

# GENERA Q – S



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hit\_qs55.pdf – October 9, 2010. First draft of this volume, leading to full publication in 2013. This file will be updated a number times before 2013.

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## RADERMACHERA

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'China Doll' = species. We have no evidence this name is other than a popular, Western common name. I can attest to it's use in the 1980's in the US foliage trade but can give no formal or scientific citation as to when this named was adopted. It is sometimes seen on labels as if a cultivar. We do not believe any trademark rights have been claimed.

'Crystal Doll' (2/02) – 44cm tall, shorter, slower than species typical which is often 90cm indoors. Leaves margined and mottled yellow with an irregular green central zone. Or: found among seedlings in Holland c. 1985, presumably by the introducer  
in: K.P. Holland Beheer BV, Naaidwijk, Netherlands. li: Knapp, L. vander. 1991. Plant Varieties Journal 4(4): 7–8, 13.

'Kaprima' (9/10) – striped in cream to near white, appearing more fine-textured due to the smaller green portions.

'Pretty Baby' (6.7) – leaves with wide yellow margins, some blades all or mostly yellow. in: Asiatica Nursery (online catalog 2007)

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## REHMANNIA

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angulata = elata

f. lutea (glutinosa) – yellow shades.

'Popstar' (elata) – dusky violet–pink, darker stripes n throat.

'Rufus' (elata) – larger, rose–purple, to 3 in. long

'White Dragon' (elata) – mostly white. Species is rose–pink in most cases.

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# REINECKIA

# CARNEA

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'Variegta' – leaves striped ivory to cream, some blades more chimera than others. Overall a Liriope–like plant except for the brick–red flowers.

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# RHAPIS

# EXCELSA

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There are hundreds of named clones, mainly in Japan, most of them variegated in some manner, varying in blade shape, compactness, etc. The species has been grown in Japan since 1600 so centuries have produced many curious forms, many of them highly prized and highly priced, very hard to find in the US at any price. The Japanese brought many clones from China early on where they were limited to royalty palaces and private gardens. They came to the west in the 1800's and only slowly came from divisions of true material. Since 1947 the Japanese Kansochiku Association has served as a body to register, classify, and inform others about the varieties. Rare, interesting new clones command sums of up to \$25,000 for a small plant, so the west is not apt to get all latest material in that kind of economic environment. There is also a premium for rare, ornate pots to display the clones in and many of the best sell for \$300–800 per container. This hobby, developed to Japanese levels of perfection, makes orchid–collecting look like a cheap hobby. They are very careful about historical research. The basic cultivars groups recognized today are:

- 1. Shimatsu – striped leaves
- 2. Zufu – spotted or maculated leaves
- 3. Aoba – all green leaves

I much regret the demise of Asiatica Nursery in Pennsylvania and they made available so many good variegated plants of extreme rarity, include 20 or so in this genus. The firm <http://www.rhapisgardens.com> has grown a number of good clones since 1974 and they are worth consulting.

Also recommended is this paper by Lynn McKamey:  
<https://palms.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/vol33n3p129-139.pdf>

If you are fascinated by this genus, do some internet searches limited to "kansouchiku" and the Japanese language. Much material including great images will appears. Some which I have found useful are:

- <http://island.geocities.jp/kansouchiku/kansochiku.html>
- <http://albinopri.cool.ne.jp/leaf/html/g/Rhapis.html>
- <http://www.easternnurseries.com>
- <http://www.kannonchiku.co.uk/pages/palm%20list.html>

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'Aya–nishiki' – striped cream to yellow, very popular and widely seen.

'Chiyoda Zuru' ('Chiyodazuru') – larger, vigorous, narrow blades, narrow, subtle yellow stripes. Some plants I have seen have much wider blades.

'Daruma' – compact but strong, known for it's long, dark blades for the traditional "lady palm" look.

'Gyokuho' – dwarf, blades large however, very glossy and dark.

'Heisei Nishiki' – compact, numerous thin cream to yellow stripes covering much of the blade.

'Kinho Nishiki' ('Kinponisiki?') – very strong, open, medium wide blade, striped yellow, stripes of irregular width or fused in variable groups from thin lines to some submargins or centers a full 30% of surface. Photo:  
<http://www.easternnurseryseries.com/kinponishiki.html>

'Kirameki' – compact, blades shorter, chartreuse with green stripes over it.

'Koban' – blades very wide, convex–elliptical, medium growing, spreading with age.

'Koban Nishiki' – compact, darker green, not so much striped as mottled and suffused in light green to white shades.

'Ko Daruma' – known for its dwarf, truly smaller character, tight mound over time, excellent in containers, leaves often bifurcated.

'Kodaruma' – dwarf, compact, very glossy green, mid–sized blade. A good dwarf which is not too slow nor small and has shape with age

'Kodaruma Nishiki' – compact, slower, narrow stripes in nearly clean white.

'Kotobuki' – tall, elegant, leaves stripes cream to wide to 25%, blades slightly arch downward for an elegant aspect.

'Mangetsu–no–takura' – new growth mostly yellow, later striped green on chartreuse.

'Miyabi' – compact, denser, leaves striped cream to yellow.

'Nanahwaden' – leaves large, short but wide,

'Nanzan Nishiki' – vigorous, strong in gardens, proven house plant per Asiatica Nursery, mostly striped striped gold, more chimera than green, chimera up to 50% surface, often a very bold, colorful form.

'Nishiki' – fake cultivar name for anything striped. The full name should have a prefix as found here.

'Ogon Maru' – blades mostly yellow with lime to very blackish–green green stripes, the chimera in yellow easily 75–90% surface, occasional cream stripes.

'Otafuku' – compact, mid–sized, vigorous, blades very wide, convex, striped yellow to yellowish–green at first, later more green.

'Shichihoden–no–shiroshima' – dwarf, slow, leaves mostly one–bladed, cream to pure white markings.

'Shurochiku' = common name for *R. humilis*, a related species.

'Taiheiden' – plants robust, stems very thick, blades very wide, ribbed, amongst the largest blades in any clone.

'Taihei Nishiki' – vigorous, mid–sized, 2–3 leaflets per blade, yellowish–green striped, later more yellow in markings

'Taizan Nishiki' – compact, heavily striped gold, very bright and showy.

'Tenzan' – elegant, dark green plant, erect, known for its curving, drooping leaves which arch downward, being very graceful.

'Tenzan Shiroshima' – very wide, bold yellow to yellowish–cream stripes, chimera 40–45% in many blades, stripes fading to cream after very bright gold to yellow colors in new leaves, the dark base color contrasting very well.

'Toyo Nishiki' – mid–sized, blades convex, medium yellow with somewhat regular and abundant green stripes.

'Zuiko Lutino' – compact, bright lime to chartreuse blades with a few green stripes.

'Zuiko Nishiki' – compact, blades narrow, irregularly bright yellow stripes, about 50% coverage.

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RHOEO

SPATHACEA

(TRADESCENTIA

DISCOLOR, RHOEO

DISCOLOR)

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'Compacta' *provisional, post-1959 Latin name* – perhaps another name for 'Hawaiian Dwarf' aka 'Nana'. "Compact but vigorous...", green above, very purple below. Photos shown at Monterey Bay Nursery (website, Oct. 2, 2010) show plants from Tulum ruins, Yucatan.

'Concolor' ('All Green', Tradescantia discolor var. concolor Baker 1868, R.s. f. concolor (Baker) Stehle, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 117: 77 (1970) – plants all green, lacking variegation and green below to only very faintly reddish below if at all. The margins can be red-tinged according to early literature. If you have plants with a green upperside and intense purplish to red reverse, that would be species typical.

'Golden Oyster' – suffused golden-amber to honey-pink tones over the usual purplish-green shades, not a striped or clear chimera, more suffused gold in reality. It is not as boldly striped as 'Sitake's Gold' but a very cloudy, suffusion of colors.

'Hawaiian Dwarf' ('Nana', R. bermudensis hort.) – dwarf to compact, smaller neater mounds and spreads, blades more stiff, rich emerald green with a red to purple reverse. This may be R. bermudensis but the validity of that taxon is much to be doubted. The International Plant Name Index, effectively our modern Index Kewensis, does not report R. bermudensis as a valid, botanical or wild taxon nor does any flora I can locate.

'Nana Variegata' ('Dwarf Tricolor') – an illegit, post-1959 Latin name for what is supposed to be a more compact, dense 'Variegata' which is already grown to be dense, clumping, and very full as indoor pot plants. Tissue culture certainly has made 'Variegata' a very thick product at first, though all plants I know do attain some size (12 inches tall or more) with time. I see no clear distinction in the trade. In any case, 'Razzmattaz' is a bright, compact clone of this general type.

'Razzmattaz' – plants compact, a more highly colorful 'Variegata' type, foliage more intensely rose-pink, heavily striped white to pink.





'Sitara Gold' is one of the most useful and luminous house plant introductions of the last decade or so in gold tones. It is much more gold than 'Vittata' (see below). Truthfully, it is gold striped lightly n dark green rather than the other way 'round. I have grown in outdoors as a tropical bedder and unfortunately in light to deep shade it pales up to a chartreuse that is less than impressive. Give it as much sun as it can stand without burning.

'Sitara Gold' ('Sitake's Gold') – more thickly striped gold than 'Vittata', 60–95% of the blade in rich gold hues, very bright pink at first, a rich quadricolor of amber, yellow, pink, and light green tones, some blades all gold, unfortunately a chartreuse of no particular beauty in shade. In our outdoor trials without very strong sun, it was a disappointing pale color. In: Glasshouse Works c. 2009 as 'Sitake's Gold', other firms including ForemostCo., Monterey Bay Nursery, and Kalisto Greenhouses c. 2010 as 'Sitara Gold'.





'Variegata' in a finely striped phase which occurs when light is rich enough.





'Variegata', a closeup of a young plant I purchased fresh from the nursery. In my office with fainter light, it quickly developed less pink and more green areas.

'Variegata' ('Tricolor' in part, based on *R.s. f. variegata* (Hook.) Stehle, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 117: 77 (1970)) – new growth striped pink, grey, green, and white shades, chimera at 30–50%, variable with plant vigor and light conditions, later darker green striped in near white, reverses red to purple. Confused with 'Vittata' which has slightly finer stripes which are always gold to yellow in the vigorous, new phases of growth. This true clone is also more cherry-pink in the new leaf sections than 'Vittata'. I hope the photos here are enough to delimit them. This clone may belong to *R. bermudensis* but taxonomic evidence is thus far lacking.

There is some nomenclatural precedent for stating that 'Variegata' should be synonymous with 'Vittata' as old literature refers to *Tradescantia discolor* var. *variegata* as having "variegated yellowish lines...pale yellow streaks" (Curtis Bot. Mag. vol. 84: 5079), stating it came from Belgium to the UK as *Tradescantia variegata*. If confirmed, we should rename our modern pink/white/green variegate something else. There is further confusion on the name *Tradescantia vittata* too as striped versions of *Zebrina pendula* were put under that name as well!





This is 'Vittata' at is' most bold and yellow. Note how strong the chimera is and rich red the leaf reverses.

'Vittata' ('Tricolor' in part, 'Vittata Variegata', 'Variegata' in part, Tradescantia vittata hort. in part NOT when Zebrina pendula clone, T. lineata hort.) – striped yellow becoming striped cream, new growth tinged purple from the underside of the purple leaves, new growth or stripes never bright pink as true 'Variegata', but very variable with plant age, vigor, size, and light conditions. In: Belgium to UK and perhaps France bef. 1858, then under the name Tradescantia variegata and T. discolor var. variegata. "Tradescantia vittata" has been applied here but also to variegation plants now placed with Zebrina pendula. We have reference that T. discolor vittata was offered by Van Houtte Nurseries before 1858 and I suspect the origin of the epithet in this context will always trace to that firm. It is said M. Van Houtte got his stock from M.W. Steen "who had it through a friend at Batavia" (Floricultural Cabinet and Flor. Mag. 1857).

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**RHODEA** – see [cultivar.org](http://cultivar.org)

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**RUSSELIA**

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R. equisetiformis 'Aureus' JC Raulston Arboretum. July 2004. This pretty cascading Mexican Scroph is bright coral-red in



the species form and very subtle in this rare paler-flowered variant. I'd advocate contrast of the species red whenever possible. Both 'Aureus' and the species cascade nicely from large containers and hanging baskets. The texture is good for containers where the other plants are both darker and coarse in leaf.

These cultivars are from *R. equisitiformis* except where noted.

'Alba' (var. *alba*) – flowers white to cream, no yellow tints as 'Aureus'

'Aureus' (yellow-flowered, 'Yellow Gold?') – corolla light yellow, in sun often a pale, faded cream shade with more yellow tints, not coral to red as species. The 2004–5 RHS PLANT FINDER mentions "yellow-flowered" and it remains unclear from my research if 'Aureus' is pre-1959 or not.

'Coral' or 'Coralblow' = species, at least in the usual coral-red form.

'Flamingo Pink' (10/10) – corolla medium pink, tips and lips and buds more intense coral-rose. In: San Marcos Growers (online catalog, with color photo, October 3, 2010)

'Lemon Falls' – corolla light yellow, reportedly deeper and not as creamy as 'Aureus' but images on the web of it are often quite pale and creamy as 'Aureus'. Scientific, replicated trials of all these clones are advised.

NIGHT LIGHTS™ Series (10/10)  
or, in: Euroamprop.com, said to be hybrids, apparently from *R. equisitiformis* variants:

- NIGHT LIGHTS™ LEMON – corolla light creamy-yellow
- NIGHT LIGHTS™ RUBY – corolla dark scarlet-red. Leaves darker green.
- NIGHT LIGHTS™ TANGERINE – corolla light vermillion-peach to creamy-orange.

'Peters Komet' (belonging to *R. sarmentosa*) ('Peter's Red Comet', 'Peter's Comet?') (10/10) – plants compact, arching. corolla very bright scarlet. Leaves smaller, shorter.

'Ruby Falls' (4/2005) – corolla dark red, not a paler coral-red as species typical. Or: Australia.

'Tangerine Falls' ('Tangerine?') – corolla bright, light vermillion-salmon to medium orange. In: Australia c. 2004.

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# SAINTPAULIA

## see separate files

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# SANCHEZIA

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A very large indoor plant, showing the red twigs. Note how in old leaves that the pale venation sometimes "runs out" near the margins and apex. It is a strange look. Indoors the material may be more cream-veined and less dark than sunlit material outdoors.





A young plant as tropical bedding at the Raulston Arboretum in 2002.

*Sanchezia speciosa* is as the epithet means showy and ornamental. The "Shrubby Whitevein" or "Whitevein *Sanchezia*" is where hardy a large shrub to nearly 3 meters. It is cold hardy to USDA 9 or about 27 degrees F. which means most of us will know it indoors or as a summer annual or both. From Ecuador and Peru, this is one example of a species that is variegated. This reticulated beauty of the Acanthaceae has flowers but they are usually ineffective or what we horticulturists call semi-showy. They are quite curious and unique but not effective from any distance, even as larger conservatory plants. The flowers are very narrowly tubular in yellowish-orange with brighter reddish-orange bracts. As a summer annual it seems best as young plants in areas with long frost-free autumns, ie. zones 7–9.





'Ellen' on trial as a bedding plant. It's a bit too slow but the species normally has potential with enough time and water.

'Ellen' – leaf veins more richly gold, reticulation heavier, wider and to the tertiary level. Veins are easily 2–4mm wide whereas the typical species of gardens is more apt to have 1–2mm wide veins and more complex arcuation towards the margins. I think the images shown here should make the distinctions quite clear.

'Glaucophylla Nana' – dwarf, shorter. Leaves veined gold. Offered under this name by Glasshouse Works 2001 and perhaps earlier under the name *S. nobilis*. That species of gardens at least is actually *S. speciosa*. *S. nobilis glaucophylla* is certainly thought to be ordinary *S. speciosa* and not a more blue variant.



Sanchezia speciosa  
'Singapore Gold'  
(sold as

NOS  
Indoor





'Singapore Gold' (10/10) – chimera sport, margined greenish-yellow to cream, along with some pale veins as species, the edges often mottled in lime, thus chimera + reticulation in one leaf. Or: Michael D'Andrea. In: Glasshouse Works "Coming Soon!", website accessed October 1, 2010.

TAHITIAN BREEZE™ (10/10) – leaves richly veined gold, including gold portions on the margin. In: [www.euroamprop.com](http://www.euroamprop.com)



(online catalog, October 3, 2010, with color photo, unregistered trademark used).

# SANSEVIERIA

Since 1990 or so there is been another proliferation of cultivars, particular hybrids and many have been patented. Many of these hybrid have long, ridiculous cultivar names and do not yet seem to have vernacular trademark names. Please refer to <http://www.uspto.gov>, the US Patent and Trademark office for some of these new clone, particularly *S. cylindrica* hybrids. We will catalog more of them here in coming months and years as they become popular and better known.

The majority of cultivars belong to *S. trifasciata*

- Hahni Group – dwarf, rosette-type, birds-nest form, leaves generally 3–6 in. long
- Laurentii Group – plant erect, long blades, margined in silver to yellow to various degrees
- Trifasciata Group – plants erect, long blades, mostly green with transverse silver bands or not, not marginal variegation. This group is assumed and not noted below.

Sansevieria – References

- Stover, H. 1983. The Sansevieria book. Endangered Species Press. Tustin, California. (long the standard but aging in terms of the latest sports. It is listed by Amazon as out of print in 2010. The [endangerspecies.com](http://endangerspecies.com) website does not list it or even the Hoya book).
- Chahinian, B. Juan. 1986. The Sansevieria trifasiata varieties. Trans Terra Pub. (very good guide with lots of detailed color images, history of cultivars, and excellent cultural and propagation advice. Amazon showed "5 used from \$159.23" (!!!) on October 9, 2010 but I found copies of the 2005 update at [www.stokestropicals.com](http://www.stokestropicals.com) for only \$25.17).
- Chaninian, B. Juan. 2005. The splendid Sanseveria.
- Trubus, Redaksi. unknown. Sanseveria, 200 Jenis Spektakuler. Niaga Swadaya. (see Google Books for a preview)
- <http://www.sansevieria-international.org/> is the International Sansevieria Society website which produces a quality journal. They regularly publish data on new species and cultivars.
- ebay.com. 2010 to present. (Yes, this is real. The famous website has numerous rare clones, new mutations, and unnamed species, many not found in existing literature. On September 18, 2010 the website has 251 listings for the genus, including a 'Tiger Blue', new Thai clone 'Cobra', and a variegated cross of *S. guineensis* S.t. 'Futura'. I have seen elite collector's material sell for \$80–135 on a routine basis)
- There are a number of fine photo galleries from serious collectors. Your favorite search engine will make them easy to find.

Sansevieria 'African Dawn' (9/2010)

lc: rich mottled mottled whitish–green, blushed pink  
ns, id: possibly from *S. aubrytiana*.

Sansevieria 'African Spear' = common name for *S. cylindrica*



*Sansevieria aubrytiana* 'Sayuri' is heavily variegated silver to white chimera with just a hint of transverse bands, good vertical form and a narrower blade than most *S. trifasciata*. It is seldom sold under the correct species and is the parent of the increasingly popular 'Yellowstone' sport shown below.





*Sansevieria aubrytiana* 'Yellowstone' is a complex "super gold" sport with much more chimera than 'Laurentii' 50–80cm tall, with a central zone richly and longitudinally stripped silver, silvery-green, and shades of darker green, all this overlaid with fainter silver, transverse bands. The chimera has less gold in bulk compared to 'Goldflame' which generally lacks big central zones in contrast and has a more vase-



shaped form. US Patent #31361 on 14 January 2020 to Marvin Villegas, Alajuela, Costa Rica, assigned to Florica Farms, Florida as sport of 'Sayuri' in 2016, thus belong to this species and not *S. trifasciata*.

*Sansevieria bacularis* 'Mikado' ('Fernwood Mikado', Musika', 'Musika' in part)  
ht: 10–14 in. tall, much shorter than 'Fernwood'  
ha: fan-shaped, often arching outward with age  
lc, lt: narrowly cylindrical, dark green, pale gray to silver transverse bands, these fairly subtle and soft  
ns, id, or: it is not related to 'Fernwood' but perhaps could have come from the same California nursery

*Sansevieria bacularis* [variegated gold]  
lc: as species but striped in gold to yellow

*Sansevieria ballyi* 'Minnie' (9/10)

ha: dwarf, compact, under 8 in. tall, usually 3–5 in. tall,  
ha: upward-arching, channeled blades  
lc: dark green with lighter green bands to 40% surface,  
lc: these bands more irregular in size and spacing than most forms  
or: Rauh from Kenya

*Sansevieria* 'Bandipur'

ha, lt: leaves channelled, curved, rounded  
lc: green, distinct cross banding  
ll: 90cm long x 2cm wide  
or: from Bandipura, India, species affinity not known

*Sansevieria* 'Black Makayla' [http://www.sanseverix.com/black\\_makayla.html](http://www.sanseverix.com/black_makayla.html), accessed 10.17.2020

*Sansevieria* 'Blue Kew' (*S. powellii* hort. in part)

ha: short rosette, eventually a staking type, leaves often very horizontal  
lc: rich glaucous blue to bluish-green, margins reddish  
or: Chris Bailes and Al Madu collected north is Kismayo, Somalia near Kenya and  
or: grown at Kew, hence the name

*Sansevieria* 'Blue Wave' (10/2010)

ha: erect, channel-type leaf, species affinity unknown, fan-shaped  
lc: frosty bluish-green to silvery-blue, very faint banding

*Sansevieria* 'Cobra' (9/10)

ha: flat, low rosette, leaves arching down, Bromeliad-like  
lc: dark green base color, transverse band numerous to 60%  
lc: in silvery-green to mint green, more finely marked than  
lc: *S. trifasciata* clones, up to 25 band per small leaf



or: Thailand c. 2009

Sansevieria 'Crocodile Rock' [http://www.sanseverix.com/hybride\\_crocodile\\_rock.html](http://www.sanseverix.com/hybride_crocodile_rock.html), accessed 10.17.2020





S. cylindrica at the famous back courtyard at Tony Avent's home in Raleigh, North Carolina, part of the fascinating world that is Juniper Level Botanic Garden with over 11,000 different plants.

Sansevieria cylindrica 'Handshake' (9/10)

ht: 60–70cm tall x 50–75cm wide  
ha: cylindrical leaves in a fan-shape, hand-like sprays  
lc: well marked in two or more shades of green.  
web: plantscope.nl (Sept. 25, 2010, with color photo)

Sansevieria aff. cylindrica 'Skyline' (9/10)

ha: apparently a more narrow, erect version of this species.  
in: Holland bef. 2010

Sansevieria cyclindrica 'Variegata'

lc: stripes yellow

Sansevieria dooneri 'Green Gold'

lc: dark green, striped in pale greenish–yellow

Sansevieria dooneri 'Zebra Fountain' (9/10)

ha: distinct fountain-shaped form  
lc: bright zebrinate banding

Sansevieria 'Doris Pfennig' (S. hargeisana or phillipsiae x S. pinguicula)

ha: slow, short, leaves recurving, channeled  
lc: dark greyish–green, no bands, margins reddish  
ll, lw: 25–30cm long x 12–19mm wide  
or: Horst Pfennig, Germany as hybrid  
li: Sanseveria vol. 13: 5–6 (2005)

Sansevieria elliptica 'Horwood'

ls: blades wide, short  
lc: showy markings

Sansevieria 'Fernwood' (S. parva x S. suffruticosa, others say S. gracilis x ?)(9/10)

ht: 24–49 in. tall, very large and bold with maturity, much larger than 'Mikado'  
ha, lt: arching, cylindrical blades, offsets numerous  
lc: dark green, transverse silvery to pale gray bands  
or: Fernwood Nurseries, CA USA

Sansevieria 'Fernwood Mikado' = S. bacularis 'Mikado'

Sansevieria 'Fernwood Variegated'

lc, ha: as 'Fernwood' but yellow margined, very slow.

Sansevieria fischeri 'Leopard Bat' (perhaps S. fischeri x S. kirkii or x S. raffillii)

ha: larger, boat-shaped leaf, very stiff  
lc: medium green with pale olive transverse bands, a very show mix of green  
ns, id: generally an improved clone but more likely a hybrid of undetermined parentage

Sansevieria 'Golden Silk'  
ha: arching, long, channeled blade, often recurving  
lc: mix of dark to olive green, paler green transverse bands, distinctly striped yellow to 30% or less,  
or: S. aubrytiana variegated form x S. ballyi

Sansevieria guineensis 'White-striped Giant' ('Lillian True's White-striped Giant', S 'White Striations', 'Big Pale Variegated', S. raffilli 'Striata' hort.)

ht: 48 in.  
lc: heavily and finely striped white  
or: Lillian True CA USA found in St. Johns US Virgin Islands.

Sansevieria guineensis 'Variegata' ('Striata?', liberica 'Variegata')

lc: striped and margined yellow. Margins can be very wide to 40%

Sansevieria hahnii = S. trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Hahnii'

Sansevieria hallii 'Blue Bat'

lw: blades a bit narrower, cylindrical, thus bat-shaped in terms of a baseball bat  
lc: dark bluish-green, no distinct markings, reddish-brown margin

Sansevieria aff. hallii 'Pink Bat' (9/10)

lc: pinkish-green, showy

Sansevieria 'Jade Dragon' (10/10)

ha: dwarf, low, leaves undulate, bending down  
lc: green with paler jade bands to 50% surface, very  
lc: finely textured as such.

Sansevieria 'Kasigau' (9/10)

ha, lt: blades thick, cylindrical, spreading  
lc: waxy, dark green, some silvery-green banding

Sansevieria kirkii var. pulchra 'Coppertone'



lc: richly banded silvery shades on dark copper to bronze to rose-silver. It has been  
lc: compared to "rose gold" in jewelry for the specific shade and tone, more green if shaded,  
lc: dark mahogany if in strong light

Sansevieria kirkii var. pulchra 'Coppertone Variegated' (10/10)

lc: as 'Coppertone' but striped yellow and sometimes  
lc: margined on one side

Sansevieria kirkii Silver-Blue Group 'Coral Blue'

lc, lm: blades broadly undulate, frosty bluish-silver, nicely  
lc, lm: marked in paler silver and silvery-blue tones

Sansevieria kirkii var. pulchra 'Farah' (9/10)

ht: 20–30cm tall x 15–20cm wide  
lc: dark green with paler green bands  
web: plantscope.nl (Sept. 25, 2010, with color photo), appears to  
web: be more erect than species, blades narrower and sharper

Sansevieria kirkii var. pulchra 'Metallic Silver'

lc: more intense silver markings than the variety.

Sansevieria kirkii var. pulchra 'Pulchra' (S. metallica hort.)

lc: leaves more richly banded and marked in silvery–green on  
lc: dark green with some pink to amber tints, never bronze nor  
lc: dark brown as with 'Coppertone'

Sansevieria kirkii ['Pulchra Pink Flowered]

fc, lc: as 'Pulchra' but flowers tinged pink  
or: Chahinian

Sansevieria kirkii Silver–Blue Group NEW NAME (9/10)

lc: as species but more intense glaucous blue to silver tints, the  
lc: silver transverse bands thus a bit subtle at times.

Sansevieria kirkii 'Superclone' (10/10)

ns, id: a named used for a larger, strong, erect clone

Sansevieria longiflora 'Variegata'

lc: striped and margined light yellow to cream

Sansevieria 'Malawi Midnight' (9/10)

lc: dark green, no markings  
or: from Monkey Bay, Malawi, species unclear now

Sansevieria masoniana 'Atau Giant'

ha, lw: plants larger, leaves wider to 2.5 in. or more  
lc: richly marked silvery–green to mint green on dark green

Sansevieria masoniana 'Congo'

lc, lw: wide blades, well–marked, perhaps a species synonym



Sansevieria masoniana 'Congo Giant' (10/10)

ha, lc: as 'Congo' but a densely-leaved, robust clump, to 45cm tall, more dark  
ha, lc: dark green but richly mottled in paler shades,

Sansevieria masoniana 'Congo Striate' ('Congo Striata' illegit. Latin name)(10/10)

lc, lw: as 'Congo' but with faint yellowish-green longitudinal stripes

Sansevieria masoniana [variegated clone] ('Variegata' hort. in part, this name post-1959 Latin)

lc: as sold by Bob Smoley (online catalog, September 18, 2010) and many others since  
lc: irregularly marked yellow, usually longitudinally striata, chimera 15-25%

Sansevieria metallica 'Gay' ('Gay's Clone')

ha: erect, short, sometimes dwarf and compact  
lc: olive green with rich silver to lime markings

Sansevieria metallica 'Siam Silver'

lc: richly striped white and gray, very little green showing, margins usually a whiter shade

Sansevieria 'Midnight Star' (9/10)

ha: semi-cylindrical, narrow blades, slight star to fan shape  
lc: dark green, reddish margins, faint pale green  
lc: transverse bands  
or: parentage unknown

Sansevieria parva 'Kongo Hyacinth' (10/10)

ha: dense fan of short foliage  
lc: dark green

Sansevieria parva 'Kuning Variegated' ('Variegata Kuning' illegit. post-1959 Latin)

lc: striped and suffused gold over the usual banded green colors.

Sansevieria parva 'Lancet' (10/10)

ha: leaves in all directions, spiky-acuminate, leaves more  
ha: numerous than some clones, named for the very numerous and  
ha: sharp tips  
lc: richly banded greenish-silver

Sansevieria parva 'Makaila' (10/10)

Sansevieria parva 'Marginata' ('Gilt Edge' ex Bob Smoley?)

lc: margined yellow to gold, often strongly so, 10–50%

Sansevieria parva 'Stick'

ha, lw: plants very narrowly erect, leaves narrow, 12–18 in. tall  
lc: dark green, numerous fine silvery–green bands

Sansevieria parva 'Stick Variegated' ('Stick Variegata')

ht, ha: much taller than 'Variegata', generally over 12 in. tall, erect as 'Stick'  
lc: margined and striped yellow to cream  
or: sport of the taller 'Stick' clone'

Sansevieria parva 'Variegata'

ha: slow to develop and multiply – hence rather rare than it's beauty deserves.  
lc: mostly dark golden yellow with a thin green margin

Sansevieria pearsonii [variegated] ('Variegata' illegit. post–1959 Latin name)

lc: suffused and faintly striped creamy to white over 95% of the blades

Sansevieria rafii 'Moon Shine'

lc: suffused cream to silver over 85–98% or more of the blade.  
ns, id: this is a later homonym of the S. trifasciata clone and should  
ns, id: get a better, distinct name.

Sansevieria robusta Blue Group (NOT S. trifasciata 'Robusta')

lc: more bluish–green to frosty–silver than species typical



'Royal Crown' is a bold, large clone that is both fan-shaped and spikey. Imaged courtesy of F. Rogers.  
'Royal Crown Variegated' (needs a better name) is lightly striped in yellow.

Sansevieria suffruticosa 'Frosty Spears' (9/10)

ha: subcylindrical blade, fan-shaped with age  
lc: dark to emerald green, richer silvery bands to 50%, all  
lc: these of variable width (like a store barcode) for an  
lc: interesting look

Sansevieria sulcata 'Variegata'

lc: thinnly striped creamy-yellow

Sansevieria 'Tiger Blue' (10/10)

lc: green with bluish-silvery bands to 40% surface, thin  
lc: red edge for interesting contrast  
ll, lw: blades wide, flat-spreading





*S. trifasciata*, species typical of the US. Nice planting at a large, multi-national corporate office lobby. These nicely banded leaves point upward to a 65 inch plasma TV. Note how the pale wood sets off the dark leaf tones to full advantage. Material varies in terms of the amount of banding but it's generally a paler green to silvery-green, never a bright silver and should never have any white or yellow chimeras. As you can see here with some visual analysis, the banding sometimes comes in transverse groups or fused band clusters while other times it's subtle and more widely dispersed down the blade. You note that some bands are paler, more silver and less green but it never should have entirely silver bands in the basic form.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Auslese' ('Green Hahnii Auslese')

ha: as 'Hahnii'  
ll: slighter larger than 'Hahnii'  
lc: more sharply and crisply marked silver  
or: German selection of 'Hahnii'

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Banded Nelson' ('Banded Nelsonii' illegit.)

lc: dark green, mostly without crossbands like 'Nelsonii'  
lc: but also margined in banded tissue as if it were  
lc: variegated. In other words, it is only crossbanded on the margins.  
lc: One plant under this name restores the pale bands to 'Nelsonii'  
lc: but over the entire blade. That is likely a cutting, reverting to a smaller  
lc: species-like pattern.

Sansevieria trifasciata Bantel Black Group NEW NAME (9/10)

ha: narrow, convex, sometimes subcylindrical blades  
ha: as 'Bantel's Sensation'  
lc: dark green, blackish-green at times, variably banded and  
lc: frosted in silver at 20-40%, not white as 'Bantel's Sensation'  
or: sports of 'Bantel's Sensation' which are much greener, lightly frosted

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Bantel's Golden Sensation'

ha: taller than 'Bantel's Sensation'  
lc: yellow stripes much like the pattern of 'Bantel's Sensation'. The stripes are much less sharp than  
'Craigii'  
lw: wider than 'Bantel's Sensation'

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Bantel's Sensation' ('White Snake')





A pot I grew outside for two years, showing the variation in the chimera striping. As variegated succulents go, this very vertical effect is quite useful.

lc: dark green with numerous pure white stripes, some leaves being up to 95% white.

lc: Others are 50% white with

lc: 2–8 stripes. Bases can be very white with striping only visible in the upper half. The widest stripes are often

lc: submarginal (just inside the margin). It is variable so clones and selections can be found.

lw: narrower than species typical

lu: most heavily white-variegated or whitish plants can be difficult to grow. This one proves quite durable.

pat, or: US# 796 to Gustav Bantel, St. Louis MO USA c. 1940's as

pat, or: sport of 'Laurentii'.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Bantel's Sensational Sport'

lc: pure white center weith dark green margins, giving very sharp contrasts.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Bantel's Whiteback'



lc: as 'Bantel's Sensation' but most leaves all white below

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Black Brazilian' (9/10)

ha: erect, much as speices

lc: very dark green, sparse silvery-cream bands to 20%, not

lc: as silvery marked as many species forms.

or: Brazil

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Black Jack'

pat: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/1a/e7/49/342dd8b0d84e6f/USPP24454.pdf>

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Black Jade'



lc: dark green, no transverse bands to speak of, margins

lc: yellow with silvery bands in that zone only, some central

lc: silver stripes but only in the longitudinal direction.



Sansevieria trifasciata 'Black Limon'  
pat: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/d1/9f/a6/fbc936207c08a2/USPP28242.pdf>

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Black Magic'

lc: dark green, rich transverse silve rbands, yellow to  
lc: gold edge, like a more bright 'Goldiana' per GHW website

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Black Princess Sandy'  
pat: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/93/80/1d/d180b6b5161b09/USPP29346.pdf>

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Black Robust' ('Black Robusta' post-1959 Latin)

ha, lw: robust, strong, verhy wide of 3 in. wide or more  
lc: dark green, richly band greenish-cream, the bands  
lc; later a bright silver, various band width but 40% or more

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Black Rose' (10/10)

ha: as group but blades more twisted, elongated  
lc: dark green, banded paler green, frosted in old leaves, very dark overall

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Black Snow'

lc: dark green  
id: said to similar to 'Emeralda'

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Black Sport' provisional invalid name = some 'Crane's Black'

lc: very dark blackish-green with sparse white dots  
lt: much thicker, narrower than most cultivars

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Black Sport'

ht: 30cm  
ha: erect, numerous sharply pointed blades  
lc: medium to dark glossy green, longitudinally striped  
lc: silver quite faintly, occasionally but not regular  
lc: 2-3mm gold stripes and margins  
lw: 5cm maximum.  
prop: leaf cuttings produce 'Hahnii' or something close to it.

Sansevieria trifasciata [Hahnii Group] 'Black Star'  
photo: <https://planterina.com/products/sansevieria-black-star>

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Black Sword' (2/9)

ht: 12 in. – shorter  
lc: dark, glossy green, very fine gold margins or none in many  
lc: locations, most margins about 2mm wide, nearly all green blades  
lc: with age. Longitudinal gray band is very faint except in new leaves  
lc: and bands are widely spaced.  
ls: blades are irregular in shape, usually acuminate–pointed, other times  
ls: typical of species, and other times narrow and folded. It is different  
ls: 'Nelsonii' in this respect.

### Sansevieria trifasciata 'Black Twister'

ha: mid–length blades in vaseu, slightly twisted rosette,  
ha: intermediate between species and Hahnii Group size.  
lc: dark blackish–green, richly marked silver to 45%



'Blue Star' is a recent creation (I think) with a very thin white margin but mostly a heavily frosted silver look with the smallest amount of green. It gives off a light blue sheen so it's not a normal silver type. The form is a larger rosette, bigger than Hahnii Group for the most part.

### Sansevieria trifasciata 'Bogor'

ha: as 'Bantel's Sensation' but dwarf  
lc: striped white to green in the center. Olive green margins and green stripes.  
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1988: 66.

### Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Butterpat'

ha: as 'Hahnii'  
lc: butter yellow with some yellow–green tones, narrow green margins. Crossbanding adds to the patterns. It is

lc: richer and more regularly crossbanded than 'Gold Hahn Favorite'  
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1988: 67

Sansevieria trifasciata 'California' ('California Thailand')

lc: centered and striped light yellow at 60–90%, dark green and  
lc: silver–banded edges  
in: known in Thailand under this name but not in the US

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Centerstripe' ('Golden Hahnii Centerstripe')

ha: as 'Hahnii' but slower  
lc: central stripped light yellow but lacking the dark green margins of 'Solid Gold'.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Chinatown'

lc: longitudinally striped yellow, not just at the margins as 'Laurentii'  
or: Hermine Stover found in Chinatown antique shop in Los Angeles CA USA. probably 'Laurentii' sport.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Compacta'

ht: about 12 in. – or like a shorter 'Laurentii'  
ha: leaves more numerous than 'Laurentii', giving a denser, compact look  
lc: yellow margined as 'Laurentii', wider so than some clones of it. The center is darker green, contraster better.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Coral'

lc: dark green, faint banding  
in: Bob Smoley

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Craigii'





lc: heavily striped on longitudinal yellow bands with highly variable spacing.

lc: Blades may easily have 5–10 distinct

lc: stripes unlike most other cultivars. Crossbanding is heavy and these zones

lc: have interesting frosty to pearlescent sheens that sometimes look a bit blue

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Cramer's Variegate' ('Knape's Sport')

ha: as 'Hahnii'

lc: irregularly striped and mottled yellow, lacking a marginal band.

ns: it is unclear to us which of these names was published or in use first.

li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1990: no page number (under 'Hahnii Variegated')

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Crane's Black' (NOT all 'Black Sport')

ha: cupped, rosette, not short as 'Hahnii' to mid-sized  
lc: blackish-green with gold margins

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Crosby's Marginate' ('Crosby's Marginata', 'Hahnii Marginata' in part)

ha: generally as 'Hahnii'. Stovers states than some clones of this get tall with a  
ha: central stem and may even flop over.  
lc: margined yellow, usually 5–10mm wider – much wider margin than 'Gilt-edge Hahn'

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Curly' (9/10)

ns, id: plantscope.nl (Sept. 25, 2010, with color photo), appears to  
ns, id: similar to 'Twisted Sister', possibly of different origin.

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Daria' (9/10)

lc: dark green, thin stirpes and margins in yellow, very subtle  
lc: transverse bands.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Emeralda'

lw: narrower blades  
lc: rich dark green  
or: Florida foliage trade c. 1990's.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Ethel's Hahn' ('Ethel's Hahnii' invalid, post-1959 Latin)

ha: as 'Hahnii' but more urpgiht and thin-leaved  
lc; dark green  
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1988: 67

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Fontanella' (9/10)

lc: margined yellow, some central stripes in yellow  
lt: smooth surface, very uniform

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Forescate' (2/2009)





A very rich chimera phase of this superior, very gold clone. I have seen several plants less gold and more striped, more on the 40% surface coverage than this one at 80%, perhaps because of shading or vigor. Image courtesy of F. Rogers. It is the opposite of 'Laurentii', a medio-picta type generally as opposed to a marginata or marginate gold form.

- lc: margin generally green, the center striped gold to 40–80%, only
- lc: rarely the margins gold as 'Laurentii', the silver longitudinal band is
- lc: faint but makes a nice overlay.
- li: Morgenstern, K.O. 1979. Sansevieria. Kempten, Germany.

#### Sansevieria trifasciata [Hahnii Group] 'Forest Star'

- ha: as the group but more of a flatter, star-shaped rosette, not as upright and vasey as the original
- lc: dark green heavily transverse banded in shades of silvery-olive green and greenish-silver, more
- lc: richly banded than the original 'Hahnii', hence shower. I would estimate it has may 15–25% more
- lc: band coverage over the surface than classic 'Hahnii'.

#### Sansevieria trifasciata 'Frozen'

pat: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/92/3c/72/cc0976b346445e/USPP29345.pdf>



Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Futura'



ha: shorter than the group clone but more leaves per

ha: rosette

lc: margined light yellow – varying in the width by the clone of it,

lc: typically 0.1–0.2 in. in old material, transverse banding very minimal and pale olive green

lc: except on chimera "slips" which are olive with bright silver bands

lw: blades wider than 'Laurentii'  
or: thought to have come from Europe.  
ns, id: green plants from cuttings are usually sold as 'Robusta'

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Futura Gold' ('Future Aurea', 'Future Gilt Edge')

ha: semi-rosette  
lw: wide blades but longer than 'Gold Hahn'  
lc: striped and margined yellow to 50% or rarely more. The central green stripe is  
lc: green with heavily crossbands.  
lc: Stovers says European clones tend to be more yellow. It is traced to Belgium but not a particular nursery.  
ns: Glasshouse Works in 1997 listed a 'Morgenstern's Futura Aurea' – we do not know  
ns: if this is a selection or not.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Futura Superba' ('Superba' in part)

ha, lt, ls: as 'Futura' with a wide golden-yellow edge,  
ha, lt, ls: perhaps the same as 'Futura Gold' of the modern  
ha, lt, ls: trade, very bright and showy.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Futura Tree'

ha: columnar with constantly growing center  
lc: margined yellow much like 'Futura'  
or: Ruth Crane  
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1990: no page

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Gilt-edge Hahn' ('Gilt Edge Hahnii')

ha: as 'Hahnii'  
lc: very narrow yellow margins. Green cross-bands are sharper, smaller, but numerous.  
or: Oakhurst Gardens CA USA c. 1968

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Gold Banner'

ha: large, tall rosette, possibly staking, leaves irregularly spread  
lc: very subtle yellow margin and central stripes over the frosty  
lc: dark green center which is banded in various shades to 50%. The  
lc: yellow chimera is distributed over the entire blade unlike most  
lc: 'Gold Hahn' sports.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Goldgreen'

ha: as 'Hahnii'  
lc: yellow-green stripes and margins, much like a lime version of 'Gold Hahn'

ns: it appears to be different from 'Greengold' (see below)

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Goldiana'

ha: compact, dense compared to 'Laurentii'  
lc: wider margined than 'Laurentii' and with darker green for nice contrast.  
id: Stover considers it generally identical to 'Compacta' (see above)  
or: Seidel

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Goldiana Slipped Stripes' = 'Lillian True'

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Gold Flame'





ha: mid-sized, distinctly arching, vasey, tips distinctly arching outward much

ha: as a small bromeliad, shorter than 'Laurentii'

lt: blade very thick

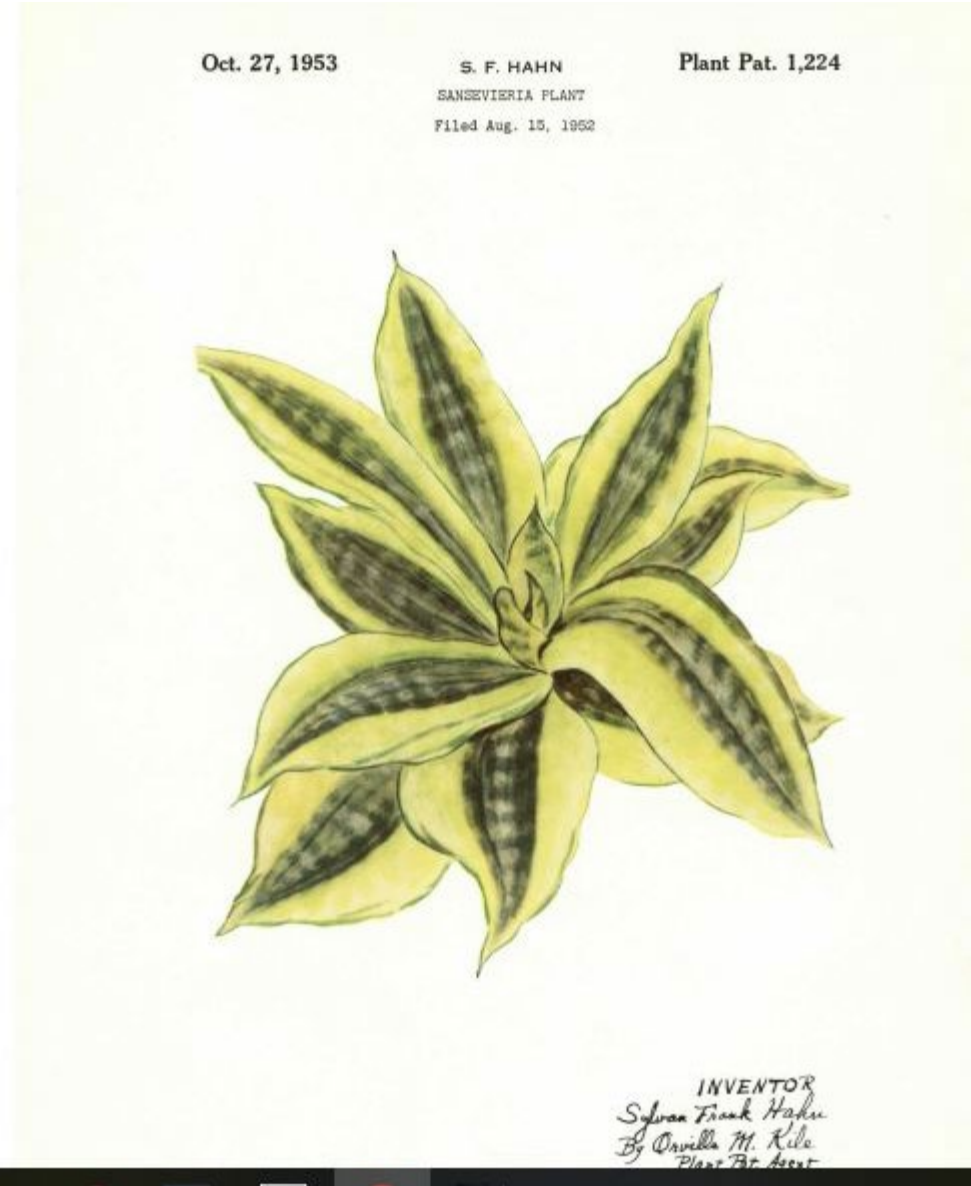
lc: at least 50% gold, wide dark green stripes, very little or no transverse bands on inner faces but

lc: bands similar to 'Laurentii' on outer face, some blades nearly all yellow. Compare to plate of



Ic: 'Yellowstone' below.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Golden Hahn' ('Gold Hahnii', 'Golden Hahnii')



From Hahn's US Patent #1224, not named except "Golden", but surely of this clone.





A pretty example grown in a Chinese black kettle bonsai pot matching black stones for contrast of the lovely colors.

ha: as 'Hahnii', same as originator's earlier US Patent #470

lc: margined greyish-yellow, about 25-50% of blade surface,

lc: occasionally striped as well but most of the color is

lc: at or below the margins. Plants in the trade vary widely and

lc: selections have been named. The silver or light

lc: green crossbands still show nicely on most clones.

pat, or: US# 1224 on Oct. 27, 1953 to Sylvan Frank Hahn, Pittsburgh, PA

ns, id: I have changed this name as blends of Latin and English are to

ns, id: avoided.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Gold Hahn Favorite' ('Gold Hahnii Favorite')

ha: as 'Hahnii'

lc: similar to 'Gold Hahn' but margins very dark green outside the gold margins. Random dark green



stripes appear  
lc: in the longitudinal direction for more contrast still. Nice crossbands also occur.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Gold Hahn Striped' (Gold Hahnii Aureo–striata', 'Hahnii Aureo–striated')

ha: as 'Hahnii' but compact  
lc: quite variable with numerous gold stripes to 90% or blades all yellow. Greener portions tend to be towards the  
lc: the middle rather than the margins. Margins are slightly wider than 'Crosby's Maginate'.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Golden Seam' ('Golden Seam Hahnii')

lc: narrow light yellow edge, less bold or wide than 'Golden Hahn'  
pat, or: US# 1221 in 1953 to Sylvan Hahn

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Golden Street'

lc: rich gold margins, robust plant

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Golden Sun' (9/10)

lc: much as 'Golden Hahn' but surface 95–98% yellow, just  
lc: a tiny bit of margin in dark green, occasional green  
lc: stripes in the center. The yellow center is faintly banded  
lc: in silver.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Grandmother Seibert' ('Grandma's Variegate?')

lc: banded in light "apple green" to ochre rather than the usual grey or silver. Gold margins.  
or: Jim Siebert obtained from his grandmother, for whom it is now named.  
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1988: 67 as 'Grandma's Variegate'), Catalog 1990: no page number (this name)

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Gray Lady' ('Silver Princess')

ha: compact but upright rosettes  
lc: gray (but not quite silver) with heavy crossbands. Usually a dark green margin.  
lw: narrower than species typical

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Green Gold'

ha: as 'Hahnii'  
lc: silver–grey fading to deep amber green  
or: Clyde Reed  
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1988: 67



Sansevieria trifasciata 'Green Mermaid'  
pat: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/bb/c1/0e/6913023a65e48a/USPP29871.pdf>

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Green Mould' (10/10)

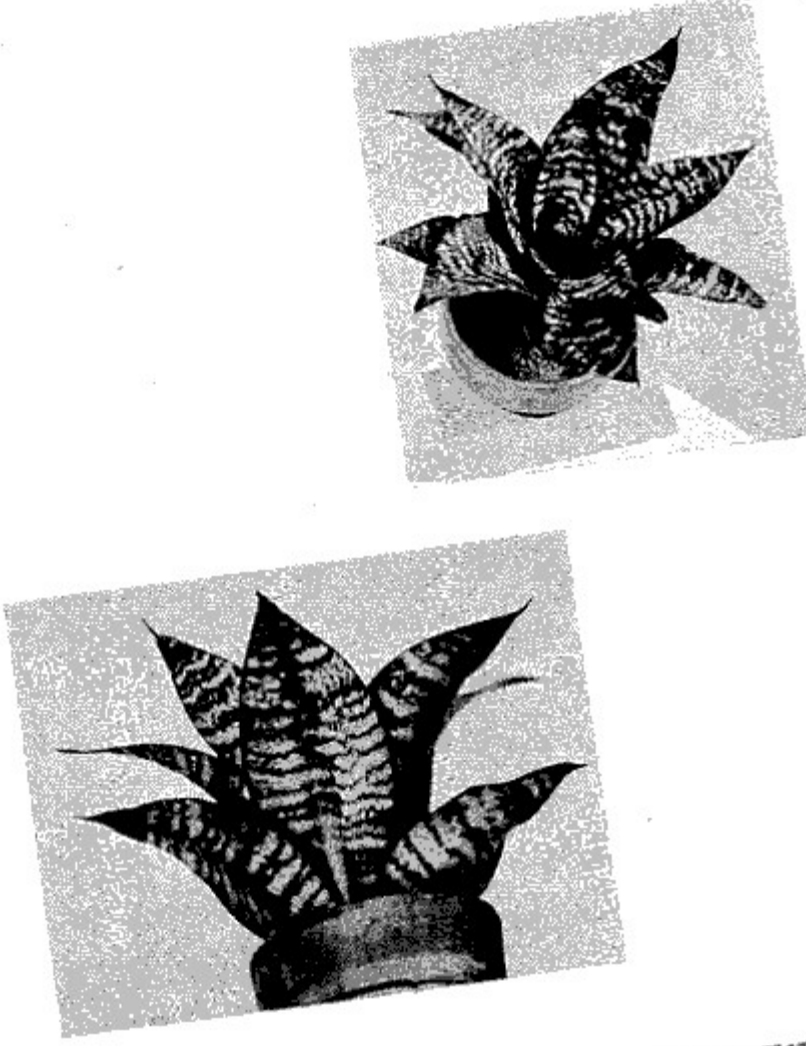
ha: vigorous, erect, as the group  
lc: nicely silver-banded, but this softly suffused in greenish-cream  
lc: shades over about 80% of the blade

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Hahnii'

June 3, 1941.

W. W. SMITH, JR.  
SANSEVIERIA  
Filed July 18, 1940

Plant Pat. 470



INVENTOR  
William Walter Smith Jr.  
By *Orville M. Kile*  
Plant Patent Agent

From the original US Patent form.

ht: seldom over 8 in. tall compared to the species at 36 inches or more.  
ha: compact, nest-like rosette with shorter, often wider blades.  
ha: Some plants are flat and bromeliad like and  
ha: others are more upright and vase-like, 15-30 leaves rosette  
ha: once mature, most young plants with 5-10 leaves.  
lc: dark green, distinct silver to grey transverse bands, about 30-50% surface.  
ll, lw: blades shorter, wider, broadly elliptic, about 4-7 in. long  
pat, or: US#470 on June 3, 1941 to William Walter Smith Jr., New Orleans,  
pat, or: assigned to Sylvan Hahn, Pittsburgh, PA. It was found as a sport



pat, or: of 'Laurentii' by William W. Smith Sr. of Crescent Nursery, New  
pat, or: Orleans and not from the Hahn firm as widely reported. The  
pat, or: patent does not name it but the description, image, and assignment  
pat, or: to Mr. Hahn make it all very clear.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Hahn Cream'

lw: blades more narrow, 4–5x long as wide, lanceolate  
lc: tinged cream and silver, very wide silver transverse banding  
lc: this coloratioj about 90% of surface or more, a variable sport

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Hahnii Jade Marginata' = similar to 'Black Jade'

lc: cream to yellow margins, center green with no silver bands.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Hahn Yellow Band'

ha: as group but dense, flat  
lc: margined yellow to greenish–yellow at 30–45%, center  
lc: a very subtle frosted dark gren with subtle silver transverse  
lc: bands to 50%, a very intense 'Gold Hahn' sport

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Henny's Gold'

lc: leaves centered yellow, margins dark green  
lt; slight twist, showy

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Jade' ('Jade Birdnest', 'Hahnii Jade')



lc: true jade colors, silver-green to frosted green, overall medium green  
lc: as the gem is ought to look at times, no transverse banding

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Japanese Futura'

ha: columnar center with wide blades  
lc: yellow margined much like 'Futura'  
or: Eby  
id: similar to 'Futura Tree'

Sanservieria trifasciata 'Kristi'

pat: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/26/91/9b/71c8abbdcf583b/USPP24455.pdf>

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Lady Finger' (9/10)

web: plantscope.nl (Sept. 25, 2010, with color photo), appears to be a shorter  
web: 'Laurentii' with a slight vertical twist.

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Laurentii' (var. laurentii, S. zeylandica var. laurentii hort. ex LH Bailey, Cyclopedia 1917, S. laurentii Wilden.)





ha: upright similar to species, perhaps more so in some clones  
lc: thinnly margined yellow (3–10mm), transverse bands in silver like species  
or: Emile Laurent from Stanleyville, Stanley Falls, Belgian Congo  
or: (Congo Free State) c. 1901 (Rev. Cult. Colon. Paris 14: 173–174 (1904)  
in: The great Dr. Richard Henley (Proc. Fl. State Hort. Soc. 95: 295–8) in 1982  
in: recorded this clone was offered by Macaw's Nursery in Miami in 1922,  
in: exporting stock to Europe for \$2–3 for large divisions of 3 fans.

*Sansevieria trifasciata* 'Laurentii Argentea' = 'Silver Laurent'?

ns: this name has appears in the Florida foliage trade.

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Laurentii Compacta'

ll: shorter than 'Laurentii'  
lc: darker green, less boldly silver-banded than 'Laurentii'

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Laurentii Craigii' = 'Craigii'

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Laurent Green' ('Laurentii Green') *provisonal name*

ns, id: listed name for a non-margined sport of 'Laurentii', much as  
ns, id: species typical but plants I have seen are more strongly banded  
ns, id: the silver transverse phase. Good clones of this must be named.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Lime Blush'

ha: blades wide, like a giant 'Hahnii', vasey  
lc: rich green, lime to silvery-green bands, later banded  
lc: in more silvery shades.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Lime Dwarf' ('Golden Hahnii Lime Dwarf')

ha: as 'Hahnii' but dwarf  
lc: highly variable with some leaves all yellow, others yellow-green (lime green), and others marbled greenish-  
lc: yellow without any crossbands.  
prop: Stover reports it comes true for leaf cuts.  
or: sport of 'Gold Hahn'

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Lime Frost'

lc: mostly creamy yellow-green or lime with a cream margin.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Lillian True' ('Goldiana Slipped Stripes')





Image courtesy of the South Coast Cactus and Succulent Society.

lc: very dark green, quite waxy, margined yellow in 50–70% of surface,

lc: lacking silver crossbands in most cases.

lc: There are more interruptions of the margination by green stripes than typical 'Laurentii'.

lc: Usually the margins are wider on one side than the other. Similar to 'Craigii' to my eye but

lc: a slightly different distribution of color and the transverse bands not as bold nor silver in this one.

or: one clone is from B. Crane

*Sansevieria trifasciata* Hahnii Group 'Longitudinal Hahn' ('Longitudinal Hahnii')



ha: as 'Hahnii' but a good vigorous, strong clone of some size  
lc: dark green with heavy, plaid-like crossbands in silver.  
eval: could replace 'Hahnii' for its better coloration and size.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Longitudinal Stripes' (2/9)

ht: 14 in., shorter than species  
lc: bright medium green, highly banded silver in the longitudinal  
lc: pattern, covering 40–55% of surface, thus a more silvery sport.  
lc: These bands are often jagged (like a seismic recording at times!)  
lc: and rise and fall with peaks within each band.  
lw: very wide, to 8cm  
or: Ed Eby, Hawaii

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Loop's Pride'



Note the distinct black as midnight green center and the odd marginal zone that is this same base color but heavily banded and marked with fused mint green to medium green colors. In the old days this might be called "virido-maculata-marginata" or a spotted margin of greens. It is very distinct and still rare.

ha: rosette-like but blades long than 'Hahnii' and usually more acute.  
lc: very dark, blackish-green. Parts of the blade may be translucent and wax-like.  
lt: blades oddly grooved and thickened, something like Rohdea cultivars.





'Lotus' has a very contrasty look, light with dark, only the occasional stripe to show banding. Image courtesy of our friend and supporter F. Rogers.

Sansevieria trifasciata [Hahnii Group] 'Lotus'

- ha, lc: similar to 'Black Jade' but margins more rich yellow and there is very
- ha, lc: little transverse banding, essentially a very dark green with rich golden edges,
- ha, lc: but having the occasional "slipped" stripe in the center or submargin which
- ha, lc: is normally yellowish-olive with silver bands. Some plants lack all bands.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Lucile Polan' (9/2010)

- lc: submarginal (not on the very edge) chimera in cream to
- lc: light yellow, some central stripes, lime green transition
- lc: areas too, central mostly frosted-banded in silver but
- lc: not sharply contrasting and rather subtle, actual margin
- lc: 2-6mm wide in dark green.

photo: <http://www.glasshouseworks.com/succulents/succulents-s/sansevieria-trifasciata-hahnii-lucille-polan>

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Magic Sword'

- ns, id: a good clone of old 'Laurentii', seems to be darker and more
- ns, id: shiny in the center from photos but I have yet to see one.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Malachite'

ha: as 'Hahnii' but dwarf, smaller  
ls: very thick, fleshy blades  
lc: as 'Hahnii', waxy green, limited markings  
or: Jim Siebert  
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1988: 67

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Manda's Dwarf'

ha: shorter than species typical, but reverting to species often  
ls: some leaves monstrox and with jagged margins.  
or: presumably Manda or Pitcher and Manda, leading growers of houseplants in the last century

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Manolyn' ('Manolin')

ha: leaves long, elegant, strap-like  
lc: heavily and finely striped white, much more finely striped than other cultivars. The white stripes can blemish  
lc: a rust color with age or unsatisfactory culture. Sometimes the stripes are tinged pink.  
or: found in Puerto Rico  
ns: it may in fact be a clone of S. guineensis.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Medio-picta'

ha: slower than species typical  
lc: irregularly stripped yellow in the center  
or: Glasshouse Works sold this clone in 1992 from Ohio State Univ. stock, where it originated.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Mein Leibling'

ha: leaves very short, thickened, curved  
lc: waxy green with ochre and olive green margins. Crossbanding is strong.  
in: Alice Waldorfer to Glasshouse Works OH USA  
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1988: 68

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Metallic' ('Metallica' illegitimate post-1959 Latin name)

ha: vase-shaped  
ls: very narrowly linear, only about 1 in. wide  
lc: green suffused silver, bands very subtle, metallic silver over green

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Mid Stripe' NEW NAME ('Hahnii Medio-picta' not 'Media-picta' of tall, erect type

lc: a group of mutations centered in cream to light yellow, often subtle  
lc: striped on a dark green Hahn plant, transverse bands often 30-50%



Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Midnight Shine' (9/10)

ha: much as 'Futura'

lc: dark green, no banding, narrow yellow edge.

Sansevieria trifasciata [Hahnii Group] 'Misty Star'

photo: <https://planterina.com/products/sansevieria-misty-star>

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Moonglo' = 'Moonshine'

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Moonshine' ('Moonlight', 'Moonglow', 'Moonglo')





lc: mostly silver, mostly lacking any crossbands, a very thin  
lc: green margin is found in some plants.  
lw: very wide, 3–5 in., short blades, plants grown outdoors in Florida  
lw: and important may be very robust, tall, and of longer blades.  
ns, id: sports 'Robusta' type material, a similar wide, short blade  
ns, id: but dark green with rich silver zebrinations.

n\\



ha: large rosette type, blades to 8 inches or longer, shorter than  
ha: 'Futura'  
lc: margined and centrally striped in yellow to cream, good but sometimes  
lc: subtle silver transverse bands, these showing up best  
lc: on the dark green marginal zones where there is little chimera

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Natalie' (9/10)

lc:striped yellow and cream, very rich silvery bands to 85% or more

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Nelsonii'





From Nelson's 1943 patent, this plant is not named there. What may appear to be variegation here is simply white reflections.



A modern plant, note that some material is not true in modern times and could be 'Pseudo-Nelsonii'

lc: darker greener, more waxy, and lacking crossbands and all  
lc: variegation, slight twist to some blades. Not as dull as one might think.  
or: Attributed to Oscar Nelson 1943 as sport of 'Laurentii',  
or: this is apparently US Patent #633 but the plant is not named there.  
or: Others say it must have been 'Compacta' since it produces  
or: this variation and 'Laurentii' may not.  
ns, id: Dr. Henley (1982) reports than much material in Florida under  
ns, id: this name is actually 'Pseudo-Nelsonii'.



# NIGHT OWL



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[www.cultivar.org](http://www.cultivar.org)

Source: Hirt Gardens  
September 2020

'Night Owl' is a "silver type" with a highly frosted center and only the smallest amount of dark green transverse markings, the margins also a cream to yellow-cream with the very edge more yellow. The habit is intermediate, not species tall but larger and more erect than the Hahnii Group. Image from same plants below. Due to the lighting and flash, it appears more olive green than it looks to the human eye, the silver reflections very hard to capture with a DSLR camera no matter what we tried. In a shady corner, it appears a medium gray to dark silver with thin cream edges. The transverse banding is very slight, under 5% surface and only in dark green.



# NIGHT OWL



Source:  
Hirt Gardens  
September 2020

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Pagoda'



ha: very dense rosette, staking at times  
lc: mostly dark green with light yellow to cream margins, 20%  
lc: surface, transverse bands missing or very subtle, effectively  
lc: all green and yellow.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Primitive' ('Golden Hahnii Primitive')

ha: as 'Hahnii'  
lc: quite variable with some leaves as 'Goldgreen' (lime green margined and striped)  
lc: but others pastel greens and  
lc: still others as ordinary 'Hahnii'. It is unstable for production but collectors cherish it.  
or: Lillian True, Oakhurst Gardens CA USA

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Pearl Young'

ha: as 'Silver Hahn Marginate' but slightly larger  
lc: much like 'Silver Hahn Marginate' (mostly silver, cream margined) but with more apparent crossbands

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Platinum Princess'

lc: pure silver as 'Moonshine'  
lw: wider than 'Moonshine', sometimes in a ratio of 1:3 (width:length)

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Plumbea' = 'Silver Cloud'

ns: Manda seems to have used this name.

Sansevieria cyclindrica 'Pseudo-Nelsonii'

ns, id: an old name for a clone which produces  
ns, id: species-like material from material but is  
ns, id: not the real 'Nelsonii'. Dr. Henley (1982) says  
ns, id: Florida growers often grow this as 'Nelsonii'  
ns, id: and not the true material.

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Pulsar'

ha: tall, erect, similar to but smaller than 'Forscate'  
lc: centrally marked and tinged cream to yellow, transverse  
lc: bands and often more v-shaped than usual for the group.  
ns: named by Frank Neitz (per Glasshouse Works website, September 18, 2010)



# RADIANT STAR



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Cultivar.org

Source: PremierSucculents  
via Etsy.com  
September 2020

Sansevieria trifasciata [Hahnii Group] 'Radiant Star' is a pretty mix of yellow, silvery, gray, and many shades of green, all overlaid with rich frosty transverse bands. It has a lot going for it. Thanks to Premier Succulents for sending such a strong, robust, generous plant for our trials. Pretty darn awesome for just \$8.10 (2020). Other places would have sent a tiny 2-leaved pup. Kudos to them for sending real, useful plants.

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Rheingold'



ha, lc, ls: erect much as 'Wagner's Gold', thin green margin,  
ha, lc, ls: very large submargin in gold (30–50%), center green overlaid  
ha, lc, ls: silver 70–90%, longitudinally striped silver 60–80%, sometimes  
ha, lc, ls: reverting to 'Wagner's Gold' which is striped and not margined.

*Sansevieria trifasciata* 'Robusta' (NOT *S. robusta* N.E. Brown)



lc, lt: shorter, wider blades (3–5.5 in. wide) than species and also with more numerous,



lc, lt: often more silvery transverse bands, these in silvery–green to greenish–silver, often  
lc, lt: with a "slip" for a jagged, zig–zag shape like an short audio signal.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Saadia' (9/2010)

lc: frosted silvery and transverse bands dominating.  
in: Holland bef. 2010

Sansevieria trifasciata 'San Remo' (9/10)

lc: new leaves variegated yellow, later more species like in green  
lc: with silver bands.  
in: Arid Lands Nursery, AZ (online catalog, September 18, 2010)

Sansevieria trifasicata 'Seafoam'

lc: very silvery–green much as 'Moonshine' but thin green  
lc: margins seem to be more clear

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Semi–monstrose' ('Green Hahnii Semi–monstrose')

ha: as 'Hahnii' but ridged, grooved, or oddly thickened. Most clones of this are slow.  
lc: dark green  
or: Hermine Stover grouped a number of curious sports under this name.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Siebert's Hahn' ('Siebert's Hahnii')

ha: as 'Hahnii' but more compact than some variants of it. Can be more open with age.  
lc: central stripe of light yellow down each blade. Margins are never banded.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Silver Cloud'

ht: 30 in  
lw: 3 in.  
lc: silver–blue with dark bluish crossbands.  
ls: often curved in cross–section  
or: Europe

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Silver Frost' ('Silver Starlight')

ha: as 'Hahnii' but smaller, semi–dwarf, blades wide and flat  
lc: longitudinally striped silver, often margined or submarginate,  
lc: also cross–banded in silver or light green. Plants  
lc: a very variable leaf to leaf, some even being similar to 'Golden Hahn' for color.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Silver Hahn' ('Silver Hahnii' invalid, post–1959 Latin)





From Larry's Hatch collection used for the book MINIATURE SUCCULENTS. This book is now completely subsumed and merged with Hatch's Interior Plants and is not longer available as is.

ha: as 'Hahnii' but more compact, even dwarf as young plants.

lc: about 98% silver, often with thin green margins and crossbands of mint or medium green

or: Sylvan Hahn 1953, but a name with Latin and English is to be avoided.

pat: US# 1220.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Silver Hahn Marginate' ('Silver Hahnii Marginata')

ha: as 'Silver Hahn', often flaring open. Young rosettes have a nice tulip shape.

lc: most silver as 'Silver Hahn' but also margined in cream to light yellow.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Silver Laurent' ('Silver Laurentii', 'Laurentii Argentea')

lc: mostly silver with little crossbanding visible. Cream margins.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Silver Laurent Giltedge'

lc: mostly silver with little crossbanding. Thin yellow margin.



Sansevieria trifasciata 'Silver Moon' (some='Moonshine')

ht: 12 in.  
lc: silvery but without crossbanding

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Silver Parva' = 'Gray Lady'

ns: there is also a species S. parva but use of this name is apparently for the S. trifasciata cultivar.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Silver Plus'

lc: presumably more silver  
or: K.S.G. Farms  
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1997: no page number

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Silver Princess' = 'Grey Lady'

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Silver Queen'

ht: 20 in.  
lc: silvery crossbanding, greener with age  
lw: to 2.0 in  
prop: leaf cutting are mostly true to character

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Silver Sheen'

ns, id: very similar to 'Moonshine', perhaps the bands more conspicuous.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Silver Star'

lc: silver crossbands  
id: Stover says it closely resembles 'Silver Streak'

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Silver Starlight' = 'Silver Frost'

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Silver Streak' (some='Streaker', others 'Silver Queen')

lc: silver crossbands  
lw: 1.0 in.  
ns: at least one clone under this name is 'Streaker' of Frieling.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Slimmerette' (9/10)

lw: thin blades  
lc: nice cross-bands



in: Bob Smoley (online catalog, September 18, 2010)

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Snakeskin'

lc: ornate snake-like pattern  
or: Singer

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Solid Gold' ('Gold Hahnii Solid Gold')

ha: as 'Hahnii'  
lc: about 70–80% solid yellow with dark green margins. Very few crossbands are apparent. Some leaves are  
lc: closer to 'Golden Hahn' but most will be solid chimera. Midribs or stray green stripes sometimes appear.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Spearmint'  
ht: 80cm, averaging 3–5 leaves per plant, rosette form  
lc: grey-green, dark green transverse bands on both side, margins green, various green tones  
lt: blades narrow, almost cylindrical  
pat, or: US# 32333 on 13 October, 2020 to Francisco, Jimenez, Alajuela, Costa Rica, as sport  
pat, or: of 'Wintergreen'

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Starburst'

ha: as 'Hahnii'  
lc: silver frosted much like 'Silver Frost' but green margined with center of gray-silver and cream.  
or: Henley found at Cobia Nur. and named by Frieling of Glasshouse Works  
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1988: 67

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Streaker' ('Silver Streak' in part, 'Swirls')





A very pretty sport, one I grew for about three years before overwatering it. These little odd things need very little moisture and they will get a bit shriveled when you go too long. Do not be afraid of a little dullness and puckering as overwatering is the bigger threat.

ha: as 'Hahnii' but compact, recurved

lc: dark green with bright whitish-grey center, sometimes a

lc: submarginal stripe, other times a striped central zone.

or: Frieling of Glasshouse Works as sport from leafcut of 'Silver Frost'

li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1992: 77

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Stripe and Twist'

ha: leaves monstrose, twisted at first

lc: similar to 'Goldiana'

lm: occasionally nicked or notched due to the twisting.

or: Crane

li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1988: 68

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Stover's Gilt-edge'

lc: dark, blackish-green with thin gold margins  
lw: narrower than 'Laurentii'



'Sunnystar' reminds me alot of 'Radiant Star' in my collection, a combination of dark green edges, wide yellow submargins, and a center mixed of siler and green shades. I think the frosting in silver is more intense here than in 'Radiant Star'.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Sunrise' (2/2009)

lc: very good greenish-silver cross-banding, yellowish green zones and stripes  
lc: in the blade in some leaves when old (less color when young) a nice waxy sheen.  
lc: The mature leaf markings appear to be a late chlorosis of some blade sections  
lc: but it's subtle and pretty.  
or: R.W. (Bill) Barnett found in San Francisco, CA along 'Laurentii'

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Super Ba' = 'Futura Superba'?

ha: short, erect, vasey  
lc: some gold margins, notably for numerous transvere silvery-green  
lc: to creamy-silver, the bands about 50% surface.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Super Ball'

lc: similar to 'Gold Hahn' but colors larger and more intense, very little pure



lc: green showing

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Swirls' = 'Streaker'

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Tartan'

ha: as 'Hahnii'. Usually large and flattens with age.  
lc: light yellow with crossbands for a plaid-like look.  
ns: there is one report this is the same as 'Longitudinal Hahn'.

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Tiger Stripe'

ha: blades erect, casually twisted  
lc: dark green, numerous contrasting silver bands to 40% when mature, new  
lc: new growth more silvery-green with subtle bands

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Triluab'

ha: as 'Hahnii' but quite larger  
lc: simiar to 'Silver Hahn' but 1) larger, 2) darker margins, and 3) fainter crossbands.  
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1988: 67

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Twister' ('Twisted Sister', 'Twist')





Nice outdoor application. Believe this was shot at Stowe B.G. outside of Charlotte NC.

ha: intermediate between Hahnii and Laurentii Groups, about 6–10 in.

ha: long in blade, everything pleasant twisted, apparently a dwarf 'Laurentii'

lc: yellow-margined, silver transverse bands very large and intense, almost frosty at times

ns, id: unclear which name is oldest and correct

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Tyler'

pat: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/bd/6d/db/0b3532f2cab94c/USPP25036.pdf>

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Vandal's Gold' (2/9)

ha: vigorous, tall as 'Laurentii' if not more so

lc: highly silver-banded and as with 'Wagner's Gold' many vertical pale or gold stripes,

lc: but also having some longitudinal gold markings as well. Some leaves are more species like

pat, or: US#4859 to Dr. Richard Naskali on June 2, 1980 from 'Laurentii' leaf cutting



Sansevieria trifasciata 'Wagner's Gold'

lc: irregularly striped yellow throughout the entire blade. It is variable but very bright.

lc: Notably the longitudinal striping is bold greenish-silver, heavy to 40-50% surface all

lc: the while yellow stripes runnin vertically through them. A distinct, stunning clone. It is

lc: a bit more green or olivish-yellow than 'Forescate' or 'Gold Flame'.

or: Robert Wagner

li: Glasshouse Works 1988 Catalog: 68

photo: <http://www.glasshouseworks.com/sansevieria-trifasciata-wagners-gold>

Sansevieria trifasciata 'White Snake' = 'Bantel's Sensation'

Sansevieria trifasiciata 'Whitney'

pat: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/22/f1/f1/6e4286df583926/USPP24456.pdf>

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Wintergreen'

pat: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/51/c9/cc/d4230b021f9ea4/USPP24939.pdf>

Sansevieria zeylandica 'Greenline' (9/10)

ht: 50-60cm tall

ha: narrowly erect, leaves sublinear to thin-lanceolate

lc: dark green with paler green bands



*S. zeylandica* 'Silver Flame' is quite different from any *S. trifasciata* clone I know, the spotted and banded margins very white to bright silver with a bit of shiny silvery-green too. The centers are either all dark green or with some "slipped" stripes of this banded pattern. It is very bright and contrasting, a good pick in a crowded field. Image courtesy of F. Rogers.

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# SCHLUMBERGERA

## (ZYGOCACTUS in part)

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This file is under review and format correction. We will have it updated shortly.

Traditionally the cultivars have been included under *Schlumbergera truncata*. However we believe some of the newer clones to be derived from the interspecific hybrid *S. x buckleyi*, a cross of *S. truncata* x *S. russelliana*.



The website <http://www.schlumbergera.org> is highly recommended for cultivar data.

White flowers

- Bicolored – only both and sharply defined ones
  - Eva – magenta to purplish–pink, very sharply defined white base to 50% of surface
  - Malibu – red tinged orange with white
  - Red Flame – white and red bicolor
  - Samba Brazil – near white central zone (about 70–85% surface), margins a wide violet–pink to reddish–purple, the intermediate zone tinged orange
  - Spectabile (truncata) – white and magenta bicolor
  - Youp – white tinged magenta on tube and staminoides, greenish buds
  - Zaraika – light red, white to pink base
  -
- White flowers
  - **Alba (truncata) - white, the original clone**
  - **Aspen - white, fimbriate wide tepals**
  - **Bridgeport - white, tepals wider and more numerous than old 'Alba'**
  - **Cambridge - white, some creamy yellow tints possible, wide and thick phylloclades, numerous tepals**
  - **Gina - white, semi-pendulous habit**
  - **Jaffa - white**
  - **Sanne - white, some pink tints. Very old commercial clone**
  - **Snowfire - white**
  - **Snowflake - white**
  - **Thor-Britta - white, semi-pendulous habit**
  - **Weiss - white, name not valid. Perhaps this is the older 'Alba'**
  - **White Christmas - white**
  - **White Eva (Witte Eva) - white**
  - **White Fantasy - white, from Cobia**
- Cream to near yellow flowers
- Pink flowers
  - Beach Dancer – light pink, whiter base
  - Naomi – medium to light pink
  - Sonja – a good pure rose–pink
  - Thor–Pandora – light pink
  - Thor–Tina – lavender–pink
  - Thor–Zenja – medium pink
- 
- 
- Near Lavender flowers
- Magenta–purple to dark violet–pink to reddish–purple
  - Barbara – magenta–purple
  - Buckleyi ( x buckleyi=truncata x russeliana) – original magenta clone of the cross. Known from W. Buckleuy since 1840's.
  - Carneval Brazil – erect flowers, reddish–purple (RHS N74A) with lighter purple throat (RHS 75D). US Patent #20237
  - Christmas Charm – magenta–purple, upright habit
  - Christmas Magic – reddish–purple
  - Dark Madisto – dark pink



- Jolly Dancer – carmine–pink to magenta, whiter base
  - Madame Andrea – reddish–magenta, smallish refined flowers
  - Madonga – magenta–purple, uright from
  - Majestic – near purple
  - Mandy – magenta, very wide tepals
  - Rocket – magenta–purple
  - Saint Charles – reddish–purple, upright form
  - Thor–Pandora – slower, compact branching. Erect flowers, purplish–violet, very floriferous. US Patent applied for 2006 to Jorgen Kurt Anderson.
  - Yanta – magenta–purple, upright form
- Peach, Salmon, and Sunset tones
  - Christman Fantasy – peach, upright form
  - Frida – salmon–orange
  - Illona – salmon–orange, semi–pendulous
  - Peach Parfait – pleasant peachy tones
  -
- Orange
  - Apricot - orange
  - Savannah - apricot orange (see text below)
  - Twilight Tangerine - dark orange, upright form
    - 
    -
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - Peach, Salmon, and Sunset tones

WHITE	NEAR YELLOW/CREAM	PINK	NEAR LAVENDER
Alba (truncata) - white, the original clone	Cambridge - white tinged cream, may be mostly white from a distance	Beach Dancer - light pink, whiter base	Alexis - rich lavender
Aspen - white, fimbriate wide tepals	Christmas Flame - golden-yellow, upright form	Naomi - medium to light pink	Amanda - lavender
Bridgeport - white, tepals wider and more numerous than old 'Alba'	Golden Charm - light yellow, upright form	Sonja - pink, a good pure rose shade	Amethyst - lavender-pink
Cambridge - white, some creamy yellow tints possible, wide and thick phylloclades, numerous tepals	Golden Dancer - white tinged yellow		Dark Sonja - dark lavender
Gina - white, semi-pendulous habit			Isabelle - lavender
Jaffa - white			Lavender Doll - lavender
Sanne - white, some pink tints. Very old commercial clone			Lavender Doll II - dark lavender
Snowfire - white			Lavender Lady - lavender to rose-pink
Snowflake - white			Madisto - light lavender, upright form
			Windsor - lavender, upright form, from Cobia

Thor-Britta - white, semi-pendulous habit			
Weiss - white, name not valid. Perhaps this is the older 'Alba'			
White Christmas - white			
White Eva (Witte Eva) - white			
White Fantasy - white, from Cobia			
RED	ORANGE-RED TO REDDISH-ORANGE	ORANGE	PEACH/SALMON
Claudia - rich crimson red	Christmas Cheer - brick red	Apricot - orange	Christman Fantasy - peach, upright form
Dark Red Marie - scarlet red	Koernigner - orange-red	Savannah - apricot orange (see text below)	Frida - salmon orange
Exotic Dancer - rose-red. whiter base	Kris Kringle II - dark orange	Twilight Tangerine - dark orange, upright form	Illona - salmon-orange, semi-pendulous form
Kris Kringle - rich dark red	Malindi - orange-red		Peach Parfait - peachy
Linda - scarlet-red, semi-pendulous habit			
Margarite - carmine red			
Maria - carmine red			
Marie - scarlet red, semi-pendulous form			
Maruska - light red, white base			
Norris - dark red			
Red Beauty - red			
Red Radiance - dark red			
Russian Dancer - carmine red			
Stephanie - red			
Thor-Alisa - red, semi-pendulous form			
Welling Cherry - reddish-magenta			
Zarailca - crimson red, upright habit			
MAGENTA-PURPLE TO DARK PINK	DISTINCT BICOLORS	UNKNOWN	
Barbara - magenta-purple	Eva - magenta to purplish-pink, very sharply defined white base to 50% of surface	Cyber Dancer	
Buckleyi ( x buckleyi=truncata x russeliana) - original magenta clone of the cross. Known from W. Buckleuy since 1840's.	Malibu - red tinged orange with white	LeVesuv - floriferous, color unreported	
Christmas Charm - magenta-purple, upright habit	Spectabile (truncata) - white and magenta bicolor		
Christmas Magic - reddish-purple	Youp - white tinged magenta on tube and staminoides, greenish buds		
Dark Madisto - dark pink	Zaraika - light red, white to pink base		
Jolly Dancer - carmine-pink to magenta, whiter base			
Madame Andrea - reddish-magenta, smallish refined flowers			
Madonga - magenta-purple, uright from			



Majestic - near purple

Mandy - magenta, very wide tepals

Rocket - magenta-purple

Saint Charles - reddish-purple, upright form

Yanta - magenta-purple, upright form



Schlumbergera truncata 'Aspen'

ha: semi-erect

bud: obtuse

fc: white

ft: broad tepals with deep fimbriate margins and a short perianth tube

or: B.L. Cobia FL USA as chemically-induced mutant of 'Bridgeport' (see below)

li: Plant Varieties Journal 12(3): 51–52

Schlumbergera truncata 'Bridgeport'

ha: similar to 'Alba'

lt: phylloclades thicker and with wider wings than 'Alba'

fc: white

ft: more numerous tube-laminating tepals than 'Alba' and these are also shorter and wider than 'Alba'.

or: B.L. Cobia FL USA

pat: US #7200 in 1990 to originator

Schlumbergera truncata 'Cambridge'

lt: phylloclades thicker and with wider wings than typical

fc: white

ft: sterile with short, tube-laminating tepals

fd: larger than 'Gold Charm'

or: B.L. Cobia FL USA

Schlumbergera truncata 'St. Charles'

ha: upright

fc: reddish-purple

ft: elongated floral tube, thus more showy

or: B.L. Cobia FL USA as cross of unnamed selections

li: Plant Varieties Journal 12(3): 52–53

Schlumbergera truncata 'Savannah'

ha: semi-erect

bud: obtuse

fc: apricot orange

ft: broad tepals with fimbriate margins and a short perianth tube

or: B.L. Cobia FL USA as chemically-induced mutant of unnamed selection.  
li: Plant Varieties Journal 12(3): 53–54.

# SCINDAPSUS

S. aureus = Epipremum aureum

'Blue Velvet' (10/10) – leaf color a unique velvety bluish-green. Or, in: "I first saw this beautiful plant in a Philodendron nursery in Bangkok in the Spring of 2007, entwined with other more common varieties. As he untangled a few plants for me, the owner said he collected it in the wild but did not know it's name" (Barry Yinger, Asiatica Nursery Catalog Spring 2010: 34).

## pictus – Variants

- 'Argyraeus' (var. argyraeus (Hort.) Engler, S. argyraeus hort.) – As said in old texts "supra argyraeo-maculata", more heavily spotted and marked in silver, this color about 25–45% surface, but heavily marked material is also sold under the species name. There remains some question how commonly the wild or species material has ample silver spots. In fact the species was offered as "Pothos argyrea (Scindapsus pictus)" as early as 1874 in the Gardener's Monthly, confusing the epithets more than a little. The Kew Hand-list of tender monocotyledons in 1897 gives us "P. argyraeus, Hort., See Scindapsus pictus", again not separating the epithets or taxa as we do today. Nicholson in hsi 1901 Dictionary also put the two names in synonymy. No doubt, more showy, heavily marked material was selected over the decades and so the species got the best face possible (being "improved" for garden sales) with increasing bright, more marked clones. This trend occurs in many marked and mottled species.
- 'Exoticus' – leaves mostly silver (marked about 70–90%), sometimes as little a 50% marked, a central green midribic-stripe or central "green tree" being clear. Sold as recently as 2010 by Asiatica Nursery as S. 'Exotica'.
- 'Grey Leaf' *provisional name* (10/10) – a plant under this name was offered on ebay on October 2, 2010 by Lilathai Garden, Bangkok, Thailand , the photo showing blade uniforming suffused silvery-gray with a narrow dark green midrib and thin green margins, not maculated or spotted as 'Exoticus'. They described it as "This plant is Variegated New Hybrid Scindapsus Aureus Gray Colour Stripe". The society has purchased one for US\$27.00 and once imported will put it into our trials.
- 'Jade Satin' – blade mostly free of silver spots, a lightly frosted or matt forest green in fact, sometimes a dusky dark green, midrib paler. It has been sold under Epipremnum.
- 'Oblongifolius' is based on S. pictus var. oblongifolius Engl. "foliorum lamina oblonga basi obtusa haud cordata"
- 'Platinum' – blades is at least 98% frosted silver over the upper surface, the most silvery off all clones to date (2020)
- 'Silver Sheen' – heavily marked silver, probably a rename of 'Exoticus'
- 'Silver Splash' – very heavily marked silver (50–80%), markings fairly small to medium in size, green central stripe, probably a rename of the older 'Exoticus' but I believe the markings are finer and less fused in this example.
- 'Silvery Ann' – up to 80% silver marked, often one side of the blade mostly silver
- 'Supha10' (10/10) – Compact. Leaves "round, very dark green", 10.7cm long x 5.5cm wide, broadly ovate. Pat, or: US# 21321 on Sept. 28, 2010 to Kanchana Khemakongkanond, Bangkok, Thailand as sport of 'Exoticus' 1999.

## treubii – Cultivars

- 'Moonlight' – all silver except for the very wide green midrib and margins which are are green. Not marked or spotted.
- 'Nearly Black' – very dark blackish-green, reverse quite silver and to extent they show there are silver sheens in the canopy. Image below courtesy of F. Rogers





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**SEDUM**  
see Hatch's Perennials for both tender and hardy cultivars

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**SELAGINELLA**

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S. braunii in the Raulston Arboretum Lath House in 2009.

erythropus 'Ruby Red' – rich green, tinged dark red below.

involvens

- 'Aurea' – light yellow to chartreuse (yellowish-green)
- 'Variegata' – a listed name with Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

#### kraussiana – Variants

- 'Aurea' ('Alba?') – foliage bright yellowish-green, lime to chartreuse, depending on the vigor and light conditions.





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- 'Aurea', I think at the Lewis Ginter garden, used in a small train display.
- 'Brownii' ('Emerald Isle', *S. brownii* hort, NOT *S. braunii*, an easy homonym) – 2–3 in. tall, species being 6–12 in. tall, denser, more compact, forming neat but irregular mounds, less ferny and open than the species. Foliage bright green, a very appealing hue. It is a favorite of bonsai artists and miniature container designers.
- 'Variegata' – slower, denser than species typical. Foliage mottled white.

*martensii*

- 'Albolineata' – foliage glossy green, irregularly mottled and sectoried in white.





- A very pretty 'Albolineata' shot at Longwood Gardens in 2005.
- 'Divaricata' – foliage oddly branched, narrower, sparse, sometimes zig-zagging in the main stems, very open at times, taller, the architecture often curious. It gives the aspect of a miniature, prehistoric, primitive tree in dwarf sizes. Your tiny dinosaur figurines would be cute near it in any pot.
- 'Variegata' (f. albovariegata) – foliage mottled white, more so near the tips, perhaps 20% surface on average.
- 'Watsoniana' – semi-pendulous habit, tips silvery on bright green base color.

#### remotifolia

- [variegated]– all golden or striped in gold. Reported by Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

#### tamarisciana – Cultivars

- 'Burado' – tips cream. Reported by Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.
- 'Ki-hokan' – foliage banded in golden-yellow. Reported by Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.
- 'Kokinran' – foliage mottled yellow. Reported by Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.
- 'Tatsuga-shira' – foliage mottled yellow. Reported by Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.
- 'Tomoshiraga' – "splashed". Reported by Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.
- 'Yoshihi' – foliage mottled yellow. Reported by Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.





*S. uncinata* in the old (pre-2010) Lath House at the Raulston Arboretum, a happy and hardy perennial in shade in 2005.  
*uncinata* ("Rainbow fern", "Peacock Moss:)

*vogelii*

- 'Variegata' – a listed name with Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

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## SENECIO – TROPICAL, NON-SUCCULENT OR TENDER TAXA –

For succulents see Miniature Succulents

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*cineraria* ("dusty miller") – see Annual Bedding Plants files

*confusus* 'Sao Paulo' – rays darker orange-red than species typical, the daisy-like heads 2–3 in. wide. Leaves rich bronzy-red tinged in the new growth. The clone traces to Sao Paulo, Brazil. This cultivar and the species are sometimes referred by taxonomists to *Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides*. Source: <http://www.kartuz.com>



cruentus and x hybrida ("Florist's Cineraria") = Pericallus x hybrida



*S. macroglossus*, the spike-lobed Hedera-like vine with big golden daisy flowers...yes, really. One would think a dark, glossy vine as if *Coreopsis* x *Hedera* would have hundreds of cultivars by now. It has in fact just two variegates as far as I can determine. This lovely plate is from Curtis Botanical Magazine Vol. 101 of 1875.

#### macroglossus – cultivars

- 'Medio-pictus' – leaves centered dark cream to light yellow, often at 70–90%, less extensively marked in shade and those chimeras more pale greenish-yellow, blades somewhat more twisted than 'Variegatus' but this trait seems to vary with some material being very much more flat.
- 'Variegatum' – leaves irregularly margined cream, often with 1–3 sectors intruding into the center and if any sectors occur these are often along the secondary veins. This clone is far more readily available in 1980–2010 than 'Medio-pictus'.

*mikanoides* 'Morrison's Variegated' – leaves dark green, irregularly creamy-white margins. Pat, or: US# 5571 on Oct. 8, 1885 to Kenneth Morrison, Forest Hill, LA USA as species sport. I find no online or catalog source for it in September 2010.

*scandens* 'Vivian Perry' – leaves dark green, triangular with holly-like teeth (not so hard nor sharp or spinose in fact). Flowers with many sprays of yellow, daisy-type heads, more floriferous and showy in bloom than *S. mikanoides*.

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## SETARIA

## PALMIFOLIA



'Dwarf' provisional name, J. Greenlee, The American Meadow Garden p. 217 (2009) – shorter, compact, 3–4 ft. tall max.

'Rubra' ('Rubra Aurea', var. rubra hort., not an established botanical variety) – stems rich red to purple. Leaves pale green to near yellow, lime green in many cases, not truly golden, midribs often tinged violet–red as with the stems. San Marcos Growers website (accessed Sept. 30, 2010) says it's "smaller, more tender, and considerably weaker than the green form...we only produced it for one year in 2007 before determining it was not sustainable in the landscape".



*Setaria palmifolia* 'Rubra Variegata'. JC Raulston Arboretum. July 2003. This remarkable variegated grass has very wide, pleated blades that are simply fascinating even to the most jaded plant collector. This is sure to be a very hot item when it becomes more widely known. I also saw it in 2003 at the Norfolk Botanical Gardens where it was equally impressive as bedding plant. There is nothing else in the Plant Kingdom like this with its deep, wrinkly micro-folds, white-striped stems, and a strange feeling you get that it's some kind of alien mutant corn plant.

*Setaria palmifolia* 'Rubra Variegata' ('Variegata', popularly 'Variegated Form' US trade 2000's)  
lc: margins and midribs white. The sheath bases also carry the white chimera.  
ns: does not appear to have a valid cultivar name yet.



or: the first reference I find to this is Graf's 1974 Exotic Plant Manual  
or: where he mentions a white-striped form but without a name. I know it  
or: appeared outdoors at the Raulston Arboretum in 1997 at the Perennial  
or: Plant Assoc. meeting. I have heard rumors it was grown in Florida and  
or: and perhaps SC in 2004. The  
or: name 'Rubra Variegata' appears to trace to Glasshouse Works where  
or: it was obtained, I assume, for various US gardens. There is no evidence  
or: I know of 'Rubra Variegata' or 'Variegata' published before 1959, so  
or: so their legitimacy is to be questioned.

Setaria viridis [yellow-striped clone]  
lc: striped yellow  
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

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# SETCREASEA PALLIDA

## (TRADESCANTIA PALLIDA)

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'Biltmore Bimbo' – leaves very wide. In, ns: offered by Glasshouse Works c. 2009. Appears to be another name for 'Kartuz Giant' which was briefly named 'Biltmore Estate'. the widely distributed but not-named-for-a-long-time plant also called "wide-leaved form".

'Biltmore Estate' = 'Kartuz Giant'

'Blue Sue' (8/6) – leaves as 'Purpurea' but with a distinct bluish iridescence in certain light conditions. Very distinct and pretty color even if not very distinct from a distance.in: Univ. of Georgia c. 2005. Photo: see [http://www.athensselect.com/ASGardener\\_SetcreaseaBlueSue.html](http://www.athensselect.com/ASGardener_SetcreaseaBlueSue.html)

'Grape Ape' = 'Kartuz Giant' in part, a syn. used by Kartuz Greenhouses in 2010 for their material. Glasshouse works reports the "old "Grape Ape" with more blue/lilac tones in the foliage than the common "Purple Heart" below" and offer it under ther species name, showing a very glaucous clone that is not 'Kartuz Giant'. GHW sells the wide-bladed form that is called 'Kartuz Giant' elsewhere as 'Biltmore Bimbo', apparently their own name.





AAS Trials, JC Raulston Arboretum. July 2004. This stock was obtained from a N.C. State University source.





'Kartuz Giant' from Plant Delights Nursery in 2005





'Kartuz Giant' in open grown, showing the curious violet, purple, bluish, and burgundy tones all in one pile.

'Kartuz Giant' ('Wide-leaved Form', 'Biltmore Estate', 'Grape Ape') – 12–14 in. tall – taller than 'Purpurea' as typical. Blades to 2.0–2.5 in. wide – twice species typical in gardens or more. The wide blades have a floppy, Tulipa-like quality on some plants, rich waxy purple much like 'Purpurea'. Or, ns: unknown. Tony Avent obtained it from Mike Kartuz, CA USA but he did not originate it. It is apparently named for him in honor of his distribution of it. It has circulated in North Carolina from distribution by NC State University where it appeared in one or more AAS Trials (2004? 2005).so, in: Plant Delights Nursery (Spring Sales Catalog 2005: 100, with color photo).

'Ocampo White' (8/6) – 6 in. x 12 in. wide or wider. Leaves green margined purplish to red. Flowers white. ch: USDA 7b. or: Yucca Do Nursery found in wild near Ocampo in S. Tamaulipas, Mexico.so, in: Plant Delights Nursery (2006 Fall Sales Catalog" 30, with color photo)





'Pale Puma' in greenhouse sales area at Plant Delights Nursery 2010.





'Pale Puma' (7/10) – 12 in. tall x 36 in. wide, plants more compact, rubbery, glossy light bluish–green, thinnly margined reddish–violet to purple on margins, more violet to purple if stronger light. Flowers white, not pink or lavender as other clones. Or, in: Plant Delights offered in January 2010 from stock obtained by Scott Ogden, according to Tony Avent apparently grown earlier in Florida Panhandle region since early 1990's.

PINK CORAZON™ – a boldly pink striped variegate similar to 'Variegated Purple Heart' but perhaps a stronger, more bold clone. Some plants under this name appear to have 30–40% striping. I do not believe this is the correct name for all variegated, pink–striped material as this name appeared at least a decade after some pink–striped material was in wide cultivation. The name was first used to my knowledge by hortcoutureplants.com, c. 2009.

'Purple Heart' = 'Purpurea'

'Purple Queen' = 'Purpurea'





'Purpurea' in full bloom, being a showy groundcover in most any city. This plant photographed a bit more bluish than in reality. It is quite purple overall in the leaf canopy.

'Purpurea' ('Purple Queen', 'Purple Heart' in part, this name also applied to species) – leaves rich waxy purple, more intensely color than species typical which is said by some to be purple. In the wild the species is very often green tinged purple or bluish-violet as with the cultivar 'Ocampo White'. Flowers lavender-pink, often very showy once established, not as pale pink or whitish as other clones. Id: so dominant is this cultivar in gardens, I doubt very few have seen the species in a comparable setting. This plant proves hardy in North Carolina, California, and other warm states, USDA 7b–10 in my observation.

'Tampiana' – plant more erect, less-spreading, stiffer, leaves stacked above each other in distichous, 2-ranked fans, blades more heavily keeled, more glossy in purplish-green to bronzish-purple. Or: Ecuador. In: Glasshouse Works to US trade c. 2009.





Riverbanks Botanical Garden, Columbia, SC USA. June 2004. A curious even if not bold tropical look.

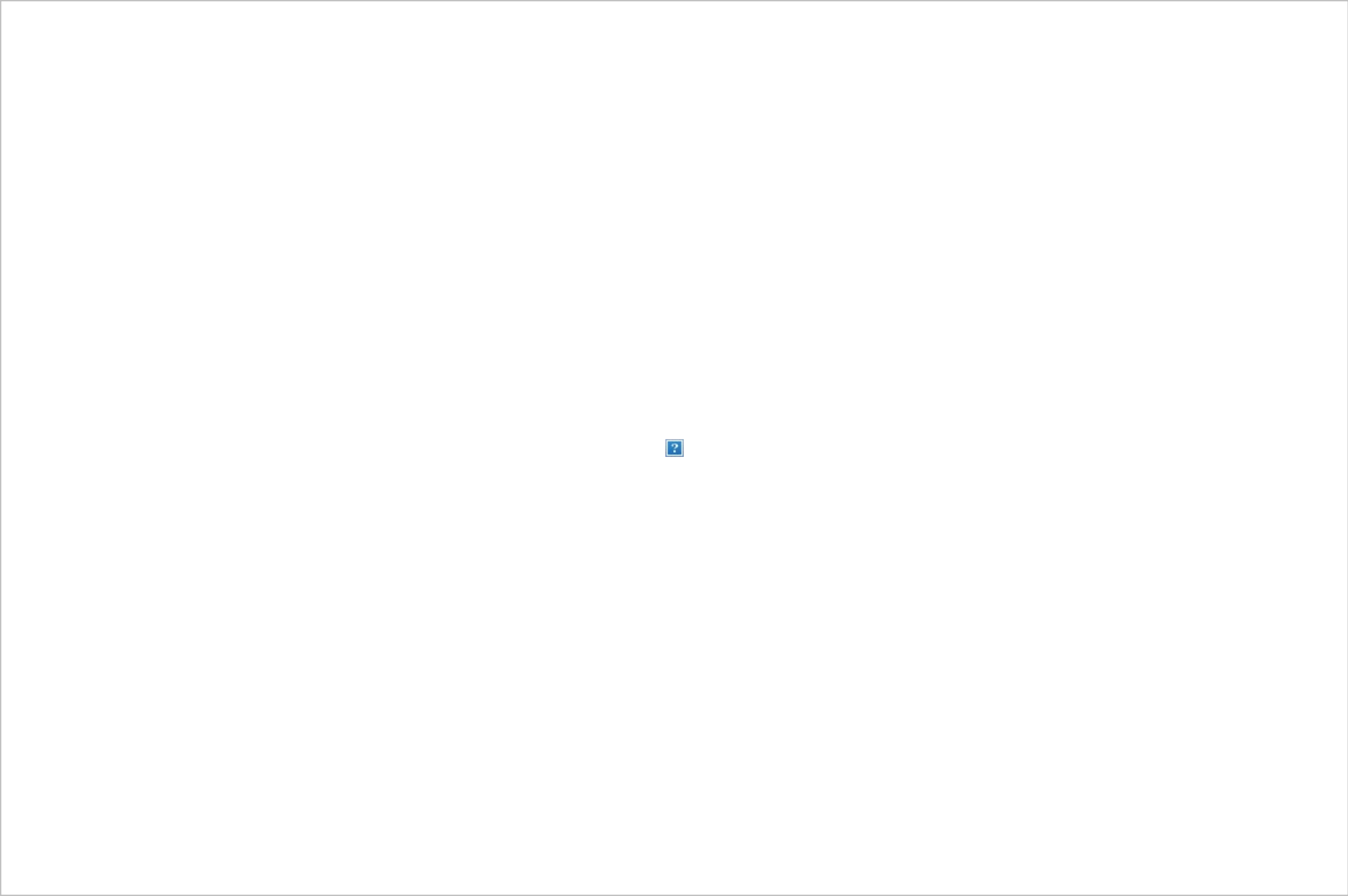
'Variegated Purple Heart' NEW NAME ('Purpurea Variegata' and 'Variegata' post-1959 Latin names, 'Variegated') – leaves striped bright cerise to hot pink at 10–25%, some plants with a chimera flourish up to 45%, occasional blades mostly pink, very variable in young vigorous plants, especially outdoors in tropical bedding. Reverts like crazy but a nice novelty that is colorful if kept strong enough. This is one plant that begs for cleaning up and improving the chimera via tissue culture.

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## SOLANDRA

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S. maxima 'Variegata'. AAS Trial Garden, NC State University. 2005. The violet tones in the new leaves and petioles are very refined. The leaf base color is a pale olive-green suffused with grey tones on the veins. Easily confused with Pseuderanthemum, this genus has a similar aspect and waxy feel. The species has huge, open dark orangish-gold flowers and is a very large vine. This varegated clone is often grown as a shrubby tropical annual and not usually as a vine in my observation. In 'Variegata', as cultivated in the US at least, the corolla has a very rich purple midrib down each fused lobe, something true of only some species variants.

'Glasshouse Works' (10/10) – leaves shorter, broadly ovate, margined cream to white to 90% or more, only a small jagged central line in light olive-green. In, or: Glasshouse Works, online catalog, "Coming Soon!...\$75.00", October 9, 2010.

'Warrimoo' – margined cream to white, likely a synonym of 'Variegata'.

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# SOLANUM

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capsicastrum 'Variegatum' – leaves margined white.

crispum

- 'Glasnevin' ('Autumnale') – 12–15 ft. or sometimes more in warmer climates, an evergreen vine. Leaves 5 in. long,



often undulate. Flowers darker violet blue than species typical. Yellow centers. Species is more lilac blue, fragrant  
inflor. to 4 in., blooming summer and fall. Fruit yellow. ch: USDA 8. RHS AM 1995, AGM 1969

- 'Variegatum' – leaves margined white

dulcamara 'Variegatum' – leaves margined white

jasminoides

- 'Album' – vigorous, twinning shrub or vine, evergreen to semi-evergreen, leaves glossy green, flowers white with yellow center (species is usually light blue shades). USDA 8–9. RHS AM 1977.
- 'Variegatum' – twinning shrub to vine, leaves mottled white, flowers light blue with yellow stamens (much as some species variants).

muricatum

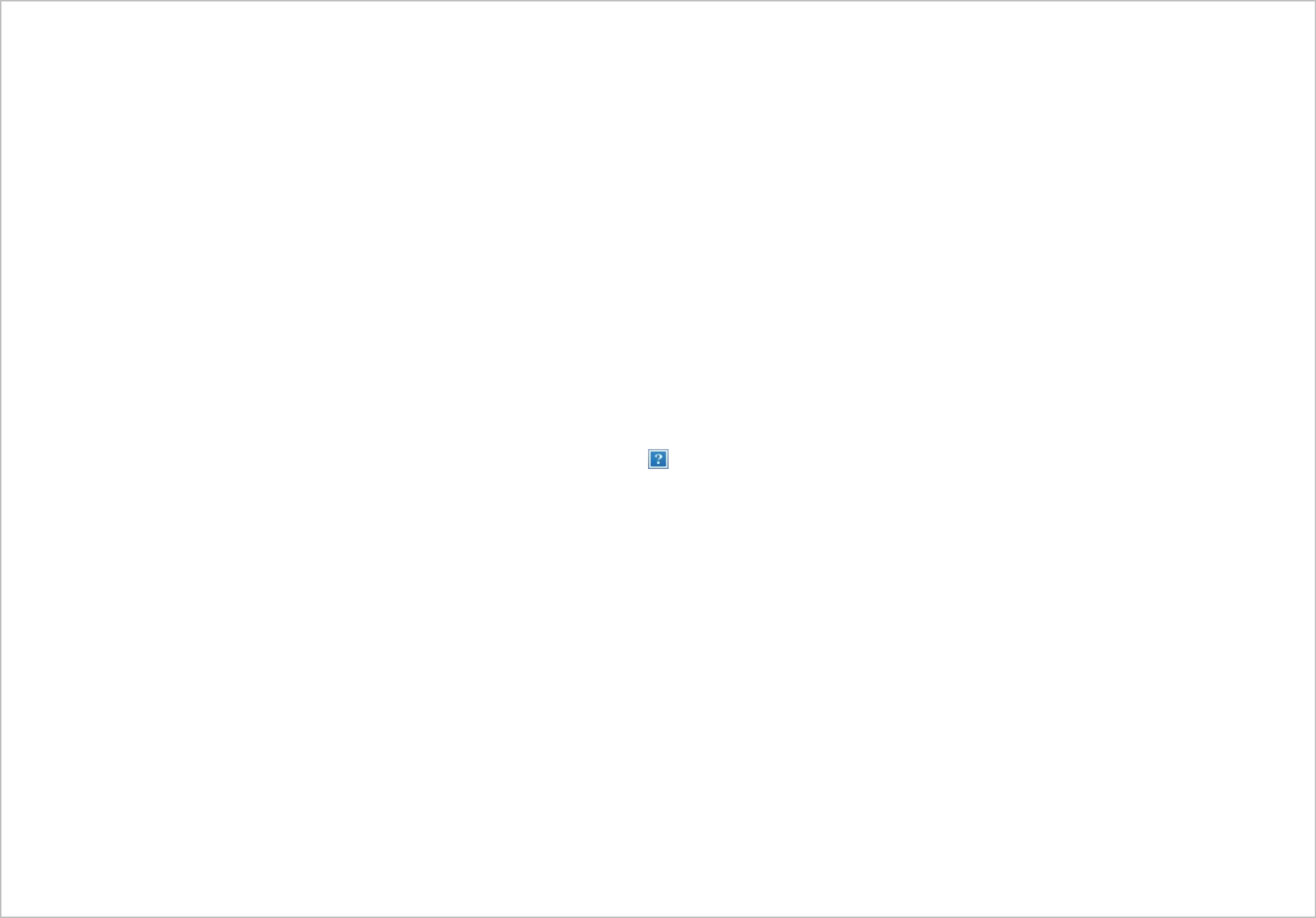
- 'Rio Samba' – scandent, stems purple, showy. Flowers dark violet (as species), 1.0 in. wide (as species), but more floriferous than normal. Leaves a darker green than species, 3.0 in. long. Or: coll. in Ecuador.
- 'Vista' – upright, stems green (unlike 'Rio Samba'), flowers dark violet (as species), 1.0 in. wide (as species), leaves brighter green than 'Rio Samba'





*S. pyracanthum* at NC State University AAS Trials in 2002. This one has bright golden spinose projections. One of the same species shown later there in 2008 had blackish-burgundy, very dark ones.





pyracanthum (Wicked Dagger Plant) is a weed who wants to make it big or at least be known as character actor. The specific epithet pyracanthum (just like Pyracantha) means "fire thorn". In this case it is the thorns (technically spines) which are fiery. They come out of the midribs and stems with such fierce regularity and bright golden-orange color that one is simply forced to notice. This plant blatantly advertises "leave me alone" to anything with soft flesh or an appetite.

In the garden it is one of those "what the &\*\$ is that!?! " kind of plants to fool and mystify your know-it-all horticultural friends. This glowing savage of the annual plant world just might keep the neighbor's curious pup or spray-happy cat at bay. The common name alone makes it appealing to some of us. The curious leaf shape too makes this seem like an introduction from another solar system. If there was ever a plant that begged to be sprayed with bioluminescent (night glowing) paint for a practical joke this is the one. Have fun and enjoy – but not too close.

rantonnetii (Lycianthese rantonnei)

- 'Golden Robe' –upright, shrubby, stems greyish orange (RHS 177A), internodes yellow-green (RHS 146B). Leaves 55mm long x 30mm wide, yellow green center (RHS 146B) with margins gold to yellow-green (RHS 4D, 144A), some shoots all yellow. Flowers purple (RHS 77A) with yellow-orange anthers (RHS 17A), 31mm wide. pat: PVR Australia  
or: sport of 'Royal Robe' with variegation. li: S.L. Wood. 1998. Plant Varieties Journ. 11(4): 15–16. A nice example at the Biltmore Gardens Conservatory follows.





- 'Royal Robe' – 6–8 ft. tall x wide, vigorous evergreen shrub to arching scandent vine, stems slender. Flowers bluish-violet with yellow center, well-scented. Popularized by Monrovia in the US.

xanti – Cultivars



- var. obispoense 'Navajo Creek' (4/01) –low-growing shrub, dense and spreading with age,18 in. tall x 3–4 ft. wide. Flowers dark blue to lavender, blooming all year in warm climates. Or: selected by Native Sons nursery before 2001 from San Luis Obispo CA area, [www.nativeson.com](http://www.nativeson.com)
- 'Salmon Creek' (5/01) – 2 ft. tall x 3 ft. wide, subshrub to woody perennial, multi-stemmed, stems pubescent. Leaves 1 in. long, oval, greyish-green. Flowers purple, 1.0 in. wide. Fruit glossy green. Or: Brett Hall, University of California at Santa Cruz CA USA bef. 2000. In: Suncrest Nurseries, CA USA.

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# SOLEIROLIA SOLEIROLII

## (HELXINE SOLEIROLII)

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'Aurea' ('Golden Queen', 'Lime') – yellowish-green, never a rich yellow nor gold, more chartreuse to bright lime in fact. Wonderful contrast interplanted with the darker green species.

'Pewter Mound' NEW NAME – suffused in a frosty greyish-green to silvery-green, not a marginated chimera as 'Variegata', which has been confused with it.

'Variegata' ('Silver Queen', 'Argentea') – effectively frosty greyish-green to silvery-green in clone #1 which I have renamed here as 'Pewter Mound', not chimeric but suffused, in clone #2 white to cream margins. Not as popular as 'Aurea' but all three together is a good contrasty display.

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# SPATHYIPHYLLUM

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The question is sometimes asked: is there a major or base species for Spath cultivars? No, in my opinion. While many are close to *S. floribundum*, the early and influential hybrids are clearly interspecifics. 'McCoy', an important early cross is *S. cochlearispathum* x *S. wallisii* 'Clevelandii'. It was later bred to *S. floribundum* to make 'Mauna Loa' and that was later selected for the very important 'Viscount' type. 'Mauna Loa' and 'Viscount' were bred many times to produce the wealth of clones we have today. Backcrosses to *S. cochlearispathum* and *wallisii* are reported in long patent record. For example, the 1988 hit 'Lynise' is 'Mauna Loa' clone 'Alice' backcrossed to *S. floribundum* and *S. wallisii*. The 1919 Bulletin of the great Missouri B.G. states they had a *S. wallisii* x *S. cochlearispathum* nearly a century ago. *S. cannifolium* may play a part in some textured, wide-blades material but the US patent record does not mention that species to date.

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep366> from the University of Florida is a valuable paper for background on breeding in this genus.

Adagio – a listed name.

'Alana' – leaves dark green, acuminate, 25–30cm long. Spathe white.

ALLISON® – plants medium to large. Leaf medium green, distinctly ribbed, broadly elliptic to ovate, wider than most clones.

'Alpha' (1/03) – medium-sized , vigorous. Leaves glossy green, "curled"

'Alpha CD'  
li: US Patent Office Database  
pat: US# 10823

Andes – a listed name.

'Angel Baby' (8/6)



lc: mottled, suffused, and streaked white, up to 95% of blade, becoming much greener in time  
lw: narrower than 'City of Angels'  
or: tc isolate from 'City of Angels', giving more color and a different leaf shape  
in, so, ph: Asiatica Nursery (Fall 2005–Spring 2006 Catalog: 12, with color photo)

'Ann Marie' – a listed name. Description needed.

'Annette' – leaves very glossy (exceptionally so), medium green, ribbed for texture. Spathe and spadix both white, spathe rather wide, cuspidate. more cold resistant in Univ. of FL trials

'Avalon' – leaved dark green, ribbed for nice texture. Flowers large, spathe white, spadix green to cream, medium to large, scented.

'Avo' – a listed name.

'Aziza' – plant very large. Leaves glossy dark green, rigid, undulate edge. Spathe very large, elliptic, white, held above foliage. pat: US# 12257

'Baby Face' (1/03) – in: Oglesby bef. 2003

'Bellini' (9/10) – 30–40cm tall. Leaves dark green, lanceolate, narrow, acuminate. Spathe 7.0–7.5cm long, white.

BENNETT™ (1/03) = some material = 'Petite'

'Bethe' (1/03) – a listed name.

'Blue Moon' – leaves unusual bluish–geen, very large blade. pat: US# 9958

'Bond A' – dense foliage, "exceptionally well branching", floriferous, spadix dark and contrasting. li: US Patent Office Database pat: US# 8849

'Bond B'  
li: US Patent Office Database  
pat: US# 10146

'Briethorn' – Eur. PBR

'Caiti' (9/10) – leaves dark green mottled and striped in cream, lanceolate, acuminate, undulate.

'Cali Columbia' – dwarf. Variegated leaf.

'Callisto' – a listed name.

'Calypso' – upright–arching, dense, vigorous, more compact than 'Adagio'. Leaves dark green, darker than 'Adagio'. Flowers with white spathe, creamy–white spadix, held above foliage, scapes strong and erect, long duration when cut. US# 15476 in 2005 to Wilm Brouwer, Holland.

'Capella' – a listed name.

'Carlos' – compact, dense, outwardly–arching, clumping. Leaves narrow, dark glossy green. Spathe white, spadix creamy–white, flowers held above foliage, peduncle thick, erect, long post–cut longevity.

'Ceasar' – pat: US# 11476

'Ceres' ('Ceres Star')(1/03) – plants compact, many basal shoots. Leaves mottled white in one clone, larger blade than similar 'Domino' and thus more showy. This variegated imposter is apparently now called 'Hi Ho Silver'. The true clone applies to a green–leaved plant from Braam of Holland, dark green, ribbed leaves, 'White Success' x 'Pallas' before 1991.



'Cervin' –

'Chiron' – a listed name

'Chris' (1 /03) – From New Gene Co.

'Chrivo' – Eur. PBR

'Cissy' – Eur. PBR

'City of Angels' (8/6)

ha: vigorous compared to older variegates

lc: mottled cream to white, up to 60% of surface

lt: blade not distorted or very rugose as older variegates

fc: spathe white, showy

or: Bangkok, Thailand

in, so, ph: Asiatica Nursery (Fall 2005–Spring 2006 Catalog: 12, with color photo)

wallissii 'Clevelandii' (S. kochii 'Clevelandii', S. clevelandii hort., 'White Flag') – plants large, 2 feet or more, a favorite over the skinny–bladed clones for it's size. Leaves lanceolate, dark glossy green. Flowers large, abundant. One of the first very tall landscape varieties.

'Cobra'

ha: leaves arching

la: cupped to resemble a cobra snake

lt: blades thicker than typical

lc: dull green

ll: 10 in. long x 6 in. wide

lm: undulate (wavy), surface rugose

flt: spathe hooded like cobra snake

or: New Gene Research Inc.

CODY'S COLOR™ (1 /03)

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

'Connie' – pat: US# 11986

CUPIDO® series

- CUPIDO COMPACTO 'Sparanke' – 40–50cm tall, compact. Leaves dark green, elondated. Spagthe 13–14cm long, white.
- CRYSTAL CUPIDO 'Spanene' – 70–80cm tall. Leaves glossy dark green, textured, elliptic to oval. Spathe 15–20cm long, white
- IVORY CUPIDO 'Ivory' – 50–60cm tall. Leaves glossy dark green, textured, elongated. Spathe 13–14cm long, white.
- MAESTRO CUPIDO 'Spacessa' – 80–90cm tall. Leaves glossy dark green. Spathe 15–20cm long, clean white, above foliage
- OPAL CUPIDO – 70–80cm tall. Leaves dark green, elongated. Spathe 15–20cm long, large, weakly scented.
- PRONTO CUPIDO – 20–30cm tall. Leaves lanceolate, narrow, glossy dark green, textured. Spathe 7.0–7.5cm wide, clean white.
- ROCKY CUPIDO 'Spadalu' – 80–90cm tall. Leaves glossy dark green, texture, elliptic–oval. Spathe white, 14–15cm long.
- TOPAC CUPIDO – 60–70cm tall. Leaves dark green, elongated. Spathe 15–20cm long, white, weakly scented.

'Damara' – Eur. PBR

'Daniel' – more floriferous than previous cultivars. US# 8655

'Debbie' – plant mid–sized. Leaves glossy, very dark, medium–wide, ribbed. Flowers only a bit above foliage. Similar to



'Viscount' but leaf less undulate.

DEL RIO™  
in: Del Rio Nursery

'Deltagreen'

'Deney'

'Divo' – Eur. PBR

'Domino'  
lc: mottled and striped white and light gray at about 15% of surface  
pat: US#9944  
'Don Juan'  
ns: a listed name c. 2002

'Double Take' (1 /03) – more compact than 'Sweet Pablo' and more floriferous than it, spathe white, spadix cream. US# 12835

'Duchess'  
gr: vigorous  
rai: improvement over older 'Mauna Loa'  
or: S. wallisii x S. 'Mauna Loa'

'Emerald Beauty' – dense, numerous leaves. Blades very dark blackish–green, ribbed for texture. Spathe and spadix white.

'Emerald Swirl' – pat: US#8389

'Emerald Star' – spathe white, spadix cream, floriferous. From Oglesby c. 2010.

'Enchantment' (1 /03)

FANTASTICA™ (1 /03)

'Figaro' – leaves dark green, very wide.

'Florida Beauty' (1 /03)  
lc: darker green than 'Lynise'  
lw: wider blade than 'Lynise'  
fc: pure white – less creamy–white than 'Lynise'  
pat: US# 12889  
'Flower Power' – photo, wholesale source (Oglesby)  
ha: strong with upright stems  
fc: pure white  
fd: large  
ft: blooms held above foliage  
ls: lanceolate  
or: Oglesby after 5 years of breeding work  
pat: US #10786

'Frederick' – plant medium–sized (50–60cm tall), wider and more spreading than 'Snow White'. Leaves "relatively large, recumbent", wider blade than 'Snow White', Flower with white spathe, proportional to plant size, strong scape, abundantly produced, nicely fragrant, usually several flowers blooming at one time. US# 10246 to Daniel Cornelius, Belgium in 1998 as 'Mona Loa' x S. walisii.  
'Galaxy'



li: US Patent Office Database  
pat: US# 12051

'Gale's Green' – leaves suffused and subtly mottled creamy–yellow to cream over silvery–green, not a bold maculation, narrow blade, some leaves mostly in these pale shades. In: Glasshouse Works OH USA c. 2002  
'Giant Tasson'

'Gimini' – Eur. PBR

'Golden Delicious'  
lc: golden–yellow  
fd, ft, fs: as 'Viscount'  
'Golden Glow' (8/6)  
ht: 15 in.  
lc: bright golden–yellow if light is strong  
ll: 5.0" – smaller than most hybrids  
or: Thailand  
in, so, ph: Asiatica Nursery (Fall 2005–Spring 2006 Catalog: 12, with color photo)

'Gorgusis 1' = SENSATION

'Grand Dad' (1 /03) – more compact, upright, and branched than 'Vibrant'. Leaves 36–42cm long x 18–26cm. From 'Linda' x 'Vibrant', US# 12384

'Green Velvet'

'Gretchen' (1 /03)  
ha: compact  
ff: fragrant  
'Hi Ho Silver' (1 /03) – leaves with bright white stripes, selected from 'Ceres'

'High Five' (9/10) – leaf very acuminate, dark green. Spathe white with abrupt sharp apex, spadix rich cream. Oglesby 2010 or before.

'Himalya' – US# 10542

'Hybridum' (S. hybridum, Kew Bull. 4: 372 (1900) – "A garden hybrid between S. cannaefolium (S. Deechardi) and S. Patini".

'Illusion' – plants full, dense, yet vigorous, leaves more numerous, 60–70cm tall. Leaves numerous, large, horizontal. Flowers early in production, large, spathe pure white, just above foliage. US#9942 in 1997 to Wim Brouwer, Holland

'Jetson' – plant dense. Leaves dark green, darker than 'Jetty'. Flowers with white spathe and spadix, 3–4 weeks before 'Jetty'. US# 16005 in 2005 to Wim Brouwer, Holland.

'Jetty' – longer bloom duration. US# 9957.

'Johnson's Pick' in: Glasshouse Works OH USA

'Jumbo' (1 /03) – plants tall (90cm or more), erect, dense Leaves very large, lanceolate in official description, their image is clearly elliptic, 44cm long x 26cm wide, horizontal to erect. Spathes large (30 x 16.5cm), white, lasting long. US# 12374 in 2002 to Otto van Andel, Holland as 'Ceres' x S. cochlerispathum.

'Jungfrau'  
li: US Patent Office Database  
pat: US# 10627



'Kallisto CD'

'Karolyn'  
'Kathylyn'  
'Kelly'

ha: dense, compact, spreading, and with numerous suckers  
gr: develops into 6 in. pot in 6 months unlike older cvs.  
lc: dull texture  
ll: 14–18 in. long x 6–10 in. wide  
fd: spathe 7–9.5 in. long x 3.5–5.0 in. wide  
rai: much like a larger version of 'Mauna Loa'  
or: Kelly Nur.

'Kilimandjaro'

'Knockout' – compact. Spathe pure white, well above foliage, spathe cupped or convest. Leaves very dark green, ribbed with conspicuous veins, thicker. US #10615

KRISTINA™ (1 /03) – trademark for Agri–Starts, cancelled as of 1996.

'Leprechaun' – compact. Leaves with wide blade, matte green, less glossy. pat: US# 10817. or: Hawaiian Sunshine Nursery

LIANA® – leaved medium green, light gloss, much ribbed, wide elliptic. Flowers with white spathe, cream spadix, very large, above foliage.

'Lillian' – a selected sport of 'Mauna Loa', spathe 154mm long

'Linda' – large, erect plants. In: Twyford Labs. Parent of several improved hybrids.

'Little Angel' – pat: US# 10627. in: Twyford Labs

LONDONII™ – leaves glossy green, rounded, margins undulate, showy. ns: this name would be invalid in Latin form as a cultivar. However the codes do not apply to trademarks.

'Lord Nelson' (1 /03) – a listed name c. 2003.

'Lyskamm'

'Lynise' – vigorous, 32–36 in. Leaves broadly lanceolate to elliptic, matt green  
or: Babylon Nur.

MACHO® – plants robust, strong, hence the macho name, w: very wide blade

'Madres' – Eur PBR

'Manna Tee' (1 /03)

'Mara' – plants upright, strong, numerous shoots. Leaves undulate, showy as such. Flowers numerous. US# 16422 in 2006 to Daniel Cornelius, Belgium.

'Maria' (1 /03)  
li: US Patent Office Database  
pat: US# 13016  
'Masha'



bt: one of the first to bloom (from tc) in trials  
'Masha–Duet'  
ha: PPAF

Mauna Loa Group – clones of the original 'Mauna Loa' and these are listed under their unique names or in the following in alphabetical order.

'Mauna Loa' ('Mona Loa') – The first "improved" hybrid of the modern pot–cultured indoor type, a classic for years, later replaced by it's cross 'Viscount' which in turn has produced dozens of even finer plants. Possibly bred in Hawaii from *S. floribundum* x *S. 'McCoy'* (*S. cochlearispathum* x *S. wallisii* 'Clevelandii'), thus a tri–specific cross. Some dispute this origin and say it was raised in California and only a tribute to the western islands from which parent 'McCoy' originated. RHS AM.

'Mauna Loa Superba' – an improved clone, detailed from literature are lacking.

'Mauna Loa Supreme' – an improved clone, detailed from literature are lacking. Dates from about 1985 in the US.

'Maxey' (1/03) – in: Oglesby

'McCoy' ('McCoy Hybrid') – plants vigorous, shrub–like, to 48 in. tall, a very large, dominant interior plant or tropical landscape specimen. Flowers with spathe white becoming greenish, spathe 10–17 in. long. Bred from *S. cochlearispathum* x *S. wallisii* 'Clevelandii' by Waichi Takahashi c. 1942, orchid breeder for Lester McCoy, Hawaii. This was one of the first important big hybrids.

*wallisii* 'Merry' – plants large, 80cm tall. Leaves smaller than 'Tasson' (25x10.5cm vs. 32x13cm) but darker, thicker, and more erect. Spathe larger than parent 'Tasson' (18.5 vs. 14cm long), rounder than 'Tasson' and more clean white. US# 6366 in 1988 to Hideo Oobayashi, Japan from 'Tasson', said to be a *S. clevelandii* clone.

'Mickey' – very compact. Flowers numerous, spathe white with green, no cream tones. Compare to pollen parent 'Carlos', a smaller plant, brighter white and more numerous spathes. US# 21213 in 2010 to Wim Brouwer, Holland.

'Milky Way' (9/10) – leaves bright medium green, very wide elliptic–ovate, richly mottled white to greyish–cream to about 35%, chimera distribued over the entire blade, many sectors perpendicular to the midrib. One of showest variegates (wider blade, lots of chimera, distinct distribution) known and now some oddly sprinkled thing as in the past. Oglesby 2010.

MOJO® – plant medium to large. Leaves medium green, glossy, broadly elliptic, much ribbed. Flowers in white spathe, creamy–white spadix, rather narrowly concave compared to other clones.

'Nurit'  
li: US Patent Office Database  
pat: US# 11729  
'Orlando'  
so, ph: KP Holland

'Ovo' – Eur. PBR

'Patrice' – plants small, suitable for smaller container sales, stronger stems and roots, replaces the older 'Petite' for 4–6 in. container production. Leaves dark green. Flowers earlier. US# 9901 to Oglesby.

'Patty'

aff. *floribundum* 'Petite' ('Bennett') – compact, clustering well, yet rapid with GA in production – 6 in. pot in 16 weeks and 4 in. pot in 10 weeks from tissue culture. Leaves short, very glossy dark green, richly ribbed, Flowers numerous. This is now a classic (being a quickly saleable yet dark, compact plant) but sports and hybrids of it are said to be superior now



(2010).

'Phoenix' – leaves 14 in. long x 10 in. wide, dark green, rugose surface, petiole very short, thick. More cold resistant than older cvs.Or: New Gene Research

'Picasso' ('Picasso Variegata' post–1959 Latin) – leaves boldly sectored pure white, some blades 50–100% white, others sectored in gray to grayish–white shades at 25%, notable for having many white petioles unlike most variegates in the genus. One of at least a dozen variegated–leaf clones in the trade (2010) and perhaps the most bold and chimera–heavy.

'Piccolino II' (1 /03) – very compact, very freely clumping. Leaves dark green, glossy. Flowers numerous, spathe white, at or above foliage, peduncles strong and erect, long–lasting.pat: US# 13283

'Pollux' – very compact, "moderate vigor; rapid growth rate". Leaves large, dark green, held horizontal. Spathe white, early–blooming in production, just above foliage, erect peduncule, long–lasting. US# 10541

'Power Petite' (1 /03) – compact, suitable for small container sales, symmetrical. Leaves dark green, medium size, sunken veins for texture, thicker, more tear resistant. US# 15649 to Oglesby

PRETTY PARRISH™ – medium plants. Leaves medium–dark green, glossy, ribbed well, medium width elliptic. Flowers very large, above foliage, spathe white, spadix pinkish–white.

'Prolific' – a listed name. Not listed in US trade (September 25, 2010)

QUATRO® – prop: seed strain, so: kpholland.nl (online catalog 2003)

'Queen Amazonica' –rigid stems. Leaves dark green, lanceolate

Regency' – spreading with age. Leaves very dark, glossy green, 10–12 in. long x 5 in. wide, petiole short

'Rica' – a listed name.

'Sandra' – uniform, very early flowering in greenhouse production – 2 months before parent clone

'Schott Petite' = 'Petite', apparently an error for *S. floribundum* Schott 'Petite', Schott being the botanical author of the species.

'Lillian' – more floriferous (9 per plants compared to 3 per plant for parent 'Lillian' in one trial), spathe 125mm long.  
Or: sport of 'Lillian' which is a sport of 'Mauna Loa'  
li: Donna, A. Jr. and N.E. Hickerson. 1994. Plant Varieties Journal 7(1): 21, 23–24.

SENSATION® ('Gorguis 1') – largest cv. in commercial production, 3–4 ft. possible, often more. Leaves broadly elliptic, Canna–like but with sunken secondary veins, medium to dark green, conspicuously ribbed. Flowers flowers among foliage. Awarded best new plant 1990 (Florida Foliage Association), best for very large containers.

'Showpiece' – photo, wholesale source (Oglesby)

ha: compact

pet: short petioles result in a dense foliage mass

ls: broadly elliptic

ft: blooms above foliage

lu: suitable for 6 in pot sales and smaller landscape containers.

pat: US #10748

'Sierra'

so: Oglesby

cannifolium 'Silver Dust' (8/6)

ht: 36 in. or taller

lc: uniformly dusted or spotted in white to silvery–white, a very subtle but pretty variegation

fc: white, showy



or: Thailand  
in, so, ph: Asiatica Nursery (Fall 2005–Spring 2006 Catalog: 12, with color photo)

'Silver Streak'  
ha: slower, sometime weak  
lc: silvery white midrib

'Spacessa' – upright–arching, uniform, dense. Leaves glossy dark green, large. Flowers numerous, spathe white, above foliage, strong scape, longevity good. US# 21237 in 2010 to Leonardus van der Knaap.

'Spalifa' (1 /03)  
li: US Patent Office Database  
pat: US# 12388

'Sparanke' – upright–arching, uniform, freely clumping, dense. Leaves glossy dark green, large. Flowers numerous, year–round blooms possible, spathe white, held above foliage, scapes strong and erect, good longevity. US# 21294 in 2010 to Leonardus van der Knaap, Holland.

'Skyscraper' – ns: a listed name 2002.

'Sonya'  
fd: smaller diameter than 'Sierra' but in scale with the smallish leaf  
fq: very floriferous  
bt: earlier bloom time  
pat: US# 10013  
or, ph, so: Oglesby  
'Sparego'  
li: US Patent Office Database  
pat: US# 11547

'Starla'  
'Starlight'  
ha: suckering, spreading, symmetrical in bloom.  
lc: dark, glossy green  
lm: undulate (wavy)  
ll: 14–16 in. long  
lw: 3–4 in. wide  
lt: blade thick  
flq: numerous, 20–25 per mature plant at one time  
bt: longer period of bloom – February to August possible (FL)  
ft: blooms born well above foliage  
fs: spathe with narrow, acuminate apex  
or: New Gene Research  
photo: photo, wholesale source (Zone 10)  
so:wholesale source (Twyford Labs)  
so: photo, wholesale source (Oglesby)  
so: wholesale source (Vanderlaans Nursery)

'Stephanie'

'Stthirtyone' (1 /03) – pat: US# 13256

'Sttwentynine' (1 /03) – produced for 20cm pots, upright, symmetrical. Leaves ribbed, textured blade. pat: US# 13283

'Sunlight' – larger than 'Starlight', stems thicker. Leaves glossy dark green, blade well–textured. pat: US# 11121. so, ph: Oglesby



cannifolium 'Sunny Sails' (8/6) – 36 in. Leaves sectored and mottled golden–yellow to greenish–yellow, up to 80% of surface. Or: Thailand. in, so, ph: Asiatica Nursery (Fall 2005–Spring 2006 Catalog: 12, with color photo)

SUPREME® – 26–32 in. tall. Leaves 7 in. long or more, dark green, very wide, broadly elliptic to lanceolate, cupped (convex). Flowers with white spathe, held blooms held above foliage. In US trade since about 1980.

'Svend Nielsen' – a listed name.

'Symphony' = 'Sweet Symphony'?

'Sweet Benito' – compact, early shoot production, leaves dark glossy green. Flowers long–lasgting, floriferous, "good light sensitivity/resistance of leaves". US# 13960.

'Sweet Celina' – leaves textured, medium glossy green. Flowers numerous, above foliage.

'Sweet Chico' – plant erect–arching, suckering well, dense. Leaves medium green, glossy, petioles short. Flowers held above foliage, spathe rather narrow and pointed. US# 13718.

'Sweet Claudio' (1 /03) – leaves dark glossy green. Spadix very large, floriferous with most shoots producing flowers, peduncle dark.

'Sweet Dario' – vigorous, branching well. suitable for 8–10 in. pots. Leaves very dark green, even in hot summer. Spathe white, large. Oglesby 2010 or before.

'Sweet Evita' – a listed name.

'Sweet Lauretta' (1 /03) – medium–sized cultivar, known for large white spathes even if not as numerous as smaller–flowered clones. US# 14004.

'Sweet Marco' – a listed name.

'Sweet Mattheo'

'Sweet Pablo' – one of the most vigorous per Oglesby (2010), uniform, "breaks" freely. Leaves rich green, showy light midrib. Flowers reliably numerous. .US# 10817.

'Sweet Pancho'

'Sweet Roberta'

'Sweet Rosita'

'Sweet Silvana' – plants vigorous. Leaves dark green, darker than 'Sweet Pablo'. Flower spathes white to cream, more cream than 'Sweet Pablo'. US# 18846 in 2008 to Petrus Olsthoorn, Holland.

'Sweet Silvio' – "good response to flower initiations treatment...consistant flower production", more flowers than 'Sweet Pablo' and shorter than it. Spathe white. US# 18380 in 2008 to Petrus Olsthoorn, Holland

'Symphony' – symmetrical, durable in production. Leaves slightly undulate or rippled, showy. pat: US# 8849. or, ph, so: Oglesby

wallisii 'Tasson' (S. tasson hort.) – "Brazilian Sword". 16–24 in. tall. Leaves glossy dark green, undulate. one of the highest floral production rates in some trials. Derived from kochii 'Clevelandii'. 'Merry' is said to be a superior version of it with smaller leaves and larger flowers. It has also been described as low, 8 in. groundcover for outdoor planting in warm climates. It is also used a aquatic plant indoors.

wallisii 'Tasson Variegated' – a listed name.



TAYLOR'S GREEN™ (1 /03) – leaves glossy dark green, distinct short, "rounded" but actually short elliptic–ovate, apex acute to subobtuse, rarely the usual acuminate. Flowers above foliage, a short oval. US# 10893, 'Viscount' x 'Annette'. Less burn than 'Petite' and can replace it.

'Textura' – a listed name, presumably having a textured blade?

TORINO® – leaves glossy green, well–textured surface

TY'S PRIDE™ (1 /03) – plant mid–sized. Leaves glossy dark green, ribbed. Spathe clean white, numerous.

'Valentino' (9/10) – compact, horizontal leaf aspect. Leaves very dark green. Flowers well above foliage, spathe white, spadix cream, scented.

'Vanessa'

'Verdi' – Eur. PBR

'Vibrant'

'Vicki–Lynn' (1 /03) – plants somewhat erect in leaf, blades narrow, sharp, glossy dark green, ribbed. Highly floriferous in recent trials, flowers just above foliage.US# 10894 from 'Petite' x 'Annette', replacing either parent.

'Viscount' – regarded as improvement over the older 'Mauna Loa', an instant classic and parent of many modern, superior clones, still sold in 2010. Popular for extremely quick production, vigor, glossy erect and narrow foliage with good tibbing. It is medium height and floriferous. Now considered a classic or heirloom, such strong plants with huge, abundant flowers on a short plant was unknown for most of the early cultivation of the genus. Reports of fragrance vary and doubtless after all these years, not all material is true.

'Viscount Prima' – photo, wholesale source (Oglesby)

wallisii 'Caroline'  
ll: larger than species typical  
fd: larger than species typical  
or: selected and bred by G. Leverett before 1993  
li: Leverett, G.M. 1994. Plant Varieties Journal 7(1): 8, 9–10.

'White Angel'

'White Baron'

'White Beauty'

'White Butterfly'

'White Elegance'

'White Flag' = S. kochii 'Clevelandii'

'White Freedom'

'White King'

'White Lady'

'White Lightning'

'White Lilliput'



'White Moon'

'White Princess'

'White Queen'

'White Success' – an older clone, it's hybrid 'Ceres' can replace it.

'White Sympathy'

'X-ray' (9/10) – leaves dark green, uniformly colored, acuminate. Spathe 15–20cm wide, white, faint scent.

'Yellow Stripe'

'Zoe' – plant strong, dense, basal branching strong. Leaves glossy dark green, blades darker and smaller than 'Mara' and with more shoots than it. Flowers clean white, green vein. US# 19966 in 2009 to Daniel Cornelius, Belgium.

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# SPATHOGLOTTIS

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plicata var. alba ('Alba') – flowers white to near white

'Berry' – berry shades.

'Berry Banana' (10/10) – mix of purpish–pink and yellow shades on one flowers. In; ForemostCo in their Sorbet Series.

'Coconut Passion' – flowers mostly cream to white. In: ForemostCo. from their Sorbet Series.

'Citrus Cooler' (10/10) – effectively orange, in detail yellow base with wide but subtle rose–orange to salmon–red borders. In: ForemostCo, Sorbet Series

'Freckle Face' – mottled magenta–pink, blush, and white shades, not so much freckled as subtle mottlings and suffusions, center darker violet–red and gold.

'Freckle Face Yellow' – a pale mauve–yellow to honey–yellow variant from 'Freckle Face', lacing the magenta and pink mottlings.

'Gold Tower' (S. affinis x S. kimballiana var. angustifolia) – large, tall plants, very wide golden–yellow tepals, very uniform coloration.

'Grape Swirl Passion' (10/10) – flowers violet–purple with white zones or bars, swirling pattern, faintly bicolored from a distance. In: ForemostCo, Sorbet Series.

'Grapeaid' – compact, rich purple–magenta flowers.

unguiculata 'Grapette' – 12 in tall. Flowers purplish–magenta, yellow fringed lip, nicely undulate overall, 1 in. wide, long–lasting.

'Jane Goodall' ('Lion of Singapore' x S. plicata) – light golden to yellow, tepal margins tinged violet–pink, center more violet–red. Or: Singapore Bot. Gard., named for the famous British biologist, presented to her in 2004.

'Lakandula' – Newish Philippine hybrid c. 2008 bred after gamma irradiation, curiously the university press releases to



date do not describe it!

'Lencaract' – compact, erect, vigorous, leaves outwardly arching. Flowers dark purple, numerous, erect peduncles, long-lasting, longevity good when cut. US Patent #11395 to Burkhard Holm, Germany.

'Lion of Singapore' (S. kimballiana x S. vanoverberghii) – rich golden-yellow, tepals wide, broadly ovate, base of tepals faintly paler, whitish.

'Little Charmer' – rich violet-magenta with paler, whiter tepal base, center gold.

'Moonlit Grape' (10/10) – medium violet-pink, center darker and yellow. In: FormostCo., their Sorbet Series

plicata [pale variety] – blush to very light pink flowers, center with violet-red to darker pink hues. It has more pink in it than typical var. alba.

'Parsonii' – flowers pink to mauve shades. Or: Philippines.

'Peach' – peachy yellowish-orange.

unguiculata 'Pinkette' – 12 in. tall. Flowers light pink, 1 in. wide, long-lasting. A pale sport from 'Grapette'.

'Plum Passion' – violet-purple flowers. In: ForemostCo, Sorbet Series

Primrose Group (S.plicata x S. aurea) – variable shades of pink to mauve, varying with the seedling in this strain. Or: Prof. R.E. Holtum, Singapore B.G. c. 1931.

'Raspberry Delight' – listed with ForemostCo., October 1, 2010, not described.

'Sandra Orange' – sunset-type mix of yellow, amber, and pink shades, veins darker and more red, center very yellow.

Seletar Park – rich magenta-violet, reddish and gold center.





'Siam Purple' is a very pretty flower over what appears to be simple, palm-type foliage, much ribbed and parallel-veined.

'Star Burst' – rich reddish-violet with distinct white to light lavender bar (30%), giving a star-like pattern.

'Sunset Snip' (S. affinis x S. Primrose Group) – effectively medium pink, distinct yellow to pale amber undertones, veins richer violet-red, buds very rich violet-red.

'Sunshine' (S. affinis x S. plicata) – amber-pink to honey-pink shades with darker pink veins, very pretty and subtle tones, very gold stamens. Or: Ted Green registered in 1997.

'Sunrise' – bred by Dept. of Horticulture, University of the Philippines, Los Banos.

'Tropical Pineapple' (10/10) – flowers mostly yellow, small reddish-violet center. In: ForemostCo, Sorbet Series

'Tropical Punch' (10/10) – tepals light to medium pink with central white zone (30%), faint star-like look, center violet-red and yellow. In: FormostCo.

affinis [yellow shades] – flowers in various yellow hues.

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# STRELITZIA

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angusta 'Nicolai' = *S. nicolai*

x *kewensis* S.A. Skan (*S. reginae* x *S. augusta* (*S. alba*)). 3m tall, sepals pale ochre yellow, petals blue. Bred at Kew 1898. See Anonymous. 1916. *S. kewensis*. *The Garden* (London) 80: 25.

'Nivenii' (*S. reginae* x ?) – leaves lanceolate, narrow. Said by Nicholson to be "A garden hybrid. 1888" from "Niven's". Also reported by David Moore in the *Guide to the Royal B.G. Glasnevin* in 1885 where he says "a remarkable hybrid raised in Glasnevin Garden many years ago"

### reginae – Variants

- 'Albovariegata' – a name used for material with white-mottled foliage, almost certainly a post-1959 Latin name, requiring a new name.
- 'Algerian Embassy' – I know this name only from the plant at Lewis Ginter B.G. in Richmond, shown below.
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- 'Angustifolia' = narrower blades, *S. juncea* or perhaps even *S. angusta*
- 'Citrina' (*S.r. flava* Nicholson in *The Century Suppl.* 1901: 682) – calyx ("crest") yellow and corolla purplish blue – calyx is usually orange. This is a old name for the earliest yellow variant. It was cultivated at Kew around 1880, brought from South Africa by a Mr. Watson (*The Garden* 1887: 575), flowering in the Palm House at Kew in 1887, and is thought to have been more popular in their Mexican House from 1914 onward but nothing under this name is available today to our knowledge. 'Kirstenbosch Gold' is the modern, improved version of this type. It was published



in the Gardener's Chronical 1887 vol. 2 p. 816.

- 'Dwarf' some= 'Humilis' or a similar clone
- 'Farinosa' – lc: more glaucous, bluer, distinctly oblong, base truncate, petiole longer than species typical. In: Joseph Banks from Cape of Good Hope 1795.
- 'Glaucā – leaves larger than species typical, glaucous blue, oblong–lanceolate. Likely out of the trade today (2010)
- 'Goldcrest' = 'Kirstenbosch Gold'
- 'Humilis' (S. pumila, 'Pygmaea', 'Dwarf in part, var. humilis Baker) – 80cm tall, much shorter than species typical, dwarf, more densely clump–forming. Leaves ovate–oblong, petiole shorter. d: flowers nearly typical size, sometimes seeming out of scale to the plant for those accustomed to the species' dimensions. The literature contains reference to nurseries with their own unnamed, dwarf selections. There is no present evidence they deviate much from this group but we welcome presentations of data to the contrary. This variant is more suitable for small greenhouses and average sized homes.
- var. juncea = S. juncea, this reed–like, narrow–leaved variant is now considered a true species. See Dyer (1975) in Bothalia 11(4): 519–520.
- 'Kirstenbosch Gold' = MANDELA'S GOLD –3–5 ft. tall x 3–6 ft. wide

fc: calyx (crest) golden yellow with purple corolla – calyx crest is usually orange.

or: Kirstenbosch Bot. Garden, South Africa

in: introduced to Kew Gardens 1991

tm: Monrovia Nur. used Goldcrest as a trademarked name.

photo, wholesale source: [Monrovia Nurserie](#)

- 'Lemoinieri' (S. r. var. Lemoinierii Kew Bull. Misc. Info. 4: 378, listed after 'Citrina', citing "Fl. des S. t. 2370–1" – flowers yellow.
- MANDELA'S GOLD 'Kirstenbosch Gold' (GOLDCREST of Monrovia Nursery) – calyx (crest) golden yellow with purple corolla – calyx or crest is usually orange. The floral sheath is bluish–green with a bold red stripe. or: John Winter, Kirstenbosch Bot. Garden, South Africa from 20 years (2001) of breeding. It was released and officially named 'Kirstenbosch Gold' in 1994 and so this original name must be considered the valid cultivar name. Therefore, we must consider this additional name for their famous leader to be a trade name as MANDELA'S GOLD after 1996. The plant was presented to President Nelson Mandela in a ceremony c. 2000. The plant comes true from seed but only if two of gold–flowered genotype are crossed.
- 'Mini Bird' (9/02) – or: Brian and Majorie Dale bef. 2001
- var. parvifolia = 'Humilis or S. juncea? Said to have a shorter and smaller blade, perhaps narrower as well.
- 'Ovata' – The "ovate–leaved Strelitzia" brought from the Cape of Good Hope by Bamber Gascoyne in 1777 to England.
- 'Pygmaea' = 'Humilis'
- 'Rutilans' – leaves with a red to purple midrib, showy, flowers more brightly colored. Likely lost to the trade (2010)

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# STREPTOCARPUS

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'Concord Blue'. Photo copyright owned by and courtesy of [www.provenwinners.com](http://www.provenwinners.com)

As with most well-studied, popular genera, I will generally refer my readers to the expert and society websites first. These are recommended as a first reference:

- <http://www.streptocarpus-info.com/>
- <http://www.dibleys.com/>
- <http://www.lyndonlyon.com>
- <http://www.gesneriads.ca/genstrep.htm>

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## STROBILANTHES

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anisophyllus 'Golddust' (4/8)

lc: gold surface, mottled green to 50%

or: Valis and Solveiga Schutz, New South Wales before 2007

attenuata

- 'Aquarella' – "3–4 ft...bicolour–blue trumpets" (Dove Cottage Nursery, UK, online PDF catalog, October 3, 2010)
- 'Blue Carpet' – "Given space only 12", but will scramble into neighbours" (Dove Cottage Nursery, UK, online PDF catalog, October 3, 2010)
- [dwarf] – ns, id: a name last listed in the RHS PLANT FINDER 2006, not since
- 'Out of the Ocean' (4/8). so: Out of the Common Way Nursery, UK, no website known
- 'Pieter' (4/8) – listed per RHS PLANT FINDER so: [www.monksilver.com](http://www.monksilver.com)

'Brazilian Shield' = *S. lactatus*





STROBILANTHES DYERIANUS.

Mrs. Godsmark of Colorado, US reports the species does well for her in 1894 and it flowers well (Success with flowers, a floral magazine). That is a quite a notable, early report since the Kew Bull. of Misc. Info. did not record the species until 1897 and 1900. It came from Singapore or Burma and the firm of James Veitch popularized it in Europe. There is also record that F. Sander & Co. of England sent it to the US before 1894. I think the very first ad for this species must be the following Sander ad in the Gardener's Chronicle of 1893. Note the prestigious award it won in Belgium. They also call it "bluish-metallic" without reference to violet, purple, or pink tints?!? However, references from 1894 onward seem to suggest the Sander material was with the familiar violet and pink tints.

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STROBILANTHES  
DYERIANUS.

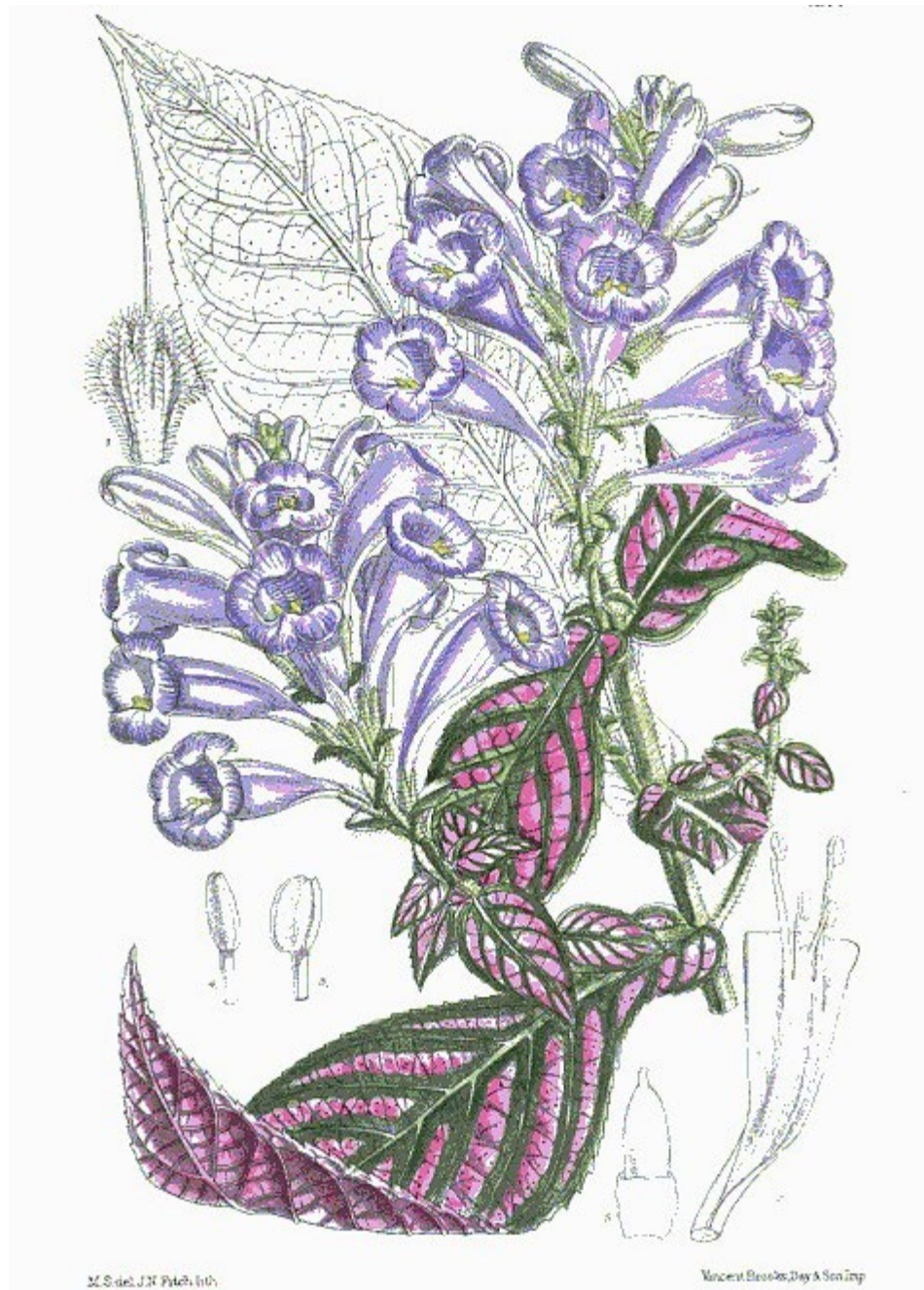
Brilliant-foliaged bedding and greenhouse plant, bluish-metallic coloured leaves. It received a First-class Certificate. It formed one of the six plants which received the First Prize at Ghent.

10s. 6d. each.

F. SANDER & CO.,  
ST. ALBANS.

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This plate in Curtis Bot. Mag. of 1898 is perhaps the first colored plate.

dyerana (S. dyerianus, S. dyneranus, Perilepta dyeriana, S. auriculata var. dyeriana) – RHS prefer the spelling S. dyerana, correctly as an –er ending does not an "i" added and the gender should be female here (–a not –us). The old, incorrect form of the name is quote old but the codes allow corrections for correct Latin orthography.

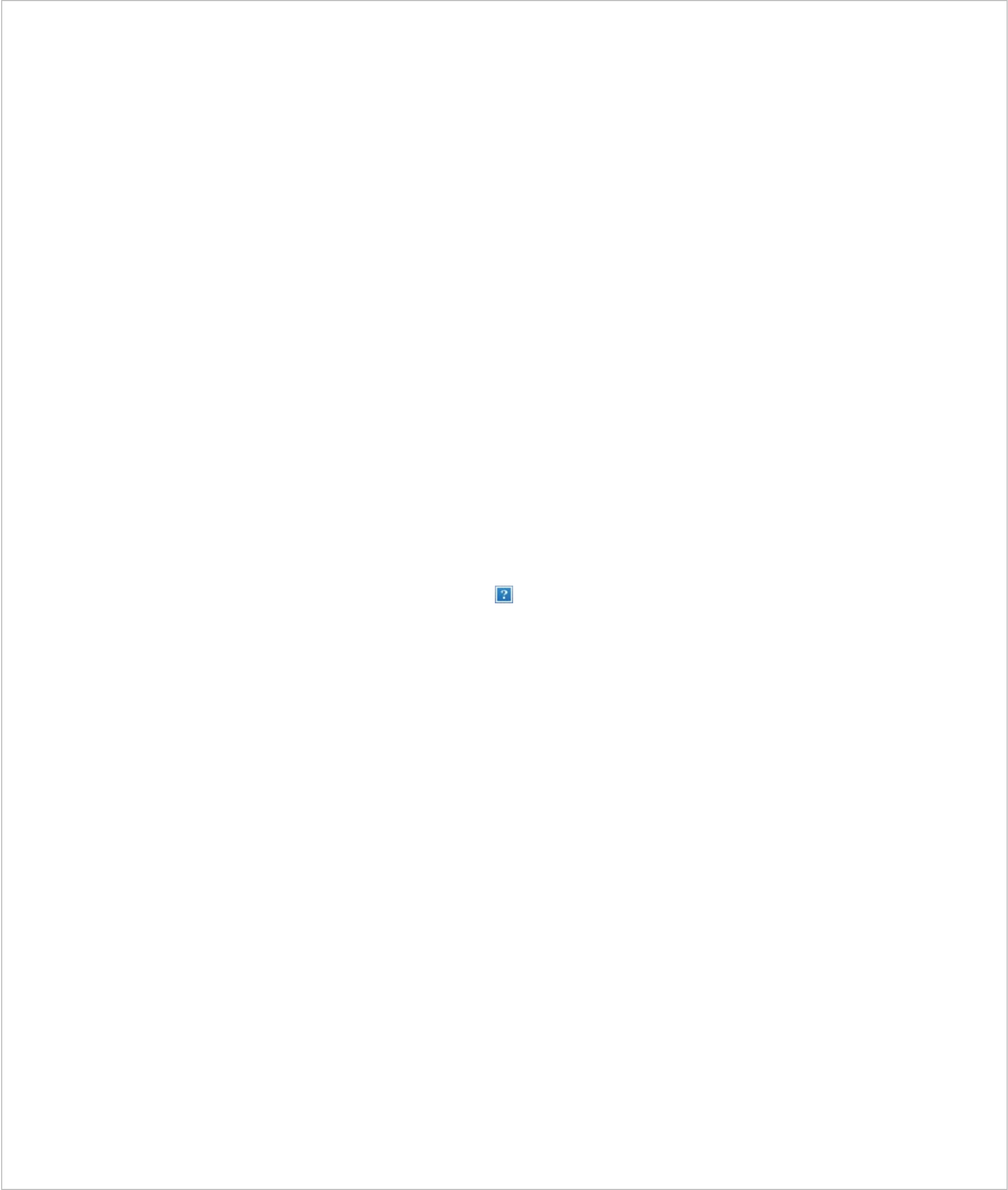
The *European Garden Flora* has a curious note about this species, noting "thought to originate from Burma and perhaps only a variegated variant of the widespread Himalayan species, S. auriculata Nees". The recent new combination S. auriculata var. dyeriana (Mast.) J.R.I. Wood is based on a reported in the Kew Bull. 58(1): 92 of 2003 and clearly that esteemed botanical group and a noted world expert on the genus think it belongs as such. I will await a critical, community-wide appraisal of this reassignment before deciding on the merits. But as usual I will present alternate opinions in case the reader wishes to be a "decider" and be an early-adopter of a new name.

- 'Exotica' – a name used by some (ie. Glasshouse Works) for the violet–purple clone also called 'Persian Shield' but in truth this name should be associated with a much narrower, elliptic to lanceolate–elliptic version of the same blade colors as Thomas Everett correctly notes and illustrations in his Encyclopedia of Horticulture.
- 'Persian Shield' – leaves finely reticulated between the tertiary veins in metallic–pink, metallic–violet–magenta, and other similar, becoming more silver in these zones as leaves age and get shaded, new leaves very violet–pink and intense at times. This long–used common name is used as a cultivar name by the Univ. of Georgia as the Athens Select Plant in their file, for a good clone of this species, not all of which are as violet a sheen in the wild. The "Persian shield" (as a common name) of gardens is identical to the species in one sense but perhaps just a clone or two is represented. Naming a typical, very popular garden clone (and fixing it from documented stock) has much precedent. I think it was a good move on the part of UGA staff, including Dr. Armitage to nominate this popular shade of plant and give it a name, now separating it from the other named material. Two photos of it follow. See <http://www.ovpr.uga.edu/georgiagems/plants/athensselect/stobilanthes.html>









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- 'Silver Shield' (when NOT *S. lactatus*, the "Brazilian Shield") – as the familiar 'Persian Shield' but lacking the violet, pink, red, etc. pigments, having the same basic marking pattern but in all silver. New growth has silver ellipses in two rows down the blade. I do not believe this is *S. lactatus* despite some similarity in ONLY the new leaves. In this clone, the silver markings are distributed over 98% of the blade (when mature) between even the tertiary veins in a manner not true of any known form of *S. lactatus*, which has also been sold as "silver shield". In the true *S. lactatus* mature leaves have a submarginal ring of silver bars or ellipses which is only true in very young leaves here. Old leaves of 'Persian Shield' are close to 'Silver Shield', suggesting this is merely a simple mutation for lack fo the red pigments, something common in nearly even plant genus.

'Orizaba' (10/10) – tropical shrub, 4–6 ft. tall outdoors or where hardy. Leaves long–ovate to elliptic–ovate, acuminate,



distinctly serrulate, veins raised above for a fine reticulated texture, medium reddish–purple above, more intense reddish–purple below. Or, in: Gary Hammer coll. near Orizaba volcano, Mexico, offered by Kartuz Greenhouses US c. 2009. The [purple–backed] plant shown below may be a form of it or the same developing more green fronts due to the condition.



[purple–backed] at Paul J. Ciener Bot. Gard. in NC in summer 2003. May be related to 'Orizaba' or a more green–fronted version of it.

[purple–backed]

'Silver Star' (4/8)

ha: shrubby tender perennial

lc: velvety grey, distinctly veined

fc: light mauve

ch: to 4 deg. C.

so: [www.shrublandparknurseries.com](http://www.shrublandparknurseries.com) (4.5.2008)



'Wollerton' (10/10) – listed name with Wollerston Old Hall Garden, UK, no description online (Oct. 3, 2010).

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# STROMANTHE

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amabilis = Ctenanthe amabilis

**sanguinea = Cultivars**

- 'Horticolor' – tricolored (striped white) as 'Triostar' but supposedly with more chimera, that chimera more of a greenish cream and more finely striped in green.
- MAGICSTAR 'Valmic' (10/1) – "upright...outwardly spreading...freely basally clumping". Leaves large, green, irregularly striped creamy–white (5–20%), midrib often pale and contrasting, purple below. Pat, or: US#15475 on Jan. 11, 2005 to Oscar Valstar, Maasland, Netherlands, as sport of 'Stripestar' 1999
- 'Multicolour' – similar to 'Triostar' but sometimes with more white chimera (50–65%), having more fine white to pinkish–white stripes in one example I have seen.
- 'San Guinea' – leaves dark green above, dark purplish–red (as species) below, said to be a improved species type plant.
- 'Stripestar' ('Stripe Star') – leaves rich olive–green to medium emerald green with a sheen as species, red petioles and reverse as species, central midrib contrasting in silvery–green at 8–12mm wide, lateral veins more pale with age.
- 'Triostar' ('Tricolor')
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*S. sanguinea* 'Triostar' ('Tricolor' is post-1959 Latin and not valid) is a boldly variegated version of this species with rich, burgundy-backed leaves. This was my second plant, one that lasted in my office a good four years before the variegation started to get sparse due to lack of bright light. I had a previous one that was kept for two years until it too got slower and more green. Not only is 'Triostar' one of the most lovely, luxurious, and bright tricolored plants in the tropical world but there would be only a handful of plants of any genus that could rival it for simple beauty. Or, in: apparently grown as 'Tricolor', an illegit Latin name for some time. The name 'Triostar' appeared in the US about 2002 and in the RHS PLANT FINDER In the 2004–5 edition. It seems to be confused with *Ctenanthe oppenheimiana* 'Tricolor' which often has less chimera, has distinct silvery lateral bands, and is a more erect plant. 'Triostar' while variegated does not have silvery lateral bands on the blades in any case.

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## SYNADENIUM

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The African Milkbush is a fine ornamental species but it's latex is potentially quite toxic. Refer to *Bioterrorism and Biocrimes* by W. Seth Carus if you doubt me even a little. The Mau Mau tribes used this toxic plant in 1951 in Kenya against British farmers, causing significant cattle deaths that mimicked arsenic poisoning. It was a plant chemical aimed at the vital, valuable resources of apparently imperialistic people for political means.





'Rubra', showing the variable amount of spotting among new, mid-age, and very old foliage sections. Leaves can even be boldly sectored red (40–70%) as one would find with a white or cream chimera. Leaf reverses are often very red, mottled in green and imperfectly suffused in this respect. Some plants are up to 90% purple to bronze-red suffused in new growth but the appearance of this clone varies widely with age of the plant, shoots, and light conditions. In any case, the species is considered to be light green with at most a faint red midrib and occasionally some other red veins, not boldly



flecked or mottled or suffused by any means.

'Variegata' – leaves light, bright olive–chartreuse, finely flecked in purple spots, these markings very subtle and not bold as 'Rubra' nor lapsing into suffusions as with that other clone, effectively a chartreuse or lime–tan plant from more than 5 feet away. Some of this more faintly flecked and not suffused material may be close the the species.