

# GENERA H - I

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## HAEMARIA DISCOLOR (LUDISIA DISCOLOR)

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'Alba' – veined white on a green base color. The venation is more extension than var. *dawsoniana*, going to the secondary and tertiary level with the midrib often serving as a branched tree or twig pattern in the upper half or two-thirds, showing at times almost a *Fittonia* like amount of contrasting color. In some versions at least it is probably the same as 'Ordiana', the old var. *ordiana* or var. *ordeana*.

'Ambrosia' – rich velvety black as 'Nigrescens' but petioles a bright showy green, and stems more red, also showy.

'Concolor' (var. *concolor* Ridley 1896) – concolored or all one color – green. No contrasting veins except for a small portion of the midrib.

var. *dawsoniana* (H. *dawsoniana*) – Plants stronger, larger. Leaves larger to 12cm long, dark olive to dark forest green above, veins pink to coral, even orangish-red, dark pink to red to copper-red below, giving the uppside a reddish-green color and tinting the pale veins to pink and orange shades. European Garden Flora has given it a horticultural cultivar rank of 'Dawsoniana'.

'Doris Stein' – Plants stronger, more vigorous. Flowers and leaves larger than species typical.

'Emerald Velvet' – based color a bright olive, yellowish-olive in fact, extensively veined white down to the secondary and tertiary level.

'Green Velvet' – dark green with mostly three white veins.

'Jasper Velvet' – veined pink to pale orange, much as var. *dawsoniana*

LU Series – The following clonal names are reported at CVPO as European PBR.

- LU105
- LU229
- LU394
- LU481
- LU537

'Luveen' – a listed name

'Luvotwee' – a listed name

'Nigrescens' ('Nigra?')– Plants slower, more compact. Leaves shorter, more broadly elliptic to long ovate-deltoid, very dark, velvety blackish base color, very little vein contrast except for the midrib which may be scattered in white to silver or pinkish liunes, dot and dash fashion in, no secondary vein color as in most other cultivars. It is prized as a super dark, black terrarium plant.

'Ordiana' (*Anoectochilus ordianus* K. Koch 1871, var. *ordiana*, var. *odina*, var. *ondina*, var. *ordeana*) – as var. *dawsoniana* but veined white, more reddish than 'Alba' though some consider 'Alba' and 'Ordiana' of gardens to be the same entity. Vein color varies with light intensity. Burleigh Park Orchids reported on their website, accessedd 3.29.2015, that when they selfed var. *dawsoniana* they got a seedling identical to this variety's coloration and pattern. Since Koch's named as *ordianus* not *ordeana*, that spelling is preferred. Others argue that the priority in the varietal rank belongs to B.S. Williams *Haemaria discolor* var. *ordeana*. While technology this is so, allowances can be made for errors in spelling and *ordeana* can be rejected on those grounds. The Latin end –a is preferable to –us when used in this genera.

'Otletae' (var. *otletae* (Rolfe) Ridley) – leaves more narrow, towards lanceolate, very finely netted vein contrasts, often to the tertiary level.

'Red Velvet' = var. *dawsoniana*

var. *rhodoneura* Schltr. 1913 – red veined

var. *rubrivenia* – red-veined.

'Silver Velvet' – veined silver, much on the theme of 'Alba'.

var. *trilineata* Schltr 1913 – only three veined contrasting

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## HAWORTHIA

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*Haworthia retusa* 'Chocolate' seated in a 3.5 inch, indented pot. These cream or greenish-cream pots are wonderful with dark plants of all colors and especially the brown and bronze ones. I selected this pot because the brown, thin-glazed ridges matched a few of the brown tones in the plant's rosette. I intentionally left some of the plant's very fat, succulent roots above the surface for a touch of added interest. The species is often windowed though this one is not.



*Haworthia pygmaea* var. *pygmaea* is well named. It looks like a bronze or dark green rock surfaced with tips of sandpaper. It is not cuddly to say the least, as cute as it may be. There are more silvery, rough-tipped forms and hybrids that are called the Crystalline Group (var. *crystallina* being a suspect taxon). I had an extra of this extreme, vibrant blue 3 inch pot with its spreading, unglazed feet. The feet had many of the plant's colors so it seemed like natural harmony. Most *Haworthia* are not going to tolerate a cute 3 inch pot like this for more than a year at most.



A nice carved stone tray at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte greenhouses, showing a good diversity of forms and colors.



Newly planted *Haworthia truncata* 'Lime Green'. The species tends to be darker and more somber except in a few other selected clones. This one is bright and limey, transmitting light from many angles and almost illuminated itself when given a ray or two of sun from your window. The rows of fat, truncated leaves are extra bright green in this plant and the silvery windows on the leaf tips only get better with age. I chose this 3.5 inch, indented pot because of the very rich blue colors. I always like a strong dark blue container with a bright lime green plant. Frankly, 'Lime Green' is going to look pretty fabulous almost anywhere.

**Haworthia** – With a dozen or so exceptions, most of the available taxa in this variable genus are suitable for mini succulent gardens or can be made so by crowding. The following are my favorites but there are so many more. Visit <http://www.haworthia.org> and <http://www.haworthia.com> for vast resources and good photos. Also included below is the New Ornamentals Database page I wrote this year with many *Haworthia* cultivars in alphabetical order.

Beware. A big warning here. *Haworthias* are rather addicting as much as they might seem boring to casual observers. I bought a couple at first and said I had a fair representation of the genus. Collection done. Two of them dared to flower on me under lights. Then I got more fascinated. I got on the web and found such things as variegated clones and Japanese hybrids and one of kind very cute oddities. On eBay people were bidding at \$36 to \$150 for a single 5-leaves rosette of some rare clone, whether pretty or not. They just had to have the un-had – hyped, real, or not. The later eBay model turned me off but sight of those ornate net veins, chimeral streaks, subtle rich pigments, and windows fitting any grand cathedral drew me back. I generally keep 25 or 30 taxa on hand, giving away many things as better clones come along. What I once thought was a good *truncata* or *retusa* then is trash bin filler now. I'm far from a *Haworthia* snob but I have paid 20 bucks for a fat lime rosette. Damn you Paypal! You get fuser and your standards go up as with any serious genus-based fixation. I have a Masters in plant taxonomy so the 6 or 16 opinions on the validity or placement of each variety and subspecies also got my attention. If I can write 354 pages to sort out 54 cultivars of *Juniperus horizontalis* then *Haworthia* should be a stroll down the nomenclatural boardwalk. Not so. It's a complex challenge of another kind. I'll admit my first 5 years with the genus is hardly time enough to pretend to understand or make any good pronouncements, even based solely on cultivated material.

- **WINDOWED, SOFT LEAF TYPES**

- *H. cooperi* – a number of cultivars and true botanical varieties are available. In general, they are bright green rosettes with chunky leaves and either round or sharp apices. There are some nice clones of var. *pilifera* (*H. obtusa* var. *pilifera*) than are purplish and very colorful. The clone I have under the species name has very short, fairly rounded leaf apices. It could be part of var. *truncata*, slightly chopped, abrupt apex but my plant is not quite so rounded. This species is related to and/or confused with *H. obtusa* and depending on this week's taxonomic dogma, could come from it as with var. *pilifera*.
- *H. cymbiformis* – perhaps the most widely sold species in garden centers though not always labeled as such. There is a

'Compacta' form that is smaller but even the varieties are manageable. Most have fairly sharp, pointed apices with variably sized "windows". There are various variegated clones more less all striped in cream so Variegated Group is perhaps the best nomenclatural choice until superior, distinct ones are named. I also grow f. *angustum* which has fewer leaves, these just 1 cm wide (typical f. *cymbiformis* 2–2.5cm wide), and acutely tipped.

- *H. emelyae* – a variable species, mostly small with triangular rough patches and windows. The typical var. *emelyae* has 25 leaves or fewer in greyish–green. Also common is var. *multifolia* which as the name implies has up to 50 leaves per rosette, making a larger plant and these with often more acute, sharp tips. The var. *comptoniana* is short, flat with truncate tips. There is a clone 'Picta' with lots of nice markings too. I'll confess this species has never done much for me and I don't grow it any more in the interest of growing the more colorful, distinct clones.
- *H. pygmaea* – this is one of the smallest species and ranges from light green to bronze to fairly dark brown. They are immensely petite and one can keep than 1.5 in. wide almost forever. That said, they are easily overwatered due to the smaller root system. The prettiest variation is the Crystalline Group (var. *crystallina*) which has shiny, silvery teeth densely packed as if one put a bowl on diamond chips on the end of each leaf.
- *H. truncata* – this is one of the oddest succulents on earth, forming fans of leaves completely chopped flat (truncated) at the apex or so it appears. There are hybrids of this group which are similar but some had more rich colors and bronze tints. There are very rare Japanese variegates with cream to yellow stripes and selected clone with ornate brown to silver networks. Once again, be prepared to open a new line of credit with your neighborhood bank or burn that plastic balance down to nothing. 'Lime Green' shown above is a nice, brighter, cheerful pick.
- *H. turgida* – a good, durable species with rosettes of moderately pointed leaves. Best if clustered.

• **ARACHNOID AND CILIATED TYPES** – these all have large marginal cilia like elongated teeth, spider webs, or lace. The outer leaves brown up and can be removed when fully dried out. Don't peel these little "onions" too much because the pale inner leaves may not be ready for exposure and will burn or speckle.

- *Haworthia arachnoidea* – something like *Sempervivum ciliosum* on steroids, these narrow rosettes have massive spiny, ciliate heads something like a lacy onion. Colors vary from near white to yellow to light green and some darker brown shades. Some have more twist and charm than others. The cilia are about 2mm long and that is smaller than *H. bolusii* in many but not all cases.
- *H. bolusii* – something like the above but rosettes 5–7cm and usually more closed or incurved in my experience. The var. *aranea* (*H. aranea*) is said to have whiter bristles and these sometimes a bit larger to 6mm.
- *H. xiphiophylla* – incurved light green "onion" with lots of hairs, the terminal one often 7–10mm long! Some put it under *H. setata*. It is often just 4–6cm wide in rosettes so it's perfect for indoor gardens.



*Haworthia bakeri* 'Hayashi' is a Japanese clone where the leaves quickly go from dark green to real brown and finally to dark orangish–red. I like brown succulents if only for contrasting with the bright green and gold ones.



Three nice rosettes of *Haworthia venosa* subsp. *tessellata* in one of their more reddish–bronze forms. When backlight the older leaves glow orange. The only suitable, wide pot I had on hand was this teal blue oval and at first I thought it would be a color nightmare. Now I kind of like it, although I may change the surface coating to black gravel or white sand. The container is just 7 inches wide with the plants about 3 inches each. It was not until later did I notice the step below this pot is also a bit veiny and tessellated!



Most of the lanceolate-leaved, very erect *Haworthia* are very dark green and full of white stripes or bright tubercles. *Haworthia glauca* and the very popular var. *herrei* are a nice glaucous blue, without any banding. Think of it as a miniature, blue, fastigiata Aloe if you will. The plant here is put in a lightly painted, unglazed buff bonsai tub (just 3.5 x 2.5 inches) with some fun red fish gravel for contrast. The plant is offset to the left side of the tub painting. Besides noting the colors, the height of the plant is about equal to the length of the pot. The balance of horizontal and vertical can be very important in our mini succulent presentatons.

#### HARD, UNBANDED TYPES

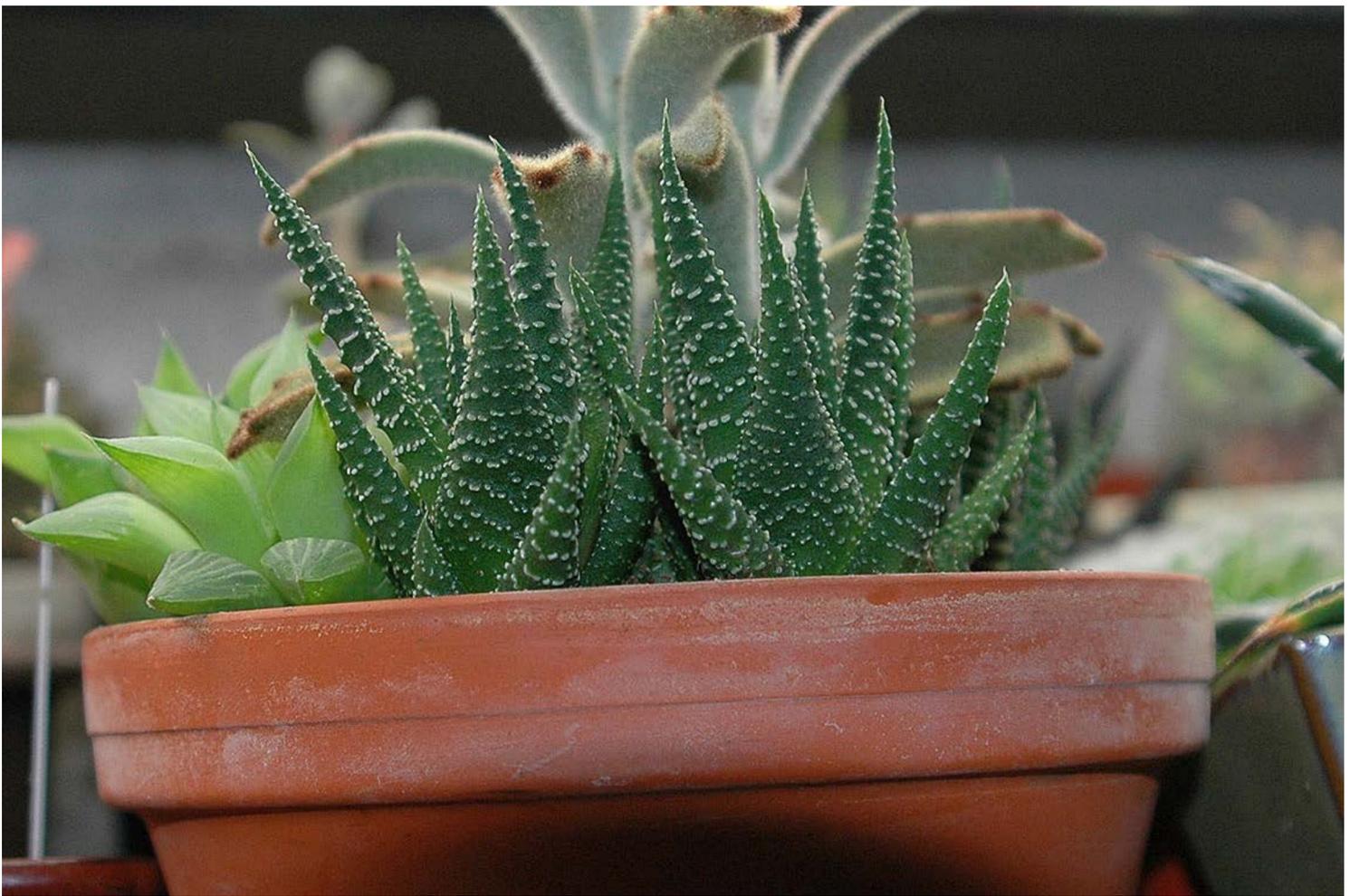
- *H. angustifolia* var. *liliputana* - small 6cm rosettes of quite narrow, linear-lanceolate leaves to 5cm long. They have long sharp tips and some marginal teeth. Jacobsen says this Mossel Bay find has leaves just 2cm long. Wheter 2 or 5cm, the typical var. *angustifolia* has leaves 7-10cm long so this variety is a much better fit for mini gardens.
  - *H. bakeri* - see photo and caption above.
  - *H. glauca* var. *herrei* - this variety is fairly small, usually blue-green to quite blue and often staking tall. You can control it's height easily and it rarely gets more than 5-6 inches wide as a clump.
  - *H. venosa* subsp. *tesselata* - a legendary species with flat, spreading wide leaves that have an amazing crocodile pattern of markings. Some clones are more green while others are bronze, brown, to reddish-green. It is best to fine a good selected clone or two though almost anything here is pretty. 'Neat' is a pretty one. You can find variegated sorts at prices that will involve contacting your favorite banker.
  - *H. viscosa* - a very sharp pagoda of closely overlapping triangular leaves in brownish-green to dark green, resembling some *Astroloba* in fact. It is easily kept 4-6 inches tall. It has a very, almost plastic, even bromeliad-like feel to it. One of my feel out of a pot (too shallow roots) and existed without an attention for a month until I found it perfectly healthy between large pots. Try that with most houseplants!
- WHITE SPOTTED AND BANDED TYPES - these familiar plants have stripes and/or bands of white to gray tubercles (large, hard bumps) on the leaves. Plants are usually 10-80% banded, depending on the clone. Most have erect foliage with a dark green base color. Because they are dark plants, they can take a bit more shade (lower light really) than the paler, windowed sorts which absolutely crave close lamps.



*Haworthia attenuata* Zebra Group clone at the Lewis Ginter Botanic Garden in Richmond, Virginia. this brightly banded plant remains tiny in the shadow of larger cacti. One does need more than 2 or 3 rosettes in your mini succulent collection though allowing a full tray 6-10 inches wide is not a bade thing either! In any event, they will remain under 6 inches tall or HAP (Height Above Pot). This same plant is also sold under the name *H. fasciata* but that is in fact a different, distinct species.



*Haworthia attenuata* 'Mini', a smaller, low clumping clone with a dark green sky full of tiny white tubercles in no organized pattern whatsoever. If you say this is odd, you are correct. *Haworthia attenuata* as usually offered has a very distinct, organized row, line, or ridge of fused white tubercles as in the Zebra Group photo above. There are many varieties and forms of *H. attenuata* and some of them have very minute, randomly distributed tubercles as 'Mini' here. This plant has leaves 5–8cm long and about 1cm wide which is a larger blade than the defined "random dot" varieties in my library references. Of the plants I know, this seems closest to *H. attenuata* var. *minissima* – the only difference is that the variety has leaves 4–5cm long and not to 8cm. Perhaps good garden cultivar makes it a bit long-leaved but that is perhaps a wide, wobbly assumption at present. Since they both start with "mini" I wonder if this is a case of a name partly lost in labeling or records. Another stretch maybe but such things happen very often in the plant trade. Otherwise, var. *minissima* has dark green blades, numerous randomly spread out tiny tubercles, small rosettes, and blades to 1.0–1.2cm wide and those traits all match. This clone develops a very dark blackish–brown color, contrasting well with the spots after just 3 months under full spectrum tubes. I prefer the green version but those of you who love black and brown plants will want to consider these dark *H. attenuata* clones.



*Haworthia attenuata* var. *attenuata* in a commercially important clone. It is clearly not a Zebra Group nor is it thinly spotted.



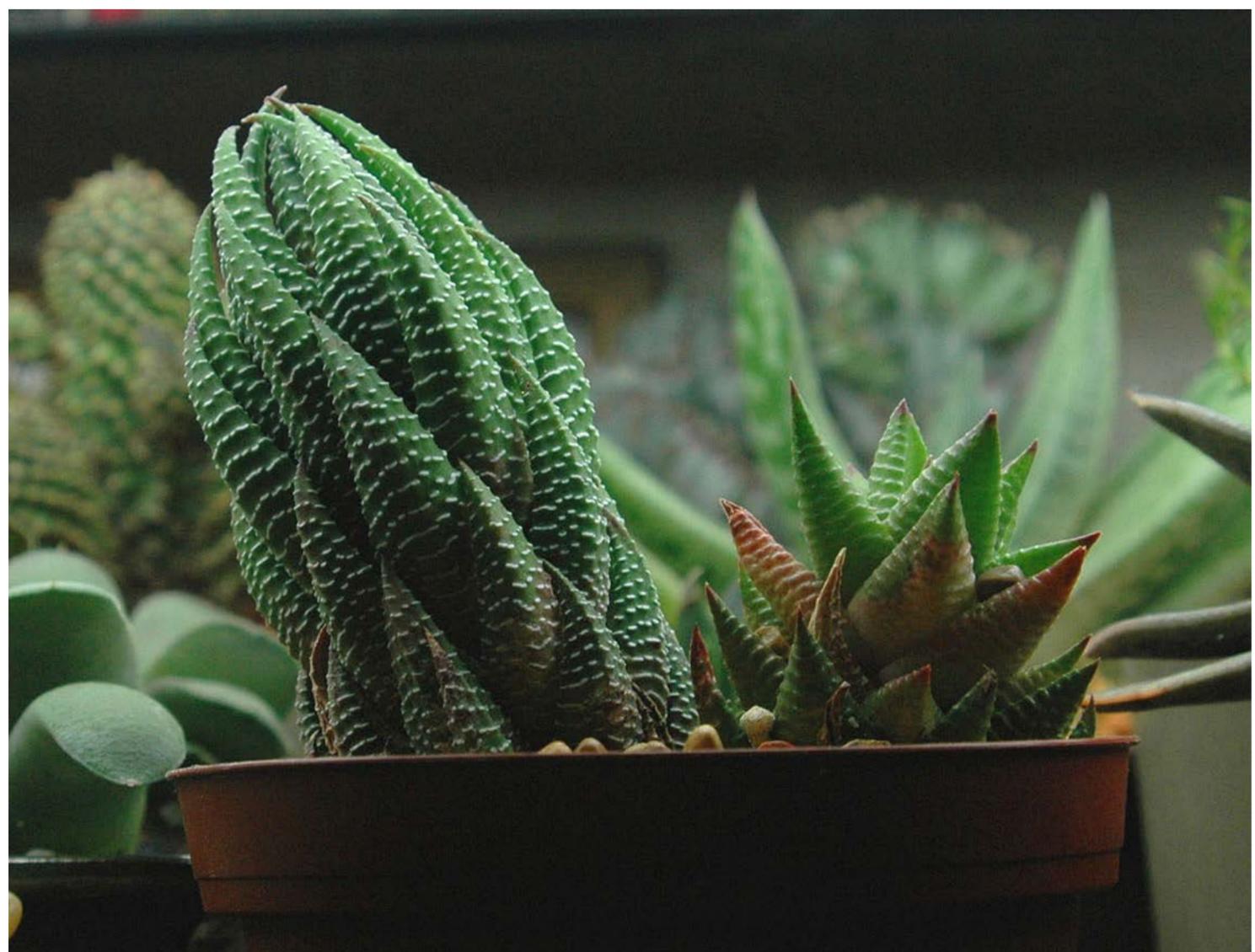
While this plant looks like a young pup of *H. attenuata* 'Radiance' above, it is in fact *Haworthia magaritifera* 'Variegata', the gold-variegated clone of a species also called *H. maxima* and *H. pumila* hort. by some taxonomists. Until this is hashed out, I am going with *H. magaritifera*. This species is much larger than *H. attenuata* and in fact wider than most other *Haworthia* species despite going under the name *H. pumila* in some garden forms. They species reach a full 15–20cm wide at times and larger plants are not unusual. I do not know how wider this variegate will grow with a high chimeral content (surely larger with more green), but this puppy is already 8 cm wide. The leaves are quite wide at 1.2cm and are very thick compared to most of the other gold-mottled clones out there. The tubercles are clearly of *H. magaritifera*, being large (2–3mm wide), very highly raised, like miniature pearls, and in loose offset bands. *H. attenuata* 'Radiance' does not form distinct bands and has much smaller white tubercles at just 1 mm wide or smaller.

- *H. attenuata* – this one is mostly dark green with various of white bands (raised tubercles) on each leaf. The Zebra Group type (not a single clone or clear cultivar) is more highly banded but does not seem to be one clone. There are many hybrids of this with equally pretty colors. 'Radiance' ('Variegata' in part, not in pre-1959 literature) is shown above in a photo.
  - var. *attenuata* – differing var. *caespitosa* mainly in having white tubercles from widely spaced to only partly fused, not in very strong transverse bands in most clones.
    - *f. argyostigma*
    - *f. britteniana* (var. *britteniana*)
    - *f. clariperla*
    - 'Mini' – a nice dwarf clone in dark green with a sea of sand-like white tubercles. It may be intermediate var. *radula*, given its narrower blade. See photo above.
  - var. *caespitosa* (*H. fasciata caespitosa* hort) – this variety is sometimes lumped with the typical var. *attenuata* but I follow the description of this as a clump-forming plant with offsets (hence caespitose or tufted), leaves 6–8cm long x 1.5cm wide, and most importantly white tubercles consistently fused into bands at least some portion of their length. I seen plants under this epithet under both *H. fasciata* and *H. attenuata* and they agree with this general theme. Some of the "zebra plants" belong here but most are more highly banded and are part of the cultivar group describe below. The variety being a broad, wild entity is not so white as many of the garden clones but they surely came from it or mutations of the same type.
    - Zebra Group (*H. fasciata* hort. in part NOT true species) – all in this group have at least 70% of the tubercles fused in a transverse bands, these covering from 35–60% of the leaf surface, most highly whitened in 'Super Zebra'. The various clones (and this is a perfect embodiment of a cultivar group) vary from light green to dark green, some contrasting more than others.
      - 'Giant Zebra' – a very large clone with rosettes easily 7–10 inches wide with age. It could be the same as 'Giant Zebra' but not all of my 'Super Zebra' sorts seem inclined to get this large.
      - 'Super Zebra' ('Wide Band', 'Broad Bands?', 'Superba', "Japanese clone" in part) – differs from the ordinary Zebra Group in bands easily 45–60% of the leaf surface, the tubercles very long, wide, and almost all of them fused into rows.
      - 'Jyuni Neomaki' – a Japanese name for a highly white banded clone, up to 75% of surface in white. Probably an extreme of 'Super Zebra'.
      - 'Albo-variegata' (*H. fasciata caespitosa f. albo-variegata* hort.) – see photo and caption above. This is the so-called albino-form or very pale whitish-green clone. I cannot be certain this Latin name is the best available name at this time and it may not date before 1959.
      - 'Fish River' – a listed name for a clone said to be very highly banded in white. I have never seen one.
      - 'Zebra Rose' NEW NAME – adds to the transverse zebra theme a true lengthwise chimera in cream stripes with pink tints at times. It is very rare and highly prized plant. It has both transverse and longitudinal markings and that is rare in any succulent. Best color in rich light.
  - var. *radula* (*H. radula* in part NOT of all authors)
    - 'Wildfire' – lovely distinct clone in lime green, numerous tiny 1 mm white dots, notaly for its flame-like, contorted leaves. Very showy. Unlike most of the variety is clumps well with many offsets.



*Haworthia browniana* is one of the smaller "zebra plants" with rosettes have just 2cm long stems. Its clumps and sometimes slow, multiplying basally. The bands are subtle but showy and it often has nice reddish tints on the medium green base color. The leaves are mostly 5–7cm long but a whopping 2.0–2.5cm wide – that's a leaf length:width ratio not like most *H. attenuata*, *fasciata*, *margaretifera*, and *reinwardtii* variants. It averages 3:1 or 2:1 here but commonly 5:1 to 10:1 in the others. Some young plantlets of other species can resemble a large, mature Brown's Haworthia. The bands are more white and offset than in some of those other species when tiny 1.5–2.0 plants are evaluated.

- *H. browniana* – see photo and caption above.



A very nice plant of *Haworthia coarctata* (presumed to be var. *coarctata*) with a large, mature plant and a one year rosette that is paler and less well marked. Compare to some of the others where the leaves are erect but do not curve so rigidly. Note how the baby pup is different in banding, almost like a mature *H. browniana*. For example, the variegated *attenuata* below has leaves that are much straighter and less incurving. The rows of white tubercles are not so bright or wide as some others but they are finely marked and pretty.



A nice specimen of *Haworthia coarctata* var. *tenuis*, showing the much shorter, relatively wide leaves. While var. *coarctata* often shows tubercles in horizontal rows (more or less), this variety seems to align up in more vertical lines – at to my brain and eye's insight. You can see longitudinal (lengthwise) and transverse (widthwise) rows if you stare at it long enough. And that is perhaps why you could fill a whole floor of a mental hospital with people who have attempted *Haworthia* taxonomy. Just kidding, sort of. I'm calling ahead in 2010 to reserve a west facing window.

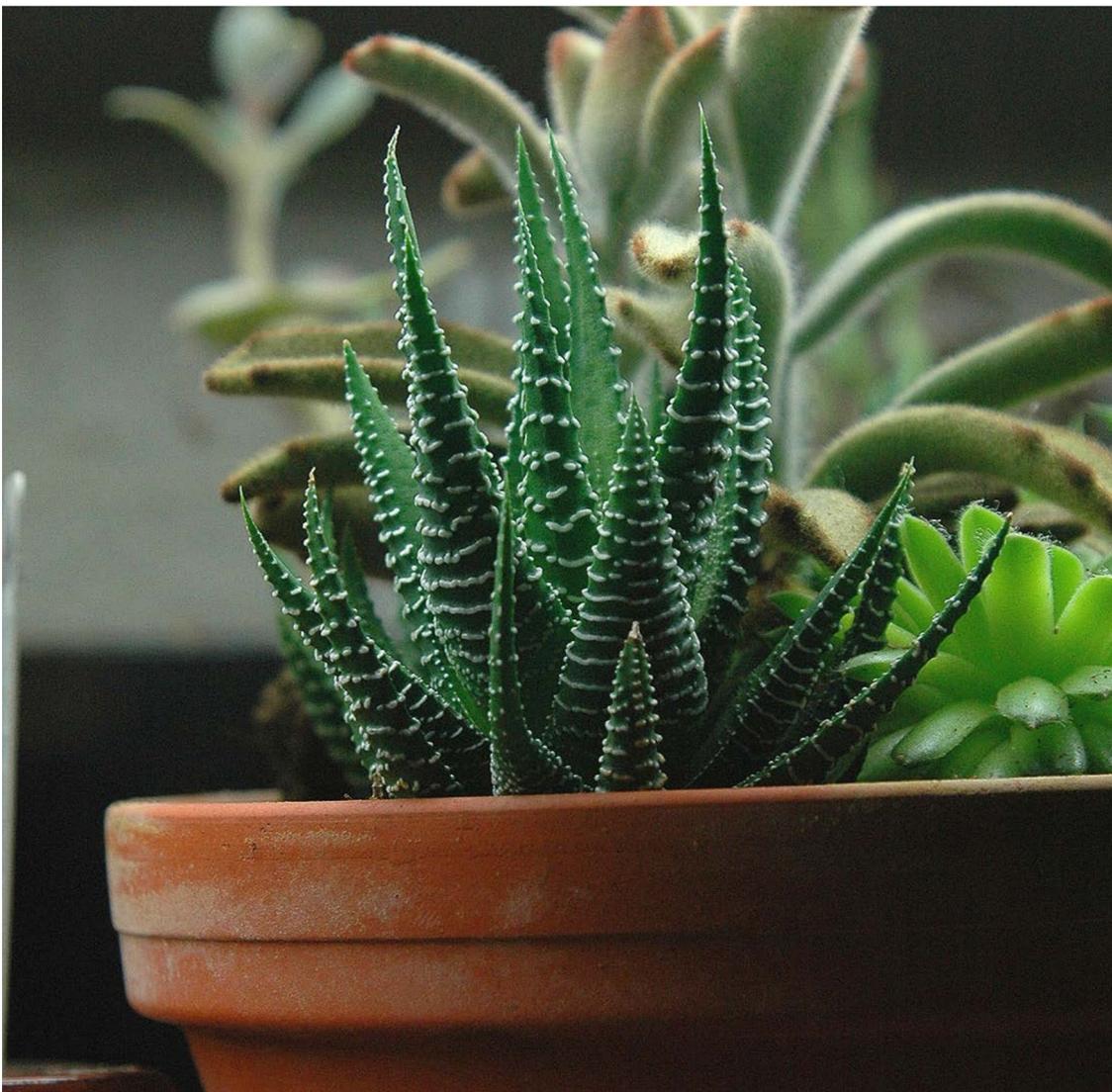
- *H. coarctata* – upright rosettes, generally wider at their bases than either *H. attenuata* or *H. reinwardtii* clones, variable from light to dark green, moderately marked in many clones.
  - var. *coarctata* (*H. fasciata* var. *fallax*)
  - var. *tenuis* (*H. fasciata* var. *tenuis*) – very slow growing, a smaller plant, leaves easily
  - *H. x coarctoides* (*H. coarctata* x *H. attenuata*) – these plants exist in the wild and likely in cultivation. I cannot reference a single plant in my collection or others of this clear parentage but I wish to mention it for I do find plants which have potential to belong here.



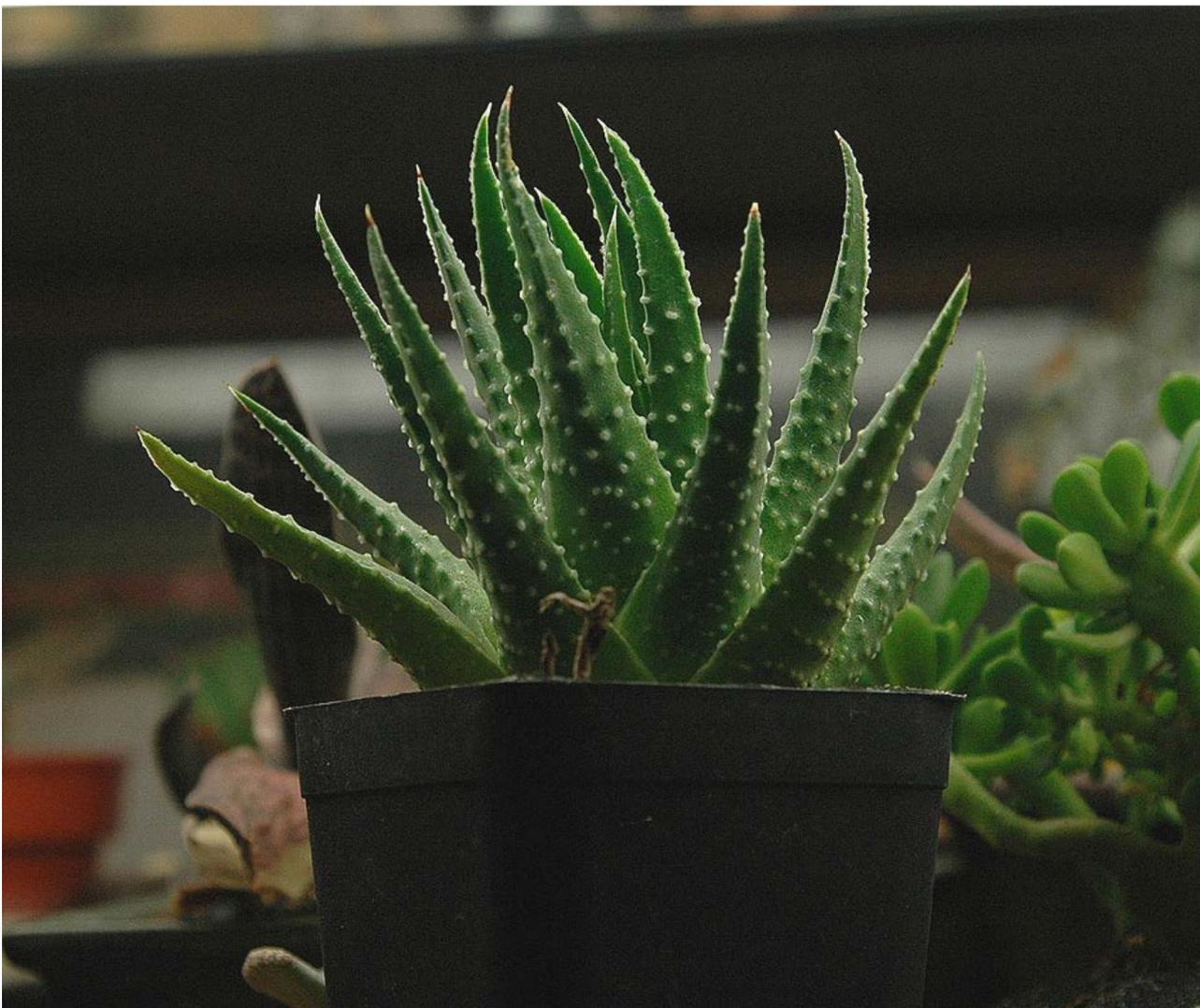
*Haworthia* 'Clum's Hybrid' is a nice hybrid that is medium green above and very dark blackish-green on the outside, in older clumps often giving a nice two-tone green effect. The tubercles are a faintly lighter green to tan, only slightly contrasting but giving a wonderful, raised texture under some light conditions. It is rough-textured and not really a bold zebra or spotted type. It is thought to be a cross between *H. venosa* subsp. *tesselata* with one of the white tubercled species. It seems to share some morphological similarities with *H. nigra* var. *nigra* too.



*Haworthia attenuata* Zebra Group 'Albovariegata' ('Variegata') in the variation sometimes called the "albino form". It is often sold under *H. fasciata* which it is not. I cannot yet verify if this epithet always indicates this clone but in the US and on eBay this pale green/whitish/albino clone is common under the name. This photo with backlighting shows both the horizontal and vertical green and white tissues in the new growth and how they darker in older, more mature foliage. Such a plant is known as a virescent mutation, meaning it "becomes green" and starts with very little chlorophyll in the early foliage. The few central leaves are whitish-green, often quite white and close to the color of the white ribs.



My first instinct was to place this with *H. attenuata* and leave it approaching the Zebra Group but not quite a member in terms of the width and fusion of bands. These zebra things are full of intermediates in a vast continuum from scattered tiny dots to wide, toothy bands as much as 2.5mm wide. I'm not inclined to place this with the true *H. fasciata* based on the morphology of the upper leaf blade- as the tubercles are very sparse on the upper side and limited only to the midline.



*Haworthia kingiana* (*H. subfasciata* var. *kingiana*) is a rarer species and one you're only likely to find in more advanced collections. It has potential to be quite large. In general aspect one suspects a connection to *H. pumila*/*maxima*/*margheritifera* but the tubercles are much more sparse than most of those and it is less stiff and less incurved. It remains a pretty palish green for me under lower light tubes., a far lighter green than most other tuberculate or zebrinate taxa. Something sold as *H. papillosa* is somewhat similar to gross appearance but I am not making a taxonomic connection.

- *H. kingiana* – see photo and caption above.



I was shocked beyond ability to talk to see this full, 6 inch wide pot at a Walmart. I bought both of the generous pots while racking up dozens of dollars saved over internet or eBay purchases in my head. *Haworthia limifolia*, the Washboard Plant, is a bit too plastic for some tastes. It can easily go 10–12 months without a drop of water. The thick ridges of leaf tissue cover both sides of the blade. They are termed "transverse callosities" by Jacobsen and that's about as good as phrase as one can imagine. The white you see on the ridges in this photo is purely water stains. The tubercles or callosities are not white or pale in the least, blending in with the leaf's base color, allowing all sorts of interesting shadows to occur.

- - var. *limifolia* - see photo and caption above.
    - 'Blackie' and 'Black Knight' are two darker, more blackish-green clones.
    - Variegated Clones - one sees cream and yellow-striped clones sold on the internet, mostly said to be of Japanese origin. They can be very expensive, some of eBay going for \$35-125 for a tiny offset.
  - var. *ubomboensis* - this odd variety actually lacks tubercles or most of them and has very faint lines. It's as different as the species as any variety can be. Of course, botanical associations are more based on locale and flowering traits than leaf morphology. This variety is often a very pale green in gardens though not always so.
- *H. papillosa* - this less common species has reddish-green to dark green leaves with larger, more widely spaced tubercles (no rows or stripes) than the other species here. It could be a variant of *H. pumila* but some consider *H. pumila* a variant from *H. herbacea*! *Haworthia* taxonomy has gone mad in case you haven't read the eight, comprehensive and all authoritative treatments of the genus.



Haworthia pumila 'Little Circles' or 'Little Donuts' is a special mutation where the tubercles are not solid but often have depressions or openings like the familiar, powdered bakery product. If you want a nice banded, white encrusted Haworthia this is as good as any. Kids especially like the little donuts and will remember it as the "donut bush".

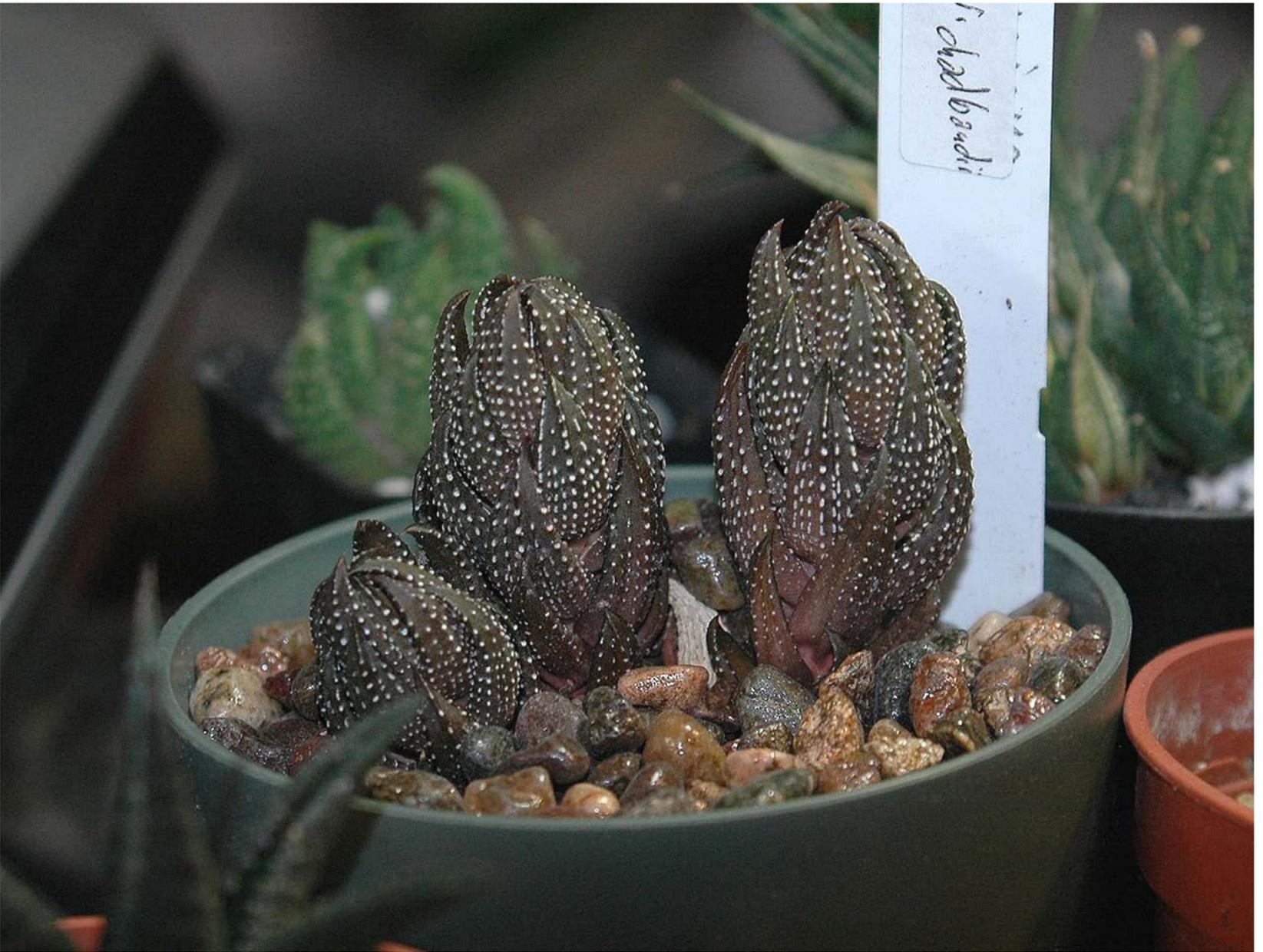


Haworthia pumila var. maxima subvar. multiperlata 'Mowers Station' is considered here a cultivar since that location is quite distinct for these large 4–6 in. wide clumps with leaves a full 2–3cm wide at the base. It is recognizable in cultivation by these size traits as well as the numerous large, semi-transparent pearly tubercles borne in real abundance. It is very beautiful plant with tubercles a full 2.0–3.1 mm wide, a completely different way of getting attention compared to the H. attenuata Zebra Group style of banding. This cultivar is so wonderful one is inclined to think it belongs under the ocean on some exotic, colorful reef.

- H. pumila (H maxima in part, H. margaritifera) – the status of this species is somewhat in flux but in cultivation is not always a dwarf plant and may in fact be larger than the other banded sorts! I like 'Little Circles' ('Little Donut's or 'Donut's) which may or may not be one clone. See photos above. The pumila epithet is perhaps unfortunate as the first valid name for this taxon since it occurs in some very large variants, indeed, amongst the longest leaves in the genus. Those matters of nomenclatural priority must be set aside and one need not worry if the species name (specific epithet) always be literal and encompassing all known variants. In practical terms I would break down this species as follows:
  - Leaves 4–6cm long, broadly ovate to broadly lanceolate–triangular
    - tubercles 1–2mm, often fused into rows.....var. minima
    - tubercles 1mm or less, sparse and rarely fused into row.....var. minima subvar. polyphylla
  - Leaves 7–10cm long, narrowly triangular to narrowly ovate to lanceolate–ovate
    - Leaves massive to 10cm long, tubercles very large to 3mm wide or more
      - tubercles sparse to slightly numerous, 20 or so per inch.....var. maxima
      - tubercles densely borne, often in rows, 30 or more per inch.....var. maxima subvar. multiperlata
    - Leaves moderate at 7–8cm long, tubercles 1–2mm wide or less.....var. pumila (H. margaritifera in part)



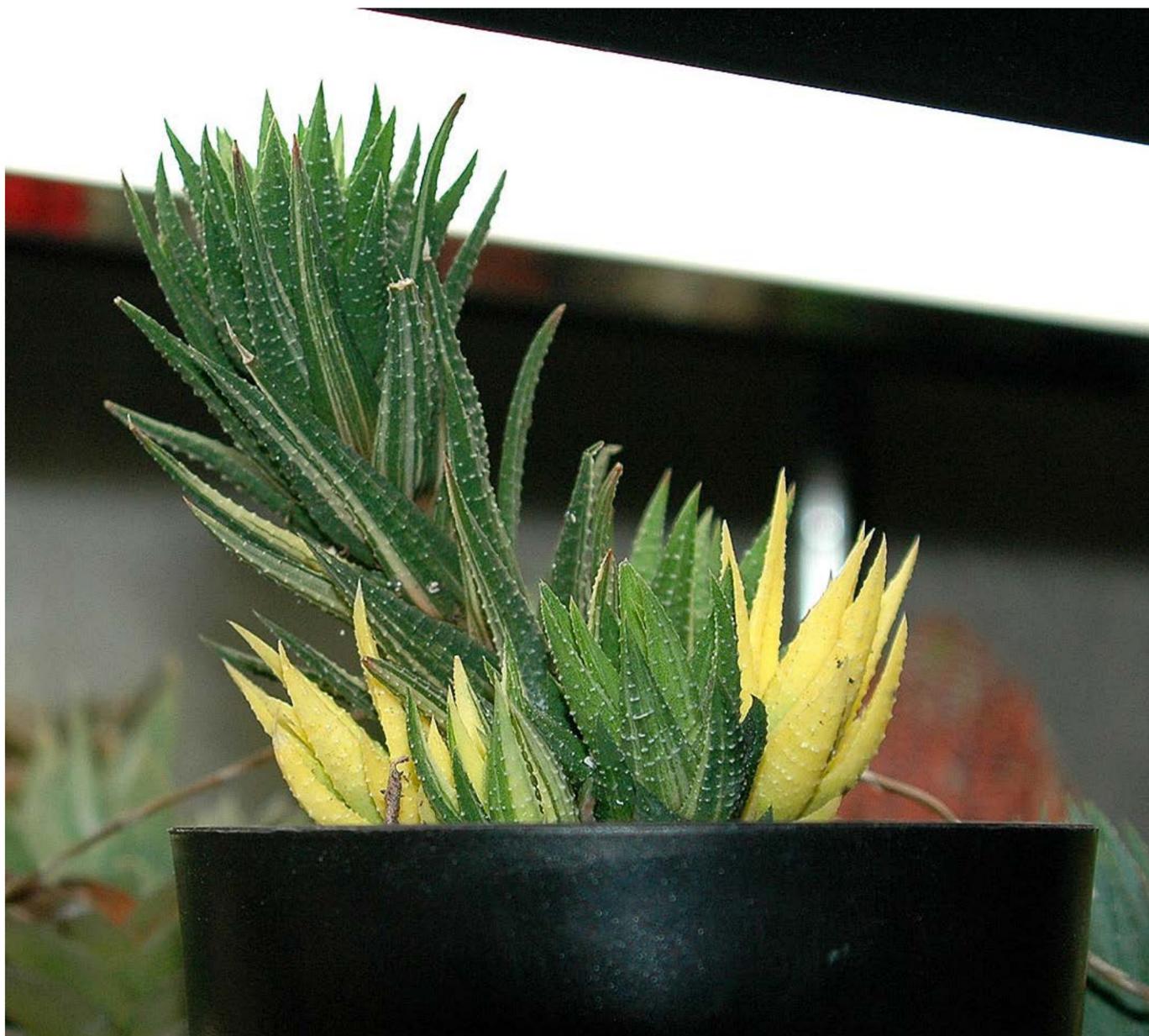
One of the "upright and banded" sorts, *Haworthia reinwardtii* var. *kaffirdriftensis* goes from bright green leaves with lots of round gray tubercles to dark brown with redder tips. The whole species is so variable and the many varieties, forms and clones are difficult to sort out. This one is shorter than some, taller than others, leaves lanceolate, usually well-marked in tubercles. If you try to count the "stripes" and "rows" you'll go mad. Suffice it to say this is a good pretty plant and not all of them are so showy. A common variant of the species in gardens has leaves much more ovate than the lanceolate ones here. A friend with a marine biology background said the plant reminded her of an ornately marked squid. I actually see that some times and manage to sleep anyway. "The Bronze Squid" is my pet name now for this one plant.



I'm certain this is a *Haworthia reinwardtii* but the received varietal name of *chadbaudii* is quite questionable. Perhaps it's a form named for Chabaud or a distinct error of *chalwinii*; the later taxon supposedly ovate-triangular, 2cm wide if leaf and not matching this little thing. The pearls are much smaller than var. *kaffirdriftensis* but those reddish-brown tones are very pleasing. The vertical nature of the banding here is clear and one has to look hard to find a horizontal theme.



Haworthia reinwardtii var. zebrina in a bright red clone. This "zebra plant" differs much from H. attenuata Zebra Group and other clones with the "zebra" name in them. This is a true Reinwardt Haworthia as indicated by the very vertical, dense orientation of the foliage. Unlike H. attenuata Zebra Group with its dark green and white, very open rosettes, this true var. zebrina has loose, barely touching or non-touched with many non-fused rows of white tubercles. H. attenuata Zebra Group has fused rows of white tubercles and is never this red or vertical. Compare both photos here. Note how the bright light colors here differ from the dark reddish-brown tones of the taxa shown above. The tubercles here also sag down and are often fused into pairs.



One of the plants called Haworthia reinwardtii 'Variegata'. This gold-striped or all-gold mutant deserves its own unique name. It is a rare but very remarkable, tough, and wonderful plant. The name 'Radiance' comes readily to mind as this plant glows with all gold rosettes, some highly striped and those only barely striped cream to gold. The combination of parti-chimeral rosettes, mostly gold ones, and the darker green/striped ones that sustain them all with photosynthesis is a nice combination of dark green, white spots, and radiating yellow shades. Don't separate any portion unless it has a good portion of dark green tissue – the very gold pieces do not have enough chlorophyll for their own sugar factory. I keep my plants are large, vari-colored clustered for max beauty and contrast. You want a piece of this. Ain't happening for another five years or more. This baby is getting gold, stripey, and other new things for the foreseeable future with a "no prop" order on the pot. Some of you may ask why can't this is a H. coarctata? That species almost always has leaves arched or curved inward while these leaves are rather straight.

- H. reinwardtii – a very variable species but mostly an upright, even fastigate stem full of lanceolate leaves nicely marked in white to gray tubercles. See photo above.
  - var. reinwardtii
    - 'Big Joe' – larger rosettes in large clumps. Nice full tubercle set.
    - 'Radiance'
  - var. adelaidensis – another available variety, leaves about 3 x 1 cm, tubercles 0.5mm wide, often merging into short rows.
  - var. bellula – this variety has much value in small plantings, the leaves just 1.5cm long and only 7mm wide. There are many rows up and down on the underside.

- var. *cholumnensis* – another scarce variant, long leaves of 4–5cm long x 1.5cm wide, tubercled lines very obvious in pure white.
  - var. *brevicula* – not widely cultivated but available, this variety is hardly much more than 8cm tall (a semi-dwarf to dwarf) with leaves only about 2–3cm long and 0.5cm wide, having about 12 bands of transverse tuberles outside, each being about 1mm wide.
  - var. *kaffirdriftensis* – this is one of the more popular varieties for it is such a columnar cone of big pearls. They take on nice reddish–brown colors in high light or under full spectrum indoor lamps. Large clumps of it look almost like a confection sprinkled with large sugar crystals, the flower stalks a bit like candles.
- *H. resendeana* – this species is sometimes grown but barely qualifies to be among the banded sorts. Blades are extremely dark green, about 2–3cm long x 1cm wide, only with a few solitary, sparse tuberles here and there and these only slightly lighter green than the base color. Under full spectrum tubes, the number of contrasting tubercles goes up for me. In my experience the blades are sharper, hornier in the tip, and veyr straight, not incurving at the tip or anywhere on the length. The upperside of the blade is quite smooth and usually lacking any tubercles. The darkness of this species contrasts nicely with the more banded and starry members of the genus. There are couple of very black selections which have paler green inside the growing tip for nice contrast.

## PRESENTATION OF THE CULTIVARS

The cultivars described here often have a flattened apical zone to each leaf which when translucent is called a "window". The window may be oval, round, triangular, or irregularly shaped. Other times that patch at the leaf's tip is covered in warts, hairs, or rasp-like teeth and is termed the "triangle". This triangular zone may have ornate and contrasting veins in silver, white, brown, tan, or a lighter shade of green. Rare cultivars have been selected over the last century or so for elegant and showy patterns of these contrasting lines. If the leaf surface is "warty" or "wart-like" is has raised, sphaerical or mounded bits of tissue. The "white bands" of many species like *H. attenuata* are whitish, zebra-like zones of "tubercles" that occur in a transverse or zebra-style pattern. If a leaf is "truncated" it appears to be very abruptly cut off or severed parallel to the length of the leaf.

Many of the showy cultivars have a "rasp" or "raspy teeth" which are densely held, often silvery or white zones of small teeth-like projections on the apical "triangle". They may look like small crystallines or the topping on a sugar cookie. Others remind people of sandpaper or a cat's rough tongue. There are often marginal teeth which are inherited quite independently from the apical or raspy teeth. Some cultivars are truly variegated and usually have longitudinal (lengthwise and not transverse) stripes of pink, cream, yellow, or white. The "white bands" or tubercular ridges of some cultivars do not consistute true variegation (non-green chimera) because they are not a mutation for lack of chlorophyll in portions of the main blade - they are merely light-reflecting structures on and above the blade. One can of course combine the white bands, raspy teeth, or translucent windows with a true chimera, giving some odd combinations of colors and curious reflections. These structures and chimeras combine with natural pink, bronze, green, and brown pigments to make the diversity in this genus unrivaled in the succulent world.

1. 'African Sunrise' (*venosa* ssp. *tesselata*) – slower than variety typical, golden–grey stripes and lines, darker and more warty. Distinct clone and rare.
2. 'Alfonsii' (*limifolia*) – smaller, faint greyish–green ridges.
3. 'Altilinea' – a listed name.
4. 'Anna Coozoa' – truncate, purplish tints, triangular zones finely rugose and silvery, lime, and dark green, very detailed, short pilose to short-bristled
5. 'Asperula' (*magnifica*) – a rougher, more textured variant.
6. 'Avocado' (*pumila*) – light avocado green with some reddish tips
7. 'Ayer's Black' (*retusa*) – dark blackish–green, larger than species typical, leaves to 1 inches wide and then some.
8. 'Baccata' (*coarctata*) – light spotted
9. 'Bev's Wonder' – triangle with numerous, showy lighter green lines. This appears to be polyclonal, some of them numbers, others are separately named as 'Carousel' and 'Lover More'
10. 'Big Joe' (*fasciata* x ?*coarctata* or ?*reinwardii*) – dense clustered of white–lined plants, lines of white tubercles to 45% of surface. Big plants of many rosettes.
11. 'Big One' (*maughanii*) – larger, bolder clone
12. 'Black Knight' (*limifolia* var. *limifolia*) – much darker, blackish–green leaf, likely from *f. nigra*.
13. 'Black Widow' – sharp–pointed leaf, rosette forming, dark brownish shades with large, silvery marginal teeth (*fimbriations*) and a light rasping. Like a very dark *H. arachnoidea*.
14. 'Blackie' (*limifolia*) – dark blackish–green, with very subtle, slightly lighter markings, app
15. 'Bradgate' – triangle is formed of silver–green with little mountains on it of olive–brown colors. Very showy and nice.
16. 'Brian Fearn' – bright green with dark mottled tips
17. 'Bristle Tip' – irregularly, somewhat twisted, almost deformed leaves in dark brown to dark bronzy–green colors. Quite different and likely amazing with time.
18. 'Broad Bands' (*attenuata* var. *attenuata*) – largish rosettes, very wide or broader bands in white.
19. 'Brocken Wide Band' (*attenuata* var. *caesitosa*) – wide white bands, leaves longish, broken and not a continuous band,
20. 'Caespitosa' (*turgida* var. *turgida*) – a very small clone. JRB 29 is one popular offering of it.
21. 'Carissoi' (*glauca*) – bluish–green clone
22. 'Carousel' – showy for 3–4 lines of whitish teeth
23. 'Cat's Tongue' – 7–10 lines of very raspy, silvery–green teeth.
24. 'Chocolate' (*retusa* x ?) – fat, somewhat reflexed leaf, rough dotted triangle, not particularly raspy, rich brown to bronze tints in season, greener in summer. Very popular and easy to find. Very showy in color especially in the middle of limey green ones from the genus and pale green succulents in genera.
25. 'Clive' (*mirabilis* x ?) – very rough surface. Coozoa hybrid.
26. 'Clum's Hybrid' (*viscosa* ssp. *tesselata* x ?) – green mottled in other shades of green and grey, tuberles paler green to tan.
27. 'Colossus' – large plants, olive with silvery–green triangle, all lined in silver. Coozoa hybrid.
28. 'Compacta' (*cymbiformis* var. *cymbiformis*) – a smaller, more compact clone.
29. 'Concolor' (*attenuata*) – much sparser and more randomly distributed silvery spots
30. 'Craigii' (*venosa* ssp. *tesselata*) – blades more pointed, brightly and heavily mottled surface. Sometimes listed as a botanical variety but likely just a clone.
31. 'Crazed Glaze' (*attenuata*) – dark green, very irregular glumps of white, the spots very fine and irregular in some areas, very wide, clumping and clustered in other parts, extremely random for size and fusions.
32. 'Crocodile Rock' (*koelnianorum* x ?) – nicely marked silver.
33. Crystallina Group ('Crystalline')(*pygmaea*) – triangle covered in short, shining white crystal–like bumps or hairs. It has been considered a botanical form and variety.
34. 'Cuspidata' – a listed name.
35. 'D–Light' (*baderi* x *emelyae* var. *major*) – dark olive green triangle with medium brown lines and sides. Bob Kent hybrid.

36. 'Dai Setsu Zan' (truncata) – face or window marked to suffused silver to 70% of surface. Very showy and rare.
37. 'Dark Joy' (truncata x ?) – bright and dark green on a truncated leaf
38. 'Darley Pearl' (attenuata) – listed name.
39. 'David Griggsby' (pumila or maxima?) – numerous translucent, silvery, wart-like tubercles covering about 30% of the surface. Different.
40. 'Dizzy Spell' – triangle or window with silvery lines of varying length, somewhat like 'Vanity Fair'
41. 'Dodson' ('Dodson's Hybrid' invalid) – short leaf, mottled light green and lime
42. 'Donut' ('Little Donuts', 'Donuts')(pumila) – round, whitish tubercles to 30% of surface, many of them open-centered like little white, powdered-sugar donuts. A nice fun plant.
43. 'Down Under' (truncata or hybrid from it) – lime dark nice dark silvery window (apex). The lime green intrude into the silvery face for nice contrast. Superb!
44. 'Dragon Zakura' (truncata) – upper face frosted silvery-green, richly marked and reticulated silvery-white to 50% or more.
45. 'Dream Dancer Foxtrot' (paradoxa x dek.)– recurved leafs, 5–8 silver lines, long tips. Or: Coccozza.
46. 'Dream Dancer Waltz' – similar to above.
47. 'Fang' (viscosa ssp. tessellata) – has numerous large, bright teeth, some of them hooked and fang-like.
48. 'Fingers' (truncata x ?) – a listed name.
49. 'Fish River' (attenuata) – heavily marked white (tuberculate lines).
50. 'Five Star' – thick, boat-shaped leaf with tips of irregularly grouped, silvery, raspy teeth
51. 'Flash Green' (herbacea) – incurved, light and dark green leaf with nice cream chimera.
52. 'Frogmouth' (cymbiformis) – a listed name.
53. Frosted Group (pygmaea) – upper surface, apex and below, very micro-rugose, silvery to grayish as if frosted.
54. 'Frosty' – dark green with frosted tips
55. 'Fouchei' (retusa) – bright green with distinct, showy windows.
56. 'Gandahra' – full of ornate silvery lines, these branched into secondaries from the primary ones, very rugose. Or: Japan c. 1991
57. 'Gekkei' – flat triangle which is heavily veined in silver, quite showy.
58. 'Geraldii' (retusa) – medium green, nicely striped window.
59. 'Giant Zebra' (fasciata) – 8 inch wide rosettes (larger), white and wide bars to 45% of surface. Bolder and more showy.
60. 'Green Knight' (cymbiformis var. cymbiformis) – light green. It is sold in Australia as var. keithii or 'Keithii' but is not the variety or clone.
61. 'Green Rose' (cymbiformis) – unmarked lime clone with a rosebud-like shape at times.
62. 'Grey Ghost' (retusa) – striped silver to 60% of surface.
63. 'Hayashi' – smooth, sharply pointed leaf, very fountain-like, dark bronzy-green to almost black. Stays under 6–7 inches wide with age.
64. 'Haku Teijyuo' – very silvery rasp in triangle, quite a frosty white appearance. Difference, treasured, and quite rare. From Japan of course.
65. 'Hakuma' (emelyae var. major) – very silver rasp on triangle, tinged bronze to reddish-orange in rich light. very small, dwarf plant. From Japan.
66. 'Hakyuteijoh' – very heavy white teeth, long tips
67. 'Hairy Crab' – brownish, short leaf, numerous teeth. The name fits it well.
68. 'Harry Johnson' (retusa x ?) – nice intermediate between a truncated leaf and a pointed one, one more angular with good apical windowing. My plant ages to orange tints. Very common.
69. 'Hayashi' (bayeri) – blackish-green to dark bronzy-green, fountain-like plant, apices sharp. A very distinct and showy plant. Quite odd in this genus.
70. 'Herrei' (glauca, H. herrei var. depaperata) – named bluish-green clone. H. herrei is also a species of taxonomic confusion. This is the one seen as H. glauca var. herrei too.
71. 'Hilda Wildbur' – incurved leaves, numerous marginal teeth, irregular lighter green, longitudinal lines of oblong dots, some fused. A very showy plant.
72. 'Ivory Tips' (truncata x setata) – nice dark leaf with pale, ivory colored tips
73. 'Jack Brown' – bronze rosette, erect, most leaves at 45 degrees, stiff, marked in darker green and brownish shades, white markings variably, often subtle to 30%. Darkens with summer sun. Named for a UK collector.
74. 'Jade Star' – (koelmaniorum x limifolia) – Aloe-like wide star-shaped rosette, light greyish-green with markings to 40% of surface.
75. 'Jaffa' (mirabilis? x dek.) – Or: Coccozza.
76. 'Jolly Green Giantr' ('Johnson's Giant?')(retusa), very wide rosette to 8 inches across
77. 'Johnson's Giant' (retusa) = 'Jolly Green Giant?', in any event a similar big clone
78. 'Johnson's Hybrid' (truncata x ?) – papillose, windows. There may be up to 3 clones of this name.
79. 'Josy' (pumila) – chimera with a few, very fine creamy stripes, not a bold variegate at all.
80. 'Jyugyo' (truncata) – apex (window) highly laced in white to silver. Another breathtaking Japanese clone.
81. 'Jyuni Neomaki' or 'Jyuni Neumaki' (attenuata) – more heavily white ridge, up to 75% of surface. A very extreme Zebra Group with highly fused, wide, thick ridges in white. Spelling of name cannot be verified at this time.
82. 'Kegani' ('Keganii')(pygmaea Crystallina Group x ?) – compact to dwarf, rarely over 3 inches wide, large whitish triangle of raspy teeth on green (larger rasp than Crystallina Group), some nice warm bronze to brown tints made it refined. Widely used in breeding today. We are told it is a Japanese name and not a Latin commemorative for someone named Kegan; in which case Keganii would be correct.
83. 'Kegazato' – highly toothed, whitish triangle with large array of raspy teeth
84. 'Keithii' (limifolia) – rough, pebbly surface overall in light greyish-green. Sometimes treated as a botanical variety but this status is doubtful.
85. 'Kikuhigasa' – very narrow leaves in lime green, quite Sempervivum-like presentation, faint silvery spots.
86. 'Kingo-nishiki' (attenuata?) – leaves narrow, erect, very acuminate, striped in cream and pink.
87. 'Korea' (attenuata var. attenuata) – very dark blackish-green, more strongly banded in white.
88. 'Kunyo Green' – incurved leaves, spotted white to 30% or so, stripes with a very pale green chimera
89. 'Kunyo Yellow' – incurved leaves, spotted white, bold striped chimera of cream to light yellow. A yellow, much bolder version of 'Kunyo Green'.
90. Lemoenport Group (pumila) – this geographical collection tends to be pink to purple tinged and thus worthy of a group name.
91. Lense (maughanii) – flat shiny, lens-like surface (window), overall nice silvery-mint green with red tints.
92. 'Les Percy' – a listed name. Les was a very avid collector and introduced many fine plants in this genus.
93. 'Lime Green' (truncata or hybrid of it) – mostly a lighter, lime green, outer leaves bronze or mottled bronze, good translucent apex.
94. 'Little Circles' (pumila) – white dots on a medium to dark green leaf, some of them with open centers. It may be the same as 'Donut' but not everyone agrees.
95. 'Love More' ('Love More') – 3–4 lines of whitish teeth.
96. 'Mabel's Dream' (comptoniana x splendens) – said by Paul Forster to combine the best of both parents.
97. 'Manda's Hybrid' – incurved, boat-like leaf in lime green, apex often hooked. A different but no overwhelmingly pretty plant – just odd.
98. 'Mantelii' ('Mantelle?')(truncata x cuspidata) – dwarf, slow, short, rough raspy teeth in triangle, dark green overall.

99. 'Marie' – a listed name.
100. 'Mclarenii' – a listed name.
101. 'Michael Cocozza' (emelyae x herbaceae f. luteo-rosea) – mottled in various green shades, marginal teeth showy, very long acute apex. Or: Cocozza.
102. 'Midori Noson' – heavily splashed white
103. 'Mini Variegated' (retuse) – cream chimera to 90% of surface, but variably so.
104. 'Miraball' (cooperi var. obtusa x pygmaea) – cylindrical and semi-angular leaves, heavily veined brown and light green.
105. 'Mirrorball' = 'Miraball' typo?
106. 'Misty' (mirabilis x ?) – a nice two-tone green, dark overall with some lighter rasping. Cocozza hybrid.
107. 'Moro-no-sono' – heavily marked white. Confused with or similar to 'Mldori Nosono'.
108. 'Murasaki' (maughanii) – dark bronzish-green, windows of light green are nicely veined in brown.
109. 'Neat' (viscosa ssp. tessalata) – a particularly showy, well marked clone. It is "neat" in both the dimensional and cool sense, usually under 5 inches wide after many years.
110. 'Nigra' (f. nigra) (limifolia) – extra dark blackish-green.
111. 'Nishiki' (various species) – same basic name as 'Variegata' (see below).
112. 'Nova' – very long, smooth lime green leaf
113. 'Oscar' – long, flat triangle, marginal teeth showy
114. 'Pale Peace' (truncata x pygmaea or retusa) – light green, slightly pointed but wide tips, darker green apex and some variegation.
115. Pallid Group (venosa ssp. tessalata) – a less marked, paler tinted set of seedlings.
116. 'Papillose' (pumila) – white circles covering up to 45% of the surface, very showy
117. 'Perviridis' (glabrata) – a listed name.
118. 'Picta' (emelyae) – highly marked in white, considered a more showy garden clone.
119. 'Pimpel' (pumila) – light green with red tints
120. 'Pink Beauty' (pygmaea Crystallina Group) – pink to red tints in season, same crystalline surface as the cultivar group.
121. 'Pinky' (cymbiformis) – nice showy pink tips in season.
122. 'Porcupine' (herbacea) – dark green, silvery rasp but rather dark and subtle.
123. 'Pseudotortuosa' (viscosa) – grass-green, towering form, somewhat twisted.
124. 'Rasper' (truncata x ?) – wite leaf, light green raspy tips which get bright in strong light. Kind of like a truncata with a big of warty rasp to the tip.
125. 'Royal Highness' (attenuata x ?) – erect rosette, blades nearly 1 inch wide at base, mostly 0.5-0.75 wide, rich marked white to 30%, bands offset and not continuous, subhorizontal to randomly spotted.
126. 'Ryderiana' (magnifica var. acuminata x ?) – a listed name.
127. 'Rubrodenata' (mirabilis var. triebearniana) – reddish clone. The name means "red-toothed".
128. 'Sandra' – very white, raspy teeth on the triangle, moderate among the raspy sorts.
129. 'Seiko' – dark green, moderate raspy teeth zone which is subtle. Apex is very angular and refined.
130. 'Seiko Nishiki' (truncata) – white striped on the sides of the truncate blades, a true chimera. There are many chimeral sports of H. truncata today.
131. 'Sherman Hoyte' – erect, fasciata-like, bronzish-green, about 35% white spots and lines (tubercles).
132. 'Shooting Stars' – Aloe-like rosette, marginal teeth, stripes light green on medium green.
133. 'Silver Bug' (pygmaea Crystallina Group x emelyae var. major) – smallish plants, nice silvery rasp on triangle, leave sbased medium to bright green.
134. 'Silver Fussil' – windows with numerous silvery lines up to 80% of that surface.
135. Silver Group (margaritifera) – foliage with a distinct silvery-green sheen
136. 'Sizunami' (truncata) – a good Japanese clone with darker and brownish tints. Very dark with a rough face.
137. 'Sugar Candy' – narrow leaf, large rasp of teeth like crystalline sugar put on a cookie. Cocozza hybrid.
138. 'Sugar Plum' (pumila or magnfica x asperula) – heavy silvery rasp on leaves, the exposed rough surface 50-70% of surface, leaf based mostly green.
139. 'Sybil Harland' (maughanii x ?) – a listed name.
140. 'Tengai' (boynsii x koelmaniorum) – lime green rosette with nice rounded tips
141. 'Trumu' – dark, brownish tongue-like with a silvery-green apex or cap. The "cap" color forms a tooth-like overlap with the main brownish blade color. Very unique and stunning.
142. 'Vanity Fair' – triangle with a silver middle to 3/4 blade length, 2 outer silver lines to about 1/2 length of window/triangle.
143. 'Variegata' (limifolia) –sectored medium to bright yllow at 40-80%, variable by sport. Likely a post-1959 name and requiring new names for any defined, reproduced clones.
144. 'Variegata' or 'Variegata' (numerous species) – this name, often as f. variegata, is used for white to cream-streaked chimeras that have ocured in many species. These should be named and given legitimate, post-1959 cultivar names. H. cymbiformis is widely offered as this, some plants 15% chimera sand others 85% but most of them capable of offspring in varying proportions as the chimera "blooms" in the meritsem – or not. There are nice H. truncata of varied colors too. The Japanes e word "nishiki" is also used for the same type of mutation.
145. 'Whirlpool' (retusa x truncata?) – spirling mass of truncated leaves with age, mainly light olive green with the flattish top a contrasting dark green, a very distinct bicolor of immense beauty and charm.
146. 'White Ghost' (retusa var. acuminata) – light green with white chimeral markings, center is much whiter.
147. 'Wide Band' (attenuata) – lines of tubercles (white bands) wider and more showy.
148. 'White Bird' (attenuata) – pale green with softter creamy-green to yellowish-green tints, bands to 20% wide or more.
149. 'Yumedono' – bright lime green with numerous silvery-white, raspy teeth on the triangle
150. 'Zebra' ('Zebra Stripes') (attenuata) – more heavily banded than species typical. Popular clone. The name "zebra" in this genus has meanings outside H. attenuata. The so-called "zebra haworthia" is a common name for H. fasciata. See also 'Giant Zebra'.
151. 'Zebra Rose' (attenuata) NEW NAME – a nice pink and cream chimera is superimposed on the brightly marked 'Zebra' (which in the true clone is not a variegated plant but merely one with white tuberculate lines or ridges). This combination of longitundinal and horizontal colors is amazing. Slow and rare. I have seen other clones of H. attenuata which are more cream and do not seem to pink up like this one.

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## HEDERA

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IvyFile 1 and 2 are offered as separate files in this series.

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## HELICONIA

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The Heliconia Society of Puerto Rico has an informative, useful website:

<http://www.heliconiasocietypr.org>

The book *Heliconia: An Identification Guide* by Fred Berry and W. John Kress is highly recommended in paperback (\$20–30). The first edition hardcover often sells for \$150.00 online.

Experts also like *Heliconias: Llamarads De La Selva Colombiana* is available but currently only found in Spanish.

Many nurseries sell the genus but

<http://www.montosogardens.com/heliconiaceae.htm> offers one of the best catalogs I know. Consult them for many photos and more cultivars.

In the space of this book we cannot be comprehensive as to the cultivars but I have described some of the best, newest, and classic clones here. Most are hybrids of *H. psittacorum* but as few today are purely from that species, they are listed directly under the genus.

'Andromeda' – dwarf, 12–24 in. yet vigorous. Flowers mostly orange. Useful in smaller spaces.

augusta 'Holiday' – dwarf, 24–30 in. Flowers white and red.

augusta 'Yellow Christmas' – light to medium yellow, tinged green

bihai 'Aurea' – 6–8 ft. Bracts mostly yellow, except cerise–red tings at the base, wide green margins. A showy tricolor.

bihai 'Cherry Red' – rich, darkish red

bihai 'Emerald Forest' – 6–8 ft. Bracts uniformly olive–green, lacking red and yellow pigments

bihai 'Giant Lobster Claw' – bracts very large, rich coral–red, margins olive green, bases greenish–yellow to light yellow. The smaller 'Lobster Claw' is thought to belong to *H. rostrata* and has a much different inflorescence shape.

'Choconiana' – 6–8 ft., large if happy. Bracts reddish–orange, flowers peach orange.

'Cinnamon Twist' (bihai x *spathocircinata*) – 8–10 ft. tall, very large. Bracts brick red, rich golden–yellow margins, spiralled.

densiflora 'Fire Flash'– 3–4 ft. Mostly reddish–orange, very bright

'Golden Torch' (*psittacorum* x *spathocircinata*) – 5–6 ft., erect, often massive clumps. Flowers rich golden–yellow and scarlet, effectively golden–orange from a distance.

'Guyana' (*psittacorum* x *spathocircinata*) – 5–6 ft. tall, erect, large. Flowers light orange with dark green tips, bracts orangish–red tinged coral, very bright. Proven cut flower and garden plant.

'Hot Rio Nites' (*caribaea* x bihai) – 8–10 ft. Flowers uniformly cerise–red overall.

'Kathy' – 2–3 ft. tall. Flowers orange tipped green, orangish–red to scarlet bracts are fairly uniform in color.

'Keanae Red' (*psittacorum* x *spathocircinata*) – 5–6 ft., vigorous. Bright coral red overall, true flowers more orange.

'Lady Di' – yellow flowers, red bracts

latispatha 'Distans' – 2–3 ft., small. Bracts spiral a bit, come in bright coral–red with yellow fades, rachis a contrasting bright green.

'Manoa Midnight' (*caribaea* x bihai) – 6–8 ft., spreading, open form. Bracts rich dusky violet–purple, very uniform in color, true flowers whitish.

'Nickeriensis' (*psittacorum* x *marginata*) – 4–5 ft., vigorous, proven over many years. Bracts orangish–red margined yellow, rachis yellow. Floriferous and long–blooming.

*Heliconia orthotricha* 'Kauai Christmas'

ha: erect

fc: bright red, green margins, black border

lu: flowers have 19 day life when cut

or, in: University of Hawaii HI USA c. 2001

*Heliconia orthotricha* 'Kauai Morning Sun' ha: compact

fc: light pastel rose–red, bracts tipped green

lu: flowers have 26 day life when cut  
or, in: University of Hawaii HI USA c. 2001

*Heliconia orthotricha* 'Kauai Sunset'

fc: dark red, green margins, black border – darker red than 'Kauai Christmas'

lu: flowers have 19 day life when cut

or, in: University of Hawaii HI USA c. 2001

'Petra' – 3–4 ft., vigorous. Flowers bright orange tipped dark green, bracts light red, very waxy covering, their base more orange.

'Pinky' – 3–4 ft. Flowers light yellow tipped dark green, bracts medium to hot cerise-pink, more yellowish at the base.

*pognathaxmariae* 'Dinosaur' – pendulous

*psittacorum* 'Parakeet' – 4–5 ft. tall, Foliage heavily striped yellow. Flowers bright orange and yellow, shaped like a bird of paradise. Source:

<http://www.asiaticanursery.com> (Spring 2009 Catalog: 9, with color photo)

*richardiana* 'Little Richard' – 2–3 ft. tall, dwarf version of species. Rachis bright cerise-red, contrasting light yellow bracts.

*rostrata* 'Lobster Claw' – flat inflorescence, bracts overlapping and claw-like, their bases scarlet, yellow above this, finally margined light olive green, a true tricolor. The "lobster claw heliconia" is sometimes used as a common name for the species. Typically, the name 'Lobster Claw' today refers to larger-flowered, more colorful variant. Some experts place it with *H. aurantiaca* or *H. bihai*, though only 'Giant Lobster Claw' belongs to the later species.

'Sassy' – 2–3 ft, dwarf yet vigorous. Bracts magenta pink at tips, base more light green, very waxy covering, true flowers bright orange.

*stricta* 'Bucky' – 3–4 ft., vigorous. Flowers not often visible, bracts very wide, glowing cerise-red as is the rachis.

*stricta* 'Dwarf Jamaican' – 1–2 ft., very dwarf. Bracts uniformly bright red except for a thin green margin.

*stricta* 'Valentine' – 3–4 ft., Bracts very large ("tall" or wide), glowing cerise-red with purple tints and margins.

'Strawberries and Cream' – light yellow flowers, bright strawberry red bracts.

'Tropica' (*psittacorum* x *spathocircinata*) – 5–6 ft., erect, strong. Flowers light orange tipped green, bract light to bright red at the apex, fading nicely to peach orange at the base, very showy.

'Yellow Parrot' (*psittacorum* x *spathocircinata*) – 5–6 ft., vigorous. Flowers and bracts lemon yellow.

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## HELZINE SOLEIROLII

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'Gold Pool' ('Aurea?') – leaves bright "acid yellow", a popular ground cover for terraria and under greenhouse benches

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## HEMIGRAPHIS

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Hemigraphis alternata 'Exotica' as an indoor plant, the waffling is as complete as room full of Washington politicians on crack.

Hemigraphis alternata (colorata) – variants

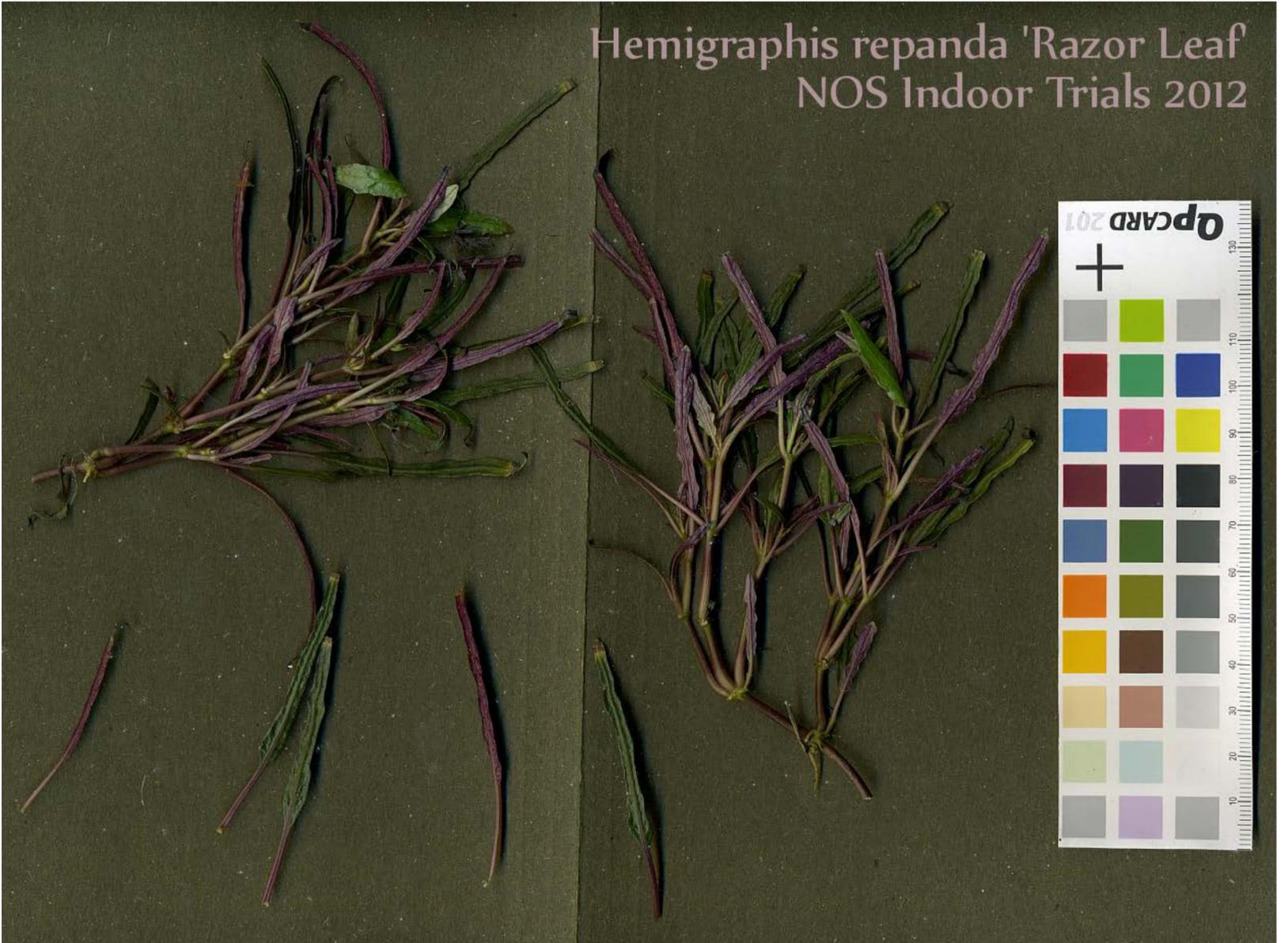
- 'ATN IM 5' – habit "very low mounding, mostly prostrate...a flat growth pattern...continuous new shoots from crown of the plant" (US Patent). Leaves "dark purple/silver black...resistance to dropping older leaves" (US Patent), 7cm ;long 3.5cm wide, ovate, broadly acute, obtuse base, above RHS 139A, below 79A becoming 136A above, 79A below. . Pat, or: US# 18378 on Jan. 1, 2008 to Lucilene Anatriello, Brazil as sport of 'Original Moonlight'
- Concave Group – there is one clone with leaves not as flat as 'Exotica' (but equally or more rugose) and in most offerings with a blade much more concave and boat-shaped, revealing the frosty-violet top to rosy-violet underside. Margins seems to be thicker, more irregular, and more dentate (toothy). This may be an environmental effect to phenotype but we see it both indoors and out. The photo at <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/plant-finder/plant-details/kc/a182/hemigraphis-exotica.aspx> seems typical of this variation. It has been suggested this entire cupped-upwards phenotype may be an environmental response to heat and sun. That theory can and should be tested. How typical is this cupped, incurved leaf form is not known but trials inside and out should help set the record straight.
- 'Exotica' (H. exotica hort.) – Plants generally more robust, denser, often shorter. Leaves very rugose, many raised and sunken pits in the blade, hence the common name "waffle plant". Or: unclear. Natural Gardening Magazine 49: 55 (1962) reported it as new introduction that year in an advertment. In the 1970's authors wrote of it widely. It may have come from New Guinea but this is not documented to any extent we can write about.
- 'Exotica Variegata' = 'Variegata'
- 'Moonlight' ('Original Moonlight') – unknown to us. No material or data available 4.3.2013, refer to 'Moonlight Improved' for clues.
- 'Moonlight Improved' ('Improved Moonlight') – Shown at Penn State, NC State, and other AAS Trials. It appears to belong to this species but is quite low, having also a more silvery sheen and some silver suffusions (hence moon lit) and very boldly dentate. Image below.



- 'Red Equator' Glasshouse Works website, accessed 4.3.2013, four color photos called "Baby Waffle"- "slightly pucker-edged grape-sized leaves on miniature creeping stems...lovely low mats". Our assessment is slight rugose, a dentate, ovate blade, purple tinged silver and paler colors. We have ordered from Glasshouse Works three times and not a single plant in any genus has ever been received with all charges reversed for unclear reasons. Our experience may not be typical.
- 'Variegata' ('Exotica Variegata') - new growth broadly margined pink to blush, metallic sheen, irregular green center, later purplish-green with narrower edge, marginal chimera reduced in time. Sometimes used as "summer shrub" in large beds. In: Glasshouse Works. Image below from NOS Trials received as *H. exotica* 'Variegata'. These leaves are not dried out or fading. They are fresh (within 1 minute) and show the normal rugosity and contortions of the blade.



## Hemigraphis repanda 'Razor Leaf' NOS Indoor Trials 2012



Hemigraphis repanda 'Razor Leaf' is a narrow-blade version of the species which often has leaves 2–3x wider (10mm vs. 2–3mm here). All have highly jointed stems which root readily when cut and put into a moist soil. It is a proven aquatic plant and is quite adapted to that aspect of culture. We found this oddity while searching (with no hopes of anything) at the Home Depot store and found this product from Exotic Angel in 2013 labeled as Hemigraphis alternata. We found no material or clones resembling this under that name, that species being always of an broadly elliptic to ovate leaf. Soon came upon H. repanda for being similar in many aspects but wider in blade. The name 'Razor Leaf' appeared on a Flickr website for Kauai Seascape Nursery and a visual match was made. Subsequent research shows the species seems to have a variety of leaf phenotypes, some very linear as this one and others quite wider, crimped, and even shallowly lobed. While at some point it might be prudent to name the Exotic Angel clone, we currently like the 'Razor Leaf' name as the best choice for this thin-leaved variant. Our image above is standardized for color and size using the QPCard 201 tool.

## HEMIZYGIA

## HIBISCUS – FOLIAGE TYPES



Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Cooperi' has been for many decades a superb variegated plant regardless of its potential to produce small scarlet blooms for which this species is usually grown. This bright plate (probably hand-painted?) from Shirley Hibberd's 1870 guide to new and beautiful plants can hardly be bettered. The blades are narrower than species typical, rich margined pink in strong light and marbled in the middle a wide array of green to silver to gray tones.



*Hibiscus tiliaceus* 'Variegatus' ('Tricolor') is probably the best looking tropical cultivar for showy foliage. Its broadly ovate-orbicular blades are finely but irregularly mottled white and often boldly sectored. New growth makes the foliage bronze and pink for even more than three colors.

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## HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS

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Some of the well-known nursery, special interest, and society sites of interest are:

- <http://www.barryschlueter.com> – website of a leading breeder, offering a wonderful gallery of his bright, ornate hybrids. This is cutting-edge work.
- <http://www.exotic-hibiscus.com/>
- <http://www.fancyhibiscus.com/>
- <http://hibiscusplace.com/>
- <http://www.hibiscus.org/species/suppliers/neilsensnativenursery.php>
- <http://www.hibiscus-of-tahiti.com/>
- <http://www.internationalhibiscussociety.org>
- <http://www.strictlyhibiscus.com>

There are hundreds of named cultivars and I have elected to present the impressive ones I have seen or come recommended via the New Ornamentals Society membership:

- Tricolors, Quadricolors, and more (misc. colors)
  - 'All Aglow' – 6–8 in. flowers, a complex set of colors, basically gold-centered, wide orange to rose-pink margins, distinct pale pink center, very ruffled.
  - 'Coloring Book' – 8–10 inches, looks like a child's flower coloring project gone wild with everything in Crayola box thrown in! This full double has orange, pink, amber, yellow, coral, and many other tones.
  - 'Fifth Dimension' – 7–9 in. flowers, center greyish-lavender, veined white, broad salmon margins that become more yellow, distinct dark red eye.
- Brown/Bronze/Burnt Orange
- Golden/Yellow
  - 'Fiji Gold' – wide, spiral-petaled cross, thick texture, very uniform coloration with no picotee or contrasting eye, even the stamens and pistils are mostly gold to yellow!
  - 'Jonathon' – very full, ruffled double. Uniform color and undulations, floriferous. Unusual rounded blades.
  - 'Macdelveon's Yellow' – full double, crimped and finely ruffled, fairly uniform color
- Golden/Yellow centered pink to red
  - 'Acapulco Gold' – crepey, medium yellow, large (50%) salmon-red center, center also veined in blush
  - 'Golden Oriole' – rich golden, faint orange tints, bright cerise-red eye with a whitish to blush halo, good crepe texture
  - 'Hula Girl' – 6–8 inches, bright golden-yellow, slight reflex, small light red eye
- Golden/Yellow centered white
  - 'Kinchen's Yellow' – 8–10 inches, bright but pale lemon yellow, large white eye, nicely ruffled, floriferous.
  - 'Lemon Chiffon' – widely spaced, obovate petals, these ridged and ruffled, light lemon yellow with a big white zone at their base (to 60%). Often difficult to cultivate by reputation.
  - 'Saffron Glory' – rich double, bright yellow with white petal bases showing, center tinged orange
  - 'Yellow Submarine' – 6 in. crepey, ruffled, medium yellow with big white eye. Reynolds hybrid.
- Lavender/Lilac/Mauve/"Blue"
  - 'Elderberry' – 8–10 inches, finely crimped-ruffled, light lavender tinged pink.

- 'Isobel Beard' – open semi-double, pretty rose-lavender, very crepe-textured, rich violet-red eye.
- 'Purple Haze' – purplish-lavender, dusky shade, some white veins
- 'Tyleno' – odd bluish-gray color tinged lavender, veined white, rather pale, to 6 inches wide, slight creping. Some plants seem more ruffled in the flower than others. Plants are slow, small to just 4 ft. or less.
- Lavender/Lilac/Mauve centered orange to red
  - 'Cain' – very ruffled, crepey single, lavender, slight cream picotee, large red eye as spiraled, lobed center
  - 'Mr. Ace' – 7-9 inches, bluish-lavender, very dark violet-red center eye, much like H. syriacus clones but larger and more ruffled.
  - 'Nightfire' – 7-9 inchs, rich bluish-lavender, big coral-red flare (to 30%) at the petal bases, very stunning and bright.
- Lavender/Lilac/Mauve margined orange to red
- Lavender/Lilac/Mauve margined white to cream
  - 'Silver Memories' – 7-9 inches, very ruffles, textured, silvery-lavender with white basal zone and veins, distinct cream margin
- Orange – Light
  - 'Apricot' – double pale orange, plant nicely compact.
- Orange – Medium to Dark
  - 'Cajun Fire' – medium orange overall, pinkish center but mostly orange overall
  - 'Tahiti' – bright salmon-orange with some gold tints, the basal zones more pink, from a distance a very uniform melon orange
- Orange centered red to pink
  - 'Estelle K' – 7-9 inches, medium orange tinged gold, rich coral-red center.
- Orange feathered white or paler
- Orange tinged pink/salmon-orange/Sunset blend/coral
  - 'Ben Lexcon' – spiralled single, petals extremely crepey and rugose, almost a Savoy cabbage-deep(!), salmon with a medium pink center, very unique and showy.
- Pink – Light to blush
  - 'Bride' light pink to blush, highly creped, slight reflect, irregular petal margins. Plant slower than average.
  - 'Elephant Ears' – 7-9 inches, full double, light pink to bluish, highly ruffled and reflexed
  - 'Oahu Angel' – distinctly reflexed, convex petals, tinged pink near margins,
  - 'Soft Shoulders' – ruffled, crepe-like, slightly lavender center, uniform from a distance
- Pink – Medium to rich magenta, reddish-coral
  - 'Barbara Finney' – glowing cerise-pink, uniform from a distance, on closer inspection the veins pale pink, the center rich red, good ruffling.
  - 'Claret Rose' – ruffled double, magenta-red to reddish-rose, paler center
  - 'Seminole Pink' – mostly pink, veins darker violet-pink, very center small, reddish.
- Pink centered magenta to red
  - 'Cuchin' – 6 in. wide, margins very ornately and full undulate and crimped, red lobed center
  - 'Kristie Kenney' – ruffled medium pink, rich violet-red eye. Named by the University of the Philippines in honor of the US Ambassador to that land.
- Pink margined white to cream
  - 'Goin' Steady' – informal full double, bright rose-pink with a wide but subtle white edge (20%), very Camellia-like effect.
  - 'Tahitian Cherry Blossom' – rich violet-red with wide (15%) white margins, the intersection of these shades a bit pinker, wide round petals overlap in a nice spiral.
- Pink margined yellow or gold
  - 'Norman Lee' – 8-10 inches, rose-pink with salmon halo, very wide gold edge
- Pink margined darker pink to red
  - 'Amour' – very ruffled margins, medium pink with bright cerise to coral-pink edges
  - 'Easter Bonnet' – Lightly ruffled medium pink with ornate, submarginal cerise-pink edges. Thompson clone only.
- Red
  - 'Cooperi' – coral-red, popular for it's cream mottled and sectored foliage.
  - 'Lambertii' – full but irregularly ruffled rose-red, proven over many years.
  - 'Simmon's Red' – rich coral-red, dark pink eye, petals widely spaced and obovate
- Red margined white or pink
- Red margined yellow, gold, or sunset tones
  - 'Mrs. Jimmy Spangler' – classic, medium-wide flowers of coral-red with a subtle but wide orangish-gold edge. Very heavy bloomer, proven over the years.
- Reddish-purple, violet-red, to violet purple
  - 'Black Baron' – 7-9 inchs, dark reddish-violet, black and blue tints.
  - 'Black Beauty' – very dark reddish-purple, not actually black but very dark.
- Salmon, coral, reddish-orange, and vermilion shades
  - 'Empire' – 6 inche wide flowers, narrowly obovate (spaced between petals clear), showy gold stamens. Very floriferous and notable for strong plants to 12 feet.
  - Sabrina' double in light coral-salmon, center slightly whitish, very undulate overall
  - 'Sailor Boy' – double, uniformly salmon-coral, center the same color, very ruffled
- White
  - BRIDAL VEIL® 'Monora' – Monrovia's crepe-textured white that is clean as the driven snow.

Blooms last up to 4 days unlike older white.

- 'Earth Wind' – very highly crimped margins, undulate on the edges, mostly white to off-white including the center
  - 'Great Wind' – massive 8–12 inch flowers with a slight reflex, some cream and pink tints but functionally a white
  - White centered pink – light or blush center
    - 'Acadian Spring' – wide, overlapping single, blush overall, appearing white with light pink center
  - White centered red to purple
    - 'A Star on Ice' – wide, reflected white, dark burgundy–red center forming 5 small lobes
    - 'Charlie's Angel' – very ruffled, highly creped, moderately reflected, to 20cm wide, dark dark violeg–red center (15–20%). Plants compact.
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## HIPPEASTRUM

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This genus in the NOS Trials Report may be at the end of this file in some versions, but not all editions.

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## HOLMSKODIA

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sanguinea 'Rubra' – flowers bright scarlet red to bronzish–orange, varying with age.

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## HOMALOMENA

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'Borneo Purple' (8/6)

lc: velvety purple

or: Borneo

in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Fall 2005–Spring 2006 Catalog: 7), not in offered 2009 on their website.

'Emerald Gem'

ha: compact, symmetrical, neat indoors

ls: shallow cordiform

lc: dark green, sunken veins give texture, no mottling

pet: very long

ls: cordiform

eval: a beautiful heart–leaved interior plant gives a nice aspect

eval: because of the long petioles. This is the most popular

eval: cultivar of the genus in US (2003). The well–textured leaf

eval: though only green reflects light in a sophisticated manner.

'Harlequin'

lc: mottled greenish–white, Dieffenbachia–like, chimera to 50%

lc: of surface, mostly lacking red pigments of other clones.

in: Rancho Solidad

ns, id: possibly from *H. wallisii* or a cross to it.

*lindenii* 'Lemon Glow' (8/6)

ht: 20 in.

lc: bright gold becoming more chartreuse with age or added shade.

ls: cordiform, like a small *Philodendron* blade

so, in, ph: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (Fall 2005–Spring 2006 Catalog: 7)

'Lollissii'

ns, id: a listed name, perhaps an error for *H. wallisii* which sounds similar

ns, id: quickly spoken.

'Marble Gem'

ns, id: a listed name from the US trade.

'Marbled Queen'

lc: richly marbled in silver

'Perma Press' (5/9)

ls: broadly cordiform

pet: distinctly dark red, showy

lc: dark glossy, texture augmented with

lc: deep sunken veins, the secondaries

lc: about 10 in number

'Pewter Dream' (5/9)

ht: 36 in.

ls: broadly cordiform, about as long as wide

lc: pewter silver over 99% of the blade, best color in bright light

or: Thailand

in: Asiatica Nursery, Spring 2009 Catalog: 10, with color photo

'Purple Sword' (1/3)

ht: 24 in.

ha: upright–spreading  
lc: silver mottled to 40% of surface, purplish below, overall  
lc: a dark plant with many silver markings  
pet: bright purple, very showy  
ls: broadly ovate  
in: c. 2002 to US trade

pygmaea 'Purpurascens'  
ha: compact, dwarf  
lc: tinged red to purple



Conservatory, Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, Richmond, VA USA. Summer 2003. This plant is labeled 'Red Stemmed Hawaiian' but we cannot verify that as being a solid cultivar name. One correspondent suggests it might be *H. rubescens* which is grown in Hawaii and has showy red petioles. That is just a guess but a reasonable one. The texture and density of this sagittate but rounded foliage is remarkable. I cannot think of a *Philodendron* or *Alocasia* quite as pleasing in this textural effect. *Philodendron asperatum* might come close but I've not seen a plant of it this impressive.

'Red Stemmed Hawaiian' – see photo and caption above

'Red Velvet'  
st: bright red, velvety in hairs (petioles?)  
lc: medium green

*rubescens* 'Broken Heart' (8/6)  
ht: 36 in.  
lc: glossy dark green, sectored and splashed yellow to creamy–white  
pet: red, showy  
so, in, ph: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (Fall 2005–Spring 2006 Catalog: 7)

*rubescens* 'King of Spades'  
ns, id: a listed name 2003.

*rubescens* 'Purple Heart' (8/6)  
ht: 24 in.  
lc: glossy dark reddish–purple if in strong light, paler in dense shade  
ls: narrowly cordiform  
in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Fall 2005–Spring 2006 Catalog: 7)

*rubescens* 'Queen of Hearts'  
lc: dark green, veins deeply sunken adding reflections,  
lc: reddish below  
ns: the common name "queen of hearts" is also  
ns: applied to species *H. wallisii* though the two species  
ns: look nothing alike in foliage.

*sagittifolia* 'Borneo Red' (5/9)  
pet: dark red  
lc: dark green above, dark green below

'Selby'  
lc: by reports: mottled silver, rose–purple below. However the plant  
lc: we obtained under this name from a Home Depot is  
lc: lime green mottled silver and dark green, and only green below.  
lc: It is very *Dieffenbachia* like.  
pet: dark red, showy  
or: perhaps the tropical botanical gardens of this name?

'Silver Sword' (5/9)  
lc: medium green, richly marked in silver

sulcata 'Cream Frost' (11/4)  
lc: flecked cream to 80–95% of surface  
so, in: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (online catalog 2004)

sulcata 'Ornata'  
lc: lime green, silver bands in form of pinnate "feather zones"

wallisii 'Camouflage'  
ls: broadly elliptic  
lc: laterally mottled light green on dark green,  
lc: thus easily mistaken for a *Dieffenbachia*  
in: c. 2005

'Yellow Star' (8/6)  
ht: 15 in.  
lc: glossy dark green with petiole attachment section  
lc: and center near midrib a bright yellow, often giving  
lc: a y-shaped yellow zone or just a narrow yellow zone.  
lc: Very heavily textured with venation.  
ls: broadly cordiform  
in: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (now closed, Fall 2005–Spring 2006 Catalog: 7)

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## HOYA

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*Hoya archiboldiana* [blushed pink/cream] (6/7)  
fc: a paler clone with blush to cream tinged pink flowers, each with a reddish–rose center  
in: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 10, with color photo)

*Hoya archiboldiana* 'Bold Edge' (6/7)  
lc: dark green margined white to 5–10%  
in: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 10, with color photo)

*Hoya archiboldiana* 'Raspberry Star' (6/7)  
fc: rich raspberry–pink with darker star center  
fq: very floriferous, bearing large clusters when happy  
in: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 10, with color photo)

*Hoya archiboldiana* 'Timika' (6/7)  
fc: rich pink with darker central star  
fd: larger than some clones  
in: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 10, with color photo)

*Hoya archiboldiana* 'YM Excellent' (6/7)  
fc: red lobes with white central cap  
in: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 10, with color photo)

*Hoya archiboldiana* [white–flowered] (6/7)  
fc: pure white corolla with pink central star  
in: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 11, with color photo)

*Hoya ariadna* [pale orange–flowered] (6/7)  
fc: light orangish–pink  
in: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 11, with color photo)



*Hoya australis* at the Lewis Ginter Botanic Garden Orchid House in Charlotte NC. Like many (not all) Hoya, it does well with pot-bound soil in a container as shown here. Many Hoya are large plants, hardly miniatures but because they can occupy customized vertical and horizontal spaces and formed to fit available unused zones, they are ideal indoor plants. If you have a indoor light rack, Hoya are nice to drape and droop over the side of the light stand and collect light from those unused spaces. One can also wind, twist, and lay out succulent vines of this type among your pots under a light or in a bright window. Hoyas fill spaces and add value to those wasted bits of bright light.



*Hoya cumingiana* 'Little Leaf' is a curious thing and the most un-Hoya-like plant I have ever seen. If botanical sanity were up to me, I would had called it *Hoya vincoides* or *H. ligustrifolia* as it looks like a lime Vinca or even a pot full of privet cuttings. In the venation, the leaves have considerably more texture and beauty than either of those two genera in their common presentation. I am told that new growth in bright light can be reddish and pretty. Like any Hoya, especially that stiff, more shrubby sorts, you can train and prune to fit a miniature indoor landscape as often as needed. I do not know if the cultivar 'Little Leaf' is worth noting but sometimes species are not always as uniform as we are first introduced to them.. Some have called this the Little Leaf Hoya which would invalidate that cultivar name if the phrase proves true and universally accepted. I know there are different leaf shape and size clones of this species, so for the time being I'll keep 'Little Leaf' for my 1 inch long, very bright fresh, lime green clone. 'Santos' is said to have larger, somewhat coin-like leaves and upright habit, perhaps due to some hybridity.



*H. kerrii* 'Variegata' as big wreath but it only takes 8–15 leaves to make a miniature treasure in a small pot. Being veins one can make Hoya as large or small as space allows. This pretty clone is a nice example of an "obcordate" or inverted heart-shaped leaf.

#### Hoya australis – cultivars

- 'Brookfield' – improved species type (var. *australis*), very floriferous, flowers whiter and larger than var. *tenuipes*. New leaves tinged bronze.
- var. *tenuipes* (subsp. *tenuipes*) – leaves rounder, more glossy. Flowers waxy white, more red at base than var. *australis* as least as cultivated.
- 'Variegata' – lc: margined white to cream

#### Hoya bella – Cultivars:

- 'Albomarginata' illegitimate post-1959 Latin name – leaves margined near white or cream, not as green nor yellow an edge as 'Lida Buis'.
- 'Lida Buis' – leaves margined yellowish-green to paler green, often very subtle, variable with light. Ns, id: it is unclear if all the pale-margined material belongs to this clonal name.
- 'Variegata' – leaves centrally splashed yellow. Some plants under this name are a marginal clone!

#### Hoya carnososa 'Alba'

fc: nearly all white.

eval: 'Snowball' is regarded as an improved clone.

#### Hoya carnososa 'Argentea Picta' ('Silver Princess')

lc: white margined, literally painted with milky silver colors. New growth pinkish but not very red.

fc: pink

pat: US#3307

ns: Graf in Exotica uses 'Silver Princess' as the preferred name but we believe the patent record

ns: establishes the Latinized name.

#### Hoya carnososa 'Big One'

ll: much larger blade than species typical

lc: darker, glossier green

so: [exotic-plant.com](http://exotic-plant.com)

#### Hoya carnososa 'Bold One'

or: Genevieve McDonald

#### Hoya carnososa 'Compacta' ('Hindu Rope', 'Krinkle Kurls?', 'Green Curls', etc.)

ha: leaves highly twisted, folded, contorted, undulate, and fold back on each other. The leaves

ha: on older plants appear as if braided on a long rope.

lc: medium green, usually less spotted than the species

ir: the contorted leaf makes it a favorite of mealy bugs and other small insects which can hide

ir: among the foliage. It is very hard to spray and thus systemic pesticides are sometimes used.

ns: 'Krinkle Kurls' is said by one report to be a selected clone of this old variant while others

ns: suggest it is merely a modern renaming. Further light on this topic is welcome from readers.

ns: It should also be noted that *Hoya compacta* hort. is not always this *H. carnososa* clone.

or: Hummel, California US

#### Hoya carnososa 'Compacta Regalis' ('Compacta Variegata', 'Variegated Hindu Rope')

ha: highly twisted, contorted, and folded as with 'Compacta'

lc: margins pink at first becoming white on a green base.

id: 'Mauna Loa' is white centered while 'Compacta Regalis' is white margined.

eval: it is more lovely than the ordinary green 'Compacta' since the margins highlight the intricate

eval: and odd curls of the leaves, drawing the eye to their form.

Hoya carnososa 'Compacta Variegata' = 'Compacta Regalis'

Hoya carnososa 'Convovulaceae' illegitimate post-1959 Latin name

lc: margined as 'Variegata'  
ll,lt: smaller, twisted compared to 'Variegata'  
in: Loyces Flowers 1970's

Hoya carnosa 'Cream One' ('Lime Cream', 'Lime Green')  
fc: cream tinged lime green  
or: Genevieve McDonald

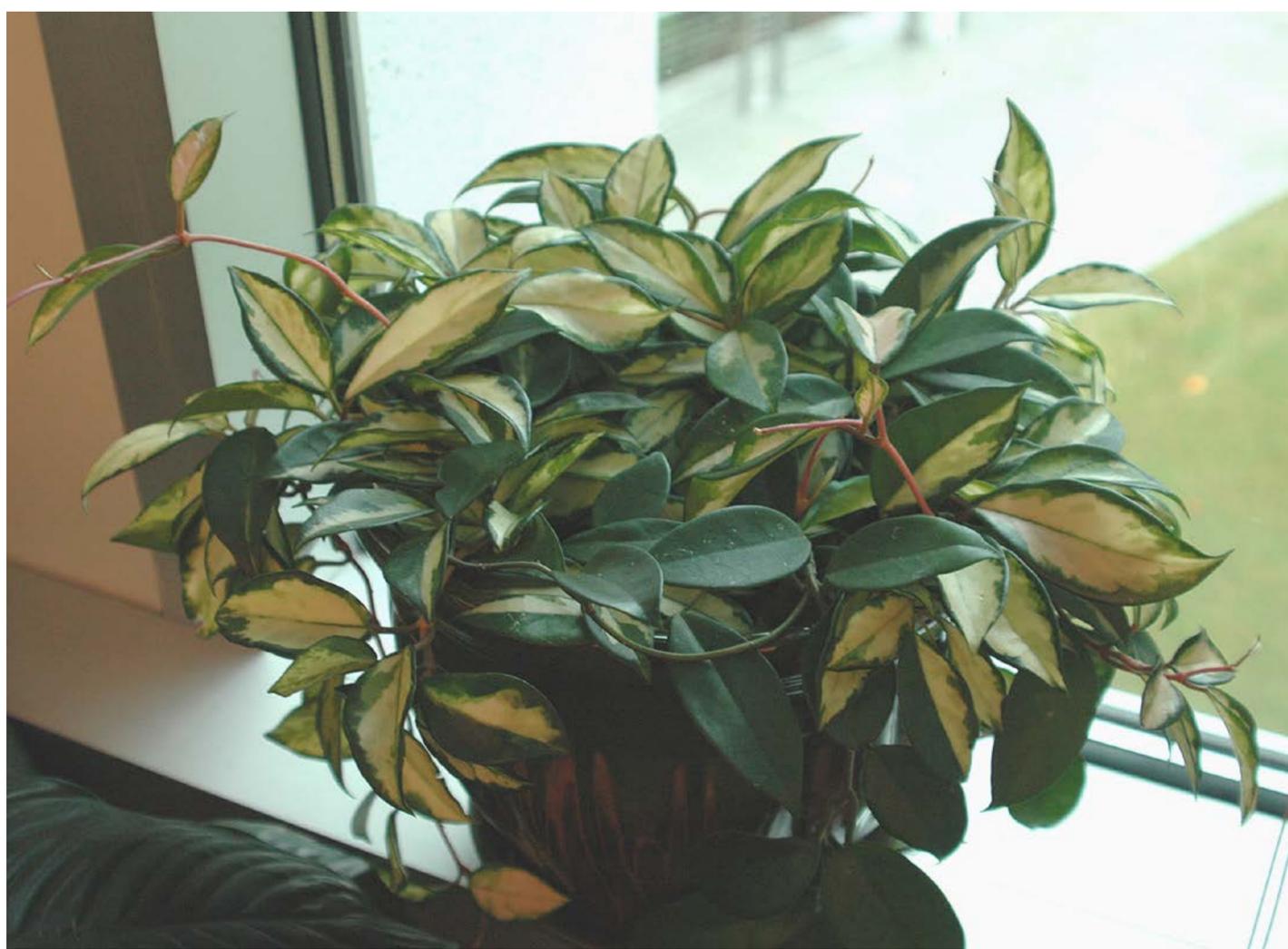
Hoya carnosa 'Crinkle Curl' = 'Krinkle 8'

Hoya carnosa 'Darling One'  
or: Genevieve McDonald

Hoya carnosa 'Dee's Big One' = 'Big One'?  
so: Bob Smoleys

Hoya carnosa 'Dimples' = 'Krinkle 8' or very similar

Hoya carnosa 'Divan'  
ns, id: said to be similar to 'Holliana' if not a rename.



Hoya carnosa 'Exotica' is always bright, affordable, and pretty. The good thing about this genus is that we can wrap them anywhere space is free, down and around, up and over, or between and through other pots. Give the leaves and shoots a couple of square inches and you're off to a nice show.

Hoya carnosa 'Exotica'  
lc: pink centered in new growth becoming green with yellow centers. 75–90% of the blade is  
lc: chimera. New growth is often very red. Unfortunately it reverts often.  
eval: it is one of the most colorful succulents known and has been very popular for years.

Hoya carnosa 'Ghost'

lc: whitish grey sheen to each blade.  
so: exotic-plant.com

Hoya carnosa 'Green Curls' = 'Compacta'

Hoya carnosa 'Green Exotic' NEW CULTIVAR NAME ('Green Exotica' post 1959 Latin)  
lc: all green sport of 'Exotica'  
in: Loyces Flowers

Hoya carnosa 'Green Rope' = 'Compacta'

Hoya carnosa 'Grey Ghost'  
ns: same as 'Ghost' or vice versa?  
so: Bob Smoleys

Hoya carnosa 'Gringe Curl' = 'Krinkle 8'

Hoya carnosa 'Hindu Rope' = 'Compacta'

Hoya carnosa 'Hindu Rope Variegated' = 'Compacta Regalis'

Hoya carnosa 'Holliana'  
ha: more compact  
lc: creamy white margins  
ll: smaller blades, distinctly shown in pairs along the stem.

Hoya carnosa 'Hot Line'  
ns: a listed name of more recent origin.

Hoya carnosa 'Hummel's Compacta' = 'Compacta'

Hoya carnosa 'Krimson Princess' = 'Rubra'

Hoya carnosa 'Krimson Queen' = 'Tricolor'

Hoya carnosa 'Krinkle Eight' ('Krinkle 8', 'Crinkle 8', 'Dimples?', 'Waffles', many misspellings include 'Crinkle Curl', 'Gringle Curl')

ll: blades slightly larger than typical

ls: blades with sunken depressions, puckers, or crinkles for interesting textured effect. There are often exactly 8 such crinkles, 4 on each side of the midrib – hence the name.

pat: US#3008.

Hoya carnosa 'Krinkle Eight Variegated' ('Krinkle 8 Variegata')

ls: as 'Krinkle Eight' with an average of 8 puckers or sunken areas.

lc: margined pink becoming cream to off white.

fc: good medium pink color.

Hoya carnosa 'Krinkle Kurl' = 'Compacta'

Hoya carnosa 'Lime Cream' = 'Cream One'

Hoya carnosa 'Lime Green' = 'Cream One'

fc: clean lime green flowers

so: [exotic-plant.com](http://exotic-plant.com)

Hoya carnosa 'Little One'

or: Gevevieve McDonald

Hoya carnosa 'Little Leaf'

ls, lt: dimpled, crinkled as 'Krinkle 8'

ll, lw: smaller than 'Krinkle 8'

Hoya carnosa 'Little Star'

Hoya carnosa 'Marginata'

lc: pink margin (with good light) becoming ivory white

ll: 6–8cm

id: 'Variegata' is more broadly margined and has been more popular. See 'Variegata'.

Hoya carnosa 'Marlea'

ns, id: said to be similar to 'Holliana' if not a rename.

Hoya carnosa 'Mauna Loa' ('Mona Loa')

ha: leaves highly twisted much like 'Compacta'. Named for the lei-like effect.

lc: cream with a green margin

fc: light pink

id: 'Mauna Loa' is white centered while 'Compacta Regalis' is white margined.

pat: US#3054

Hoya carnosa 'Melanie'

ll: blades narrower than typical

fc: light pink centered red

Hoya carnosa 'Minibelle'

fc: pink with red eye – lavender effect overall.

ls: long elliptic-lanceolate blades

ns: it has been suggested that this clone may in fact belong to *H. shepherdii* but

ns: is also likely to be *H. carnosa* x *H. shepherdii*.

Hoya carnosa 'Mona Loa' = 'Mauna Loa'



An old plate of 'Picta' from Degand, showing a plant more like the modern 'Exotica'

Hoya carnosa 'Picta'

lc: margined creamy white by modern reports but not the plate above

ns: it is similar to 'Variegata' but the two are considered distinct clones.

Hoya carnosa 'Pixie Krinkle'

ls, ha, lt: miniature 'Krinkle 8' type on a smaller plant.

Hoya carnosa 'Quiescent'

Hoya carnososa 'Red Button' = H. pubicalyx 'Red Buttons'

Hoya carnososa 'Rubra' ('Krimson Princess')

lc: pink centered with red new growth becoming ivory centers. Margins olive green.

lc: state this cultivar was originally green with red new growth. 'Exotica' is the best clone we have

lc: seen for pink to red centers though this one is very showy.

ns: 'Krimson Princess' is now used as a trademark but was originally a cultivar synonym, in short

ns: a renaming for commercial reasons.

in: Cobia, Winter Garden FL USA

fc: rich colored pink flowers

infl: often 30–50 flowers per inflorescence.

pat: US# 3105

Hoya carnososa 'Silver Princess' = 'Argentea Picta'

Hoya carnososa 'Snowball' ('Snow Fire', 'Superba')

fc: white flowers in large clusters.

so: Bob Smoleys

Hoya carnososa 'Snow Fire' = 'Snow Ball'

Hoya carnososa 'Superba' = 'Snow Ball'

Hoya carnososa 'Suzy Q'

lc: more brightly colored pink margins (becoming cream to ivory margins) than 'Krimson Princess'

ls: blades canoe-shaped, more pointed than 'Krimson Princess'

or: sport of 'Krimson Princess'

so: Bob Smoleys

Hoya carnososa 'Sweet One'

fc: light pink flowers, improved tone

or: Genevieve McDonald

Hoya carnososa (Compacta Group) 'Tove'

ls, lt: as 'Compacta', ie. Hindu rope

lc: richly splashed silver

or: Sweden c. 2000

Hoya carnososa 'Tricolor' ('Krimson Queen')

lc: pink margins become creamy white

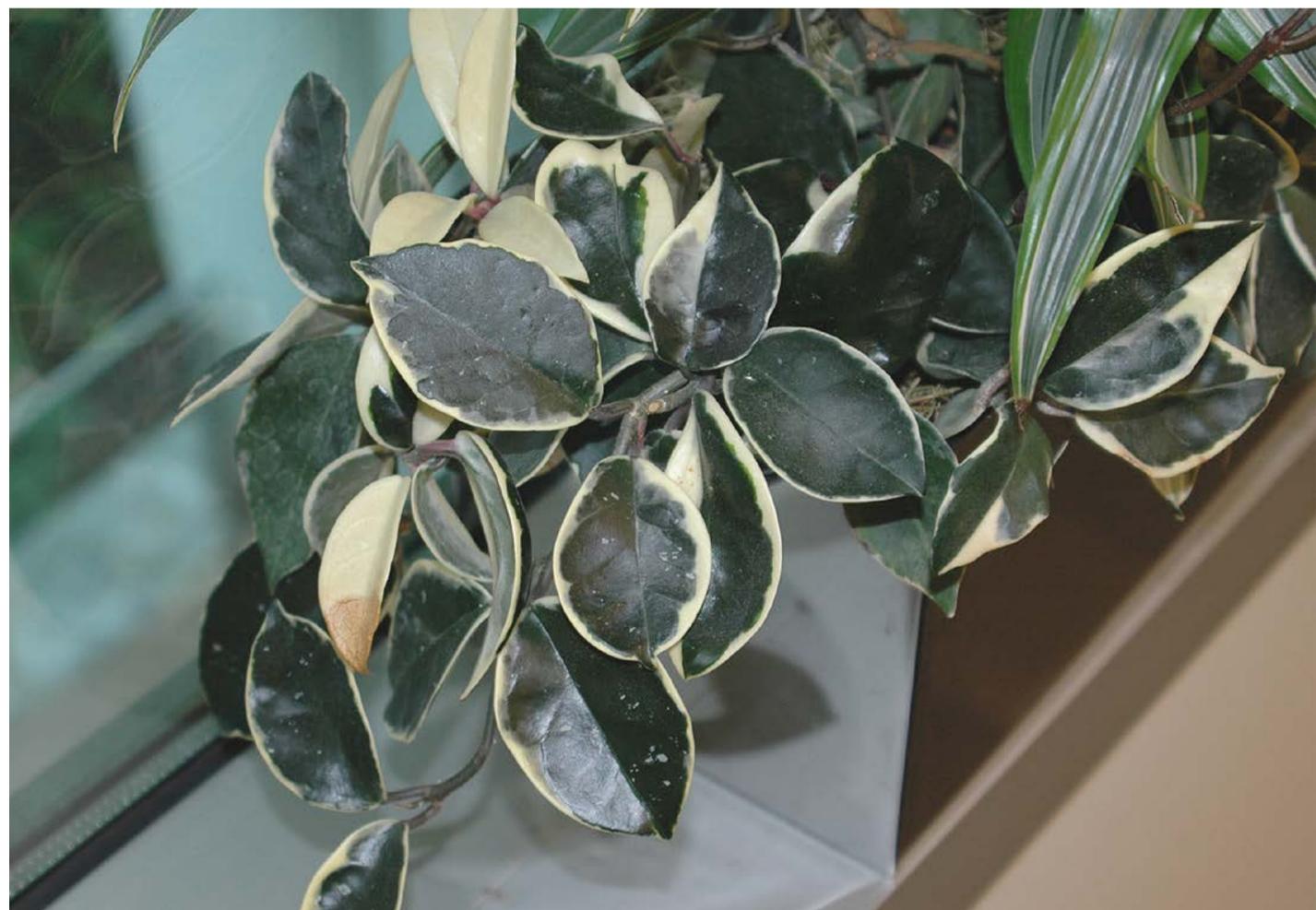
fc: dark pink with maroon center

pat: US#2950

ns: plant of 'Krimson Queen' and 'Krimson Princess' are often mixed up. This one has the marginal

ns: variegation while the Princess has the colored center.

in: Cobia, Winter Garden FL



Hoya carnososa 'Variegata' is ordinary but a durable, fine indoor plant. One can keep these things trimmed to no end, using tips for propagation of new plants or just wrap them into "comb over" masses of more density. 'Holliana' is a smaller variegate but I prefer the traditional wide blade.

Houtte's *Flore*.)

**HOYA VARIEGATA.**—This very handsome species was first brought into notice in 1846, but we have not heard of its blooming in Europe prior to 1852, when it flowered in the gardens of Prince Frederic of Pays-Bas, in Germany. We have had it some time, and have seen strong plants in several other places in England, but not seen one yet in bloom. Probably some difference in its constitutional character requires a peculiar mode of treatment, varying from what the other kinds have, in order to cause it to blossom. The general form and habit of the plant is much like our old favourite, *Hoya carnosæ*. The leaves, when young, are green, with a broad, irregular-shaped margin of a cream colour, edged with rosy-red. When they are fully grown, the rosy-red and cream colour change to a silvery white. The flowers are produced in similar shaped pendulous heads to *H. carnosæ*, but the individual blossoms are about one-third less. Each head contains from thirty to forty flowers, *rose coloured*, and the corona is white, with five rosy-purple stripes and a yellow centre. They are very beautiful, and with the pretty variegated foliage render the plant very ornamental, and well entitled to a place in every collection of stove or greenhouse plants.—(Figured in Van Houtte's *Flore*.)

Article from the Floral Cabinet, detailing the origin of 'Variegata'

Hoya carnososa 'Variegata' (H. variegata hort.)

ha: slightly slower than species typical in green leaf form.

lc: irregular white margins. Not distinctly pink margined as in other cultivars but new growth is

lc: faintly pink. One notices more the yellow becoming cream to ivory as leaves age.

fc: white with red centers. All white blades are quite common on larger plants.

id: distinct from 'Marginata' and more variegated than it. It is more bluish green to light green in

id: base color than 'Marginata' also.

Hoya carnososa 'Vera Jeanette'

lc: mostly silver overlaid with some dark green mottling. Margins pinkish at first becoming creamy

lc: white. The silver sheen is much more extreme than on any other marginate cultivar we know.

lw: wider than species typical.

or: Cobia

Hoya carnososa 'Waffles' = 'Krinkle 8'

Hoya carnososa 'Wilbur Graves'

lw: wide

lc: half more white in the chimera

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Hoya caudata 'IML Sumatra' (6/7)

lc: greyish-green with silver flecks

or: Sumatra

in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 11, with color photo)

Hoya collina 'Red Leaf' (6/7)

lc: glossy, new growth fawn to red tinged if given enough light

fc: buff

in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 11, with color photo)

Hoya cumingiana 'Santos' (6/7)

ha: more upright than then usual vine

ls: smallish, coin-like to broadly ovate leaves

in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 11, with color photo)

Hoya findlaysonii 'Red Halo' (6/7)

fc: bicolored flowers in cream to yellow with a huge red center

in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 12, with color photo)

Hoya 'Gold Star' (6/7)

ha: vigorous vine

fc: light yellow (not so gold), resembling a lobed squash!

ns: species affinity remains unclear

in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 10, with color photo)

Hoya 'Goldeneye'

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## HOYA IMPERIALIS

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'Alba' – flowers near white

'Borneo Red' ('Red Borneo', 'Borneo?') – flowers dark maroon red, distinct white center.

'Mengual River Sabah' – a listed name.

'Mosaic' (6/7) – flowers light pink and white shades. In: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 12, with color photo)

'Palawan' (6/7) – leaves in longer blades. Flowers pink to yellow shades. In: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 12, with color photo)

'Pearl Pink' (6/7) – flowers in rich pink shades. In: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 12, with color photo)

[pink] – flowers more pink

'Rauschii' – flowers glossy dark red, based white. More white in the center than 'Borneo Red'.

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Hoya incrassata 'Eclipse' ('Albomarginata' post 1959 Latin) (6/7)

lc: clear white margin to 7%

ls: broadly oval, very different among Hoya marginates

in: Asiatica Nursery (now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Price List: 12, with color photo)

Hoya incrassata 'Moonshadow' ('Variegata' post-1959 Latin)

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Hoya 'Jennifer' (H. incrassata x HJ. finlaysonii?) – slow vine. Flowers small, cream, centered gold, in numerous subglobose inflor.

Hoya 'Kristina' (H. serpens x ?)

Hoya lanceolata var. bella = H. bella

Hoya 'Mathilde' (H. carnososa x H. serpens) – flowers well-scented, white, fringed, pubescent, small red center. Leaves small, favoring H. serpens, highly mottled gray.

Hoya 'Metallica'

Hoya 'Minibelle' = see H. carnososa 'Minibelle'

Hoya 'Minibelle Splotched'

Hoya 'Pinkie'

Hoya pottsii 'Chiang Mai' – flowers pale green in bud, opening white with a faint orangish-pink center

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## HOYA PUBICALYX

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'Black Dragon' – flowers very dark red to pink, one of the deepest clones of this color.

'Black Lady' – dark red flowers.

'Bright One' – blades more heavily spotted

fc: clear rose pink corona, corolla bright bluish-red

so: [exotic-plant.com](http://exotic-plant.com)

Hoya pubicalyx 'Dapple Gray'

lc: mottled gray

fc: rose to near purple

ns, id: probably a H. carnososa or cross to it.

'Dark Red' – flowers of this color.

Hoya pubicalyx 'Fresno Beauty'

lc: blades more heavily spotted

fc: rose maroon

or: Kloppenburg

Hoya pubicalyx 'Gray Lady'

Hoya pubicalyx 'Jungle Garden'

fc: similar to 'Pink Silver'

'Jungle Green' – possibly 'Jungle Garden' by one report.

Hoya pubicalyx 'Leenie'

or: James Broton, named for Eileen "Leenie" Broton, his wife.

'Little Leaf' – smaller blade, deserves a more distinct name.

'Philippine Black'

'Pink One'

Hoya pubicalyx 'Pink Silver' = 'Silver Pink'?

fc: silvery-pink, very showy

or: Hummel

'Pretty One'

'Purple Leaf'

'Purple Hybrid'

Hoya pubicalyx 'Red Buttons'

lc: new growth red to dark brown

fc: dark grey edged in white fur with very bright red corolla scales.

fd: 1 cm wide

infl: heads to 10cm wide.

Hoya pubicalyx 'Reva'

lc: darker green, more silvered leaf, often with linear to elliptic silver patches parallel to the margins  
fc: dark rose pink

Hoya pubicalyx 'Royal Hawaiian Purple'

ha: vigorous

fc: purplish red with nice silvery margins

fd: 1 cm wide

infl: heads of 20–40 flowers are common. The inflorescence averages 10cm wide

lc: slightly flecking

lw: more narrow blades

ll: 10cm (average)

'Silver Leaf'

'Silver Night'

Hoya pubicalyx 'Silver Pink' ('Pink Silver')

lc: blades more heavily blotched.

fc: pink with silver center and silvery hairs

fd: 12mm wide

infl: heads of 30–40 flowers are common

'Silver Prince'

'Umetant'

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Hoya 'Rosita' (H. tsangii x H. wayettii)

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## HUERNIA

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Here is a curious, pincushion-like crest of a hybrid from *Huernia pillansii* and some other species that remains in doubt. I cannot personally verify this but have been told that reverted portions have flowers intermediate between *H. pillansii* and another species. It is pretty pile of green pins (not sharp at all) on wide, convoluted whitish-green crests. Mealy bugs are a nightmare so don't bring it anywhere they are a problem. I water this giant almost never and have had some luck getting little fans to root once callused and hardened for a few weeks. It is very sensitive to overwatering and one is apt to lose sections of it to rot where the crests touch any wet soil. Thus gravel or stone mulch is necessary.

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## HYPUESTES

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According to the latest Flora of Puerto Rico, the basic, wild *H. phyllostachya* (*H. sanguinolenta*) or "polka dot plant" has spots of a "lavender-pink" color, neither red nor white as the modern strains.

aristata [white-flowered]

cn: "white-flowered ribbon bush"

fc: white – not the usual rosy-purple

so: last listed with RHS PLANT FINDER 2008

phyllostachya 'Bettina'  
ns: a listed name RHS PLANT FINDER 2008

phyllostachya 'Carmina'  
lc: brightly marked red

phyllostachya 'Confetti' series  
ht: 8 inches, larger than older strains indoors, proven  
ht: in some outdoor trials to reach 14–24 in.  
ha: vigorous  
lc: much more richly mottled than species typical, about  
lc: 75–92% on most seedlings, compared to 30–50% of  
lc: basic old species, based color a very dark, blackish–green.  
lc: They amount to the stated cultivar color with strings of dark green  
lc: beads along the midrib and secondary veins, often just 50% on  
lc: the lateral ones.

prop: seed strains

eval, id: sometimes confused with *Fittonia verschaffeltii* which is  
eval, id: veined in the same white, pink, and red colors. This species  
eval, id: is splashed in the those colors BETWEEN the veins not over  
eval, id: them. *Fittonia* is a substantial plant of the Mint Family like a  
eval, id: *Coleus*, doing well outdoors as a summer annual, eaching 6–12 in.  
eval, id: or more. These 'Confetti' seedlings are members of *Acanthaceae*  
eval, id: and are generally thinner and weaker in stem and size. They are  
eval, id: usually offered as tender greenhouse seedlings and take much  
eval, id: hardening to even survive a bit of sun outdoors. I cannot recommend  
eval, id: 'Confetti' for outdoor bedding at this time, finding them too sensitive and  
eval, id: fragile even under strong daylight tubes inside.

variants:

- 'Confetti Burgundy Red' – dark red markings'
- 'Confetti Carmine' – rich cerise–red markings
- 'Confetti Rose' ('Confetti Carmine Rose') – bright to medium pink markings, not a magenta but close
- 'Confetti White' – white to near white markings

phyllostachya 'Pink Brocade'  
lc: mottled in pink dots

phyllostachya 'Pink Dot'  
lc: spotted pink

phyllostachya 'Purpuriana'  
lc: tinged purple, a dark rich shade

phyllostachya 'Splash' series (and 'Splash Select')  
ht: very similar to 'Confetti' size indoor but in outdoor trials only to 12 inches  
ht: which 'Confetti' can almost double if everything is perfect.  
lc: very much as 'Confetti' in being highly marked. I cannot discern a  
lc: different pattern between them as yet. The Select version appears to  
lc: be newer but I cannot trace the original strain today from photos.  
variants:

- 'Splash Select Burgundy' – marked very dark red
- 'Splash Select Red' – marked bright magenta–cerise, not a true red
- 'Splash Select Rose' ('Splash Select Pink', 'Pink Splash') – bright medium pink markings, not a blush or pale shade by any means
- 'Splash Select White' – marked whitw to near white

phyllostachya 'Wit' provisional simple name  
lc: spotted white, a name for an old white strain

sanguinolenta = *phyllostachya*

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## IMPATIENS

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This genus is part of the NODabp (Annual Bedding Plants) volumes

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## IREFINE

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I. herbstii 'Acuminata' from The Floral Magazine (1869). I merely lightened the darkish image even though I suspect the real plant was a good deal more burgundy and coral-red in the coloration. These plates were hand-painted most likely by horticulturally-clueless artists. Note how the leaf apex is sharp and flat not like the concave 'Brilliantissima' with all its odd shapes and notched tips.

herbstii 'Acuminata'

st: red, showy

lc: dark red, somewhat contrasting carmine veins.

lc: Midrib is often the most colorful part.

la, ls: more sharply pointed than species typical, that is, acuminate vs. acute

la, ls: It is not deformed-oval as many species, not bilobed but sharply tipped.

ll: to 8cm

ns, id: it is not I. acuminata of most authors, a name for

ns, id: I. lindenii which differs in the lack of contrasting pink veins

ns, id: a much more narrower, longer blade.

in: William Bull to UK trade before 1869



IRESINE HERBSTII

(A) var. acuminata (B) var. aureo-reticulata

Nat. size

PL. 230

herbstii 'Aureoreticulata' in a weakly colored presentation and 'Acuminata' in Edward Step's *Favorite flowers of garden and greenhouse* of 1897. Note how 'Aueoreticulata' (as with 'Brilliantissima') is shown in the noticed or 2-lobed leaf shape while the true 'Acuminata' is a flat, regular, sharply-pointed blade and not so concave and deformed.

herbstii 'Aureoreticulata'

st, pet: red, very showy with the two leaf colors

lc: green veined yellow to 20% of surface or more

ls: blades are more broadly ovate to suborbicular than other cultivars. The

ls: blades are often asymmetrical, slightly deformed, or bullate.

la: sometimes notched or bilobed, rarely acute or acuminate as other cultivars  
in: Lemoine, France 1864



'Blazin' Rose'. AAS Trial Garden, NC State University, Raleigh, NC. July 2005. This clone appears to be much larger-leaved, with wider and very pointed blades than common cultivars known to date. A closer foliage shot follows.



herbstii 'Blazin' Rose' (8/5)

ht: 12–16 in.

lc: new growth light pink with green mottling between the

lc: secondary and tertiary veins, later dark green veined magenta pink

lc: with some leaves more magenta–pink overall with intervenal green sections.

lc: The plants in the NCSU trials appear almost white–tipped

lc: we are not sure if this is bleaching in the 95–104 summer sun

lc: or a trait of the cultivar everywhere. The very oldest leaves deep in the

lc: canopy are dark green margined cream with occasional pink tints.

ls,lm: broadly ovate, margins very undulate

la: distinctly sharp acute to acuminate, much more so than most cultivars, especially 'Brilliantissima' which is very obtuse

ll, lw: 1.5–2.25 in. long x 1.0–1.75 in. wide – much larger than most traditional houseplant clones



'Brilliantissima'. There is hardly a more bold, glowing plant in any genus.

herbstii 'Brilliantissima'

ht: 60cm tall x 45cm wide

lc: rich dark "ruby" red, veins bright magenta pink to 50% coverage. This is far bolder and brighter than species typical (species is rarely seen today)

lc: and by early authors are brighter selection

ls: blunted, obtuse to notched, not sharp as 'Acuminata', the

ls: blade here often concave or slightly deformed on one side, not

ls: flat as 'Acuminata'

ll: appears to be larger leaves than other cultivars.



herbstii 'Purple Lady'. AAS Trials, NC State University. Fall 2003. While a bedding plant, now rarely offered in the retail market, this plant has much houseplant and conservatory merit, especially as a strong groundcover.

Iresine herbstii 'Purple Lady'

ht: 15–20cm tall x 90–120cm wide

ha: spreading, mounded with time, or useful in baskets

lc: dark purple by reports, new growth more reddish–purple. It is less dark

lc: the 'Purple Knight' Alternanthera for example.

so: [Burpee](#)

so, in: [Pan American Seed](#)

herbstii 'Sunray' (11/3)

ht: 40cm

lc: bright green, distinct and showy yellow veins

id: how it differs from 'Aureoreticulata' is not yet reported.

herbstii 'Variegata'

lc: veined and variegated cream, some red tints

ns: probably the same as 'Aureoreticulata' as this name is not known

ns: from established literature. Such trade renames are very common.

herbstii 'Wallisii' (I. wallisi)

ha: more compact, dwarf

ls, la: suborbicular–ovate to broadly ovate, more like 'Brilliantissima' and nearly as sharp

ls, la: as 'Acuminate', apex often notched.

lc: brighter red to pink shades, it appears to be  
 lc: brighter as 'Brilliantissima' in dark burgundy-red to brownish-red with midrib and  
 lc: secondary veins in bright pink to magenta. From 'Brilliantissima'  
 lc: it appears to be differ in 1) less wide pink venation, less bold in this respect, very  
 lc: seldom more than 30-40% pink in venation (40-70% in 'Brilliantissima') and 2) base  
 lc: a more brownish-red not so clean a burgundy or ruby-red shade. That said, both clones are  
 lc: very variable in phenotype. There is much less of a ruby-red aspect to this material.  
 in: Robinson in his 1895 *The English Flower Garden* mentions it  
 in: with 'Brilliantissima' as a brighter selection of the species.  
 in: Europe before 1880, possibly from a Mr. Cannell which the RHS  
 in: *Journal of Horticulture* (September 16, 1880) describes as  
 in: "of continental origin, somewhat in the way of *Iresine Herbstii* in  
 in: foliage and habit, but with the color of *I. Lindenii*; it is very dwarf  
 in: dwarf and compact.



*Iresine lindenii*. Longwood Gardens. June 2005. A nice spread in the West Conservatory, showing the new leaves backlit and older ones duller in a matt reddish-purple. The foliage here is always narrowly elliptic to broadly lanceolate unlike *I. herbstii* in its oval and suborbicular blend of colors. David Thomson in his *Handy book of the flower-garden* described it admirably well and called it a "great acquisition of recent introduction" in 1893. The species was also recorded by Benjamin S. Williams in his 1876 *Ornamental-leaved Plants* as "most striking" and "effective and beautiful". It might as well be a new plant in 2009 to most European and North American gardeners.

*Iresine lindenii* 'Collensii'

ns, id: LH Bailey says it apparently associated  
 ns, id: with this species but in his *Cyclopedia*  
 ns, id: he does not describe it. An old internet  
 ns, id: listing says it was cultivated in the San Francisco  
 ns, id: parks in 1899.

*Iresine lindenii* 'Emersonii'

lc: margined bright pink  
 ns, id: a very old name dating to Europe 1881,  
 ns, id: apparently lost today.

*Iresine lindenii* 'Formosa'

ns, id: I base this association solely on Edward Step's  
 ns, id: *Favorite flowers of garden and greenhouse* (1897)  
 ns, id: where he says on page 480:  
 "Iresine formosa (beautiful). Believed to be a sport from *I. Lindenii*, and useful alike for bedding and for conservatory and table decoration. Leaves golden, veined with crimson and pencilled with green. Introduced 1883."

## IXIA

Ixia BIRD OF PARADISE 'Paradijsvogel'

ns: a listed name from Europe. Description needed.

Ixia 'Blue Bird'

fc: white tinged purple at the base, giving a blue effect from some distance.

Ixia 'Castor'

fc: rose-red to violet-pink

Ixia 'Giant'

fc: white with center and tips colored purple.

Ixia 'Hogarth'

fc: creamy-white with purplish center, appearing light pink overall

Ixia 'Mabel'

fc: bright cerise pink

Ixia 'Marquette'

fc: light yellow with center and tips in purplish-red

Ixia 'Panorama'

fc: rich pink from carmine buds

Ixia 'Rose Emperor'

fc: light rose pink with tips and center a darker shade of pink.

Ixia 'Rose Queen'

fc: uniformly light rose pink  
fd: 4-5cm  
or: hybrid, probably involving I. maculata and I. columnellaris.

Ixia 'Venus'

fc: magenta red with a darker center  
or: grown since 1937.

Ixia 'Yellow Emperor'

fc: light yellow with a distinct purple ring in the center

# IXORA



'Maui', one of the several things using this name.

RED/SCARLET	ORANGE/SUNSET	YELLOW/GOLD	PINK/ROSE/MAGENTA	WHITE/NEAR WHITE	MISC/UNKNOWN
casei 'Super King' – bright orange-red, 5-8 ft., one of the largest clones	AURORA™ – orange, large leaf, more cold hardy by one report	'Aussie Gold' – compact	'Anita' – medium pink	chinensis 'Alba'	DESCRIPTIONS NEEDED – PLEASE SEND
coccinea 'Maui Red'	chinensis 'Apricot Queen'	'Chaing Mai' – bright yellow	'Bonnie Lynn' – medium, clean pink	'Frankie Hipp' PPAF, 6-8 feet, white sport of 'Nora Grant', very large plant	'Barbados'
'Dwarf Red' – 2 feet, red	chinensis 'Prince of Orange' – orange-scarlet, larger inflor. than species	chinensis var. lutea ('Lutea') – 4 feet	chinensis 'Rosea' – light clear pink, dark green leaf, larger to 1.2m	'Fuji' – pure white, dark green leaf	casei 'Super Queen'
'Fireball'		'Dwarf Yellow' – yellow, 2 feet	coccinea 'Rachel Pink' – light pink, dense globose head	'Sunkist White' – pure white	'Donahue'
					'Exotica'

'King' – orange, 5 foot, 'Super King' is improved on it.	chinensis 'Prince of Orange Dwarf'	'Golden Ball'			'Flamenco'
'Petite' = 'Red Taiwan Dwarf'	'Dwarf Orange' – 2 feet	'Golden Superb'	'Dwarf Pink' – 2 feet	'White Nora Grant' – probably 'Frankie Hipp?'	'Henry Morat'
'Petite Carmine' – carmine red	'Etna' – light salmon–orange	'Guinea Gold'	'Magma' – bright pink		'Just Cute'
'Petite Red' – may be 'Red Taiwan Dwarf?'	'Florida Sunset'	'Hawaii' – light yellow, open informal head	'Nora Grant' – bright pink, large globose head, 6–8 ft. tall, one of the largest	'White Thai'	'Karoline'
'Red Emperor' – bright red, large heads, may be a rename of 'Super King' or just very similar	'Jacqueline' – salmon–pink	'Jay Bee Yellow'	'Petite Pink' – dwarf, pink		'Leoned'
'Red Sun' = 'Solred'	'Kontiki' – salmon–orange, tinged red	'Maize'	'Pink Delight' – light to medium pink		'Lille Willy'
'Red Taiwan Dwarf' – halfsize, 1–2 ft, red, less cold hardy	'Maui Sunset' – salmon–yellow blend or yellow/orange bicolor or separate yellow and orange flowers	'Maui Geel' = 'Maui Yellow'	'Pink Malay'		'Maui' = one of the various colors under this name?
'Roxane Red'	'Orange Sherbet'	'Maui Yellow' – light yellow	'Pygmy Pink' – very dwarf		'Millionaire'
'Solred' – bright red	'Saigon' – salmon–red	'New Guinea Gold' = 'Guinea Gold?'	'Round Leaf Pink' – obtuse blade, pink		'Molly Garrett'
'Sunkist Red' – red, dwarf	'Singapore' = I. stricta 'Sunkist' – bright salmon–orange	'Petite Yellow' – yellow, dwarf	'Sunkist Pink' – very light pink		'Petite Jeannie Delite'
'Taiwan Dwarf' = 'Red Taiwan Dwarf'	'Twilight Glow'	singaporensis [yellow] – yellow, species is orange			'Sandra'
'Thai King' – scarlet	'Vulcano' – yellow tinged orange	'Yellow Thai' – yellow, 5 ft.			'Siam'
'Trinidad Red'					'Singapore #2'
					'Tambora'