizer to stimulate new growth.
or: it is much debated whether the highly–variegated variant known under many games has a wild origin or not.
or: It is most likely in our opinion that the "golden pothos" of the trade is indeed cultigenic and therefore best
or: assigned the rank of cultivar.
ls: the juvenile phase, the popular house plant the blades are cordiform to ovate. In the adult phase which is ls: much larger the blades are pinnatifid or lobed. The later is sometimes grown as a larger interior landscape
ls: plant and is considerably larger and more vigorous than the popular juvenile phase.
lu: this plant is common, cheap, and endlessly durable. It is bar–room and college dorm tough. As a test, your lu: editor has kept a rooted piece in a mason jar in nothing but water in a dim corner of a basement for lu: THREE YEARS and counting. It turned all green and but still produces the occasional leaf. There are few lu: others species that would take such abuse – the English ivies in the same test died after the first year. The lu: species will wilt and decline in dry soil but in hydroponics (as long as any fluid level is maintained), the lu: plant will almost always survive. The least amount of fertilizer will keep it growing and colorful. It is no lu: wonder that it is seen in shopping malls and the few fast food places that still permit live plants.

'Compacta' – a more compact, densely branched form. The parent of 'Hansoti14' (per US patent app) but likely a post–1959 Latin name that is not valid. It should be renamed if it proves important and widely distributed.

'Frosty' = 'N'Joy'.

'Glacier' – variegated in large pure white sectors on the blade, more consistently so than N'Joy and less white than 'Manjula'. Photo: https://paramijardin.s3.fr-par.scw.cloud/2019/02/IMG_20190217_195135_448-800x600.jpg

'Godzilla' = 'Shangri–la'

'Goldilocks' = 'Neon'

'Golden Queen' – a fairly bold mottling and sectoring in yellow. If anything, I believe this is best considered synonomous with the juvenile phase of the species in cultivation, no more gold nor heavily marked than that widely spread material. It is a superfluous name or at best a synonym of 'Aureum'.

'Golden Pothos' – while this is a common name of 'Aureum' the VKC 1990 registration and notes by Boyce (2004) describe this as leaves entirely a clear golden–yellow, stems also yellow. 'Neon' has more green stems and is a more harsh acid green to chartreuse at some point.

GREEN GENIE® 'UFM10' – Slower than genus standard 'Marble Queen', appearing "sturdier and thicker" in aspect. Leaves 7–9cm long x 4.8–5.8cm wide, glossy, uniformly dark green (RHS 139A), not variegated, somewhat more cordiform, folded (some leaves corucopia–like), and elegant than green 'Aureum' sports, apex very cuspidate to mucronate. Petiole with whitish wings, a unique trait to 2013. Or: University of Florida, MREC, Apopka, FL USA, as gamma–irradiated sport from a single, uniform mutation. Lit: Henny, R.J. et. al. 2009. HortScience 44(6): 1783–84. Patent: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/78/5a/f7/17ada081b08d82/USPP20930.pdf>
Official UofG release: <http://www.ffsp.net/varieties/pothos/green-genie-ufm10/>

'Green Javelin' = 'Shangri–la'

'Green Queen' – a name used for an all green form, similar to 'Jade'



'Hansoti14' ('Manjula', 'Marble Apple', 'Happy Leaf') – distinct variegate with up to 95% of the leaf center a very clean shade of white, usually speckled and spotted in darker green. Most of it's leaves will have much more white than PEARLS AND JADE but the least variegated may prove similar. Overall, expect 80–95% of the blade to be white, creamy–green, or cream with green specklings that are usually fine but sometimes longer stripes and sectors. It is highly variable. Also distinct are the high numbers of olive green spots over the whitish to cream base color. In a true sense this is the first "albo media–picta" type clone in the species, the others being "maculata" types. It is patented in the US as 'Hansoti14' and thus this name has priority over any others except trademarks. Patent: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/7c/0f/05/b0d4f6b829c410/US20150271976P1.pdf>

'Harlequin' = 'Hansoti14'

'Hawaiian' – in my experience this name as a cultivar is always applied to large–leaved, adult phases of the species must as adult forms of *Hedera helix* are being named.

'Jade' ('Tropic Green') – leaves mostly dark green, rarely if ever with faint yellow spots or stripes. It should be noted such mutations occurs in 'Aureum' and remain stable over time. That said, such reversions are almost certainly within the taxonomic range of the pure species. There is some case for recognizing what the Florida foliage trade seems to consider a clone. It would be good to study this variation and some wild species selections to see if this name is warranted or not.

'Jade Satin' (3/2013) = *Scindapsus pictus* cultivar. Plants with "thick, robust stems". Leaves "green...light mottled with a lighter green", cordate, "narrowly to broadly acute apices". Pat, or: US# 20457 on November 3, 2009 to Austin T. Bryant, Zolfo Springs, FL USA as sport of 'Silver Satin' (which is a *Scindapsus pictus*) June 2007. Every photo I have seen of it (no live plants so far) has been referable to the *Scindapsus* species. Patent: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/8f/a5/5a/81b70b71c64fe9/USPP20457.pdf>

'Jessenia' – similar to 'Marble Queen' but the texture of the chimera is much finer and the colors are more pale olive, matt lime, and cream, less on the white to bright cream side. Plants I have seen are often partly green (half of blade) and has many all green leaves. It is greener than most mottled forms and as Costa Farms aka Exotic Angel says "liberally splashed in chartreuse".

'Johanna Queen' – leaves dark green, irregular paler green markings. Li: Boyce, Peter. 2004. A review of *Epipremnum* in cultivations. *Aroideana* 207: 205–210. Reg: VKC 1993 to Leeuwen BV, H.J. en C. van , Aalsmeer, Netherlands

'Lemon' = 'Neon'

MARBLE PLANET™ 'Ppeipi103' – a heavily mottled clone. Source: https://www.arafloora.com/p4556/epipremnum_pinnatum_marble_planet, accessed 9.14.2020

'Marble Queen' – leaves heavily striped, mottled, and sectoried light yellow becoming creamy–white marked, at maturity a near white to pale cream shade. The chimera is often very fine of texture and not in bold sectors as 'Aureum', these stripes often just 1–2mm wide. The variegation is easily 60–70% in some blades while as little as 35% in others. 'Aureum' is always rich golden yellow and never white in the chimera. It is also barely 10–20% chimera in some leaves on a plant. Like most plants with a brain for survival, 'Marble Queen' becomes more green in dark, stressful conditions. If it can thrive with a good amount of light you'll receive a very high saturation of chimera, approaching the 70% level.

'Mayan Gold' – leaves golden–yellow. Li: Boyce, Peter. 2004. A review of *Epipremnum* in cultivations. *Aroideana* 207: 205–210.

Epipremnum aureum 'N' Joy' ('Enjoy')

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Reserved.

NOS
Indoor
Trials
2010

'N'Joy' ('Enjoy'). Patent: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/ea/75/e0/7ccbdd0ced8db9/USPP19965.pdf>



'Neon' ('Goldilocks', 'Lemon') is one the most vigorous, tough plants in a bright gold to chartreuse color to be able to brighten up dark spaces. It is more of a neon, limey green in shade and can be very bright yellow in sun or out of doors.

lc: bright yellow–green (chartreuse) over the entire blade, not unlike Philodendron oxycardium 'Aureum'. It also lc: reminds others of the chartreuse sweet potato cultivars from a distance. There are occasional leaves with lc: a dark green midrib and ever rare are small sectors of green near the midrib.
lw: blades then to be narrower than 'Marble Queen', being moe narrowly ovate

'Orange Queen' – mottled yellowish–white, often tinted orange in sun. Does not seem to be in the trade today. It should be considered both a rare and endangered clone.

'Overig' – listed name plantscope.nl, accessed 9.14.2020, cannot find description on internet.



PEARLS AND JADE® 'UFM12' (often incorrectly 'Jade and Pearls') Another view below. Patent: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/9f/b8/83/0acbf157ef2f9f/USPP21217.pdf>



'Shangri-la' ('Green Javelin', 'Godzilla') – leaves highly twisted and rolled to form narrow erect to irregular spears in mostly dark green. Currently we have no historical or nomenclatural basis for deciding which of the various names is first published and valid. Plants may have occasional stripes of cream to pale cream chimera but overall this is not heavily variegated. We selected 'Shagri-la' as our preferred name (currently) as it dominates catalog listings to date. Historical and origin data are requested from the readership.

'Shangri Ooh La La' ('Witch Hat', 'Javelin') – as 'Shangri-la' but heavily variegated in cream, light, green, yellowish-green, and other paler shades.

'Silver Satin' – a listed parent from which 'Jade Satin' sported, almost surely the *Scindapsus pictus* clone.

'Snow Queen' – a listed name, thought to be a rename of PEARLS AND JADE as well as a synonym of 'Marble Queen'.

'Tricolor' – leaves marked green, yellow, and white. It seems to be gone from the modern trade.

'Tropic Green' = 'Jade' in part. Boyce said "clone to wild type *E. aureum*. Perhaps the same as 'Jade'".

'Variegated Neon' – yellow to chartreuse to lime as 'Neon' but finely mottled a paler yellow to cream.

'Virido-variegata' – a listed name for a mostly dark green leaf with paler green spots and markings. Post-1959 Latin and thus an invalid name. We have not found it but will rename it if the situation arises.

'Wilcoxii' ('Wilcoxii Gold') – clearly defined sectors and markings of white and yellow, stems tend to be white or whitish. It should be considered a rare and endangered clone worthy of conservation. It far more yellow than 'Marble Queen' and the chimera is perhaps just 20% to 25% of the surface. You could think of it as much like 'Aureum' with the markings are less bold and more finely striped. It is rare mainly I suppose because of the lack of overall showiness and color compared to more modern clones. Boyce (2004) describes the variegation as "more fragmented" than 'Aureum' but otherwise similar.

pinnatum 'Ceba Blue' – a lovely metallic clone that is frosted 99% silver above, this pigment giving a bluish shine in some light conditions. Only the midrib is a dark green, that also a bit metallic. Or: Cebu Island, Philippines.

pinnatum 'Ginny' = Rhapiodophora tetrasperma Hook. f. per Boyce (2004)

pinnatum 'Key Leaf' – leaves pale bluish–grey, best color in bright elight, narrowly elliptic, pinnately divided and nearly reaching the midrib, some perforations but few, spathe light green inside. Or: Cebu Island, Philippines. Li: Boyce, Peter. 2004. A review of Epipremnum in cultivations. Aroideana 207: 205–210.

pinnatum 'New Guinea' – leaves smaller, dark glossy green, "microperforated but never pinnately divided" (Boyce), not pinnately divided even when at a climbing state. Or: West Papua New Guinea. Li: Boyce, Peter. 2004. A review of Epipremnum in cultivations. Aroideana 207: 205–210.

pinnatum 'Variegation' – leaves flecked and speckled white to cream. Likely not a valid, pre-1959 Latin name.

EPISCIA

- Alfred Sharpe – dark blackish–maroon, distinct mint veins
- Alice's Aussie – big metallic pink center over darker rose–red base, fades mostly pink metallic, often leaves edged dark green to brown. Reddish–orange bloom. A modern classic.
- Aloha Mauna Loa – rich metallic red, paler veins. Scarlet flower.
- Aurora – 90% mint metallic center, fairly narrow dark metallic bronzish–red margins for some contrast. Lots of small scarlet flowers.
- Blackfoot –
- Blue Heaven (A. fimbriata)
- Blue Nile (lilacina) – leaves darkl green, bright glowing green center. Flpowers light blue, large, fringed, very showy.
- Bronze Queen – leaves brownish–green veined silvery–green to 25%. Flowers coral–orange.
- Brown Beauty – glossy bronzish–brown to metallic bronze, later more green, veins subtle in dark green to paler green, most boldly veined. Flowers scarlet.
- Butternut – bronze–red new growth, later dark bronze–red with subtle green center, subtle paler vens
- Chocolate Cream – chocolate–brown to dark brownish–red, numerous rose–pink veins become more green. Numerous stolons and thus easy to perpetuate.
- Chocolate Cherries – leaves very dark brown to blackish–brown, veins not contrasting much. Flowers rich reddish–pink
- Chocolate Velour (lilacina or hybrid) – plants compactr. Leaves fuzzy dark reddish–brown, silver–hairy margins and midrib. Flowers light lilac–blue, paler in the center.
- Chocolate Warrior
- Coco – dark metallic pink, veins and center more silver, numerous dark reddish–brown to chocolate tints and bands. Compact
- Country Cowboy – leaves dark velvety brownish–green, central "Christmas tree" zone of silvery–green to 40–55%, some pink tints. Flowers scarlet.
- Country Cowgirl – leaves rugose–pebbled, dark green margins, light green center, laterals in raspberry–pink. Flowers reddish–orange.
- Country Kitten – medium rose–brown, pink becoming silver veins, rather hairy for a silvery sheen. Vigorous plants, numerous stolons. Reddish–orange blooms.
- Country Love –
- Dixie Dynamite –
- Edge of Knight – odd but subtle mix of metallic mint with irregularly tinged margins from pink metallic to dark reddish–metallic, fadng quite pale in some blades. Good scarlet flower of medium size.
- Ember Lace – unusually for dark green with sector–type pink chimera to 50%, midrib and major veins whitish with age
- Emerald – unmarked, medium green leaf with quilted textutring. Very nice reddish–orange flower
- Faded Jade – leaves very wide (broadly ovate) rich emerald green, ornatelhy veins veined silver, overall a wide central silver zone to 30%, lateral veins at about 10% more of the surface in finer lines. Flowers orangish–red.
- Fanny Hague – blackish–green leaf, distinct mint green "tree" center. Beloved for large pale lavender blooms
- Flamingo – rich brownish–gren foliage, no markings, best known for long tubular medium pink blooms. Can be dwarf to compact.
- Frosted Emerald – leaves dark bronzish–green, central zone at 20–25% surface in lighter green, some laterals in this pale green color with a bit of silver. Flowers orangish–red with yellow throat.
- Frosted Mint – 98% of surface is uniform mint metallic, some darker green margins and intervenal squares. bright red–orange bloom
- Gray Lady – leaves distinctly more acute (sharp), texture rugose (quilted), dark bronzish–green to purplish–green, midrib and lateral veins in silvery–green to pinkish–silver. Flowers smallish, reddish–orange.
- Green Goddess
- Heartland's Fleeting Gold –
-
- Jim's Banana Tree – leaves very dark blackish–purple with some metallic hues, big silvery center to 50% or more, some checkboard markins and laterzals in rich silver. Flowers orange, big gold throat.
- Jim's Black Dragon – leaves very dark blackish–green, very ornate and textured silvery veins to 10% or less, some pink tints. Flowers fringed, bright orange.
- Jim's Black Star – leaves very rough, rugose, pebbled, dark chocolate–green to blackish–green with bronze hues, very fine rose–silver veins at 5–10% surface. Flowers reddish–orange with yellow throat.
- Jim's Canadian Sunset – dark greenish–brown, large large central "tree" (to 40%) in light mint–olive. Notable for rich pink flowers with ornate venation.
- Jim's Canadian Sunset – leaves fairly acute (sharper), dark bronzish–green, wide silvery–green veins and midrib to 15–20%. Flowers pink.
- Jim's Dancing Doll – about 90% uniform silvery, has dark red to pink tints and zones. Bright scarlet flower of very large dimensions, almost twice as large as some old clones.
- Jim's Canadian Sunset – dark greenish–brown, narrow light green center. Known for salmon–pink flowers with numerous gold markings on the petals.
- Jim's Daphnes Choice – rich medium green, thin cenral silver center and some major veins narrowly in silver. Known for lovely yellow flowers.
- Jim's Golden Eagle – leaves very rugose, rough, mostly chocolate–green to dark bronzish–green, slight pinkish veins, not contrasting mcuh. Orangish–red flowers with gold throat.
- Jim's Green Acres
- Jim's Green Grass – leaves dark olive green, very wide silvery midrib (about 25–30%), also wide secondary and tertiary veins making the silver about 50% overall. Flowers orangish–red. One of the best silver–veined clones ever.
- Jim's Hall Choice – shiny medium green leaf, very narrow silver center. Known for smallish but rich gold flowers, the margins fading to lighter yellow.
- Jim's Holiday – medium olive–green leave, 25% or so mint metallic center and veins. Very vivid scarlet flower.
- Jim's Holy Star – dark chocolate brown. Best known for bright pink flowers with a good yellow throat.
- Jim's Lemon Zest – leaves medium green suffused silver, some darker green zones near the margins, very odd and not veined nor boldy marked at all! Flowers a rich orange.
- Jim's Moody Rock – hard to describe but mostl blackish–brown veined pink, silver–mint metallic center, fades into many shades including silver and rose metallic ones. Can be very red given lots of light.
- Jim's Moonlight
- Jim's Mystic Star – dark brownish–green to bronzish–green leaf, faint silver tones. Known best for very large pink flower with fimbriated margins
- Jim's Panama – leaves rich reddish–green to metallic bronze–red, heavy silver midrib to 25%, lateral veins adding much more silver to 50% silver overall, overall a brown checkboard look in some zones. Flowers bright orange.
- Jim's Pink Star – rose–red overlaying somber greyish–grey to metallic mint blades, veins slightly darker red. Noted realy for gold flower tinged and spotted in vermillion and orange shades.
- Jim's Porcelain Doll – browish base with silver–mint veins.

- Jim's Rose Garden – medium dark olive, rose metallic center and veins to 40% but lots of green for contrast
- Jim's Silver Acres – subdued mint–silver to greyish–mint with newer leaves distinctly marked with dark brownish–red intervenal squares. Small scarlet flower.
- Jim's Triple Star – glossy maroon–brown with narrow mint center. Very rough rugose surface. Nice flowers in nearly a ture orange.
- Jim's Velvet Star – nice blend of metallic red overlaid over silver and green, subtle and sometimes uniform. Nicw scarlet flowers with a central ring of yellow.
- Katherine – medium green center with dark red margins. Very huge pink flower.
- Kee Wee
- La Solidar Bronze –
- Lil' Lemon – dark olive green with distinct light green (not realy yellow) "tree" center. Flowers pink so there is not



much lemon about it!

- Malaysian Ruby – dark rose–pink to red leaves, margins dark olive green. Near red flowers.
- Metallica – leaves velvety greenish–brownb, wide metallic silver center to 30–35%. Flowers light scarlet.
- Mussica – leaves rugose–pebbled, oliver–green with some red tints, margins and laterals more silvery. Flowers light scarlet with gold throat.
- Olive Oly – leaves metallic olive green with paler silvery–green veins to 30% surface. Flowers light pink.
- Panama White (A. lilacina) – a white–flowered sport of A. lilacina. Dark olive–green leaf.
- Pink Acajou
- Pink Panther – very dark brownish–green leaf, no markings to speak of. Known for huge, glowing pink flower with gold center.
- Pixie Dust – forsty silvery–green, veins not contrasting, a very bland leaf really. Flowers longer in rich reddish–orange.
- Plum Country
- Raspberry Blush
- Raspberry Parade – metallic reddish–green to bronzish–red, silvery–green and upper lateral veins to 25% surface. Flowers reddish–orange.
- Raspberry Tart – rich rose metallic with darker bronzish–green to brownish margins. Blooms a nice scarlet with a yellow throat.
- Rita's Pearl Passon
- Ronnie
- Ruby Red Dress
- Scarlet Ribbons
- Sea Foam
- Selby's Best – leaves mostly medium green, paler green midrib and lower half of laterals, not very showy, very hairy thought. Flowers are the star, light bluish–lavender, ringed and centered near white, small yellow throat. You breed this one for flowers not the dull leaf.
- Showtime – about 70% metalic silver to mint–silver with distinct metallic pink margins (20–30%). Noted for scarlet flowers which often have 1–2 yellow petals
- Silver Dust
- Silver Skies – leaves about 85–90% silver, only the midrib, thin margin, and a few laterals in dark green.
- Spearmint – 80% mint–silver metallic center and veins, lots of dark brownish–green margins and intervenal zones for contrast. Image below.



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- Spring Fling – leqaves dark green, becoming rich olive when mature, big network of silver veins to the tertiary level, some checkering and interlocking arcs. Flowers light yellow with a darker gold center.
- Spring Symphony
- Star of Bethlehem – dark reddish–brown leaf with no markings to speak of. Beloved for bicolored flowers in

- dusty-rose with distinct white picotee margins of some width.
- Spring Symphony –
 - Strawberry Patch – up to 98% metallic, a fairly dark rose-red shade. Nice scarlet flowers with a largish gold center.
 - Suomi – leaves very dark green, glossy, maturing to any oliver green, some silver veining to 15%, Flowers numerous (they are the star here), medium to deep yellow.
 - Temptation
 - Thad's Cheetah –
 - Thad's Diamond Dust
 - Thad's Gold Fever
 - Thad's Homemade Wine – metallic pink center (50%) on dark brownish-gree. Small but pretty scarlet flower.
 - Thad's Pinka Dot
 - Thad's Pink Diamond – mix of metallic pink, red, silver, and mint shades on the blade. Scarlet flower.
 - Thad's Ruffled Petticoats
 - Thad's Yellow Bird – leaves light, bright green, heavily veined and frosty silver to 60-75% surface, some venations ornate while others are much suffusions without definition, checkboards occur. Flowers bright medium yellow. Image below.



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- Tiger Stripe
- Tropical Topac –
- Unpredictable Valley – rich metallic-green, very distinct central tree in metallic mint, usually this "tree" 5-7 branched, maturing to bronzish-green with a silvery central tree.

EUCODONIA

This file is under development and not complete.

- Adele – Or: P. Worley as 'Frances' x E. ehrenbergii, registerd 1983.
- Beau –
- Blue Bouquet –
- Celeste – leaves medium elliptic, medium to dark green, sunken textured veins, corolla rich blue with a large white throat
- Cornell (andrieuxii) – leaves larger, most medium green above, paler below, floriferous, corolla violet-blue with a large white throat, the center of the lower lobes centered in white also
- Ehrenberg –
- Finale –
- Foxy –
- Frances (verticillata) – leaves a dark brownish-bronze to bronzish-green, much textured, corolla a dark periwinkle to violet-blue, large white or paler throat.
- Leong Tuck Lock – small bright green leaves, tiny violet-blue flowers close to the foliage
- N'awleans –
- Naomi – colls in Mexico by I. Rosenblum
- Pat's Pet Cocatoo –
- Pat's Pet Dove –
- Pat's Pet Egret –
- Pat's Pet Heron –
- Pat's Pet Parrot –
- Pat's Pet Penguin –
- Pat's Pet Swan –
- Pat's Pet Toucan –
- Petticotats – flowers lavender-ilac, whitish throats, held on long stems above the foliage.
- Tinctocama (andrieuxii) –
- Woolly Morrion (andrieuxii) –

EUPHORBIA – CAUDIFORM VARIANTS



Euphorbia decaryi subsp. decaryi. We go back in time. George Lucas is filming the Star Wars scene outside the bar with curious characters. The scene is too barren and dull. He calls in the landscape team to spruce up the place. He needs something as odd as the patrons and suitable for a far away alien planet. If I'd been on that crew this would be my choice for a foundation planting. This plant is so unearthly you wonder if NASA didn't secretly introduce a couple of Euphorbias they found in Venus or salvaged as seeds from martian dust. The leaves are best described as horizontal, waxy, undulate green canoes which happen to turn bright red and then brown while being perfectly healthy and alive.

EUPHORBIA – COLUMNAR VARIANTS



Euphorbia trigona in one of the largest examples I've seen. Most plants are under 40cm. Also look for Euphorbia trigona 'Rubra' ('Royal Red'?) which adds red (and some bronzish-green) tints to the stems and leaf-like parts. The leaves are often darker red in this clone and the stems greener for a lovely bicolored look. The stems can be flecked red to magenta. Some leaves may become rich magenta-red. Specialty growers may also offer crested or fasciated material.



Euphorbia mammillaris 'Variegata', the "variegated corncob" in a small, miniature setting. Usually you see this thing as a single tall plant with tiny offsets attached or a dense clump that looks like a bin of rotten corn. Here I've chosen a blue-glazed, hexagonal bonsai pot of just 4 inches wide. By design the plants will soon to reach 4 inches tall. The dark, shiny blue is splendid with these pale, variegated plants and does something that a simple shiny black pot cannot do. Working with young, rooted offlets I was unsure of the design at first. After a few ports I got anthropomorphic and decided to lean one into the other, as if whispering something juicy about the third individual. In a sort of "third wheel", we have a friendly, perhaps amorous pair with the "odd man out" if you will. If that all sounds silly, have a port or two, and it will make some sense. Of course, the joy of hexagonal pots is that you can spin them several ways, giving the plants a different view from each angle. The "whispering pair" view is pleasant today. I may want something different next week or tomorrow.



Euphorbia polygona 'Snowflake' has an advantage over other taller white sorts (ie. *E. lactea* 'White Ghost') in that it's columns are often under 6–8 inches tall when grown in restricting, small pots. Note the little baby emerging from the shiny blue container here. I received this plant with yet another baby filling up one entire drainage hole, growing downward and desperate to find light and life. The tenacious little snowflake sprout is now in it's own tiny pot but before a star in the near future.



Euphorbia 'Twinkle Twirl' is a hybrid cultivar said to be from Hummel. It spirals and has very numerous tuberculate segments which quite unfortunatel end up with brown leaf tips under the least amount of stress. I have tried to rub or cut many of them off to improve the look. I think some age and stem elongation will mediate this brownish look. For now it's a crazy and semi-ugly plant I hope to conserve for the name and originator's honor alone.

SHORT COLUMNS

- E. mammillaris 'Variegata' = The "indian corn cob" is not dwarf and can reach to around 20cm in the perfect situation. I like to use them as rows of pale columns as if they were miniature cactus in a large outdoor garden. You can also mix and match the green species with the variegated cultivar, closely grouped in the same container. I have yet to do this except in my head. There is a dwarf, green clone sold as 'Minima' but it's apparently not in the US trade and may be considered rare.
- E. polygona - this species is smaller than the giant columns and in some clones is easily kept under 8 inches tall. 'Snowflake' in wonderful bluish-white coatings over green is breathtaking. There is also a 'Super White' that is more clean white yet and also quite slow. You do not need the giant, out of control E. lactea 'White Ghost' to get a good look of white in this genus.
- E. pseudocactus var. lytonniana - a typical variety ("species typical") is a big thing at a meter or so. This variety is not dwarf but can be kept smallish. It is spineless and nicely marked in shade of green and cream. You should be able to keep it 1 inch wide and 8-12 inches tall with a bit of austere restriction. Encourage basal growth and remove any main pieces as they outgrow your mini garden space.
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E. 'Wundulate' – a wonderfully undulate plant said to be from E. polygona 'Snowflake' crossed to E. horrida var. nova. It's a smallish plant, rather white, and with wavy ridges. Grigsby Cactus Gardens offers them.

EUPHORBIA – CRESTED VARIANTS



Euphorbia lactea f. cristata 'Alabaster Swirl' (syn. 'Cristata Variegata', 'Variegata Cristata', 'White Ghost Crest') is more highly milky white than regular 'Cristata' with its blending of green and grey shades. It has been assumed this is a crested form of the whiter species clone 'White Ghost' ('Gray Ghost') due to the similarly large amount of white or milky surface colors and the scarcity of the green zones. The all-black container and black gravel make this pale plant seem more bright and glowing. You can also use a dark red pot to make the red ridges of shoot apices come alive. Some succulents "experts" who should know better think they can string botanical forms together and so this thing is somethings called E. lactea f. cristata f. variegata. First of all, a form can only have a subform (subf.) and not another form after it. Secondly, a botanical form must occur in the wild and regularly at that. In other words, a true botanical form (f.) is usually a simple mutation formed by one gene and commonly found in the wild or raised from wild collected seed. Thus the botanical form as one or two units is not valid for these succulents. The correct, modern way of denoting groups of mutants (many resemblant taxa or perhaps two or more clones) is with the cultivar group such as Cristate Group or Monstrose Group. In the case of this plant, it appears to be a single clone, so the cultivar rank is my preferred nomenclatural choice.



Euphorbia lactea f. cristata 'Cristata', a crest of the basic species is much more marked and green than true 'Alabaster Swirl' (aka 'Cristata Variegata'). This nice old plant at the Ginter Botanical Garden Conservatory in Richmond shows the difference between the two cultivars very well. It also illustrates what can be expected of a crested lactea after 10 years or so. This entire plant with pot was a good 16 inches tall. On the white to green scale, 'Cristata' is most green with 'Alabaster Swirl' coming next. A much older f. cristata 'Cristata' is shown below.





Euphorbia lactea f. *cristata* 'Ruby' in one of the newest Thai cultivars that are grown in that land by the thousands. The first few years of these arrived in the US with prices from \$25 to \$50 (summer 2011) or God knows what others still bid on eBay. They carry various names but this is usually termed the "red and white" one. One import website called it the "ruby form". In the best examples (as here), the fan is very narrow, wide, and forming a perfect arc in the main body. (But for me, taste can prevail with the individual because I know some people like crests as thick and brain-like as possible). Thereafter, things start to curl and get more interesting. No two are ever the same and one must pick your plants by hand if possible. Did I pay \$39.00 to a noted Asian importer? No. This beauty (best of some 20 offered) was \$9.95 at a WalMart. And that included a 6 inch glazed pot with saucer that I've decided matches another plant much better. One might easily pay \$9.95 just for that pot in a fancy gift shop. These are true show pieces and time tends to make them better. The art to these crested lacteas is also to keep them as unblemished, pure, and milky as possible; in other words, as strange and other-worldly as possible. Give them enough light to keep those pink and red pigments nice and sharp. In a curious move, the grower of these crests has them anchored with a glued matrix (yes, I said glued) of gold and pearlized stone, so the beauties don't fall over. You can get water down through the gaps but I will be resituated it to a worthy container with black gravel for maximum contrasts from every angle. A similar plant has been called 'Grey Ghost Crest Rosea'.



Euphorbia lactea f. *cristata* 'All Green' in the unmarked (no white streaks) green crest form. The active tips are red to bronze, depending on light conditions. This one has weakish light for some time since it has enough chlorophyll to handle the least lighted parts of my collection. Some of the "all green" crest clones have more red color on the margins than others. Asiatica Nursery once sold a very red-tipped one called 'Yoke Pra Kai Keaw'. This is probably that same clone or a very similar one. Now a dozen or two of these sit at Home Depot in many cities.

Euphorbia lactea f. cristata – variants:

- * f. *cristata* 'Alabaster Swirl' (syn. 'Cristata Variegata', 'Variegated Crest', 'Variegata Cristata', 'Cristate White Ghost', 'White Ghost Crest') – about 90% silvery-gray as a sport of 'White Ghost' ('Gray Ghost') whereas 'Cristata' is a fasciated form of the basic, lightly marked and weakly suffused species.
- * f. *cristata* 'All Green' ('Green Crest' in part) – nearly all medium to bright green, nodes small and only a little brownish-red, no whitish, silvery, or gray markings, ridges and nodes not contrasting much and rarely red or brownish.
- * f. *cristata* 'Cristata' – medium green with about 25–45% silver to gray markings, the surface never a single color not uniformly silver nor white as the modern Thai clones. This is basic fasciation of the species, known for decades.
- * f. *cristata* 'Muong Siam' – Thai clone in mostly a milky-white, ridge and nodes in rich rosy-red to bright pink. May be the same as 'Ruby' of western growers.
- * f. *cristata* 'New Red' A cleaner white with less red and pink tints than 'Ruby', slightly tinged yellow, ridge a rich and uniform magenta-red . A more distinct name, less likely to be recycled or various applied is recommended.

- * f. cristata 'New Yellow' – mostly white with lots of greenish–yellow and yellow tints, ridge and nodes pale to medium pink. A more distinct name, less likely to be recycled or various applied is recommended.
 - * f. cristata 'Orange Crest' ('Orange') – mostly greenish–cream, subtle orangish–pink titns, ridge and nodes orangish–pink, seems to have lots of pale green near the ridge.
 - * f. cristata 'Purple Crest' – a version of 'Ruby' it seems but with more intense mauve–violet to violet–pink ridges and crests.
 - * f. cristata 'Rainbow Crest' – a mix of white (mostly), some green, and the ridge and nodes in rich pink to red tones, tricolored to some extent.
 - * f. cristata 'Ruby' ('Ruby Form', 'Red in part', 'Red Thai?') – mostly white, some surface red tints, red to rich pink ridge and nodes.
 - * f. cristata 'Thong Kum' – Thai clone in mostly white with a very subtle yellowish–green to pale green ridge and nodes.
 - ' f. cristata 'Yellow Crest' – mostly white to cream, ridge a medium pink nodes mostly gold to brownish–gold, ridge and some nodes medium pink. Appears similar to 'Yoke Suphan Choke' in many respects.
 - * f. cristata 'Yoke Pra Kai Kaew' – Thai clone in mostly green with a fairly red ridge and nodes.
 - * f. cristata 'Yoke Suphan Choke' – Thai clones in cream or white tinged yellow, marked and tinged magenta pink, ridge and nodes magenta pink, some nodes darker in brownish–red. It is much more yellow than 'Ruby' in the base color.
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Euphorbia nivulea in the crested form, which is quite rare and also quite pretty. Rare and pretty in this genus are not always found in the same pot! This smallish plant has much potential and with a half dozen or full dozen years should become a show winner or master specimen. They branch and spread well over time with some guidance. I already like this presentation in a pale, unglazed bonsai pot. Unlike most crests in the genus, the apical foliage is sizeable in this crest – 1.5 to 3.0cm long. That portends much bonsai potential. Leaves can be well over an inch long in one old crested plant I've seen.





A very rare crested mutant, this being *Euphorbia franckiana* (aka *E. frankiana*). This crest is very rare but I was lucky to find one on eBay one day and bid the h*%\$ out of everyone else. It makes a good crest because of it's more olive green color and the numerous white tubercles that normally line the ridges of the species. Once crested, the brown tuberles turn white and are very numerous. This is a truly a heirloom plant that will get better over the decades and can be passed down to family as living treasure; or perhaps more sanely to friends with rare plant appreciation and skills. The second photo is of the opposite side but in closer detail.

EUPHORBIA – STICK AND FIRESTICK VARIANTS



Euphorbia greenwayi White Group in the variably colored species, in a round 6 inch pot, propped up with gravel for a V of a specific angle. This milky beauty has the most perfect and subtle mottling of mint green and off white shades. That is not rare in the *Euphorbia* though very few of them are this pale unless bleached by sun. The healthy, robust, water-filled *E. greenwayi* is a thing so beautiful my camera has failed me here. The very generous spines are also bright red to brick colored, giving wonderful contrast indoors. Something about the spectrum of lights makes this plant far more interesting in some lights as opposed to others. It branches heavily from the base, so one can keep a colony as wide and short as you desire by careful removal. I like a few dramatic stalks like this young example but a fuller pot of many short stems is lovely too. Why so with something so very sharp and spiny? After all, many succulent growers distain cacti for their hostile way even if loving them for their beauty. I too have sworn off cacti indoors (at least) but have made about a dozen exceptions. This *Euphorbia* gets a "spine pass" because it is so lovely and easily kept as neat clump of spires in in the modern mini succulent garden.

- MANY NARROW SPEARS - GENERALLY ARMED
 - *E. fluminis* - tall 1-2m shrub with spiny columns of in green variegated in white. It is very pretty if kept small and branching from the base.
 - *E. gemmea* - this is a tall slender, spiny beast quite like the *E. greenwayi* shown in the photo above. I only grow the "blue form" which is nomenclatural rubbish and therefore I work with it under the name Blue Group, since this clone or two is long distributed in the trade. It is light blue, pale sky to robin's egg with nice mottlings. Like *E. greenwayi*, I pardon the ferocious sharp appendages because it's beauty is more than redeeming enough. Sometimes I curse the thing most of the time I know which angle to approach it.
 - *E. greenwayi* - see photo and caption above. Because the epithet base ends in -y, you only add one "i" in the Latin name. *Greenwayii* is commonly used and wrong.

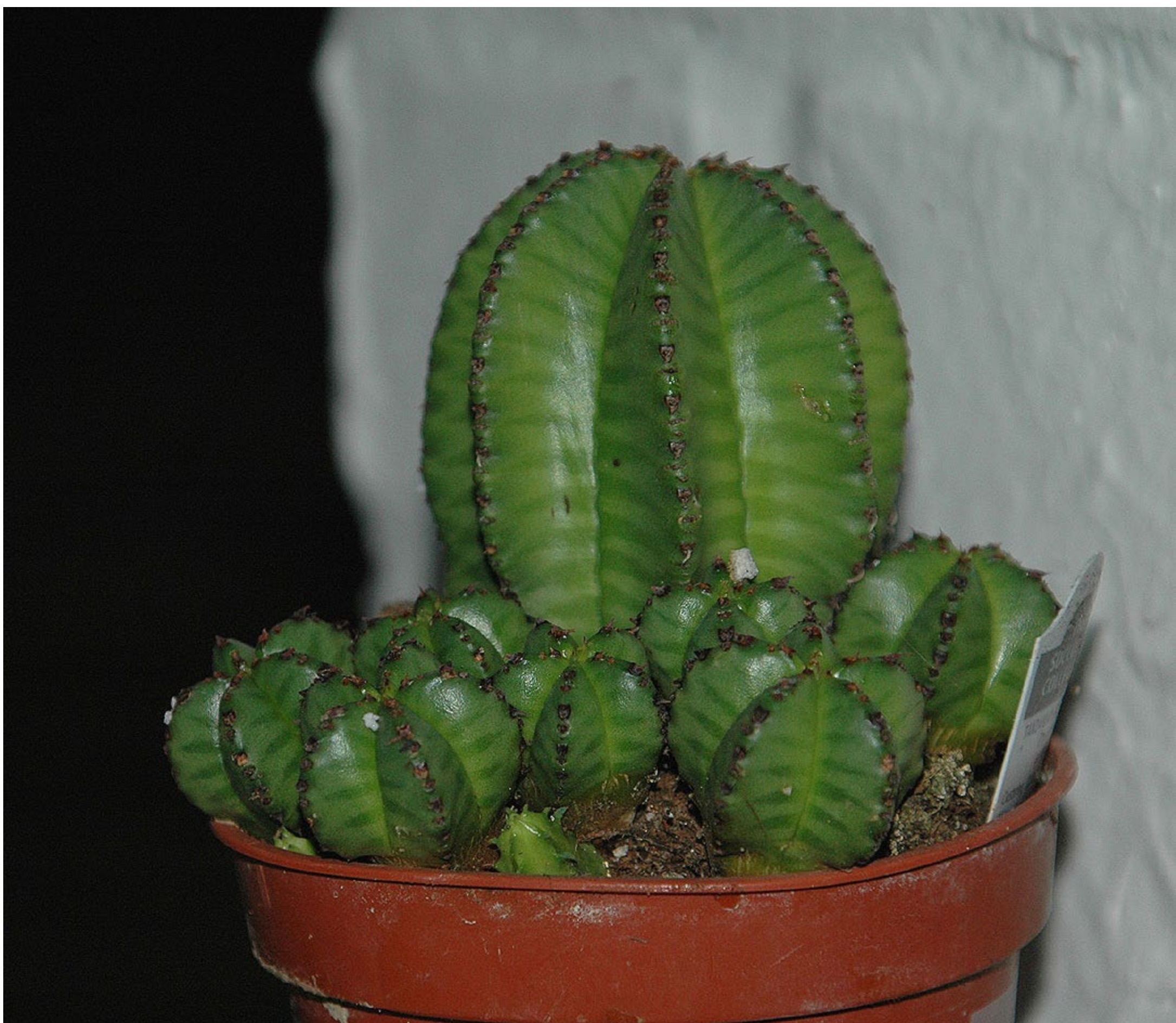


Photo x. *Euphorba lupulina* is not a widely seen species but it's pretty and trimmable down to 8 inches or so. The pale green sticks are grooved as not shriveled as it might appear at first. The apices have small leaves to give a miniature tree look at times.



- GREEN AND RED STICK PLANTS
 - *E. tirucallii* – this tower of dark green sticks will reach 3–4m with space outdoors so don't expect it to be pretty in a bonsai pot for long. I simply chop a group of them down to 4–5 inches and let them sprout up with the base and nodes in a sizeable pot as least 6 x 6 inches if not larger. They're *Monadenium*-like as bright green sticks with very tiny if any leaves. People will argue endless whether 'Rubra', 'Rosea', or 'Firesticks' are one, two, or three different clones, depending on the light and heat conditions. I'm inclined to think that 'Rosea' is paler, barely tinged rose-red on the ends and the rest are just the same bright red thing with different growing conditions. Correct name on the bright red one is undetermined by me as I am not sure 'Rubra' was published before 1959. If not, 'Firesticks' would be the necessary vernacular name.

EUPHORBIA – BARREL AND GLOBOSE VARIANTS



Euphorbia anoplia as a nearly acquired plant full of surround young ones. I look for this when choosing a plant, look down on the whole thing and pick the most healthy and prolific one in the lot. The "Tanzanian zipper plant" is so named because of the zipper-like ridges and the contrasting bands of light and dark green. It is not hostile to touch in most cases.



Euphorbia enopla with reddish-brown spines at the tips is deserving of an 8 inch diagonal, unglazed bonsai flat so it can clump to it's green heart's content. I mixed a couple of beads and semi-precious gems into the polished stone for fun. One has to do some larger flats occasionally and these barrel-clump species are good subjects.



Euphorbia valida. I hope you enjoy this super closeup of this wonderful species with its ornately layered horizontal red and green stripes. It puts up strange and presumably effective coatracks at the top but these are more fragile than sharp. Grow this baby close into lights for the color will be better.

EUPHORBIA – MEDUSA AND MULTI-HEADED VARIANTS



Euphorbia pentops looking like a new cartoon character with wild green hair and fat expressive arms. Here is a species on which limited data is available. From what I can glean, the trunk is compact, often underground like a thick, brown pinecone. The upper portions are green, tubercled arms loaded on tops with lots of bright green, linear leaves. Leaves tend to be deciduous or short-lived. I've had this plant only a year now and it has done everything to impress me as a good miniature succulent. It is Jacobsen's chosen example for Group 15 habit in the genus.



Euphorbia namuskluftensis is a rare species (not seen in most reference volumes) but now commercially available and justifiably so. It is the ideal miniature Euphorb – durable, fine texture, nice blue-green color, and full shrubby form. The tiny 8mm long tubercled segments climb upward with much density and makes a full woody mini-shrub in no time. You could confuse this Namibian beauty with a dwarf Asclepiad in terms of stem morphology. The apical inflorescence is purplish-green.



Euphorbia suzannae is sometimes grown as a single or double barrel plant but this branching form suits it best I think. i Always advise anyone touching a Euphorbia to wash hands without delay. The very rare Euphorbia suzannae 'Variegata' has whole sections of stem and offsets in cream to light yellow. 'Cristata' is a crest of moderate beauty. There are numerous hybrids between this species and others, none of them named to our knowledge.

- MEDUSA HEADS AND MULTI-HEADED MOUNDS
 - E. caput-medusae – this distinct species has dozens of narrow green stems around a central axis. The short caudex can reach half a meter across but when working with small plants you can keep them in bounds for some years, with an austrere, "semi bonsai" type culture. Many nurseries mail large plants so be sure you are getting a very small 2–4 inch potfull before growing this indoors.
 - E. flanaganii – a perfect species for mni gardens as it forms heads of many upcurving stems and will stay small without any trouble. It's crazy and unpredictable 'Cristata' form is perfect alone in specimen pots or to use like a miniature mounded evergreen. I like the crest form more erect and spirally upward than a dense, thick globe. You can encourage growths upward or sideways depending on what you prune out. This species can turn on you quickly and yellow up, giving just a drop or two much water. The least site of any yellow and pull it up and let it dry out, roots and all. Don't fret a few lost pieces, especially on the crested form because they can be removed and later covered over with new growth. I've even left a few dead pieces to turn tan and that gives it a slightly rustic, desert-dwelling look, appearing like a gnarled, very old plant – all an illusion of course.

EUPHORBIA MILII AND HYBRIDS

- CROWN OF THORNS
 - E. millii and hybrids – There are numerous cultivars of this species which are reasonably dwarf enough for our defined indoor space. Most of the regular cultivars, their hybrids as x lomii, and especially the large Thai hybrids are too large, reaching 2–3 feet or more tall with ease. You can wack them back into tight, thorny masses with some nice flowers but in my experience that is not a good arrangement in a home or office as we are not going to happy with artificial globes or hedges which long to be much taller. Much better yet is the "Dwarf crown-of-thorns" or var. imperatae which is generally 8–12 inches after some years and easily bonsaied to 5–8 inches with respectable remaining vigor and enough flowers to impress. The basic dwarf variety has crimson-red flowers while var. imperatae f. lutea is a tad thinner, more twisted, and with yellow flowers. Both are pretty but I like seeing them in the same pot or nearby for pleasant contrast. There is a more upright dwarf plant known as var. imperatae 'Fastigata' and their are "dwarf patio" hybrids from this variety grown in California but some grow to 18 inches unless severely trained. 'White Lightning' seems to have the most consistant, neat, and regular white margin of anything on the market. There are also nice crested forms (aka 'Cristata') which are quite reduced in height and yet floriferous by all reports. 'Thai Red Crest' and 'Virat's Yellow Crest' give the rare succulent collector a nice place to start with flowers in both red and yellow. The very dwarf clone 'Wildwood Pygmy' with pinkish-white to bluish flowers has been recommended to me but I have no experience with it or a source.

There are an estimated 2200 clones of crown-of-thorns type, many well-named, some numbered, and others yet to get legit names.

Some large growers and breeders offered numbered selection such as www.tropicanursery.com with their EV series counting from 1 to 399.

Unless otherwise notes, cultivars here are derived from E. milii

D=E. millii x E. delphanensis hybrids

L=Lomi (E. millii x E. lophogona) . The Hummel California crosses as sometimes called California Group while later German hybrids are ther Hiedelberg Group. The more recent crosses from Thailand are called Thai Group or more properly Poysean Group began about 1990 but collectors worked on them well both the 90's. Some Thai selections are marketed as the Supergrandiflora Group which is a post-1959 name and thus illegimate under the Code. For this reason the SUPERGRANDIFLORA or SUPERGRANDIFLORUM has been used as a trademark, an taxon which does not exclude or prevent Latin or Greek names.

'Achilles'

ADONUS – Eur. PBR 1997 to Van Veen

ALMIROS –

Amber – Eur. PBR granted to Van Veen 1997

'American Beauty' – flowers bright pink, not a harsh magenta. Plants I have seen have just 2 flowers per cluster so not nearly as spectacular as modern Thai crosses.

'Angel Red' (L) – flowers rich red, green lines, 4–5cm wide, 8 per cluster.

'Angthong' ('Ang Thong') (L) – flowers light greenish-cream, very floriferous, very large, darker brownish-red eye.

'Appleblossom' (L) – massive light pink flowers, paler in the center, richer pink the edge, center gold

'Apache Red' (millii var. hislopii) – spines large, long, flowers rich magenta-red

'Aphrodite' – flowers light pink with dark pink to near white mottlings

'Apollon' – plants compact, dense, moderate vigor, flowers numerous, small, bracts yellowish–green, numerous flowers. US Patent #15432 in 2004 to Thomsen Steen.

'Ares' – flowers rich salmon–red to vermillion–pink.

'Ashish' (L) – flowers white with a thin but very rich, magenta–pink to hot–pink picotee. The pic is very thin and there are some green patches on some but not all flowers.

ATHENA ('Athena White') (L) – flowers large, creamy–white, darker golden center, some cream and pink tints can occur.

'Atlas' – plants very dense, moderate vigor, flowers numerous, large cymes, colored yellowish–cream with rose–red margins. US Patent #15445 in 2004 to Thomsen Steen.

'Aurea'– general name for light to medium yellow variants, not a single clone in our opinion. Some material ages and glows with magenta to red margins. Best regarded we think as a synonym of f. lutea.

'Banlang Ghern' ('Banlang Ngern') (L) – flowers clean white, big gold center, 5–6cm wide, 12–15 per cluster.

'Beauty Queen' – medium pink, heavily mottled in light pink to white shades

'Beauty Star'

var. bevilaniensis (Croizat) Ursch & Lefandri – leaves obdeltoid (reverse triangle shape), 3–4cm long, bracts 5mm long.

'Bianca' – flowers white, few–flowers cymes.

'Big Blest' (L) – flowers medium pink, paler pink center, 5–6cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Big Yellow' – large yellow flowers.

'Black Pearl' – notable very dark red leaf undersides, giving a dark leaf above too, flowers large, light pink shades with a faintly darker, subtle picotee. Very show plant when not in flower.

'Blessing' – flowers cupped, medium to rich pink, distinct white margins which also intrude in the center in rays

'Boon Sangsom' (L) – flowers medium pink, mottled in white to 30%, somewhat rough, rugose texturing.

'Bounpha Thanaphorn' (L) – blend fo white and light pink tones, very variable, 2.5–3.0cm wide, 16–32 per cluster, these heads often rounded.

var. breonii – a *nomen nudum* or undescribed name, historically a more compact variety in gardens but modern botanists tend to lump it with typical var. milii. It was originally placed by some as a variation on var. splendens so has been referred there too. Li: Newton, L.E. 1994. The identity of Euphorbia milii var. breonii, nom. nud. Taxon 43(1): 85–87, the latest study on this taxon refers it to var. hislopii or a "mere variant" (perhaps horticulture?) of it. I have no evidence from old horticultural literature that is should be regarded as a cultivar or distinct clone. It is photographed in the modern CD/DVD Horticipia from recent material.

'Bridal Red' (L) – flowers rich rose–pink, very wide, uniform pigmentation.

'Brink' (L) – flowers light to medium pink, inner third of center bluish to near white

BUTTERFLY – flowers rich yellow, red center, 4–5cm wide, 4–6 per cluster.

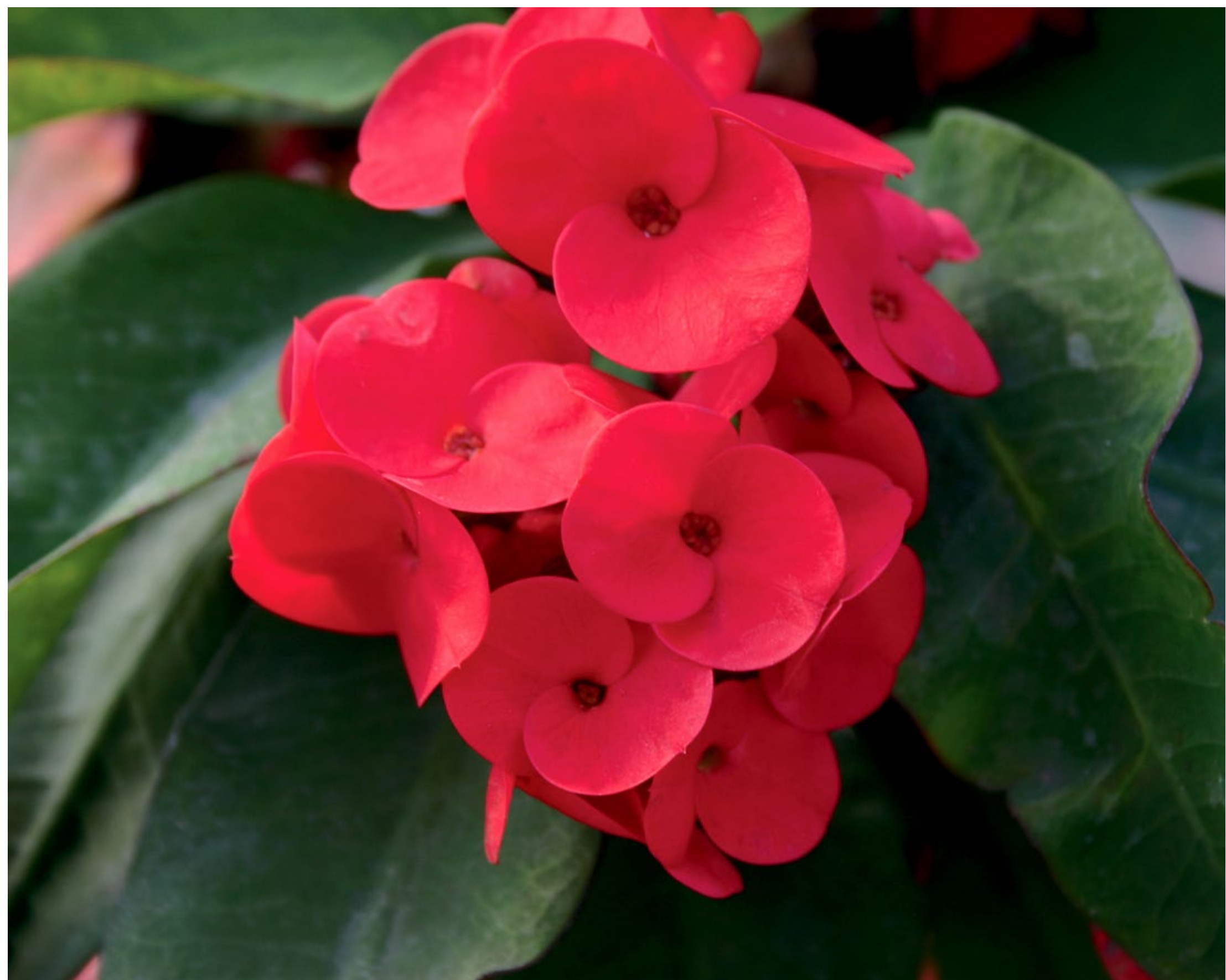
'Candy' (L) – flowers light pink, flushed in dark shades, center eyezone mostly red with some gold tints.



'Candyland'. Photo owned by and courtesy of www.provenwinners.com

'Chaimongkhon' (L) – flowers dark vermillion–red, 4–5cm wide, 12–16 per cluster.

'Charlie Angels' (L) – flowers medium pink, edged white, big green zone, 7–8cm wide, 8 per cluster.



CHERRY COBBLER. Photo owned by and courtesy of www.provenwinners.com

'Chiang Mai' (L) – flowers cream to yellowish–cream tinged pink in the center, some orange tints, about 1/3 of the outer margin fading to rich medium pink tones, a very pretty and gradual bicolor, 4–5cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Choke Sathaphorn' (L) – flowers rich pink, 4–5cm wide, 8–15 per cluster.

'Christmas Light' – flowers rosy–red, 2.0–2.5cm wide, 1–2 per cluster.

'Confetti' – flowers light pink with spots, flecks, and sometimes larger mottlings of much darker pink to magenta–red

'Copper Red' – Eur. PBR terminated by Gartneriet Egegaard 1998.

'Coral' (L) – massive clusters of magenta–coral flowers, some to 1 inch wide or more.

'Cranberry Cowboy' – flowers in a unique dark cranberry–red, tending to magenta–red at times

'Curly Red' (L) – red with green zones on the edge, 5–6cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Dang Odom' – leaf broadly margined creamy–white. Flowers bright rose–red, to 2.5cm long, 1–2 per cluster.

'Dee Pra Serd' (L) – flowers white to blush, subtle pink margins to 25–30% surface.



'Des Moulins', an older, small–flowered but floriferous vermillion–red.

'Desert Fiesta' – flowers a pale peachy–pink with yellow accents

'Diamond Ring' (L) – flowers pure white, dark orange tints, green zones, 5–6cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

DINNI (L) – flowers tinged green and yellow and first, opening a cleaner cream.

'Dinos' – plants compact, very dense, bush, flowers yellowish–green (RHS 145C to 10C), margins light red (RHS 36A).
US Patent #15965 to Steen Thomsen, Hortebjerg, DK.

'Dione' – a listed name.



'Dixie Red' is typical of the older, large cultivars. The new Thai clones are much wider in petal and can be stronger plants to 5 feet.

'Doung Isree' (L) – flowers medium pink, very large green triangular mark on each side.

'Duang Itsaree' (L) – flowers dark red red, distinct green mark or zone, 6cm wide, 12–16 per cluster.

'Duang Narumon' (L) – rich pink, 4–5cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Duang Thaksin' (L) – large-flowered Thai cross noted for blush to cream-white flowers with a lovely thin, rose-red picotee, 4–5cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Dui Doen' – flowers white with pink spots and markings, 1.5–2.0 cm wide.

'Dwarf Apache Red' – a smaller version of 'Apache Red' which is the true form has very large blades.

'Dwarf Red' – a misused name, often for a clone or hybrid of var. imperatae, the original dwarf red form.

'Eak Wilai' (L) – flowers light green

'Ek Vilai' ('Ekvillai') (L) – an early Thai cross in green buds open in a light yellow, green triangular zones or patches, under a compact, bluish-green leaf, branching well.

EOS –

'Eros' – plants very dense, busy, moderate vigor, flowers bright red (RHS 42B, 45C), very floriferous, peduncles short, green. US Patent #15413 in 2004 to Thomsen Steen.

'Eternal Flame' (L) – flowers medium pink, white or paler pink picotee, 3–4cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Everyday Rich' (L) – flowers light pink with medium pink toward the margins, a very refined pink blend.

'Fall Song' – flowers cupped, light creamy-yellow

'Festival' (L) – pretty mix of white, cream, pink, and magenta-rose colors, centers mostly paler.

FINOKI –

'Fireworks' ('BK Fireworks') – compact to dwarf, 18 in. tall when hardy, leaves broadly margined white to cream, quite irregular with a lobed green center, these margins tinged red in cold weather, flowers few, sparse, rich magenta-red

'Flamingo' (L) – 1–2 ft. as hardy shrub, globose-erect, not branching much, flowers medium pink

'Forever Green' (L) – flowers yellowish-green, 2–3cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Fuji Apple' (L) – dense heads of large, flattish flowers in light pink, some darker tints, center more dark and reddish.

'Gabriela' – flowers carmine-red (RHS 52A,C), more intense red if high light conditions.

'Genie Red' – thornless. Flowers rose-red, 2.0–2.5cm wide, 1–2 per cluster, big yellow center.

'Gerodi' – fairly flat pinkinsk-red to hot pink flower, big yellow center of stamens

'Giant Red' (L) – flowers a soft red, 5–6cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Gold Glam' – a set of sunset shades, mostly an amber==yellow with pink suffions, marginal markings, and a dark red center, very unusual and pretty.

'Golden Dragon' (L) – flowers greenish-yellow becoming light yellow with peach-pink to orangish thin margin.

'Golden Gem' – leaves irregularly margined medium to dark yellow, vaguely gold-edged, irregularly so, some marks quite yellowish-green, flowers a rich, medium magenta-pink.

'Golden Lion' (L) – flowers true yellow, 6–8cm wide (very large), 4 per cluster.

'Golden Lucky' (L) – flowers yellow, green line or mark, 4–5cm wide, 12–16 per cluster.

'Good Fortune' (L) – leaves smaller, flowers half white and half margined medium pink, a distinct white picotee adding even more detail, center a dark golden, 5-parted crown, paired fklowers.

'Good Morning' (L) – flowers a mix of cream and rose-red, typically a light to medium yellow with tints and mostly marbling of rich magenta-pink to some more subtle medium pink shades, more pink to red in older flowers.

HAPA™ – plants compact, semi-dwarf. Flowers bright and clean pink, some paler tints throughout, small diameter overall but in rich 3–10 flowered clusters in some abundance.

'Happy Life' (L) – flowers clean pink, green zone or mark with rich pink lines, 5–6cm side, 8–16 per cluster.

'Harlequin' – flowers large, cream to white, heavily marked rich pink to medium pink, about 35% markings

HEKTOR (L) – flowers large, wide, white.

'Helena' – plant very dense, moderate vigor, few, small spines, flowers smallish, peduncles longer, thinner, cymes larger, colored white with light green tips. US Patent #15446 in 2004 to Thomsen Steen.

'Hera' –

var. hislopii (NE Brown)(Ursch & Leandri – stronger shrub, robust, to 2m tall, bracts 2cm wide, leaves 15cm long x 5cm wide, cymes with up to 6 forks. Known from Madagascar.

'Hummel Red' – flowers a nice vermillion–red to rose–red, smaller refined leaves. Ed Hummel selection.

var. imperatae – original dwarf botanical variety, 30–50cm tall, branches thinner, leaves ovate, smaller at 10mm long x 7mm wide, cymes 1–2 forked, often sparse in flowers, parent of most modern true miniature to dwarf clones, flowers mostly magenta–red to vermillion–red in common versions.

'Jade Paradise' – greenish–cream with paint pink markings

'Jerry's Choice' – leaves large, obovate, greyish–green tinged red in cool weather, flowers rich magenta–red in heads of 2–5 flowers.

'Jingle Bells' – flowers light pink tinged darker red and green tones.

JUPITOR –

KAROLA (L) – compact, very large dark leaves, flowers rose–red, floriferous. Pat: Eur PBR to Schwab–Stirndel 1998.

'Kastoria' –

'Katie's Crown' – compact, dense plants, flowers hot pink with showy red markings, becoming cream with pinkish to red markings. US Patent #17587 to John Pulling Jr, Naples, FL USA

'Khurap Sian' (L) – flowers massive, a very hot or magenta pink.

'Killini' – Eur. PBR terminated by Hjortebjerg Plant 1996.

'King Yellow' (L) – flowers a clean light yellow (some say dark gold), gold center zone. 6–8cm (thus massively wide!), 4–5 per cluster.

'Koenigers Aalbaumle' –

'Kristoni' –

'Kronos' – plants very low, dense, vigorous, flowers larger, light red to purplish–red (RHSA 50C to 58B), tinged green, peduncles thick, grayish–brown. US Patent #15415 in 2004 to Thomsen Steen.

'Kru Rapkaerang' – light to medium pink base color, lavishly mottled and flecked in hot pink to rose–red, markings about 50–65% surface.

'Ladda' – medium pink with very large true green notches and sectors. A true green marking.

'Lemon Drop' – plants smaller, semi–dwarf, well–branched, smallish but numerous greenish lemon–yellow flowers.



LEMON MERINGUE. Photo owned by and courtesy of www.provenwinners.com

'Lena' –

'Lila' – stems very spinose, flowers reddish. Leaves reduced in size, thicker, hard, and durable.

'Lily' (L) – flowers cream tinged green at first, later more creamy–white, very large, margins cupped.

'Lipstick' (L) – rich, lightish rose–red, 4–5cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

var. longifolia Rauh – more highly branched, to 1m tall, bracts more drooping or lower–formed, to 2cm long, leaves more linear, to 20cm long x 1cm wide, sometimes smaller, cymes 2–5 forked, cyathophylls usually yellow.

'Lucky Jade' – nearly white with true green notch–type markings

'Lucky Ruby' (L) – flowers light yellow, blended to pink tones, 5–6cm wide, 16 per cluster.

f. lutea ('Lutea') – flowers in light to medium yellow shades, variable as a botanical forma.

'Maha Mongkol' (L) – flowers creamy–white, very curious rough, ribbed texture.

'Maha Sethee' (L) – flowers rose–red with very large green cutout, triangular zone which also has yellow at it's interface.

'Make A Eish' – creamy–white, cupped, orgnate pattern of dark pink veins and other types of curled markings

'Maia' –

'Manee Jintana' (L) – very huge medium pink flowers of fairly uniform coloration.

MANY MOODS™ – leaves very wide, irregularly margined light yellow to cream, a central green tree center, chimera about 35% surface and thus bold for this species. Flowers tiny rich pink to near magenta, small in 2–4 flowered clusters which give it only a bit of more charm.

'Marathon' – flowers in sparse cymes of 1–2 flowers, cream with a greener center.

'Mega Yellow' – flowers light–medium yellow, up to 3 inches wide

'Mi Do Ri' (L) – flowers creamy–white with red marks and a small green zone, hence tricolored, 5–6cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Midori' – very bold in hot reddish–pink mottled about 50:50 with pale pink

'Milene' –

'Millionaire' – flowers hot pink with lime green triangular, wedge–zones. Same as 'Nine Millionaire'?

'Milos' –

MINERVA (L) – flowers large, few–flowered cymes, rich magenta–pink to rose–red

'Mini Belle' (Mini–Bell) – compact but not dwarf, reduced leaf size, flowers rose–red to yellow tinged red. Ed Hummel cross.

'Mini Spring Song' – a dwarfer version of 'Spring Song', a good creamy–yellow of pale coloration.

'Minoche' – fairly large, pure white flowers except for the dark center.

'Money Money' (L) – flowers white with dark gold center, distinct pink submargin with very thin white picotee. Very distinct and complex with two marginal shades.

'Mongkhon Thaksin' (L) – flowers creamy–white, light pink margins, 5–6cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Moonlight' (L) – flowers yellow, 4–5cm wide, 6–8 per cluster.

'Moradok Thai' (L) – flowers medium hot pink, distinct green triangular patch.

'Morning Twilight' (L) – flowers light to medium pink with much darker, hotter pink streaks to 50% surface.

'Nam Choke' – flowers cream, some greenish tints, pink triangular zone.

'Natalie' (L) – flowers light pink, sometimes a peachy pink, margins slightly tinged darker pink, rich magenta–red center, 6–8cm wide (very massive), 8–10 per cluster.

'Never Poor' (L) – flowers light pink with magenta–red eye and dark pink tints and lines.

'New Year' – flowers a nice medium yellow, fading to to more rose and cherry red tones, effectively a peachy–orange or light sunset tone, 7–8cm wide (huge), 16–24 per cluster. There is hardly a clone for more large flowers in a head than this clone.

'Nine Million' ('9 Million') (L) – flowers rich reddish–pink, 3–4cm wide, 12–15 per cluster. One of the prettiest near red–pinks of moderate flower size.

'NTK Pink Violet' (L) – flowers dark violet–pink, 5cm wide, 16 flowers per cluster. Or; NTK, Thailand.

'NTK Star Pink' (L) – light pink tones, variable from light to dark tones, 5–6cm wide wide, 7–8 per cluster. Or: NTK, Thailand.

'NTK Star Ruby' (L) – flowers dark pink, tinged a bit red at times, greenish zone or edge, 5–6cm wide, 8 per cluster. Or: NTK.

'Num Choke' (L) – flowers dark cream to light yellow, distinct light pink triangular patch, some orangish–rose tints, 4–5cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Ochin' (L) – flowers a clean white, green zone or marks, 8–10cm wide (massive), 8–16 per cluster. Very unique.

'Orange Candle' – sunset lend of reddish–orange to vermillion–red tones, center yellow and subtle transitions to the darker colors.

'Orange Kaleidoscope' (L) – flowers 1.5–2.0 in. wide, light creamy–pink to creamy–orange in the center and margins, the inner zones much dark sunset–rose, centers and some triangular patches in true green.

'Pallas' –

'Pallas Athene' – flowers vermillion–red to salmon–red

PANDORA – flowers light pink to bliush, outer edges subtly more rich, near–medium pink.

'Peach Melba' (L) – flowers undulate, slightly cupped, medium pink, slightly paler or whitish margins.

'Pearl' –

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'Peppermint Candy' NOS Indoor Trials 2010

'Peppermint Candy' has amazing yellow to cream-edged leaves and bright cerise-red flowers. Most of these mid-sized cultivars are not miniatures but with a variegate you can train them low and small and still get nice foliage and some flowers. As a bonsai or semi-bonsai, this plant does very well.

'Phorn Pimon' (L) – flowers light creamy-yellow, blended to light pink tones, 6–7cm wide, 4–8 per cluster.

'Pink Cadillac' (L) – flowers mostly light pink to medium pink, paler cyathophyll bases, center yellow.

'Pink Cloud'



PINK CUPCAKE. Photo owned by and courtesy of www.provenwinners.com

'Pink Diamond' – rich but medium pink, nicely striped in various tones, 5–6cm wide, 8 per cluster.

'Pink Christmas' – flowers of a base cream tone suffused and marked light pink to red tones, variable.⁴

'Pink Panther' – flowers rich, medium pink, not as hot or magenta-rose as some cultivars.

'Pink Passion'

'Pink Princess' (L) – flowers light pink, slightly richer tones occur.

'Pink Profusion' (L) – leaves massive, very wide, big Hydrangea-like bundles of wide, medium pink flowers with whiter margins and washed in paler pink to whiter shade, flowers to 2 inches wide in 4–6 in. clusters.

'Pinkie' (L) –

'Ploy Chompoo' (L) – flowers light pink, 5–6cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Poseidon' – bicolor of yellow and red, mostly red to rose overall.

'Porn Cheetah' (L) – flowers light pink to blush, richly marked and tinged darker pink

'Porn Thavi' (L) – flowers rich, medium pink, very wide but subtly blended white margins to 40% surface.

'Pretty Angels' (L) – medium-sized, compact, flowers medium pink, often in dense heads, darker reddish center.

'Pretty in Pink' – flowers in light pink, centers more pale from a richer, medium pink edge.

'Primrose Yellow' (L) – big light yellow flowers, center a darker gold, to 1 inch wide.

'Rainbow' (L) – flowers white with pink and green, some orange near the margins, 4–5cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Raspberry Blush' (L) – flowers light creamy–pink mottled and tinged darker magenta–red shades, often more marbled than blushed.

'Raspberry Peach' (L) – light creamy–pink with richer orangish–pink edges.

'Rat Sameemuang' (L) – mix of white, bluish, and pale pink tones, very pretty and subtle.

'Red Adair' – a listed name.

'Red Compass' (L) – flowers dark rich red, green zones, 4–5cm wide, 16–32 per cluster.

'Red Dragon' (L) – flowers dark red, 5–6cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Red Fortune' – huge flowers to 2.75 in. wide, bright reddish–pink color, not magenta nor harsh, whitish eye ring

'Red Gillian' (L) – big, Thai–style flowersd in rich magenta–rose with distinct green triangular zones for a bicolored look, so–called doubled (tiny flower–in–a–flower) centered in green, yellow, and some pink, umbels 2–4 in. wide, some flowers 1.5–2.0 in. wide, being one of the largest diameters of any known bicolor (2013).

'Red Millionaire' – a nearly true rosy–red with true green notches of color.

'Red Robesta' – flowers rich violet–red, 10–15 per cluster.

'Red Sumo' – a listed name.

'Red Sun' (L) – flowers dark red, 3–4cm wide, 16–32 per cluster

'Red Valentine' (L) – massive vermillion–red to pinkish–red flowers to 3 inches.

Rhea – plants dense, flowers small pink (RHS 69C to 68A), peduncles yellowish–green, thick. US Patent #15732 to Thomsen Steen. Flowers have angular margins.

'Rose Queen' – flowers dark reddish–pink, 3–4cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

var. roseana Marnier–Lapostolle – shrub to 1m tall, leaves lanceolate, 9cm long x 2.5cm wide, stipular, cymes 2–forked, cyathophylls usually whitish–yellow to cream.

'Rosellina' (3/2013) – flowers rich reddish–pink, ornately margined white, a showy bicolor.

f. rubro–striata – flowers pale yellow to yellowish–pink, marked and mottled rich pink to near magenta–red. This type of mutation occurs in the wild and is also common and much treasured among named cultivars.

'Rosalie'

'Rosy Yellow' – general name for yellows with pink tints and markings.

'Sakura Kiss' (L) – flowers peach pink, dots and zones of orangish–pink, 5–6cm wide, 6–8 per cluster.

'Saturnus' – rich vermillion–red to salmon–red, sometimes darker with more light . There is also a Poinsettia (Euphornia pulcherrima) called SATURNUS RED.

'Selene' (L) – flowers a rich salmon–red to rose–salmon.

SHORT AND SWEET – Olglesby

'Siam Diamond' – poale pink, heavily veins in darker pink

'Siam Ruby' (L) – flowers dark pink, tinged red (not a true ruby to me), green zone or patch, 4–5cm wide, 16–32 per cluster.

'Siam Salmon'

'Siri Mongkhon' (L) – flowers yellow, 5–6cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Snow Flake' (L) – flowers pure white, yellow eye, 5–6cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Snow White' – flowers white, zoned green (hardly a snow white!), 5–6cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'So Aneksab' – dwarf shrub, reduced leaves in whorls, flowers medium to rich pink in open but floriferous heads, center more gold to orangish.

'So Bussarakam' – dwarf shrub, shorter, wide leaves, flowers cream to yellow, big gold center, various pink to near tints and marks to 30% or so, small and sometimes sparse heads but whole plant can be floriferous.

'Sonia' (L) – flowers dark, rich pink, white edge, 4–5cm wide, 8–16 per cluster. Same as 'Soniay' or vice versa? At least one plant called 'Sonia' is not so much marginated as hot pink with very irregular, inconsistent white markings and sectors.

'Soniay' (L) – rich magenta–pink to rose–red with very wide white picotee, resembling the bicolored Hydrangeas. This is the widest white pic on a pink I have seen on the genus, being up to 30% surface.

Sonoma Group (L) – hybrids with mostly very large, dark green, thicker leaves, floriferous, flowers inmostly in pink to red shades, some hose–in–hose type from the E. lophogona parent. These California products, including some Ed Hummel are the parents of many Thai or Poysean Group crosses.

'Sonoma Red' – flowers rich magenta–red. Foliage shows evidence of E. delphanensis.

'Sorn Manee' (L) – Notable for showy leaf reverses in dark red. Flowers light pink, green zones at edge, spotted darker pink too. 2–3cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

var. splendens ('Splendens') – shrub, 2m tall, leaves 5cm long x 2cm wide, light green, stipular, spines numerous, dense, cymes 2–5 forked, longer pedicels, cyathophylls mostly red as typical but a yellow variant occurs that is best referred to f. lutea. This variety is thought to be the parent of the more important, early cultivars as it is so robust and colorful with a nicely branched head flowers.

'Spring Song' – flowers light creamy–yellow.

'Sri Aumphorn' (L) – flowers light orange, 2–3cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.,

'Sri Supharet' (L) – flowers rich red, 2–3cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

STARRY NIGHTS™ – plants slower, compact, leaves oddly mottled and striped cream to white, not margined as most variegates, about 15% chimera. Flowers in small heads, medium pink with darker reddish–pink tints.

'Sub Charoensook' (L) – flowers dark red, dark green zones or patches, 3–4cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Sub Jarernsuk' (L) – flowers medium pink, paler cutout zone.,

'Sub Roongrote' (L) – flowers dark, rich red, 3–4cm wide wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Sub Rungroj' (L) – flowers rich magenta–red to hot pink

'Sub Somphote' (L) – flowers dark red, green zones or patches, 4–5cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Suleika' – "limited vertical growth" to 10–12cm tall. Flowers larger (1.5–3.0cm wide), salmon–red (RHS 50B, 52C). Pat, or: US# 4931 on November 9, 1982 to Alfred Stirnadel, Germany, bred from 'Gabriela'

'Supergrandiflora Salmon' (L) – 2–3 ft. as outdoor shrub, flowers rich salmon–pink to reddish–pink, paler toward center, gold center.

'Summer Song' – flowers in rich creamy–yellow with an emerald marginal zone or triangle.

'Sun Bird' (L) – flowers huge, white, center red, slight pink blush near the eyezone.

'Sunray' (L) – flowers light to medium yellow, in stronger light with light orange, showy green zones, 4–5cm wide, 16–32 per cluster.

'Sunshine' (L) –

'Sunny Side Up' – numerous wide but irregular cream to yellow flowers with lots of pink to red flecks. Very bold.

'Sweet Heart' (L) – huge pale pink flowers with darker, more medium pink edges, a subtle transition.

'Sweet Orange' – flopwers light yellowish–cream with very wide pink picotee about 25–30% surface, small diameters

'Teb Naree' (L) – flowers medium pink with subtle paler pink to blush central third.

'Thai Red Crest' – fasciated stem, red flowers.

'Thailand Sunset' (L) – flowers rich orange tones, 5–6cm wide, 6–8 per cluster.

'The Sun' (L) – flowers dark red, 3–4cm wide, 8 per cluster

'Themis' – flowers bright rose–red.

'Thinking of You' – very refined, pale pastel pink, slightly darkest margins but these ae subtle.

'Thong Tae' (L) – flowers huge, light yellow, a nice clean uniform tone.

'Tickled Pink' – light salmon–pink flowers.

'Tropical Crown' (L) – flowers in orange blend, green zones, 3–4cm wide, 16–24 per cluster.

'Tropical Twist' (L) – flowers rich magenta–pink, distinct lime green triangular zone.

'Tuti–Fruity' (L) – overall a mid pink, some red, cream, and green in the mix, centers often a light green, very variable.

'Udom Thong' (L) – flowers light yellow, red lines or streaks occasionally, green markings, 6cm wide, 8 per cluster.

'Unicorn' (L) – flowers white tinged with pink triangular patches and lines, center very dark red like an eyezone, 5–6cm wide, 8–16 per cluster.

'Valentine' (L) – flowers a rich scarlet, almost a red cardiac red.

'Vanilla Cream'

'Venus'– flowers a clean but rich hot pink, much paler centers.

'Vesta' – flowers medium pink, slightly darker edges.

'Virat's Yellow Crest'– fasciated stem, yellow flowers.4

'Virginia' – very wide white flowers. Leafs have E. elphanensis influence.

var. vulcanii – leaves 20cm long x 5cm wide, subsessile (shorter or no petiole), bluish–green (more glaucous), stipular, cymes 4–forked, cyathophylls bright red.

'Vulcanus' – compact, flowers a clean pretty reddish–pink to near red. There is some dispute over whether is an Ed Hummel cross or a modern European hybrid and what if any connection to the bright–red flowers botanical variety var. vulcanii exists?

'Whispers' – effectively pale cream, more light yellow to dark cream up close, big yellow center.

'White Bouquet' (L) – flowers near white, big gold center, nicely sized clusters.

'White Dragon' – near white flowers, dark gold eye, nicely twisted and undulate

'White House' (L) – flowers a clean, pure white, 6–7cm wide (huge), 8–16 per cluster.

'White Lightning' – leaves margined, a consistent, neat, regular edge.

'White Sapphire' (L) – flowers white with pink tints and mostly a subtle pink triangular patch.

'Win Flag' (L) – flowers light yellow, massive dimensions to 8cm wide.

'Yellow Dream' (L) – flowers creamy–yellow

'Yellow Millionaire' – white finely flecked and veined dark pink to near red, centers are semi–double with extra "petals" that are a light green.

EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA (POINSETTIA)

see separate datafile

EXCOECARIA COCHINCHINENSIS

'Tricolor' – leaves dark green, glossy dark red below, mottled pink.