COLEUS

including cultivars of
C. blumei (C. scutelarioides in part)
C. rehneltianus (C. pumilis)
C. x hybridus

Sometimes lumped broadly into
SOLENOSTEMON SCUTELLARIOIDES

I will not fault some authors and growers from going with the newest, trendy name of Solenostemon for Garden Coleus; but I wonder one thing? Why don't they accept the rest of new taxonomy associated with the mints that makes about as effective a case? Why go with one rename and not the forty others which affect our garden plants? Why go with one rename and not the forty others which make about as effective a case? Why go with one rename and not the forty others which make about as effective a case? Why go with one rename and not the forty others which make about as effective a case?

Now that I have said these persons need to learn the pivotal facts and be convincing, I am now obliged to say "why not" and give you a convincing case:

● Solenostemon scutelarioides is not even a synonym of Coleus blumei on which our garden taxa are based. Solenostemon blumei is still a valid name if one wants to change genera.

● Solenostemon scutelarioides as a name dates from only 1975 - did all those hundreds of earlier botanists really get this widely grown and studied species so wrong? Very doubtful. Very seldom does one modern botanist come to a truth so convincing and dramatic he trumps all the great scholars in decades before him. In this case...case not closed or even close.

● Kew Botanists in their World Checklist say the species belong to Plectranthus with this as the accepted name: Plectranthus scutelarioides (L.) R.Br., Prodr.: 506 (1810). There is just as much a case for this group of plants being part of Plectranthus as much as Solenostemon. In fact a number of leading mint taxonomists reject Solenostemon as not being useful for anything. Some want modern Plectranthus and Coleus merged while others split the traditional groups in other ways. I suspect in a few decades all of these garden items (Coleus to Swedish Ivy) will be mere subgenera under Plectranthus.

● Our garden Coleus have long been considered Coleus x hybridus, acknowledging and celebrating their parentage from several species. Even if one accepts Solenostemon as the correct genus, the garden coleus would come from several of the species and not simply from S. scutelarioides or S. blumei. We know that the trailing species Coleus rehneltianus is a parent of the low, trailing, smaller-leaved cultivars. That species remains with Coleus (or Plectranthus) and has no Solenostemon transfer! This means our modern Coleus are perhaps in theory crosses of S. scutelarioides, S. blumei, and Coleus rehneltianus - thus a possible bigeneric product! All this diversity under one species name? I think not! There is no way to keep all this material under one species in any genus. Only fools will try to stuff all this genetics into one easy, 1975 name.

We also recommend heavy use of the www.coleusfinder.org with it's 1433 named cultivars and over 1100 photos (accessed most recently January 5, 2011, no updates listed since 2008). Photos links are sadly gone but there is much to learn as we browse that portal in October 2013. Source links are abundant there, some good, others long gone. This is a perfect example of web technology added to a very devoted fan, giving us something unique and valuable in the world of ornamental plants. High praise and kudos a plenty go to it's author Wouter Addink.

For those of you who love odd yet pretty plants, the recent work of Dr. Bors at the University of Saskatchewan will surely interest:

● http://www.coleusfinder.org/saskatchewan.php
● http://www.usask.ca/agriculture/plantsci/coleus/

There are several good printed references too and these are:

● Boye, Charles L. 1937. A genetic study of C. blumei Bentham. The Ohio State Univ. 60 pages. (I have not seen it or found a copy, but sounds interesting)
● Graf, A.B. 1979. Exotica III. Roehrs Co. (The ultimate guide to tropical and interior plants, only barely updated by our current work and mine much in the vast shadow of this horticultural masterpiece. His Coleus plates are B&W but diagnostic for shape
and pattern, the descriptions very detailed and useful. Generally only libraries and professors manage to pony up the $120-300 asked for this in the various editions. I was happy to find a nearly perfect used copy of III for $22.00 plus shipping so do some online shopping

- Stout, A.B. 1915. The establishment of varieties in Coleus by the selection of somatic variations. Carnegie Institution Pub. No. 218. 80 pages. (this document is available free for full view at Google Books)

Three plates of leaves from Stout's pioneering work were sampled and are provided below.

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THE EARLY CULTIVARS (1826-1930)

The early Coleus mostly derive from C. blumei although other species names were used for things that amounted to clones or strains. As with genera like Codiaeum, Chamaecyparis, Prunus, and Cordyline, a good many colorful and pretty clones were introduced from the gardens of far off lands and immediately considered "species" of distinct character. Noted nurseryman applied their names, Veitch I think holding the record for their own prized material in scores of genera. Botanists eventually figured out there were decades if not centuries of horticultural selection at work and proceeded to lump all the nursery names from Europe into broad species. When a species is first introduced from gardens in myriad showy forms and not from the wild, a great deal of chaos and botanical frustration will appears.

Coleus blumei came to Europe from Java about 1830. Coleus rehneltianus (C. pumilis in part) are clearly evident in some foliage patterns, habits, and leaf shapes. In the original form of C. blumei it was basically reddish-purple in the center, a chartreuse to green margin, and some purple spots to various degrees. The incised or fimbriate types appears soon with 'Pectinatus' and 'Laciniatus' being very early selections. The early selection from Java called 'Verschaffeltii' was once considered a species but it quickly became evident it was only a more incised, red-centered version of C. blumei. Coleus rehneltianus added a trailing and sometimes dwarf, rounded habit, some of it's selections have very small, wide, almost rounded leaves. C. scutelarioides is generally lumped with C. blumei (since Siebert and Voss of 1896) and experts argue on the best name as well as the name of the genus. Together the two species' crossed offspring are called Coleus x hybridus in the modern form. Many of the old forms can be assigned directly to species.

Those of you with some botanical knowledge of the genus will quickly ask this: didn't Bentham name both C. blumei and C. scutelarioides? And how could such a scholar of mints make a mistake or was a very narrow splitter? Firstly, C. scutelarioides of Blume is C. blumei. Bentham was unclear on the correct use of C. blumei noting "it is probably a new species allied to C. secundiflorus" and quoting Blume in describing the foliage as boldly spotted in purple. Since he also placed C. laciniatus Blume (our C. blumei 'Laciniatus') with C. secundiflorus, that species bears scrutiny from his work. Unfortunately I do not have a full set of flowers before me so I cannot determine how our modern material relates to any key. I would challenge someone to key out a modern cultivar or two with Bentham's key and figure where they lie in his system. Some persons toss out C. scutelarioides
There are many ads in garden magazines featuring new cultivars. One of the more interesting is from David Little of Plattsburg NY in Gardener's Monthly (Meehan) of 1876. This will tell you how popular the genus was then.

Prior to showing photos of the most interesting modern material, I want to review the historical context for them, covering the earliest material to show how far we have come - or not. Some of the early clones and strains (many crossed from Bause c. 1869) are the following:

- **'Acis'** - crimson, tinged carmine, gold edge. Bef. 1874
- **'Acme'** - dark chocolate with creamy white by one report, another says "pure gold-color veined with crimson". US bef. 1907
- **'Alarm'** - bef. 1891
- **'Albert Victor'** - center bronze-red to purplish-red, wide gold to yellow margin, extreme bit of margin thinly lined red. US c. 1869
- **'Asa Gray'** - Oranish-red, violet veins and center, margins and some spots in green. Bef. 1891, obviously named for the famous American botanist.
- **'Atropurpureus'** - nearly all purplish-red over entire blade. Europe bef. 1879.
- **'Attraction'** - "pea green" mottled brown. 1874.
- **'Aurora'** - bef. 1880
- **'Baroness de Rothschild'** - center bronze-red, gold margin, a bit darker in color and larger in blade than 'Albert Victor'
- **'Batemannii' ('Verschaffeltii' x 'Gibsonii')** - frilled, dark purple above and above, slightly mottled green, much like a more incised 'Ruckeri'. Bause of the RHS Chiswick c. 1867 as hybrid.
- **'Beauty of Widmore'** - olive green, tinged pink, center chocolate-brown by some reports, near white margins contrasting strongly, "silvery variegation" by one report, the colors compared to silver zonal Pelargonium for effect. Bef. 1874. This plate from the American Horticultural Annual of 1871 shows the color and margin patterns even if not in color.
- **'Beckwith's Gem'** - dark maroon in center (about 30%), some red, green inner ring (20%), edged light creamy-yellow, very variable with culture, light, age, etc. It still survives today. Sold in US c. 1908 but likely known much before in Europe. I have found listings of it from 1897. It is sold in 2013.
- **'Beppo'** - bright golden-yellow, reddish-purple in center
- **'Berkleyi' ('Verschaffeltii' x 'Veitchii')** - rich velvety chocolate-purple, green at the base and thin green margins
- **'Black Prince'** - near blackish-red from before 1886
- **'Blumei'** (that is, C. blumei 'Blumei', typical original strain and later as clones of one specific group of traits) - 12-16 in. tall, oval, deeply incised to coarsely toothed, center rich reddish-purple, margin and inner ring yellowish-green, some purple maculations (spots) over the blade. Flowers white tinged purple. Not all strains and forms of the species are of these exact traits, so 'Blumei' is not typical of the species in gardens nor likely the wild either. Other early seedlings and strains were much more intense in the central coloration and apparently varied in the the margination patterns as well. 'Verschaffeltii' from 1860 proved that 'Blumei' or the original strain was not typical of all material grown in it's native country.
- **'Brilliant'** - bronzy-crimson, wide golden margin. Bef. 1874
- **'Burkii'** - c. 1881
- **'Buttercup'** - an ad from Florist and Nursery Exchange of 1889 follows.
'John Goode' ('J. Goode', Mr. J. Goode', 'Goode', 'Chicago Bedder') - US trade 1887, or: Mr. John Goode, Hyde Park, IL USA.

James Barnshaw - marbled crimson, green, and yellow. Bef. 1907.

'Illuminator' - yellow with slames and veins of crimson-red, margined in bright green.

'Hespertus' - yellow, spotted green and bronzy-crimson, serrate.

'Hero' - mostly dark chocolate-maroon, could appear near black in the right dark conditions.

'Her Majesty' - very wide ovate blade, bronze-red center, chartreuse edge. 1874.

'Harry Harold' - US in. 1888

'Harlequin' - before 1880

'Golden Verschaffeltii' (old name mixing Latin and English, grandfathered in) - margins coarsely toothed as 'Verschaffeltii' but

'Golden Gem' - compact, mostly gold overall with some red, handling sun very well.

'Golden Fleece' - bef. 1891

'Golden Beauty' - dark crimson, gold margin, edge undulate and fringed. Bef. 1874.

'Gibsonii' - an old variety from New Caledonia imported by Veitch c. 1863-65, not fully known, generally light green with

'Gem' - rich dark brown, margined and reticulated with green. 1874.

'Garnet' ('Garnett') - c. 1881

'Garnet' ('Garnett') - c. 1891

'Germ' - rich dark brown, margined and reticulated with green. 1874.

'Gibsonii' - an old variety from New Caledonia imported by Veitch c. 1863-65, not fully known, generally light green with

'Veitchii' and 'Verschaffeltii'. It was considered "not very handsome" compared to the other two but Bause used it to breed

'Vegetable Colour' - under the same variety. RHS AM 1892. Or: J.A. Morris, Acton, England, 1892.

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‘Kentish Flame’ - centered bright red, margins greener, reticulated red on the edge, overlap area dark, brownish, margins boldly incised and fringed. From about 1878, B.S. Williams Plate from Weiner Illus. shown below.

‘Kilpatrick’ = ‘Miss Retta Kilpatrick’

‘Lady Burrell’ - basal half deep crimson-maroon, upper half golden-yellow, the demarkation sharp as if painted. Mr. Cannell 1874.

‘Laciniatus’ (sometimes spelled ‘Lascinatus’) - “deeply cut or fringed”, green and bronze. Hovey offered in US in 1866 but it was seen in Europe by at least the 1840’s. It is likely the same as Plectranthus laciniatus Blume of 1826, making it one of the first named leaf shape varieties if not the very first. In the words of Charles Dickens in Household Words it “looks as if every one of its leaves had been bitten and torn by a savage dog”. It came from Java and experts quickly decided it was a variant from C. blumei also found there.

‘Lamontii’ (C. lamonti) - said to be like C. blumei, roughly ‘Blumei’ are described here but “a little greener in the leaf” (Thomson and Dean, The Gardener 1870), meaning by other reports a wider green edge. An ad in The Cultivator and Country Gentleman 1866 says “New Coleus Lamontii - very beautiful, bright green, with a distinct crimson purple mark in the center of each leaf”, offered there by R. Buist of Philadelphia. It sported to ‘Beauty of Widmore’.

‘Lemon Fleece’ - lemon yellow above, pinkish-purple below. Europe bef. 1879.

‘Lord Falmouth’ - c. 1881

‘M.J. Linden’ - c. 1881

‘Majesticus’ ex King - leaf large, tapering to a sharp apex, bright crimson, yellow margins. Bef. 1879.

‘Major’ - a brightly red-marked clone similar to ‘Verschaffeltii’

‘Marshallii’ (‘Verschaffeltii x Veitchii’) - rich chocolate-purple, base at midrib green, teeth green and sometimes a thin margin of green, more of a green edge than ‘Berkeley’, flat leaf Bause hybrid. RHS FCC 1868.

‘Maude’ - light yellow, irregular spots and stripes of crimson and green. Bef. 1879.

‘Marvelous’ - mix of crimson, brown, and gold.

‘Miss Retta Kilpatrick’ - large blade, green, center marked in pure ivory white, used to contrast with dark red cultivars. US bef. 1881

‘Miss Wilson’ - pink, creamy-white zone, veined light pink, margin finely serrulate.

‘Model’ - pinkish-bronze, thin golden edge. Bef. 1874.

‘Mrs. Bauman’ - before 1880

‘Mrs. Bell’ - before 1880

‘Mrs. Garfield’ - red center, narrower green margin than ‘Climax’ but otherwise similar to it, the center center also a shade or two paler.

‘Mrs. Glass’ - before 1880

‘Mrs. Schiermann’ - before 1880

‘Mrs. Schultz’ - base golden-yellow, scarlet and carmine zones on it.

‘Mrs. Stuart’ - before 1880

‘Multicolor’ - bold mix of orange, green, yellow, and other stripes and blotches.

‘Multicolor Splendens’ - bef. 1891
'Murrayi' ('Verschaffeltii' x 'Gibsonii') - green, pinnately veined and barred in dark purple, improved over original 'Gibsonii'. The plate from Shirley Hibberd's 1870 masterpiece on rare plant shows three varieties, adding 'Marshallii' and 'Telfordii'.

● 'Nellie Grant' ('Dr. Gross') - Vigorous. Leaves rich crimson much as 'Queen Victoria' but a wider yellow margin. See release notice below from Meehan's Gardener's Monthly of 1874:

● 'Nonesuch' - US in. 1888

● 'Oriole' - "yellow and green, maculated with various tints of carmine, crimson, and chocolate, yellow, or green, serrated margin" (Dreer ad)

● 'Parroquet' - yellow with green and red spots

● 'Pecknuttus' - one of the first named cultivars, predating 'Verschaffeltii' even, mentioned in the early 1850's, as having richer colors, blades more deeply cut and lobed. Joseph Harrison (1856) in The Floricultural Cabinet described it as "streak and mottled with brown and jagged leaves". It is very likely a parent of the fimbriate types found today or at least having similar genes to produce this effect.

● 'Perfection' - mostly bronze-purple, spotted and reticulated in green. 1874.

● 'Pictus' - an old name, variously used it seems. Perhaps based on V. pictus of William Bull 1877, leaves striped various colors, base green, splashed and stripped brown, some yellow, orange, pink, scarlet, and purple markings too, said to be "bizarre and very strange" for the time.

● 'Pictus' [incised variant] - this variant was also boldly marked in many colors but not crenate-serrate as typical 'Pictus', instead deeply incised and fringed.

● 'Pine Apple Beauty' - US bef. 1881. Unclear if related to 'Pineapple' of the modern trade.

● 'Princeps' - US bef. 1876. The following Dreer add on Coleus is one of the most impressive and detailed of the entire 19th century. It is from the Horticultural Advisor in Gardener's Monthly of 1876. This is a very valuable document on the history of Coleus in America.
'Prince Albert Victor' - chartreuse with dark purple reticulations. The plate of it below is from The Floral Magazine of 1869. If this does not remind you of the modern 'Fishnet Stockings'...

'Princess Beatrice' - golden-green cener, veined and marked red, edge also in crimson. US c. 1869

'Princess Louise' - reddish-bronze center, light yellow margin. Bef. 1874.

'Princess Royal' - reddish-bronze center, light yellow margin. 1874.

'Princess of Wales' - shown at Maidstone c. 1869, similar to 'Princess Beatrice'

'Progress' - green base color, liberally splashed in yellow, red, purple, and maroon. Bef. 1891

'Purple Prince' - rich dark purplish-maroon, veined red. US in. 1888

'Queen of the Lawn' - a bedding variety c. 1875

'Queen Victoria' - Vigorous form. Reddish-purple, thin edge chartreuse to yellow. Proven durable outdoors and handling British sun at least. One generally does not want to describe Victorian royalty as "a good bedder and quite easy" but this Coleus surely was. Nathan Cole in The Royal parks and gardens of London (1877) described this clone as "can be planted without fear of it's not growing well", an issue with some new cultivars that were only proven in greenhouses.

'Red Cloud' - bronzish-orange, sulphur yellow margin.

'Reevesii' ('Verschaffeltii' x 'Blumei') - frilled leaf, green mottled bronze and purple, lightly dotted these colors at the base, many "close reticulations and patches" at the margin, the center very dark colored, teeth green with thin purple margins to them. Another Bause/RHS Chiswick hybrid.

'Royal Princess' - reddish-bronze center, margins in light yellow. Bef. 1872.

'Rubra' ex King - rich reddish-purple, no flecking.

'Ruckeri' ('Verschaffeltii' x 'Gibsonii') - rich purple above and below, said to be more sturdy, and something like Perilla frutescens in it's purple form 'Nankinensis'. Bause cross

'Saundersii' ('Verschaffeltii' x 'Veitchii') - rich deep chocolate-purple in center, much of that area mottled, light bronze near margins, wide edge of green with purple-bronze veins in that area. Bause hybrid.

'Shaariti' - bright green, numerous crimson-red veins. 1874.

'Shatam' - oil yellow, golden green, purple base color, light yellow margin, many 'close reticulations and patches' at the margin, the center very dark colored, teeth green with thin purple margins to them. Another Bause/RHS Chiswick hybrid.

'Seraph' - light crimson-red, some chocolate with green, various patterns.

'Serratus' ('Serrata', C. serratus?) - boldly serrate, maroon or dark red, narrow yellowish-green edge, deeply serrate.

'Setting Sun' - bronze-red center, bright gold margins. 1874

'Shades of Blue' - a bedding variety c. 1875

'Shady Lock' - an old variety mentioned by the USDA Bureau of Entomology in 1901 as one treated for mealy bugs

'Spangle' - rich green, numerous crimson-red veins. 1874.

'Spotless Beauty' - bef. 1891

'Spotted Geri' - spots and flecks of green, yellow, red, near black, and maroon. US bef. 1876, base color orangish-yellow, apparently from Henderson of NJ as hybrid involving 'Chameleon', 'Pictus', and 'Multicolor'. This article from Meehan's Gardener's Monthly vol. 22 introduces this clone with a plate.
Surprise' - rich velvety bronze, sharply define green margin. 1874.

'Telfordii' ('Telfordii Aureus', 'Aurea') - blade ovate, apex acuminate, margins deeply serrate, light golden-yellow with small crimson markings in the center. RHS Second Class Certif. 1868. It came as a sport from Mr. McPhail, gardener to Mr. C. Telford of Bromley, England. The familiar, basic C. blumei was green marked red and this sport was one where "green is exchanged for a decided yellow tint like the so-called golden-leaved Pelargonium". Offered by J.W. Wissett 1868. In their advertisements the name 'Telfordii (Aurea)" is used so we have gone with the shorter version. It was heralded as "The New Golden Coleus", a sport of common C. blumei. By some reports it was rather difficult to grow, especially in cool climates or coldish greenhouses. The following ad from J.W. Wissett introduces several of the important early clones in the Journal of Horticulture of 1868.


'The Mikado' - US in. 1888

'The Shah' - wide ovate leaf, small crenate teeth, upper portion (often 50%) mostly gold, lower part rich cinnamon-red, more uniform on older blades. US trade c. 1874. Said to be difficult as it did not survive sun well in bedding situations, thus preferred in some shade or in greenhouses. The following plate is from The American Agriculturist 35: 141 (1876) and based on the "half yellow, half red" rep of this cultivar, we can assume the pale gray sections are yellow and the darker ones mostly red.

'Tricolor' - dark velvety maroon, crimson bright midrib, green margin, serrate. Bef. 1879.

'Troubadour' - wide gold edge on red.

'Unique' - reddish-crimson, dark golden edge. Bef. 1874.

'Velvet Mantle' - dark red, velvety. US bef. 1888, similar to 'Verschaffeltii' in the true red-centered form and not as widely seen as it.

'Verschaffeltii' - in the true original strain: a strong plant, leaves larger than some C. blumei, shape ovate-cordate, margins incise-dentate (deep coarse teeth), teeth irregular but not frilled, lobed, or deeply incised, leaf base often more cordate, center rich dark brownish-red (maroon) with chartreuse margins or teeth. Some plants may have had very little of the green or chartreuse on the edge, though it does vary widely with exposure and culture. An "improved" version was also offered and it has been the parent of many hybrids. Pretty much anything with a dark velvety red center and either green edges or teeth owes something to these genes. It could be centered blackish-purple where light permitted but was a glowing burgundy at other times. It dates from at least 1861 in England where it was shown by Mr. W. Bull at Chelsea. Others think it was first shown at the 1854 World's Fair. Reports say that Verschaffelt, the noted florist firm, got it from Java about 1860 but it was at the 1st World's Fair that date should be earlier than 1854. It did vary a bit apparently in part on 1) the intensity and depth of the red color and 2) width of green margins or teeth. L.H. Bailey used the var. verschaffeltii Lem. more generally and while he noted the true leaf shape and margins of 'Verschaffeltii' he did not limit it to the distinctly red-centered variant - as clearly shown by his dark-veined illustration. Bailey even stated that it was lacinate in some forms, which is not true except for the frilled Bause hybrids of it. Indeed, this epithet has come to denote the garden taxa in general and this is unfortunate. The plate below from the Floral Magazine of 1862 is the first quality plate of it I know, a
Above is ‘Verschaffeltii’ from Breck’s New Book of Flowers 1866, no color but a very detailed illustration of the pigment pattern.

‘Wilsonii’ (‘Verschaffeltii’ x ‘Veitchi’) - frilled, rich velvety chocolate tinged purple, base and teeth also purplish, nice mottled overall

‘Yeddo’ - mostly golden-yellow. Bef. 1907.

‘Yellow Jacket’ - US in. 1888

NOS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Our classification system tested over several years and based on more than four decades of observation is as follows. The shorthand is composed of two parts:

[leaf shape/margins][leaf color pattern]

- F-AP (Fimbriate-All Purple)
- E/L-CC (Elongate-Lacinatus-Cream Center)
- S-TC (Suborbicular-Tricolor Classic)

The leaf shape values are as follows (combinations possible)

- E (Elongate) - linear, elliptic, lanceolate, oblanceolate, narrowly obovate, or very narrow in outline, usually 4-8x long as wide.
- F (Fimbriate) - frilled, sharp-incised, sometimes doubly-serrate (two teeth size) or smaller teeth proliferating on larger lobes or teeth. Teeth are sharp, not generally rounded.
- L (Lacinatus) - deeply incised or lobed, cut at least 1/2 deep into the blade
- M (Macrophyllus) - extra-large blade, 7 inches or more long
- O (Oak-shaped) - shallowly lobed, the lobes rounded, not fimbriate or sharp, longer than wide.
- R (Ferny) - oak-shaped, rounded lobes but cut at least 2/3 deep into the blade, tips not sharp as Fimbriate or ragged as Lacinatus.
- S (Suborbicular) - shorted, very rounded, wide-ovate and under 1.5 in. long or otherwise much reduced and coin-like, often coarsely dentate or lobed
- T (Twisted/Fasciate) - wide, rounded fan-shaped blades, often very round and sometimes fringed or frimbriate. ‘Tilt-a-whirl’ is the modern standard for this group.

The leaf color/pattern values are as follows (combinations possible)

- AC (All Chartreuse/Lime) - 98-100% yellowish-green, chartreuse, lime, etc.
- AG (All Green) - blades 98-100% green, not distinctly flecked, veined or marked in any other color.
- AO (All Orange) - blades 98-100% orange, rose-orange, amber, brick-red or burnt-red shades
- AP (All Purple) - blades 98-100% dark purple, reddish-purple, or blackish-purple. Some of the modern ones have rich rugose textures.
- AR (All Red) - blades 98-100% red, maroon, scarlet, or crimson, not distinct or contrasting teeth as YT
- AY (All Yellow) - 98-100% gold, light lime, or yellow, not with markings of any bold or distinct color.
- CC (Cream Centered) - pale yellow to cream center or wide midrib, green margin, little or not red or orange markings.
- CPL (Chartreuse Purple Line) - chartreuse to yellowish-green, midrib usually a single thin purple to brownish-red line, sometimes the secondary veins also lined this way
- GRB (Gold/Red Backed) - yellow to golden above, mostly so, reverse distinctly red to purple in hue
- GSR (Green Striped/Spotted Red) - green to chartreuse with red to maroon stripes and spots.
- GRR (Green Reticulated/Veined Red) - green to lime with detailed (down to secondary or tertiary level) red, maroon, purple, or blackish veins. ‘Fishnet Stockings’ is our best modern form of this type.
- HGHR (Half Green/Half Red) - leaf towards apex red, often a dark or velvety sheen, the base with heart-shaped zone of green to chartreuse pigments or mottlings, thus red at the tip and green or yellowish in the lower half. ‘The Shah’ was the original of