

# GENERA A A - B

# HATCH'S INTERIOR PLANTS 2020-2021

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## ACALYPHA

It might be interesting to note that the name Acalypha was coined by Hippocrates and while not specifically applied to this genus, he used the name for nettles. Acalypha wilkesiana has been in western gardens, mostly from Fiji, in the colorful forms since about 1865, and from about 1888 onward the clone 'Macafeana' became the dominant favorite. Indeed, it was very likely that much of the early material assigned to the species A. wilkesiana or A. tricolor was in fact 'Macafeana' or something just as richly colored. Robert Hogg in *The Florist and Pomologist* of 1868 reported that A. tricolor of gardens and botanist Dr. Seeman was "now been ascertained to be Acalypha wilkesiana". Benjamin Williams in his 1870 *Choice Stove and Greenhouse Ornamental-leaved plants* listed A. wilkesiana (no varieties cited) as a "specifically adapted for the decoration of apartments, halls, corridors, etc". Often we get the impression early cultivators of tropical foliage plants had vast conservatories on their estates and only they had such miracle foliage plants. William's statements suggest these plants had much more simple locations among the common people. We do know now that 'Marginata' was described as early as 1875 (Florist and Pomologist p. 283, 1875)

Acalypha hispida





Conservatory, Biltmore Estate and Gardens, Asheville, NC. Summer 2003. A nicely grown example. Children are simply amazed by this thing and invariably want to tug on the tails.

fc: bright red



Acalypha hispida 'Alba'

fc: light pink to cream flowers – species is red

Acalypha hispida var. pendula = A. repens

Acalypha hispida 'White Margined' ('Alba Margined', 'Albomarginata' of Glasshouse Works?)

lc: teeth and very margins creamy white  
fc: cream, very distinct from the red species  
ns: 'Alba Margined' appeared in Glasshouse Works Catalog 1997 (no page number)  
so: <http://www.kartuz.com> (online catalog May 5, 2009, with color photo)

Acalypha monostachya RASPBERRY FUZZIES™ (6/5)

ht: 6 in. tall x 3–4 ft. wide  
ha: low spreading carpet to low mound. Appears more decumbent with erect flowering stems when in bloom.  
lc: copper to bronzish–green  
fc: pinkish–red  
infl: hairy, texture subglobose head – it not an elongated tail as A. repens and some others.  
fq: very floriferous with over 150 heads per plant possible

Acalypha repens (A. hispida var. pendula)





*Acalypha repens* or "Strawberry foxtail" is a strange and curious summer annual that always gets noticed. The word "cute" would not be excessive in this case. It looks like a trailing weed, *Lamium*-like even, and is utterly prostrate. What emerges are something like glowing red, miniature feather boas. Children tend to think they are magenta caterpillars. It is always hard to believe this thing is natural. It looks almost glued together and some gardener's joke. It will never be the next *Petunia* for the landscape, but one or two plants will appeal. Given the low habit one can tuck one or two away along a wall or in a container. It's worth a try. For a public garden it is a nice novelty that will be a hit on any tour. LCH

fc: rose pink to rose-red, very bright

infl: Glasshouse Works (1997 catalog) state these flowers resemble "roseate infl: chenille pendant woollyworms fat on steroids"!

ns: "Strawberry foxtail" is a common name and not a cultivar name.

*Acalypha repens* 'Summer Love'

fc: pink – apparently less red than species typical

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Beyond Paradise' (10/06)

lc: mottled orange, red, yellow, and olive green, at least 40% green in many leaves

lm: dentate

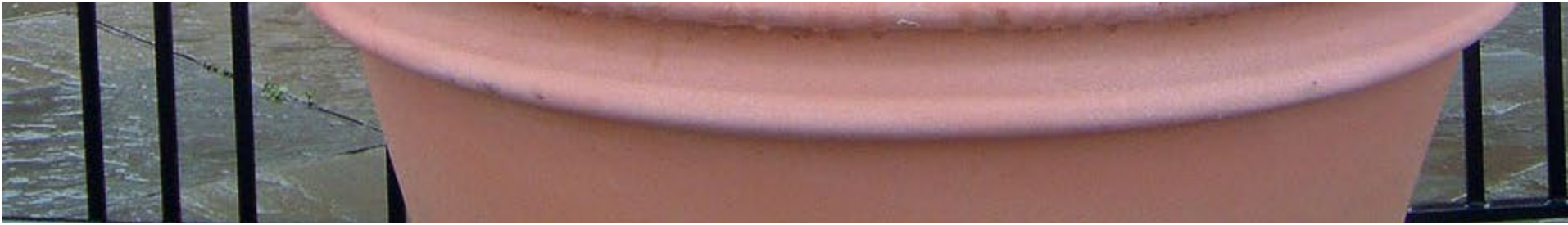
so, in: [www.euroamprop.com](http://www.euroamprop.com) (online catalog 2006)



*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Black Magic'







Lewis Ginter Botanical Gardens. Summer 2003. A useful plant in a large container that can be moved into a greenhouse in winter. This permits the plant to become large and shrubby as opposed to regrowing each season.

lc: dark blackish-bronze to dark bronze-green, heavily mottled bronze-pink to salmon-pink at 30–50% of surface.

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Bourbon Street' (2/4)



JC Raulston Arboretum. June 2005. A very elongated, boldly margined leaf; very pretty in a context like this one.

ht: 3 ft.

lc: green margined cream, later blackish-bronze with copper and pink margins. Some margins are pale and others are neon pink on the same plant.

in: Athens Select, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA USA and widely promoted by them



so: Dupont Nursery (online catalog 2004)

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Brazen' (5/9)



A lovely plant from the Paul J. Ciener B.G.

lc: bronzish-red, mostly uniform, no chimeras, veins slightly paler

ls: broadly ovate

lm: serrate, mostly flat, never undulate

so: <http://www.kartuz.com> (online catalog May 5, 2009)

*Acalypha wilkesiana* [Bronze-Pink, not a valid cultivar name]





Seen here on trial at NC State University, probably a provisional vendor name for another, established cultivar.

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Ceylon'

lc: reddish-white margined on copper to bronze-red

ls: crested type blade, distinctly twisted

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated plants. Seibundo Shinkosha.





*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Ceylon Lime' is not red like 'Ceylon' and have scattered yellow sectors which are in turn semgneted, flecked, and overlaid in lime to dark green shades. Many of the flecks are block-shaped with hard, angular edges as they follow the intervenal patterns. Image courtesy of Wikimedia.





*L. Descamps-Sabouret del.*

*Chromolith. J.L. Goffart, Bruxelles*

*Acalypha Chantrieri.*

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Chantrieri' from *Revue Horticole* of 1899, a narrower blade with a cleanist white margin, not so yellow we think as 'Hoffmannii'. It is very likely the parent of 'Heterophylla' (or one such clone) as such odd, narrow-bladed sports of this clone are reported and documented although it is traditionally thought to be a variant from 'Goddseffiana'.

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Cypress Elf' ('Cypress Gardens Elf', 'Mardi Gras')





JC Raulston Arboretum. July 2004.

ht: 16–24 in. tall

ha: somewhat pendulous, especially in individual leaves

ls: narrowly lanceolate to irregularly linear, highly cut as if tattered, undulate, often drooping

lc: bronze–red to medium red, having glowing magenta or hot pink margins.

lu: a very useful even if odd plant, something like a red version of 'Heterophylla'. It needs some size to

lu: be most effective and elegant, particular as young plants can be thin and resembling a wilted, dying annual.



or: Cypress Gardens FL USA

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Fairy Dust' (5/2009)



lc: rich dark green veins on a cream to light yellow base,  
lc: about 50:50 yellow:green, margins paler but subtle.  
so: <http://www.kartuz.com> (online catalog May 5, 2009)

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Firestorm' (5/9) some= 'Kilauea'





ha: compact, dwarf

ls: narrowly elliptic-linear, highly twisted and undulate

lc: bronzish-green, very dark in mature leaves, margins bright coral-pink at first

id: it is similar to 'Cypress Elf' and very likely a selected clone or hybrid from it.

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Godseffiana' (*A. godseffiana*)

ha: shorter than species typical

ld: more consistently evergreen under some conditions

lc: margined creamy white to light yellow

or: New Guinea



*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Godseffiana Heterophylla' = 'Heterophylla'

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Haleakala'

lc: copper purple to dark maroon

lm: "filigree edge" or deeply cut and fluted

li: Glasshouse Works 1997 Catalog (no page number)

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Heterophylla' ('Godseffiana Heterophylla')



Presumably the original of the linear-leaved clones. Seen here at Ciener B.G. in NC.

lc: green irregularly margined light yellow to cream



ls: linear to lanceolate with numerous irregular teeth – most cultivars are very  
ls: broadly ovate to orbicular so this cultivar is extremely different.  
or: it is apparently a narrow-leaved variant (sport?) of 'Godseffiana'  
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated plants. Seibundo Shinkosha.  
li: Glasshouse Works 1997 Catalog (no page number)

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Hoffmanii' ('Hoffman's')



lc: bright medium green with a thin white margin, often with only the very  
lc: irregular teeth having the chimera. It lacks the red pigments of other  
lc: marginates such as 'Marginata'.

lw: narrower blades than some clones  
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated plants. Seibundo Shinkosha.

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Inferno' (4/02)



ha: compact, leaves closely spaced, some distichous in spires  
lc: bright glowing shades of yellow, orange and red  
ls: smaller, narrowly elliptic  
or: Australia  
in: Kartuz Greenhouse (online catalog 2002)

Acalypha wilkesiana 'Java White'

lc: yellow leaves with a greenish mottling.  
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated plants. Seibundo Shinkosha.  
li: Glasshouse Works 1997 Catalog (no page number, without description)

Acalypha wilkesiana JUNGLE DRAGON™ 'Tequila Sunrise' (5 / 9)

lc: based color dark dusty red, sector yellow, quickly tinged pink to  
lc: red, later dusky maroon sector in bright coral-pink to cerise.  
so: <http://www.kartuz.com> (online catalog May 5, 2009, "list in  
so: previous catalog as Tequila Sunrise")

Acalypha wilkesiana 'Kana Coast' = 'Kona Coast'?

lc: bright yellow mottled and streaked in green, other leaves half green and half yellow

Acalypha wilkesiana 'Kilauea' ('Miniature Firedragon')

ha: dwarf, forming small mounds in time  
ls: "very tiny spindle-shaped leaves"  
lc: dark green to red and copper-pink with irregular cream margins. Brighter with heat.  
li: Glasshouse Works 1997 Catalog (no page number)

Acalypha wilkesiana 'Kona Coast'





Paul J. Ciener B.G. Summer 2009.

lc: mottled green and yellow at 10–20% on rich, medium green

ls: very broadly ovate, sunken veins, blades very large

in: Kartuz Greenhouses c. 2002

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Kona Gold'

lc: mostly bright green, suffused and sectorial yellow to 90%, some

lc: blades only slightly marked and tinged

ls: narrowly ovate, narrow by cultivar standardsso: <http://www.kartuz.com> (online catalog May 5, 2009)

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Loco' (5/2009)

lc: medium olive-green, distinctly sectorial golden-coral, cerise, and

lc: rich red shades.

ls, lm: very irregularly incised, toothed, and even lobed. Truly insane with



Is, Im: the irregularly shapes, colors, and twisted. No two leaves are close!  
so: <http://www.kartuz.com> (online catalog May 5, 2009)

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Louisiana Red' (7/2004)



JC Raulston Arboretum. July 2004

Is: broadly ovate  
Im: dentate  
lc: rich bronze-red, some paler markings, overall quite uniform, lacking some of the distracting  
lc: markings of other dark red cultivars.

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Macafeana'





JC Raulston Arboretum. Summer 2004. A bright and appealing orange to pink shrub, useful even as a summer annual. The old plate below from *Revue Horticole* of 1882 shows how little the clone has changed. It is highly variable with light, soil, temperature, and moisture so I do not see any major changes.





lc: Very variable: marked and tinged red, carmine, orange, olive green, and bronze,  
 lc: often light bronze to dark pinkish-orange striped  
 lc: red and mottled olive green, highly showy. Young plants are often the most colorful or at least those with many  
 vigorous growing tips.  
 or: before 1875

Acalypha wilkesiana 'Macrophylla'





The oldest known color plate of it from l'illustration Horticole of 1877.

lb: cordate

lc: red to bronze or rusty brown with paler red markings and green tints.

ll: much larger blades than most cultivars. The common name "giant heart copper-

ll: leaf" gives some idea of the appearance.

Acalypha wilkesiana 'Mardi Gras' = 'Cypress Elf'



*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Marghaba'



Ciener B.G. Summer 2009.

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Marginata'



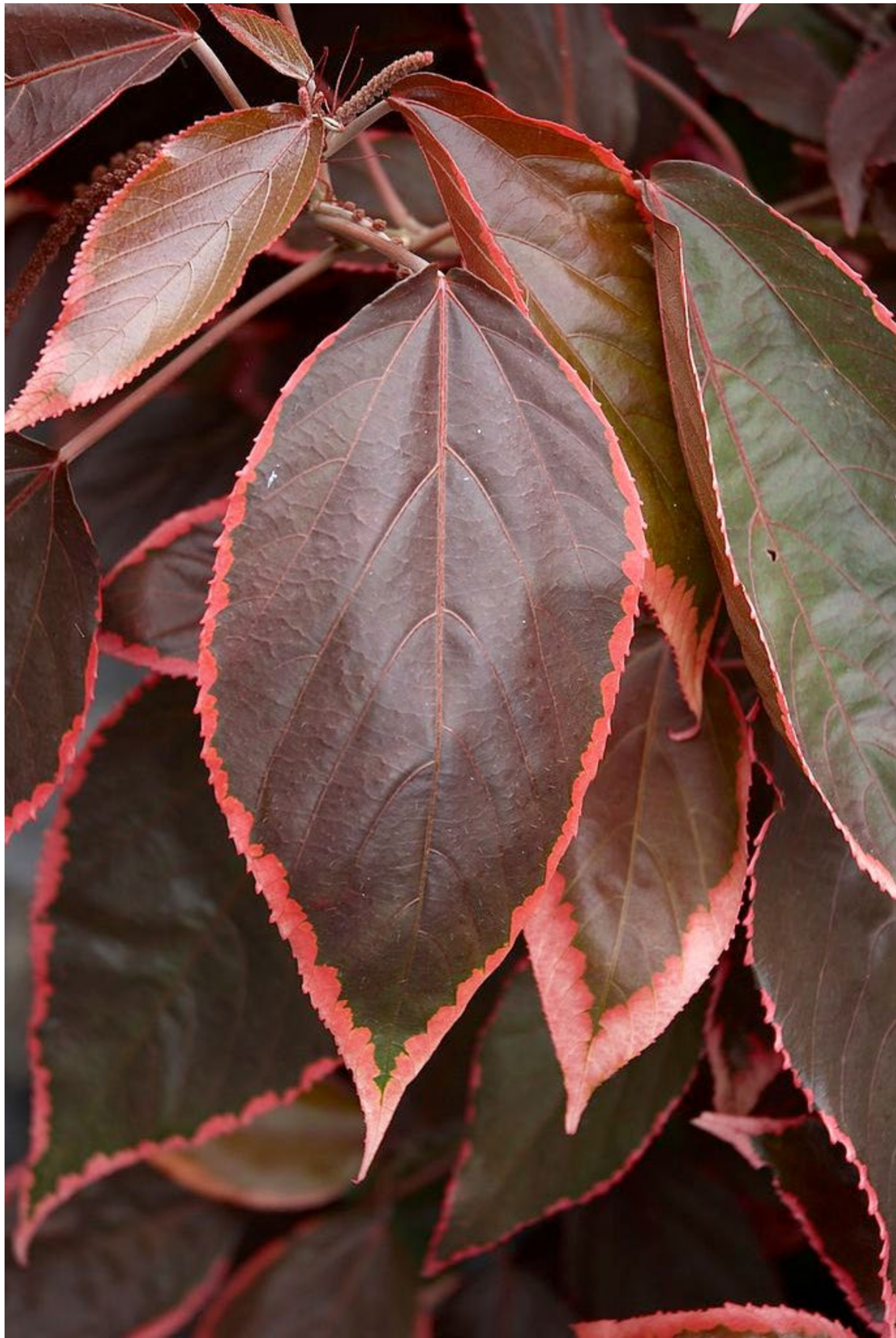


Image courtesy of Wikimedia.org

lc: bronzy-green to olive green-bronze or dusky red with pink margins.  
ll: larger blades than some species variants.  
or: Fiji Islands.  
ns: some plants grown as the species are of this variant.

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Marginata Bronze' provisional name

lc: rich reddish-green to green in a feathered center, wide coral to  
lc: medium pink margins to 30%



ls: narrowly ovate  
so: <http://www.kartuz.com> (online catalog May 5, 2009)

Acalypha wilkesiana 'Marginata Green' provisional name

lc: bright medium green, margind cream (15%), this edge and centers  
lc: tinged copper to pink with age  
so: <http://www.kartuz.com> (online catalog May 5, 2009)

Acalypha wilkesiana 'Miltoniana'

ls: more oblong than species typical  
lc: irregularly margined white  
or: cultivated since about 1911 according to Krussman.

Acalypha hispida 'Miniature Firedragon' = 'Kilauea'





*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Mooreana' has a lovely reddish-olive to dark burgundy leaf (varies with light conditions) with distinctly reddish veins above and below, newest leaves a coppery-red and all of them with closely spaced veins in a lovely spiraled, fan-shaped form. Images above and below courtesy of Wikimedia. The teeth are elongated, almost fimbriate like some *Coleus* and finger-like.





*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Musaica'

lc: bronzy-green with red to orange markings and spots

or: Polynesia 1880's to west

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Obovata'

lc: olive green margined orange-yellow becoming bronze-green with carmine pink

lc: margins.

or: Polynesia c. 1884

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Petticoat'

lm: highly ruffled, the most extreme clone of this leaf form.

lc: bronze with tannish teeth and margins.

eval: GHW says "largest and most furled leaves of any cultivar".

li: Glasshouse Works 1997 Catalog (no page number)



*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Raggedy Ann' ('Razzle Dazzle')

lc: dark red to maroon  
ls: narrower blade  
lm: highly cut and serrate  
or: Australia before 2001

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Rex' (2/2004)

lc: bronze tipped creamy-green and light pink  
so: Glasshouse Works (online catalog 2004)

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Showtime' (9/10)



NC State University, AAS Trial Gardens.



*Acalypha wilkesiana* SIZZLE SCISSORS™ (6/7)



ht: 22–26 in. tall  
lc: green margined magenta–pink  
ls: blades linear but narrowly incised, crisped, and irregular toothed.  
id: photos suggest this may be the same leaf shape mutation/trait as



id: the popular 'Cypress Elf'. Comparisons of the two are warranted. Based  
id: on comparisons of my own photos, this clone appears to be wider in  
id: the upper blade, more crenately–scalloped there, and never with rich  
id: coral margins. Common site trials may or more not confirm these points.  
in, web: [www.euroamprop.com](http://www.euroamprop.com) (online website 2007), 2007 introduction

Acalypha wilkesiana 'Tahiti'

lc: margined and splashed yellow–green to pink  
ls: blades often twisted, commonly folded and even concave  
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated plants. Seibundo Shinkosha.

Acalypha wilkesiana TEQUILLA SUNRISE™ ('Kona Gold' in part, not all)

lc: speckled and mottled shades of red, green, and gold.  
ll: large blade by cultivar standards.  
ls: thought to be broadly ovate in the true clone  
id: plants offered by Kartuz under this name are now referred  
id: to JUNGLE DRAGON. I am not sure if all plants are in synonymy.  
id: There are also 'Kona Gold' which are not like this with leaves  
id: mostly (70–90%) gold and more narrowly elliptic–ovate

Acalypha wilkesiana 'Tricolor'

lc: splashed reddish–green to yellow.  
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated plants. Seibundo Shinkosha.

Acalypha wilkesiana 'Triumphans'





Color plate from l'illustration Horticole of 1888.

lc, ns: a name used by L.H. Bailey for a variant with large  
lc, ns: blades, spotted red, green, and brown, and one  
lc, ns: I cannot find today under this name in the trade.

## ACHIMENES



We recommend the Gesneriad Society for their diligent work in documenting the new cultivars at this location:  
[https://www.gesneriadsociety.org/ir\\_ges/index.htm](https://www.gesneriadsociety.org/ir_ges/index.htm)

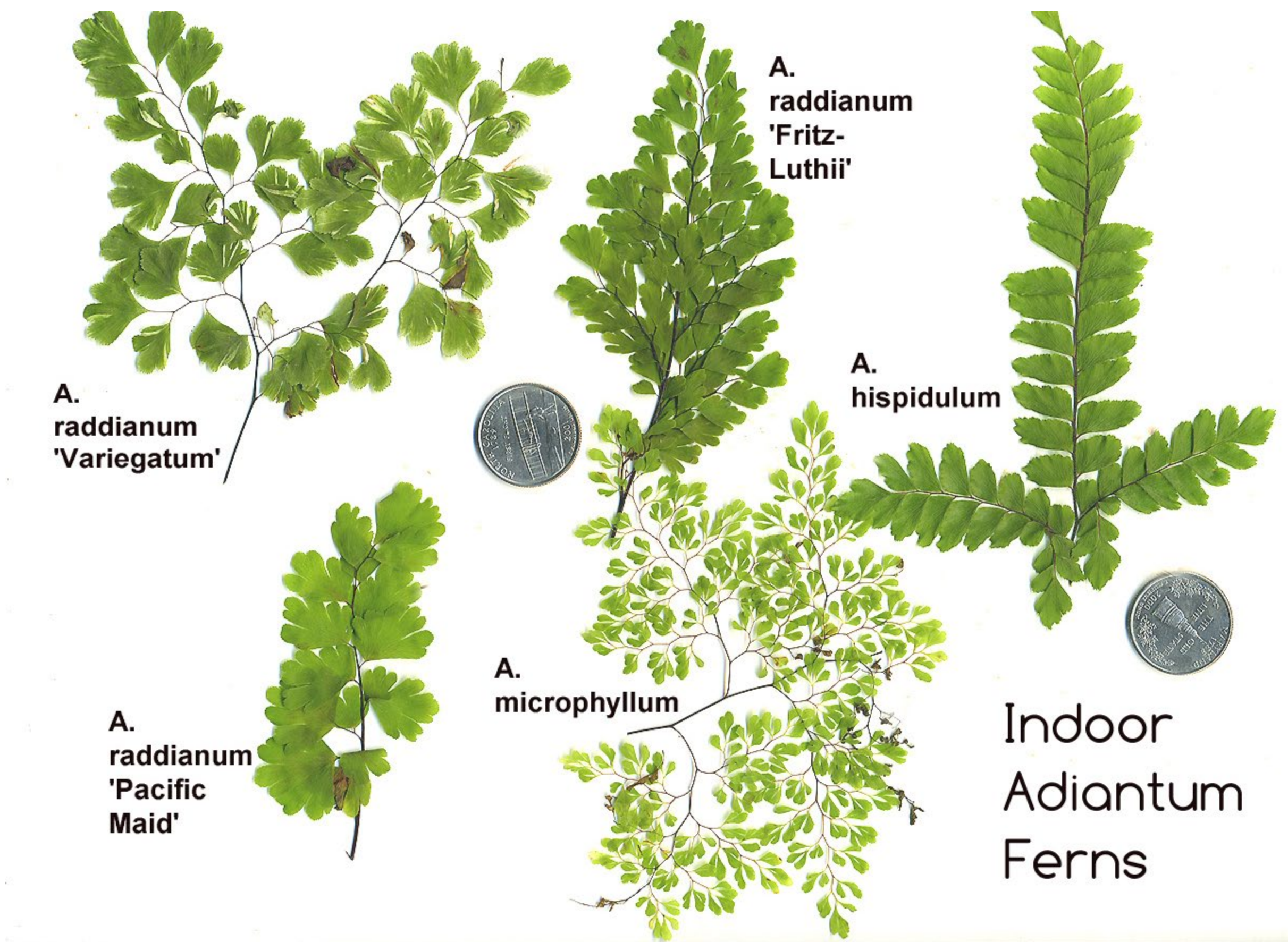
- Golden to yellow
  - 'Yellow Queen' – showy reddish stems. Flowers medium yellow, red-marked throat.
- Lavender to lilac shades
  - 'Camille Brozzoni' – lovely pale lavender with toothed petals, throat is a ornate and showy mix of white spotted red and tinged gold.
  - 'Cattleja-light' – light lavender-blue tones with a showy whitish eye
  - 'Paul Arnold' – very wide, round-lobed cltivar in lovely light lavender, whitish eye.
- Pink shades (excluding coral, salmon)
  - 'Charm' – pale rose-pink with dark sectors, golden throat. Very dark foliage
  - 'Harry Williams' – huge 2.5–3.0 inch flowers, very bright reddish-cerise to hot pink. It is sometimes sold as "red" but it is not
  - 'Pink Clouds' – very rich pink with some magenta, cerise tones, yet still not too harsh.
- Purple to violet
  - 'Blue Sparks' – rich bluish-purple, very large diameter. Foliage is a very bright and pleasang shade of green, giving a nice contrast.
  - 'Grape Wine' – very rich magenta-purple, ornate throat markings.
  - 'Purple King' – a classic for years, flowers 1.5–2.0 in. wide, rich purple with paler eye. Proven cold hardy to USDA 7b by Tony Avent among others if given a dry winter spot.
  - 'Purple Prince' – medium purple, not dark as some others, fairly uniform color including the throat in a matching lavender-purple
- Salmon, coral, near orange, sunset, and vermillion shades
  - 'Caligula' – big flower in coral-red, face and throat tinged orange. Very wide dentate foliage.
  - 'Evening Glow' – very bright vermillion-coral, reminds me of an Impatiens.
  - 'Peach Glow' – lovely beldn of coral-pink fading in a wonderful way to sunset and golden tones in the center.
  - 'Prima Donna' – rich, glowing coral-rose, redder throat.
  - 'Tetra Himalyan Orange' – not a true orange but certainly orangish-red.
  - 'Tiny Red' (erect) – numerous small but very bright coral-red flowers
- White
  - longiflora 'Alba' – good white from a proven species
  - 'Schneewittchen' – a popular white
  - 'Snow Princess' – very wide-facved white, slight gold throat
  - 'White Rose' – not exactly a rose shape but semi-double, petals nicely twisted.
- White marked purple to violet
  - 'Ambrose Verschaffelt' – white with rich purple veins to 40%, golden throat.

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# ADIANTUM

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Five good popular maidenheads from our 2010 NOS Trials.

aleuticum 'Subpumilum'  
'Tasselatum'

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## ADIANTUM CAPILLUS-VERERIS

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'Banksianum' – more upright, vigorous, larger plants, stalks thicker. Pinnae wider and less lobed than species. Sori 1–2 per

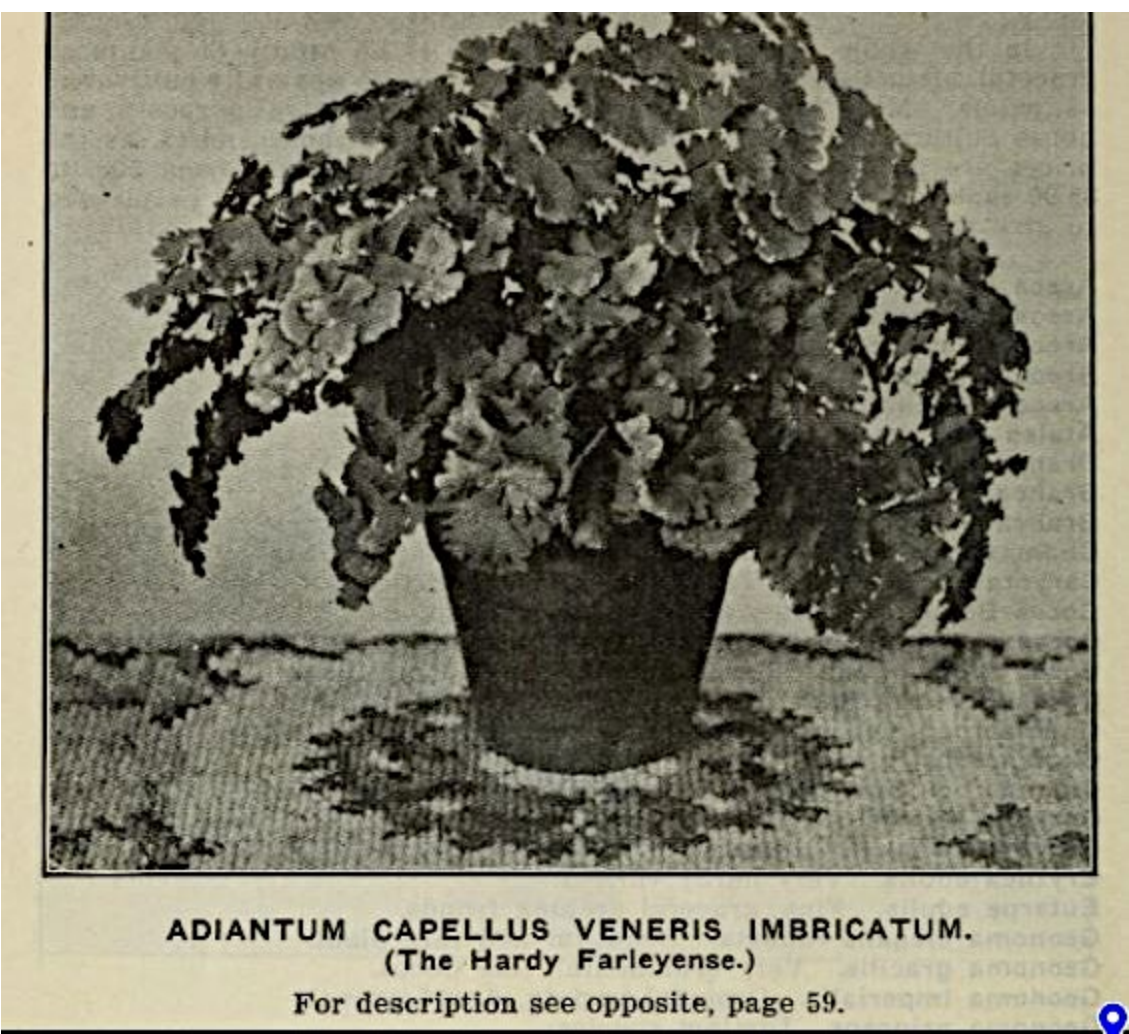


lobe. Comes true from spores. USDA 6 hardiness, more hardy. Photo, source:  
[https://www.smgrowers.com/products/plants/plantdisplay.asp?plant\\_id=629](https://www.smgrowers.com/products/plants/plantdisplay.asp?plant_id=629)

'Digitatum' – incised. Known in the UK since 1887.

'Fimbriatum' – fronds with pinnae often overlapping, elongated, more incised, finger-like lobes, these often toothed and twisted. Can come true from spores.

'Grande' – plants larger, denser. UK before 1886.



'Imbricatum' from the Manda Catalog of 1907. They were a large growing of interior plants in Pennsylvania and very influential in their distribution and the naming of new cultivars, notably some fine Hedera cultivars.

'Imbricatum' – compact, dwarf, fronds more drooping by some reports, arching by others. Pinnae very incised, quite densely borne, large, overlapping, many with narrow long projections but not cut more than 50%. Spores may come true to type. UK before 1887.

'Mairisii' (A. x mairsii = A. capillus-verneris x A. raddianum? or A. aethiopicum) – 2–4-pinnate, pinnae ovate, stems on pinnae longer, narrowly deltoid, lobed. Said also to be more cold hardy. Mairis Nursery, England before 1865. The hybrid parentage is not proven by any modern taxonomic analysis to my knowledge.

'Rock Springs' (9/2005) – 12 in. tall x 24 in. wide (5 yrs, Raleigh, North Carolina), hardy to USDA 7, notably heat tolerant in the southeastern US. so, or: Tony Avent, [Plant Delights Nursery](#) (Fall Catalog 2005: 6, with color photo), collected in 2000 in Edwards Plateau, TX near Rock Springs, Coll# A2T-034

Adiantum capillus-veneris 'Scintilla'

It: fronds much incised and highly reduced in width, pinnae twisted, undulate,



It: very wide, lacerated fans of much beauty, often a pale lime–green

'Versaillense' - crested form of this species. Europe before 1886.

# ADIANTUM CONCINNUM

'Edwinii' – fronds more erect. Pinnae wider.

'Excisum Multifidum' – pinnae smaller, relatively well–incised, very finely textured, tesselated look. From Mr. B.S. Williams Nursery, Holloway, as sporling bef. 1869. Possibly an old clone of A. excisum Kunze.

'Flemingii' hort. ex Kew Handlist of Ferns 1906 :9

'Gracile' hort. ex Kew Handlist of Ferns 1906 :9

'Latum' Moore ex Kew Handlist of Ferns 1906 :9

'Noaksii' – denser, more compact, fronds very arching.

'Pendens' – a distinctly pendulous or weeping variant.

Adiantum hispidulum

'Birkenheadii' – an old British name, probably a clone of this species but it remains unclear.

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Adiantum hispidulum 'Bronze Venus'

ha: dense, compact, vigorous, symmetrical  
lc: new growth light brown to bronze – species is more silvery pink,  
lc: maturing to light green, finally a darker green shade, sometimes with  
lc: a subtle tricolor look in vigorous plants.  
ll, lw: fronds 30 cm x 17cm  
It: fronds flater, not cupped as species, pinnae less overlapping  
pat, or: US# 9238 on August 8,1995 to Wim P. Tas, Aalsmeer,  
pat, or: Netherlands, as sport of "A. pubescens"

Adiantum hispidulum 'Rosy' or 'Rosey' = species

ns: one common name of this species is "rosy maidenhair fern".  
ns: We have no evidence that this name represents a distinct clone  
ns: of the species which has rosy or silvery–pink new fronds.  
ns: this name is often used to separate it from 'Bronze Venus'  
ns: or to list it among clones in the genus.

Adiantum lorentzii 'Salta Splendor' (4/7)

ht: 24 in. tall x 36 in. wide  
ha: deciduous (Raleigh NC), clump–forming, robust  
ll: fronds to 36 in. long  
lc: bright light to lime green



pet: stipes black, contrasting well  
or: Plant Delights coll. from Salta Prov., Argentina at 4100 ft. under A.I. A1AG-117  
so, in: [www.plantdelights.com](http://www.plantdelights.com) (2007 Spring Sales Catalog: 11, with color photo)

Adiantum macrophyllum

- 'Albostriatum' – pinnae striped cream–white. England before 1892.
- 'Bipinnatum' – 2–pinnate in the lower part, pinnae smaller, imported from Jamaica before 1906 and offers by Williams Nur. Cat. 1885: 7.
- 'Variegatum' – pink, green, and ivory stripes. Probably the older 'Albostriatum'.

Adiantum pedatum var. aleuticum 'Compactum'

ha: dwarf, compact

Adiantum pedatum 'Asiaticum'

It: fronds more drooping.

Adiantum pedatum var. calderi 'Imbricatum'

ha: compact, pinnae small and congested  
lc: pinnae blue–green

Adiantum pedatum 'Japonicum'

lc: new growth pink to red, later a dark green

Adiantum pedatum 'Laceratum'

It: pinnae more deeply incised

Adiantum pedatum 'Miss Sharples'

lc: new growth bright yellow–green, showy  
or: found by Miss Sharples of England. Named by her friend Reginald Kaye.

Adiantum pedatum 'Montanum'

ha: dense, compact

Adiantum pedatum var. aleuticum 'Nanum'

ha: dwarf, compact

Adiantum pedatum var. subpumilum ('Minor', 'Minus')

ht: 6–8 in.  
ha: dwarf  
ll: fronds to 10cm long – much shorter than var. pedatum



lc: fronds blue–green

Adiantum peruvianum

- 'Variegatum' – striped and greenish–white to 30–60% surface, very finely streak chimera.

# ADIANTUM RADDIANUM

## (A. CUNEATUM)

'Aemulum' (A. cuneatum var. aemulum (Moore) Baker) – an old clone from 1878 and perhaps earlier, said to be cuneate and weakly lobed compared to other clones.

'Bardii' – fronds 2 ft. long or more. Peter Crowe, Utica, New York before 1903 (when listed in Gard. Chron.)

	Each.		Each.
<b>Adiantum</b> , Aneitense, a very elegant free-growing species of Maiden-hair Fern, introduced from the Island of Aneiteum; firm in texture, with a glabrous surface; the roundish reniform sori are borne in the centre of the lobes.....	50	<b>*Adiantum</b> , Fragrantissima, a great novelty, being fragrant; it is also a beautiful <b>Adiantum</b> .....	75
<b>Bausei</b> , a hybrid variety between <i>A. Trapeziforme</i> and <i>A. Decorum</i> ; in size intermediate between the two. Its peculiarity is the drooping position of the pinnules; in the form of its pinnules it also differs from any other known Fern.....	50	<b>*Fergusonii</b> , an elegant species of Maiden-hair Fern. The fronds are erect, tripinnate along the upper half, and attain a height of from 24 to 30 inches. The pinnules are large, overlapping, of irregular form, but neatly toothed and notched along the outer margin, the terminal one being three-lobed.....	75
<b>*Cuneatum Deflexum</b> , it was raised between <i>A. Cuneatum</i> and <i>A. Bausei</i> . "The plants are dense and compact in growth, on which account they are well adapted for grouping in small baskets and jardinettes.".....	50	<b>*Legrandii</b> , a pretty dwarf Fern, with small triangular fronds densely set with overlapping pinnules. Handsome compact habit, very distinct.....	50
<b>*Cuneatum Elegans</b> . This is an elegant variety, it is about intermediate between Cuneatum and Gracellinum, perfectly distinct and equally effective as a decorative plant, added to which it is hardier, stands better when cut and produces a much larger quantity of fronds.....	75	<b>Luddemannianum</b> , a remarkable variety; the peculiarity consists in the pinnules being crested or agglomerated at the extremities of the stipes and their rachides; they are also much crisped and curled.....	75
<b>*Cuneatum Grandiceps</b> , it differs from the species in several striking particulars. It is more robust in habit, the fronds are more elongated, the pinnæ also terminate in similar but smaller branchings, and these by their weight give the fronds an elegant arching habit.....	50	<b>Monochlamys</b> , a distinct and beautiful new <b>Adiantum</b> .....	75
<b>Collisii</b> , a beautiful fern allied to the well-known <i>Adiantum tenerum</i> , but far superior to it. As distinguished from <i>A. tenerum</i> , the fronds are more numerous, somewhat taller and much more branched, giving the plant a far more elegant contour.....	50	<b>*Novæ Caledoniæ</b> , a distinct and pretty species, with pinnate fronds, the pinnules deeply cut, compact in habit and very graceful, 1	00
<b>Dolabriforme</b> , a beautiful evergreen <b>Adiantum</b> ; fronds elongated, pinnate, proliferous, pinnules dolabriform. An exceedingly graceful Fern.....	40	<b>Pacottii</b> , an elegant Maiden-hair Fern, 4 to 6 inches high, with elongate triangular, tripinnate fronds, with densely set pinnæ and pinnules.....	40
<b>Lathomii</b> , in the way of <i>A. Ghiesbreghtii</i> , but with a drooping habit. Fronds 2 to 3 feet high, drooping somewhat. An exceedingly graceful and beautiful Fern.....	50	<b>Rhodophyllum</b> , a most distinct and beautiful Fern. The fronds attain a height of 15 to 18 inches. When first developed the young pinnules are crimson, changing with age to a soft pale green.....	50
		<b>*Williamsii</b> , the New Golden Maiden-hair. This splendid novelty is destined to become a general favorite, and for cutting purposes its value cannot be overestimated.....	75
		<b>*Victoriæ</b> , a handsome decorative Fern of dwarf densely tufted habit; sterile lobes serate; sori oblong or reniform at the apex of the lobes.....	50
		<b>Weigandii</b> , a very pretty and novel Maiden-hair Fern, neat in habit, having the compact bunchy style of growth of <i>A. Decorum</i> .....	50

'Bausei' and others. John Saul was a major grower of both outdoor landscape plants (listed 23 different Aucuba) and interior plants and this 1890 catalog of his shows the many Adiantum on offer at the time. Stunning!

'Bausei' – Said by one report to be a parent of 'Deflexum' but Saul above says it is from 'Trapeziforme' x 'Decorum' – and one cannot be both father and son! Saul also says 'Deflexum' is species x 'Bausei' so we have a mystery on hand here.

'Bellum' (A. bellum hort. in part, NOT A. bellum Moore) = 'Pacottii'

'Blue Fritz Luth' – a more frosty bluish–green version of the classic cultivar.



'Bridal Veil' – arching, open, fine-textured, fronds arching. Pinnae smaller, teardrop-shaped, sometimes shallowly lobed. From R.G. Marsh, Ipswich, Queensland.

'Brilliant Else'

'Charlottae' – plants vigorous. Pinnae "finely dentated". Said to be a cross of *A. cuneatum* x *A. gracillimum* which would be a cross between this species and a good cultivar.



'Croweanum' in the Dreer 1914 Catalog, showing it's elegant but larger-pinnaed form.

'Croweanum' – fronds and pinnae much larger, denser in some examples, fronds more deltoid in outline. Peter Crowe, Utica, New York.

'Decorum' – a listed name. More data needed.

'Deflexum' (*A. cuneatum* deflexum Gard. Chron. XX: 716 (1884), Veitch Catalog 1884) – pinnae triangular, 3–4 pinnate, deflexed and lobed. Said to be a cross between *A. cuneatum* (species) x *A. Bausei*, a cultivar of it.

'Dissectum' (Gard. Chron. XII: 84 (1879) – 12 in. tall, pinnae more deeply incised than typical.

'Dissected Leaflet' – fronds erect. Pinnae very variable in size and shape, very asymmetrical, lop-sided, various incised, lobed and these units groups different ways.

'Double Leather' – pinnae very finely split and dissected, sometimes cut almost the full depth of the pinnule.

'Dutrie anum' – listed name, RHS Herbarium (January 2008). I find no other reference to it in modern or classic literature.

'Elegans' – plant larger, more graceful, truly elegant. Stipes dark, glossy. Fronds to 6 in. long. Pinnae shallowly lobed, cuneate bases, deltoid to ovate-deltoid overall, mostly 0.25 in. long but narrower, terminal ones more incised and larger, no teeth in the outer margins as other clones. Sporlings may come true to nearly so. England before 1885. parent of the improved 'Goldelse'



'Elegantissima' – UK before 1892.

'Excelsum' – stronger, Graf says "firm". Fronds longer–stalked. Popular for cut foliage in past decades.

'Fragrans' – sometimes considered a synonym of 'Fragrantissimum' which is said to overlap with it in some forms, also a name for A. fragrans of Linneaus.

'Fragrantissimum' – more vigorous, robust than species, if any scent, very faint. Pinnae , more incised and larger, broadly cuneate or fan–shaped, variable over the years and many clones and sporlings are likely to exist and have existed in the past. Some plants are similar to 'Fragrans' (a sometimes synonym) and others are clearly distinct. Some plants under this name may be A. raddianum x A. capillus–veneris

'Fritz Luth' ('Fritz–luthii', 'Fritz–Luethii') – stronger, stiffer, dense, as young plants more erect, some sprays columnar in fact, older plants arching outward to a greater degree. Fronds 3–4 pinnate, 8–20 in. long, shallowly lobed, bases very cuneate, almost an upside–down look to some pinnae, much overlapping, veins running into the sinus, colored light green with steel blue sheen but in my experience many young plants much darker green. From Fritz Luth, Switzerland, 1950's. It is believed that the Latin variants of the name are not published before 1 / 1 / 1959 and thus the vernacular version should be correct. The trade mostly uses the Latin version. See image at beginning of this genus section for a scan.

'Goldelse' – vigorous, more compact than 'Elegans', more finely–texture, often semi–pendulous. Fronds reddish in new growth, becoming yellowish–green, never gold, pinnae densely held, a mix of shallow and deep incisions, fairly uniform in it's variable lacerations. Said to be sterile from spores. Reported from 1911, likely a variant of 'Elegans'.

'Gordonii' – UK before 1888.

'Gracillimum' – finer–textured, fronds long and often pendulous. Pinnae much incised, smaller and fan–shaped overall, variable, sometimes approaching other clones in the variations and sports, and sometimes with crested sections. From 1875.

'Gracillimum Cristatum' – a crested sport. Latin name is doubtfully published before 1959.

'Grandiceps' (Gard. Chron. XVI: 685 (1882) – fronds with terminal crest, drooping under their weight with age.

'Fergussonii' = A. tenerum cv.?

Adiantum raddianum 'Ideal'

ha: strong, vigorous, larger than even 'Matador'  
ll: fronds larger than species typical  
lu: strong durable foliage useful for the cut foliage trade

Adiantum raddianum 'Kensington Gem'

ha: compact, dense  
lc: light green  
lt: fronds delta–shaped, hard



'Lady Geneva' – dense, congested growth.

'Lady Supreme'

'Lambertianum' – larger plant, quite wide and open. Pinnae elongated, curled and twisted and variably lobed, yellowish and pale veins give a slightly variegated look. Thought to have originated from 'Gracillimum'. UK before 1890.

'Lawsonianum' – plants larger, symmetrical. Pinnae wide, evenly distributed, 2–8 finger-like lobes which often split into two sublobes. Not true from spores.

'Legrandii' – much as a dwarf version of 'Gracillimum', fronds several inches long, others report it probably from 'Pacottii', subject to "damping" unless a well-ventilated house. Origin remains unclear but certainly popularized by Veitch Nursery bef. 1882.

'Lemkesii' – improved 'Gloriosum' clone from A.N. Pierson before. 1916 (Trans. Mass. Hort. Soc.)

'Luddemannianum' – fronds crested at tip, stems often "naked" for some length

'Madame Griesbaur' – stems longer, pinnae larger, good cut foliage variety. Europe bef. 1904.

'Micropinnulum' – cascading, pendulous habit. Pinnae very small, much reduced, very narrowly cuneate, very fine-textured and misty, often a couple mm long or wide. May sport variegated material but these are not thought to be stable and worthy of names.

Adiantum raddianum 'Matador'
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ha: robust, very strong  
lc: fronds dark green  
lt: 2–3 pinnate  
prop: spores not viable  
lu: popular in the foliage trade for its strength and durability  
or: clone of the older 'Fragrantissimum'=

'Maximum' – vigorous, plants larger. Fronds darker green. Used in decades past in the cut foliage trade. Graf states it is probably a hybrid of 'Fragrantissimum'

'Mist' – a listed name, apparently for a fine-textured clone.

'Monocolor'

'Mundulum' – dwarf, compact, never above 8–10 in. tall, often just 6 in. tall. Fronds very short, stiffer than species. Mostly or partly true from spores.

'Noel' – a listed name.

'Ocean Spray' – 12–18 in. tall. Habit of luxuriant but slow sprays formed of dense, recurving fronds, often in flat, horizontal layers. Pinnae 0.25–0.40 in. wide, very bright fresh green, young fronds showing large lobes or teeth, often overlapping, veins running in the sinus. Known in San Francisco since about 1958. Graf says it is claimed to be a sport of 'Pacific Maid' but some think it could be a Swiss sporling from 'Fritz Luth' material.

'Pacific Maid' – compact, large plants where hardy. Fronds satin green, bright to rich and not pale, 2–3 pinnate, "stiffly set in stages above each other" (Graf, Exotica), larger pinnae than normal, very widely cuneate to rotund, these decidely round-lobed and shallowly obtuse-incised, some larger material more deeply cut. Named for its popularity



in San Francisco, CA on the Pacific Ocean, possibly from Peru but this remains unproven. Has been compared to a large and more elegant, open 'Pacottii' type.

'Pacottii' (A. pacottii, A. bellum hort. in part, 'Pecottei') – smaller, more compact, dense, erect in some examples. Fronds about 30cm long or slightly larger at times. Pinnae deeply lobed, also with smaller teeth. May spore true to type or nearly so. From Mr. Pacotto, Montreuil, France early 1880's.

'Pelican' – listed name, RHS Herbarium (January 2008)

'Reginae' = A. tenerum cv.

'Ritzy Venus' – a listed name.

'Roenbeckii' H. Plath Catalog 1908 – said by them to be "a great improvement" on the species....erect with very long fronts. Fine for cutting. I can recommend it specially as a winter grower" and that last comment is particularly noteworthy as many ferns do not grow strongly if at all in winter greenhouses.

'Schizophyllum (A. cuneatum var. schizophyllum hort. ex Kew Fern–list)

'Strictum' (Gard. Chron. XX: 526 (1884)) – dwarf, more erect. Pinnae 4–pinnate, "ascending somewhat spirally arranged pinnae".

'Tesselatum' – stipes black. Fronds apparently tessellated, bronze new growth. This name may not be valid but I see it offered by Cotswold Garden Flowers in 2010 as 'Tesselata'.

'Triumph' – shorter. Fronds to 8 in. long, shorter. Pinnae narrowly teardrop–shaped, variable overall.

'Tufty Tips' – pinnae very wide, flaring, crested and fused to odd and variable ways.

'Variegated Pacott' ('Variegated Pacottii' illegitimate post–1959 Latin) – a variegated version of the old, popular clone.

'Variegated Tesselate' – plants dense. Fronds densely set with pinnae, crested, variegated in pale shades.

'Variegatum' – some pinnae striped and flecked creamy–white in sectors or wedges, rarely more than 5–15% chimera on an entire plant, quite variable.

'Wattonii' – listed name, RHS Herbarium (January 2008)

'Weigandii' – stipes black, glossy. Fronds 3–pinnate, pinnae oddly fused in asymmetrical, conjoined or blended units, some parts deeply incised, ovate except in the oblong–deltoide basal pair, often densely crowded. Mr. Weigland, Long Island, NY USA, before 1883. Published in Gardener's Chronicle 1884.

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## ADIANTUM TENERUM

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'Albicorne' – Or: England bef. 1906.

'Bausei' – Fronds more elegant, drooping to very pendulous. Pinnae larger, bright green. Reported to be A. trapeziforme x A. decorum in the Kew List of Published Names 1876–1886. Raised by Mr. Bause, manager of John Wills Nursery, Anerley, UK about 1880.

'Bessonianum' – "crowed inbricated reniform pinnae". From the Trinidad, West Indies and known in the UK since 1896. Offered and shown by James O'brien in England.



'Collisii' – listed name, RHS Herbarium (January 2008)

THE UNITED STATES EXOTIC NURSERIES.



*A House of **Adiantum Farleyense**, at the U. S. Exotic Nurseries, Short Hills, N. J.*

No plant in all the list is more useful to the general florist than a good collection of Ferns. The aesthetic taste of society has at the present day boiled the two general classes of Ferns down to two varieties, each in itself representing all the fine points peculiar to the ideal florists' fern. We devote several large houses to each of these two favorites, and are acknowledged everywhere as headquarters.

**ADIANTUM FARLEYENSE.**  
**The Grandest Maiden Hair Fern in Existence.**

It requires warm treatment ; it is a strong grower, often producing fronds eighteen inches to two feet long and ten inches wide. Florists should secure now young plants in two and three inch pots to produce handsome specimens for next season's trade. Illustration above shows the famous Farleyense growing at the United States Exotic Nurseries.

2 in. p. . . . \$1.00 per doz. \$12.00 per 100 | 3 in. pots. . . . 3.00 per doz. \$25.00 per 100

'Farleyense' on a promotional page, showing an entire greenhouse full at the U.S. Exotic Nurseries, this scanned from their 1899 catalog.

I CAN remember in the history of gardening, a period when no tropical house on a private estate was considered representative unless some part of it was devoted to this Queen among Ferns. In fact, I have known more than one place where this beautiful Fern was in such demand for greenery and plants, that a whole house was given over to the growing of it. It is still grown extensively commercially, or at least the very similar variety, Glory of Mordeci, is. This variety (quite commonly known as the Glory Fern) is in my opinion not the equal of *A. farleyense*, either in the beauty of the single frond, or for producing a large specimen plant. *Adiantum* Glory of Mordeci has this advantage that it produces fertile fronds, while *A. farleyense* is, as far as I know, sterile. The Glory Fern can also be grown well in a lower temperature than the old *A. farleyense* can.

While working under the late David Allan of Watertown, Mass., and David Fisher of Montvale, Mass., I have seen fronds of *A. farleyense* over two feet long and over eighteen inches wide. These two old gardeners (long since gone to their long home) grew this *Adiantum* to the greatest perfection, I have ever seen either in the British Isles or here. In fact, I believe they were the pioneer growers of that plant in the United States. My friend, W. A. Manda, can correct me if I am wrong.

*Adiantum farleyense* is said to have been found growing in Barbadoes near *Adiantum tenerum* and is supposed to be a form of that variety. Some books list it under the name of that variety. Many years ago a gentleman told me that none of it was now to be found growing where it was first discovered about 1865.

The only means of propagation of *A. farleyense* is by cutting up the crowns of plants that have had their fronds during the day, when the sun is shining. Should the day temperature rise over eighty degrees, air may be gradually admitted but at no time until the tropical days of Summer arrive should a draught be allowed to strike the plants. Rain water is by far the best to water these plants with, but we have grown them well watered with ordinary water out of the hose.

When the small plants show their roots all around the ball in the pots, move them along, giving them a two-inch shift at a time. Never allow them to become pot bound until they reach the largest sized pot in which it is desired to have them grown. Good drainage is essential as *farleyense*, when in vigorous growth, requires plenty of water.

I have seen *A. farleyense* grown in various composts; peat, fibery loam, and, in one instance, nothing but ground-up fresh fallen leaves, that is, first year's leaves after they have been shed from the trees in the Fall. In the latter, they made the most rapid growth I have ever seen that plant make, but the substance of the frond was not equal to those grown in a good, upland fibery loam which I believe is the ideal material in which to grow this *Adiantum*. When preparing the loam for potting, shake out most of the fine material and use nothing but the fiber, adding about a fifth part of lime rubble, if one has it handy, also a fair sprinkling of charcoal and coarse bone.

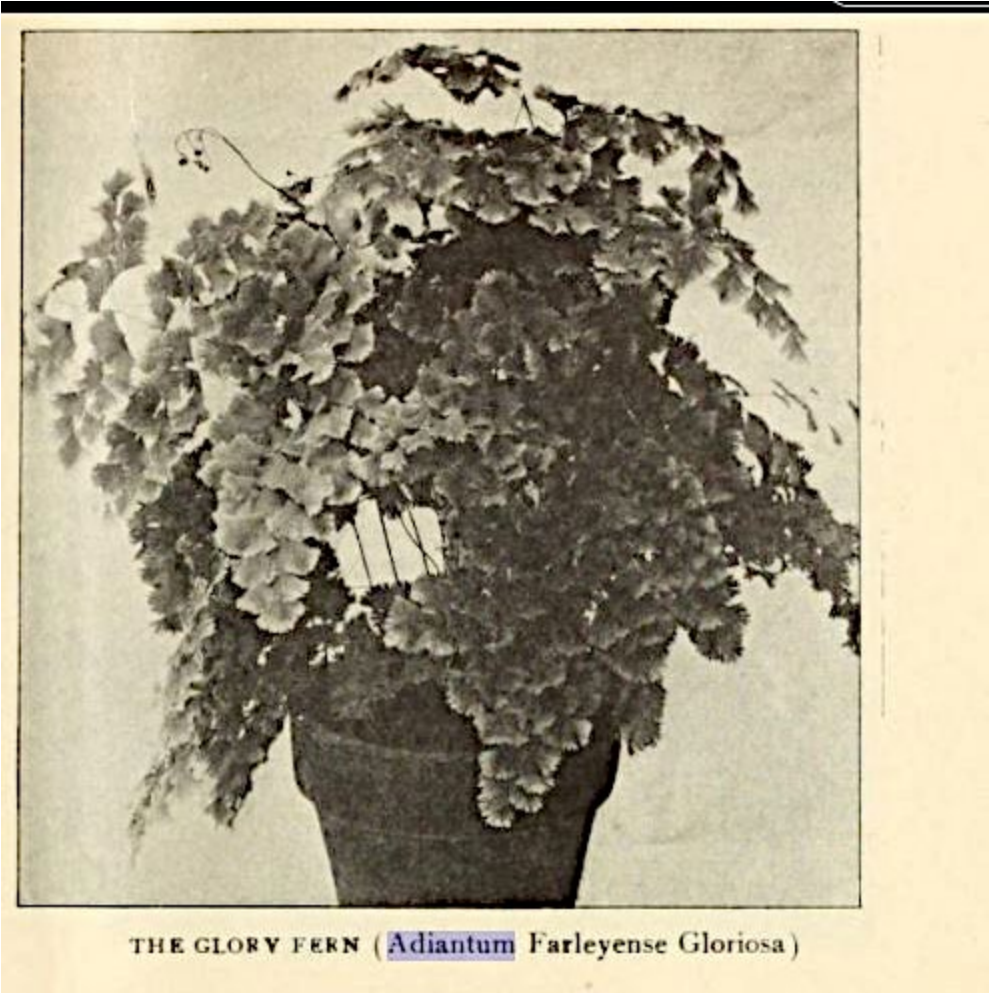
To have good firm fronds, *Adiantum farleyense* should not be heavily shaded, and it is better to use a movable shading, so that when there is no sunshine they may receive the full benefit of the light. One can readily see how they thrive better in a small house, given over to the growing of them, although this need not deter anyone from growing a few of them, provided a tropical temperature can be maintained. I have found that the best

In this article (easily found on Google Books) by George Stewert (Gardener's Chronicle 1924) details the origin of this important plant and a comparison to 'Glory of Mordeci'

'Farleyense' – plants more arching. Fronds large, to 24 in. long x 18 in. wide. Pinnae more undulate, ruffled, very wide, flaring, fan-shaped, base broadly cuneate, much incised into lobes about 25% deep, these often divided into more units, dark green with shade, new growth "soft salmon pink" under some conditions. An instant favorite among fern lovers worldwide and as a cut spray for the florist's trade. Named for origin at Farley Hill, Barbados in 1865 where it



was found at the home of T.G. Briggs, Esq.



'Farleyense Gloriosa' ('Glory of Mordect?', 'Glory of 'Moordrecht?'). Dreer Nurseries offered many ferns but is perhaps best known for their originations of Coleus as one of the first major breeders of Coleus in the US. This plate from their 1914 catalog shows what is apparently an improved, more glorious form of the already lush, pleasant cultivar. Details on it are sketchy as they often were in older catalogs. "The Glory Fern" is the common name of this cultivar as well as 'Glory of Mordect', the later said to be fertile but not as pretty as basic 'Farleyense', which is sterile. The plate below is from the 1913 Manda catalog, noting it is barely distinguishable from 'Farleyense' (which is sterile and must be cloned) and certain in their opinion to replace it. It handled cool temps well for them. It eventually comes from Holland.





'Fergusonii' – plants larger, strong. Pinnae larger, compound, deltoid-ovate, 3-pinnate, variable, terminal ones fused and sometimes oddly stalked, some very fan-like. Ceylon to UK before 1884.

'Gloriosum' – pinnae overlapping much, almost like falcate (sickle-shaped) shingles atop each other, tips finely incised and only cut about 5–10% deep.

'Gloriosum Roseum' ('Marsha's Gloriosum Roseum') – plants larger, fronds arching. Pinnae broadly cuneate, rosy-pink in new growth, more undulate.

'Glory of Mordeci' see='Farleyense Gloriosa'

'Gracile'

'Griesbreghtii', 'Griesbachii'? = 'Scutum'

'Jambul' – new growth a very pale, washed out whitish-green, tinged pink on the pinnae margins if light is strong, later a bright pale green.

'Lady Moxham' – plants larger. Pinnae much as 'Farleyense' but broader-cuneate, very wide fan-shaped, variably incised and more undulate too. The plants I have seen have cascading pinnae of overlapping, fan-shaped pinnae which sometimes form concave bowls or fan-like units, quite elegant. Photo:

<http://www.plantsrescue.com/adiantum-tenerum-lady-moxam/>

'Lathomii' (A. Lathom Gard. Chron. XVI: 685 (1882) – habit drooping, overall form as 'Griesbachii', fronds 2–3 ft. tall,



said to be like 'Scutum', stipes thick, pinnae pentagonal, pinnules 1.0–1.5 in. long (often larger than other cultivars), trapesiform, lobed.

'Livianum' – dwarf, pinnae very congested, very wide, irregularly lobed abd inicsed to highly variable depth and sizes of lones.

'Marsha's Pride' – pinnae very extensively incised, broadly cuneate to subtruncate, divided and sometimes divided again. Mr. R.G. Marsh, Queensland, probably from 'Gloriosum Roseum' x 'Superbia'.

'Pacific May' – pinnae very wide, numerous fine incised and these tinged a pale green to whitish–green.

'Reginae' (A. reginae Veitch Catalog 1885) – said to resemble A. scutum which is a cultivar here, pinnae light bluish–gren, very wide, irregularly incised and shallowly so.

'Roseum' – based on Bailey’s Cyclopedia var. roseum, likely 'Scutum Roseum'.

'Scutum' (A. scutum, 'Griesbreghtii') – reportedly coming from Mr. Robert Veitch from untrue sporlings of 'Farleyense'

'Scutum Ramosum' – fronds distinctly fan–shaped, much fringed and crested, dark green, somewhat similar to 'Farleyense' in the wide pinnae. H.B. May bef. 1903.

'Scutum Roseum' – medium vigor, usually not large. Pinnae rosy–pink at first, variously lobed and toothed, rhomboidal to various degrees. Mr. B.S. Williams, England c. 1860.

'Sleeping Beauty' – fronds drooping, hence the sleeping theme. Young plants are however fairly upright so this is perhaps a poor choice of names. Fronds 60cm long, deltoid outline, 2–4 pinnate, strong, thick pinnae, new growth sometimes pink to red in tint.

'Sleeping Ferguson'

'Victoriae' (Gard. Chron. XVII: 428 (1882) – dwarf, densely tufted. Fronds ovate, short, 2–pinnate, one pair of compound pinnae together with 4–5 simple ones, pinnae large, bluntly deltoid, base truncate, subrhomboidal, deeply lobed.

Adiantum thalictroides 'Argentine Lace' (A. poieretii) (1 / 6)

ht: 24 in. tall  
ha: arching fronds, clump–forming  
ld: deciduous  
lc: bright green pinnae, black stipes  
ch: USDA 7b  
so, or: [Plant Delights Nursery](#) (2006 Spring Sales Catalog: 12, with color photo), their own introduction from 3500 ft. in Tucuman Provence, Argentina

Adiantum trapeziforme

- 'Kuranda'



# ADROMISCHUS

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*Andromischus cooperi* var. *cooperi* in a navy, hexagonal bonsai pot of just 6 inches across. This side-lit photo shows the variable light green and grey colors of the foliage together with the dark maroon spots, the colors changing with light and time of day. This plant has flowered indoors under lights.





*Andromischus cristatus* at Reynolda Gardens. The species is readily available, durable (less leaf drop than some species), and is so curious you want to look it forever.





*Andromischus bolusii*, an unspotted but pretty species in ornate silvery-frosted style.





*Adromischus maculatus* is a common species with many variations. Most have dull blue paddles with rich red markings toward the apex.

*Adromischus* – Lovely plants, usually in gray to green shades, with or without red spots and marginal red tints. They range from fat coins to truncated jugs and some with cylindrical leaves. Some are like fat duck bills and others like hammered cow bells in their leaf shape. Other shapes are hard to describe and will drive any taxonomist rusty on his shape terms even more insane than normal for that lot. They are very brittle at times and some nurseries only sell rootable pieces or package the things strong enough for a trip to mars. Most species have different shape forms as well as marked and unmarked clones. A few of the unmarked ones as dull to me as a generic, wide-leaved *Crassula*.

- *Adromischus bolusii* – Jacobsen says it may be the same as *A. caryophyllaceus* except for a branched inflorescence. In cultivation, *A. bolusii* has thick obovoid-oblong leaves with a flat sharp-like nose, rich grayish-blue. That does fit *A. caryophyllaceus* of literature but not the wide-leaved, orbicular (round) thing sold under that name. Sajeve and Constanzo show the same coin-leaved thing in their book, though their stated leaf dimensions do not match the photo with equal length to width. While it is often unmarked, it is blue enough to be interesting. If one is a variety of the other then let us recognize and name a good clone or two to keep our garden stuff clear. See photo above.
- *A. cooperi* var. *cooperi* – a flattish, thick leaf in pale greyish-green, mottled well in the upper half. Some consider the 2–3 inch leaves "whale-shaped" but others will remind you of organ keys, figs, or small animals heads.
- *A. cristatus* – a common species with fat triangular leaves with the widest part at the apex. Many are dark green, some are tinged bronze to red, some just medium green. Most have crested, undulate, or frilled tips that add charm. There is a rare Monstrose Group form. The var. *clarifolius* is less undulate and wavy than typical var. *cristatus*. See under teacup



pots above for use of one good clone.

- *A. filicaulis* – this nice species can be dense with fat–terete mint leaves, some collectons lacking spots and marks, but tinged bronze to pink in a nice ways. If your version of taxonomy includes *A. tricolor* as a variety, then the species has nice markings at times as will the occasional clone of var. *filicaulis*. There is a var. *fragilis* 'Immaculata' but no hint of markings if you like that sort of blandness. Most of the plants in these genus are not worth trying unless they have lots of blue glaucescence or lots of spots or both.
- *A. halesowensis* – a good species with erect, flat to terete rubes, very silvery–green, pointed with a horn–like in many leaves.
- *A. herrei* – a very odd example in this genus, the foliage reddish–brown, coated in gray wax, and full of papillae. It's very small and looks for all the world like living red lava rock.
- *A. humilis* – thick oval–spatulate leaves, nice thicker margins, some isolated spots. It needs time to develop the distintive thick–spoon look.
- *A. leucophyllus* – bright farinose–blue leaves with red spots in the wild, usually not spotted or barely marked in cultivation.
- *A. maculatus* – a common favorite even if not always easy, thick oval leaves, heavily spotted red in some clones, less marked when given a bit of shade.
- *A. mammilaris* – terete, upcurved leaves, very bluish–green, erect overall, brownish stems.
- *A. marianiae* – low, horizontal, half–rosettes, made of very thick broadly linear–elliptic leaves, heavily spotted red to purple. Clones will vary in marking as well as in leaf shape.
- *A. nanus* – a less common specis, sparse at times, fat green coins, no marked, usually small and petite.
- *A. phillipsae* – thick oval leaves but robust at times, often heavily marked red. It is notable for very showy, pendent, red flowers that are pollinated by birds!
- *A. subviridis* – bluish–green ovals with some red spots.
- *A. tricolor* – young plants may be prostrate but later it forms a spire of upright, greyish cylindrical leaves with nice purple spots. Some consider it as variety of *A. filicaulis* but these days taxonomists don't agree much on this genus.
- *A. triflorus* – bluish–green, deltoid–truncate leaves, bronze to reddish apices andmargins, faint spots with waxy dots in typical cultivated examples. It is similar to but prettier than *Crassula arborescens* at maturity.
- *A. 'White Fancy'* – whitish to silvery–green hybrid with purple markings. Hummel cross.

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## AECHMEA

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I could not in a thousand years improve on the photographic and taxonomic resources of the Bromeliad Society in relation to this and other genera:

<http://fcbs.org/pictures/Aechmea.htm>

In the following section, I hope to present the best clones as I have seen and grown them over the years. Recommendations from the NOS membership and general readership for future editions are most welcome.

'Black Jack' – leaves very dark burgundy to blackish–red, an improved variation of 'Foster's Favorite'





'Blue Tango' is not actually blue but you have bluish-lavender and light purple pigments with the pink and coral ones of the inflorescence. It is quite different for those of us used to other colors in this genus.

'Brillig' (*maculata* x *bromeliifolia* v. *albobracteata*) – very strong, wide-leaved vase, up to 90% silvery-gray transverse bands but enough green intermixed to be interesting. Flowers light to medium pink. Geoff Johnson hybrid.

caudata 'Variegata' – older variety with blades richly striped cream to yellow in narrow to white stripes. Flowers a blend of scarlet and gold, also very showy.





*Aechmea chantinii* 'Samurai' is a study in plant pigmentation. You have a longitudinal light yellow chimera criss-crossing with the silver transverse bands of the regular species. The combinations of these complex visual images ends up being "busy" but attractive.

*Aechmea* 'Eileen' (+)

lm: spineless

fc: inflor. bright rose red and persisting so for 'several months'

ft: inflor. is 'large, upright, and heavily-branched'

pat: US #7933 in 1992 to N. DeLeon of DeLeon's Bromeliad World of Goulds FL

or: (*A. fasciata* x *A. serrata*) x *A. serrata*.

*fasciata* 'DeLeon' – Leaves densely white lepidote with 'trichomes concentrated in bands', spineless (notible and popular).

Patent: US #7932 to N. Deleon in 1992 of Deleon's Bromeliad World of Goulds FL

*fasciata* 'Morgana' – popular clone of this useful species, numerous silver to gray transverse bands on each leaf. Flowers very large in pink tones.



'Foster's Favorite' (racinae x victoriana var. discolor) – one of the first popular hybrids, now much confused in the trade. The glossy dark red leaves have an olive base coating. In one clone at least, the flowers cascade down in spikes of dark red and coral–red, being very showy for months. Bred by Mulford Foster in 1945, and patented in 1949, this cultivar became a bromeliad classic in record time. The cross was recreated and some of that material including seedlings were assigned this same name. Some stock has the cascading red flowers, other pink tipped blue, and one in yellow. The patent application does not mention flower colors so we are left to guess what Foster's original cross was in terms of flowers. The plants also sport regularly and some of these showy things are given new names, while others simply go under the original name. 'Black Jack' and 'Perez' are among two early clones with richer, more uniform coloration of the leaf.

'Foster's Favorite Favorite' – an early sport of 'Foster's Favorite', giving it is said more reliable ruby red leaf color, adding cream margins, and perhaps a bit more vigor. The margins are usually bright pink outdoors or with strong sun, leading some to think various forms of this exist. I must cite Graf's *Exotic Plant Manual* of 1974 to confirm it is a variegate.

gamosepala 'Lucky Stripes' – long strap–like leaves in bright green are margined cream. These contrast well with the huge bottlebrush spikes of pink and lavender flowers.

nudicaulis 'Flavomarginata' – very wide yellow margins on a bright apple green leaf. These contrast richly with the flowers which open yellow in bud but quickly become full of glowing red bracts.

nudicaulus 'La Tigra' – leaves purplish–green or olive green tinged orange to purple, richly banded silver. Flowers greenish–yellow with red tips and bracts.

organensis 'Freckles' – medium–wide leaves in bright apple green, new leaves (the whole center) a different set of colors in amber–yellow rich spotted dark red.





A. orlandiana 'Ensign' is almost too lovely for words. The bright white margins are accented so wonderfully with bright red spinose teeth and rosy-red markings. The entire light green leaf center is mottled red to reddish-green, giving even more curious combinations of colors. One would wish to have these three lovely colors so presented in more genera. It is not your average tricolor plant.

'Perez' – a good uniformly ruby red variant from 'Foster's Favorite', rich burundy overall, flowers coral with lavender-blue tips.

'Red Ribbon' – narrow, dark red blads. Flowers orange with lavende-blue tips.

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# AEONIUM

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Aeonium 'Alice Keck Park' smgrowers.com, accessed 8.13.2018, no longer grown by them – named for a distinct popultion at Alice Keck Memorial Garden in Santa Barbara, California, rosettes 12–18 in. wide, leaves bright light green, spatulate to short obovate, 6–10 in. long, tinged very slightly in red in older leaves, flowers in 2–3 ft. inflorescences, corolla greenish-white.



Aeonium arboreum 'Arnold Schwarzkoff' = 'Zwartkop'

ns: a silly and humorous confusion of the this German cultivar. It has appeared most recent in Beeches Nursery  
ns: 2001 online catalog and hence made the RHS PLANT FINDER. "I'll be black...." or something like that.

Aeonium arboreum 'Albovariegatum'

lc: white margined

Aeonium arboreum 'Atropurpureum'

lc: dark reddish–purple but never blackish–purple as in 'Zwartkop'

Aeonium arboreum 'Atropurpureum Crest' = 'Purple Crest'

Aeonium arboretum 'Chocolate'

lc: presumably brown(?)

so: [cactuscenter.com](http://cactuscenter.com)

Aeonium arboreum 'Cyclops'

ha: very large rosettes

lc: reddish–black

so: [Bob Smoleys](#)

Aeonium arboreum [crest]

ha: stems fasciated and crested

lc: green as the species.

ns: the purple–leaved, crested mutation is referrable to 'Purple Crest'

Aeonium arboreum 'Electra' ('Pinwheel') smgrowers.com, accessed 8.13.2018 – 24 in, rosettes 6 in. wide, leaves very uniform in size, spacing, and color, shorter than 'Zwartkof', dark purple, paler below, center of rosette (new leaves) much greener, holding more leaves in the rosette than 'Atropurpureum' or 'Zwartkof'. Or: San Marcos first found at a Robin Stockwell's Succulent Gardens as 'Pinwheel', deciding to rename it since "pinwheel" is a common name, thus misleading, for various forms in the genus.

Aeonium arboreum 'Green Beauty'

ha: congested or clustered rosettes.

lc: light olive green

so: [cactuscenter.com](http://cactuscenter.com)

Aeonium arboreum 'Luteovariegatum'

lc: widely margined light yellow to about 30% of surface on most blades. Some rosettes on some plants may

lc: be light yellow with a green, the yellow being a full 60–70% of the surface. The 30% type rosettes are more

lc: common in our experience. There are some pink tints with age but it is not usually tricolored.

Aeonium arboreum 'Magnificum'

lc: green with some reddish–purple tints at the apices

Aeonium arboreum 'Nigrum' = 'Zwartkop'

Aeonium arboreum 'Purple Crest' NEW CULTIVAR NAME ('Atropurpureum Crest')

ha: stems distinctly crested and fasciated

lc: dark reddish–purple as 'Atropurpureum'

ns: the cultivar name 'Atropurpureum Crest' is not valid and is not known before 1959. Hence this new name is

ns: proposed for this very distinct variant.



so: Bob Smoleys

Aeonium arboreum 'Short Black' – sport of 'Zwartkop', more compact, mounded, only 30cm tall

Aeonium arboreum 'Short Chocolate' – sport of 'Zwartkop', smaller, not dark or blackish, softer bronzy–brown tints

Aeonium arboreum var. rubrolineatum (Sventenius 1950) H–Y Liu, Syst. Aeonium 68 (1989) – differs in a more subglobose to ovoid inflorescence (species more ovoid) at 8–15cm long (species 15–25cm), pedicels glabrate (species puberulent), sepals glabrous (species pubescent), petals pale yellow with red stripes (species all yellow, not striped).

Aeonium arboreum 'Tip Top' – 12 in. tall, leaves very dark, blackish purple to dark red similar 'Zwartkof', center of rosette greener, but rosettes much smaller, only 1–3 in. wide

Aeonium arboreum 'Variegatum'  
lc: broadly margined in cream.

Aeonium arboreum 'Zwartkop' ('Schwarzkopff', 'Arnold Schwarzkopff', 'Schwartzkopf', 'Schwaticop', 'Black Head', 'Tete Noire', 'Black Tree', 'Blacktop', 'Black Beauty' in part, 'Black Rose' in part, and many others)

lc: dark and glossy blackish–purple to purplish–black, much darker than older 'Atropurpureum'. It is so darkly pigmented that

lc: bases of the leaves (center of rosette) is often redder and reddish–green at the extreme base where the blades lc: attach. The blades are usually very glossy as if polished or lacquered. In shade it has more green sections and is more red overall.

ls: spoon–shaped, in some cases narrower than 'Atropurpureum'

ns: there are many spellings of the name. We follow the RHS in the choice of names. The name means "Black Head"

ns: so this is one cultivar name that best goes without translation!

or: reported by Webb and Berthold in 1840, making this a very old clone. Others said it was first named by

or: B.K. Boom in Succulenta 38(6): 84 (1959), said to be found in a Leiden, The Netherlands nursery.

aw: RHS AGM 1993.

Aeonium x barbatum 'Barbatum' (A. spathulatum x A. simsii) – compact, usually 2–5 heads, light green, slightly acute apex (not obtuse), narrowly elliptic, only sometimes spathulate, distinct for a dark red line down the midrib above

Aeonium 'Blackbeard' smgrowers.com, accessed 8.13.2018 – 2–4 ft. tall, rosettes rich dark red to reddish–bronze, not as black as 'Zwartkof', center greener, something like a lower version of 'Cyclops' and having more rosettes. It is probably a cross with 'Zwartkof' and A. simsii so could be a cousin of 'Zwartkin', said to be a Jack Catlin product.

Aeonium 'Black Beauty' = A. arboreum 'Zwartkof'

Aeonium 'Black Rose' most= 'Zwartkof'

Aeonium 'Black Ruby' – densely clustered, outer rosette 12cm wide, inner ones 5.5cm wide, stronger and more robust than most dark red to purple cultivars, leaves dark red with bronze, green center, not as dark as 'Zwartkop', "offset in multiple rings, abundantly and early, as well as distinctly low on the plant, forming even attractive plants", offsetting much better than 'Zwartkop' in terms of count and age of plants which offset. Or, pat: US# 29583 on 7 August, 2018 to Renee O'Connell, Escondido, California as hybrid of two hybrids, 'C AT1' and '13' in 2013, assigned to Altman Plants, Vista, California.

Aeonium 'Black Diamond' – leaves dark burgundy, darker than 'Zwartkop' if grown in full sun, early production of offsets, larger rosette than 'Zwartkop' but with shorter rosettes, clustering rosettes more and as younger plants. Or, pat: US# 28983 on 20 February 2018 to Renee O'Connell, Escondido, California as hybrid of 'Dark 11' and 'Zwartkin' in 2013





Aeonium 'Blushing Beauty' in an unglazed 5 inch wide, lotus-shaped bonsai pot. This cultivar is now as common as the dark purple or pure greens but like Sempervivum of this color pattern, it is a very nice plant. Aeonium often shed their older, outer leaves indoors with fluctuations in heat, light, soil moisture etc. In other words, they are needy. This cultivar seems to be tougher for me and less needy than some others.

Aeonium 'Carol' – similar to 'Alice Keck Park' but non-flowering and thus more intact over time. Or, in: San Marcos Growers obtained from Carol Terryt, Gardener of Santa Barbara City Parks, introduced by smgrowers.com, accessed 8.13.2018, in 2004

Aeonium castello-paivae 'Suncup' ('Variegata' is post-1959, invalid Latin, *A. torulosum* hort. in part) – 10–12 in. tall, rosettes 3–4 in. wide, much incurved, dusky, light bluish-green, obovate to broadly spatulate, distinctly margined in cream, also striped in cream, chimera 20–50% surface, vary variable in variegation.

Aeonium 'Cornish Rose' – leaves wide, obovate, mostly dark rosy-red, very center a rich green. Or: 2017

Aeonium 'Cornish Tribute' – dense, low mounds of 50 or more very small rosettes, outer leaves red to pink, centered green, lanceolate, margins ciliate. Or: Treidden Nursery.



Aeonium 'Caribbean Rose' – compact cluster of rosettes, leaves 6–7cm long x 3.2–4.0cm wide, 35–50 leaves per rosette, lime green, thin apical blush of pink, offsetting as young plants, these often abundant. Or, pat: US# 29026 on 27 February 2018 to Renee O'Connell, Escondido, California as hybrid of 'Menthe 11' and 'LP II' in 2011.

Aeonium decorum 'Berry Nice' smgrowers.com, accessed 8.13.2018 – 12 in. tall, leaves slightly twisted, dusky light green, quickly tinged red to bronze at the apex, outer leaves distinctly maroon to bronze, strong central stripe of dark, fading later to more orange shades. Or: San Marcos said Bob and Stella Berry, florists, used at the 2007 Orchid Festival.

Aeonium decorum 'Cooperi' – 25cm tall, rosettes 7.5cm wide, dusky pale green, faintly margined scarlet to rose–red

Aeonium decorum 'Cristatum'

ha: crested and fasciated.

lc: bronzy green.

Aeonium decorum 'Lemon Lime' (5/2006)

lc: lime green, center striped yellow and green. Not a normal "medio–picta" due to the numerous green stripes in the yellow central zone. A very pretty and complex look,

lc: especially with pink tints and pink margins in new growth (if light is bright)

so: Daniel's Cactus (online catalog 2006)

Aeonium decorum 'Sunburst' (5/2006)

lc: margined yellow, chimera with 40–75% of surface – much like a more highly variegated 'Variegatum'. In some leaves there is only a thin green central stripe, the remainder all yellow.

so: Daniel's Cactus (online catalog 2006)

Aeonium decorum 'Sunburst Crest'

ha: fasciated or crested stem.

lc: cream, pink, or white margined on greyish–green as 'Sunburst'.

so: Bob Smoleys

Aeonium decorum 'Tricolor'

lc: white margined becoming margined bronze–red

fc: white

so: San Marcos Growers (online catalog 2001)

Aeonium decorum 'Triple Crest' (5/6) NEW NAME

ha: crested, fasciated variant on 'Variegatum'.

lc: as 'Variegatum'

ll: 0.4–1.1 in. long – shorter than 'Variegatum' which is usually 1.0–2.5 in. long

id, ns: apparently not the same as 'Sunburst Crest' since the variegation in this clone is not so

id, ns: wide or large as 'Sunburst' plants.

or: unknown but found by your editor (L. Hatch) in a pot at a Home Depot

or: from a plant labeled A. decorum 'Variegatum'. Two of sections had

or: heads in normal rosettes as 'Variegatum' but half the pot had a large fasciated stem.

or: This could be 'Sunburst Crest' though everything

or: I know called 'Sunburst' has much more than 15–30% chimera as this clone does.

or: This one is clearly tricolored with lots of pink tints on

or: the margins. I've seen this same offering at other nurseries and not one of them

or: had fasciated sections so I trust this is a somewhat special find.

Aeonium decorum 'Variegatum'



lc: margined cream to light yellow, chimera 15–30% of surface, new growth tinged pink (especially on the margins). Only a tricolor in strong light.

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Aeonium 'Durango' – leaves distinct obtuse to mucronate, broadly obovate, thus wider at the tip than most spatulate cultivars, bright, lime green at first, developing pink to red margins, outer leaves increasing tinged medium red to bronish-red in the upper half.

Aeonium 'Firecracker' (A. arboretum 'Zwartkof' x A. simsii) – 40cm tall x wide, mounded in time, leaves bright lime green at first, quickly developing bright scarlet (orangish-red) marginal tips, outer leaves mostly this bright, glowing shade in the upper half to two-thirds, apex much more pointed than 'Zwartkof', never as black as it. More cold hardy than A. arboreum because of the second parent.

Aeonium 'Garnet'

lc: green becoming dark red, the rosette usually centered green with much darker, contrasting old leaves having rich dark pigments. Bicolor effect overall.

so: Daniel's Cactus (online catalog 2006)



Aeonium goochiae 'Ballerina' is a subtle, almost ghostly plant with gray-green leaves and a thin white margin. It is one of the cultivars that seems to do well for me indoors. Leaves are very narrow. It is a tad slow so it can be kept small with more ease. Or: Gordon Rowley 1983



Aeonium 'Green Bay' – large rosette of lime green, spatulate leaves, marginal cilia reddish but this is not very visible from a distance.

Aeonium haworthii 'Dream Color' ('Variegatum', 'Keweonium', 'Kiwionium', 'Tricolor', 'Kiwi' misapplied) – broadly margined yellow, quickly becoming green with red edges, most as colorful as true 'Kiwi'. We follow the experts at The International Crassulaceae Network in use of this valid, post-1959, non-Latin name. They attribute it to Mak in Photo Album of Succulents 3: 77 (2003). However, they refer it to 'Kiwi' as the same clone. I see color differences so the jury is still out in my opinion.

A. haworthii 'Kiwi' – amazing colors of yellow, green, and red in one rosette. I have kept them small and reasonable colorful indoors for years. Expect more lime than gold indoors. As larger outdoor plants it often has numerous darker green older leaves with bright yellow, variegated centers.

Aeonium 'Ice Warrior' (A. smithii x 'Cyclops') – blades spatulate, short acute, bright lime green at first, quickly tinged most of their length in bronzish-red to reddish-burnt orange. More cold hardy.

Aeonium 'Jack Catlin' – 45cm tall, rosettes 8.0cm wide, blades obovate, very wide at the apex, obtuse, light green at first, quickly becoming marked in dark red, outer leaves about 1/3 red in the upper half and margins

Aeonium 'Lavinia'  
so: reddish-green  
or: Belgium

Aeonium 'Lily Pad' – 30cm tall, medium to smallish rosettes, mostly flat ones, dusky green at first, later tinged amber to golden-bronze in a very subtle ways.

Aeonium lindleyi 'Variegatum'  
lc: irregular white margins, often wider on one side of the blade than another.

Aeonium lindleyi var. viscatum 'Irish Bouquet' – dense, wide to subglobose head of numerous tiny apple green to lime green rosettes, often 30 or more per head, leaves very small and thick.

Aeonium 'Logan Rock' – freely branched, pyramid of narrow leaves, dusky-pink-purple to dusky red, centers greener. Or" Trewidden Nursery

Aeonium 'Madeira Rose' – 12–15 in. tall x 24–30 in. wide, rosettes concentric, olive green to rich apple green, blushed bronze, quickly forming offset on concentric circles at a young age, these very abundant, Or, pat: US# 29567 on 31 July, 2018 to Renee O'Connell, Escondido, California, cross of two hybrids 'BB II' and 'Coronardo Lime' in 2012

Aeonium 'Mardi Grass' – leaves lime green, broadly margined cream to light yellow, chimera easily 50% of surface of more, the outer, older leaves tinged in rich pink shades, making for a bold tricolor effect.

Aeonium 'Poldark' – 40–60cm tall x 30–40cm wide as young plants, compact, well-offsetting, outer leaves very dark blackish-purple, newer ones green becoming dusky-pink to dusky-purple before deepening, margins ciliate.

Aeonium 'Pomegranate' – 50cm tall, rosettes about 40cm wide, leaves bright chartreuse to pale green, outer ones margins at the apex in glowing red to orange shades, more green than red overall. Or: 2014 as hybrid.

Aeonium 'Ron Dale' – 40cm tall x wide, offsetting well, leaves bright light to medium green, margins ciliate, tinged red in the upper margins, distinct from most Aeonium in the sharp, acute apex, thus somewhat Sempervivum-like in appearance





Aeonium sediforme is an "outlier" from what we expect in this genus of foot wide rosette and ornate dinnerplates. The rosettes here are just 2cm wide and the leaves are not flat as expected either. They are obovoid and very Sedum-like as the botanical author indicated. The foliage is a glossy near olive green with bronze to red tips and some tints elsewhere. It become a miniature woody shrub in time but one can work with young plants for 5 years or longer in the ground cover role. Note how small it is next to Aloe 'Crosby's Prolific' to the upper right. This is a true miniature Aeonium and it looks like a green, jelly-bean Sedum with red tints. I've have much luck with this and recommend it highly.

Aeonium 'Velour' – leaves distinctly wide at the apex, obovate, mucronate, at first bright light green to lime green, quickly becoming tinged red and bronze, outer leaves almost entirely a rich, ruby red, soft velvety texture

For use by current society members only. All other access is unlawful

Aeonium 'Dinner Plate' = A. tabuliforme or a selected clone of it

ha: very large rosette that is close to dinner plate size  
ns: the name 'Dinner Plate' is a common name for A. tabuliforme and less frequently A. pseudotabuliforme so  
ns: as a cultivar this name is not useable. If it proves to be distinct, that is a larger rosetted form, another name  
ns: should be issued. Most recently the name appeared when Sandstone Plants of England won a Silver Medal  
ns: at Harrogate in 1999.

lc: margined yellowish-white, often widest near the apex. Some leaves half chimera.

lc: mottled and striped white  
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated plant. Seibundo Shinkosha.





ht: very large, to 12 ft. with age  
lc: green  
fc: yellow  
so: [San Marcos Growers](#) (online catalog 2001)



Aeonium 'Mint Saucer'  
ht: 2–3 feet with age  
ha: very large, that is saucer–sized rosettes  
lc: green  
so: [San Marcos Growers](#) (online catalog 2001)

Aeonium 'Negro Grande'  
so: [cactuscenter.com](#)

Aeonium 'Pale Green' provisional name  
ha: slow–growing  
lc: light green  
or: said to be a hybrid.

Aeonium 'Party Platter – leaves lime green, matte finish, not glossy, irregular offseting

Aeonium percarneum 'Kiwi'  
lc: new growth in the center of a rosette distinctly light yellow. It later becomes green with yellow flushed margins  
lc: though never sharply marginate. Older leaves are green with red margins, adding a tricolor effect.  
so: [San Marcos Growers](#)  
so: [Bob Smoleys](#)

Aeonium 'Plum Purdy' (A. arboreum 'Atropurpureum' x A. tabuliforme)  
lc: rich reddish–plum purple  
lv: slightly pubescent  
so: [Cacti.com](#) (online catalog 2006)  
so: [Bob Smoleys](#)

Aeonium pseudotabuliforme [crest]  
ha: stems crested or fasciated.  
so: [Bob Smoleys](#)

Aeonium tabuliforme 'Cristatum'  
ha: stems fasciated or crested.

Aeonium 'Tenerife Rose' – leaves green distinctly margined in dark bronze, offseting well, forming vertical tiers and in time a more narrow, columnar plant, robust, vigorous compared to older clones. Or, pat: US# 29566 on 31, July 2018 to Renee O'Connell, Escondido, California, cross of hybrids 'Cat 07' and 'Bordeaux' in 2013.

Aeonium tortuosum 'Variegated'  
so: [Bob Smoleys](#)

Aeonium 'Zwartzkin' (A. arboreum 'Zwartkop' x A. tabulaeforme) (5/2006)



ha: numerous colorful heads, more compact than parent 'Zwartkop'

ha: 1–2 headed except in very old or specially trained plants

lc: glossy dark red much as 'Zwartkop' but I have found it a paler, more ruby red, not very black

so: Daniel's Cactus (online catalog 2006)

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## AESCHYNANTHUS

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- Golden to yellow flowers
  - humilis 'Topaz' (hildebrandii 'Topaz') – erect plants, lanceolate–elliptic leaves, flowers bright yellow, long whitish exerted stamens
- Orange to coral to salmon flowers
  - 'Boschianus' – lobed tubular flowers in coral–orange, lobes and apex paler salmon–pink shades
  - radicans 'Mira' – as species but flowers a bit more orange, blades distinctly sharper in the apex
  - x splendidus – Vigorous plants. Flowers rich orange with more golden–orange base, very prominent white, exerted stamens
- Pink flowers – bright, coral to magenta shades
  - 'Coral Flame' – Leaves broadly orbicular–ovate, cascading palnt. Flowers rich reddish–coral with very ornate throat markings in darker red
  - 'Crimson Bell' – rich coral–red corolla, very large burgundy–red, campanulate (bell–shapd) calyx of very large size.
  - 'Kew Pink' – long tubular flowers in bright but dusky pink. Species affinity not yet known.
  - roseoflorus – Leaves ovate, flowers glowing, neon pink in some forms.
- Red to scarlet flowers
  - 'Big Apple' – Plants erect, compact. Leaved medium green, long–elliptic. Flowers rich but dark red, much darker than traditional species and hybrids. Schwatz hybrid.
  - gracilis 'Red Elf' – Habit cascading. Leaves dark elliptic, overlapping much. Flowers coral–red
  - 'Hot Flash' – long elliptic blades. Flowers bright neon–red in dense terminal clusters.
  - 'Krakau' – Leavs narrowly elliptic, very dark green. Flowers rich red.
  - 'Mona Lisa' – Leaves broadly orbicular–ovate, medium to dark green. Flowers dark red.
  - radicans – cascading, good basket. Leaves pointed, narrowly elliptic, distichous (2–ranked). Numerous flowers for weeks or months.
  - radicans 'Ara' – as species but blades margined and tinged red, very showy
  - radicans 'Caseopia' – Leaves ovate, dark green. Flowers bright but dark red.
  - 'Rasta' – leaves oddly twisted, irregularly so and not as reflexed, orderly, and symmetrical on the stem as 'Twister'.
  - 'Rigel' – erect, compact, usually a pot plant. Flowers rich, glowing red, exerted white stamens add interest
  - 'Tiger Stripe' – Leaves ovate, bright to medium green. Flowers rich orangish–scarlet, conspicuously striped dark brownish–red on the interior and exterior of the tube, calyx dark dusky red.
  - 'Twister' – cascading, pendulous plants. Leaves small, concave, reflexed, very distinctly curled, dark green. Flowers very bright red. US Patent #17916 to Albet Schouten, Netherlands August 14, 2007. Sport of 'Rasta' and more extreme and orderly in foliage.
- Sunset (orange/red/gold/coral blends)
  - 'Black Pagoda' – noted for dark, glossy blackish–green leaves, subtle paler veins. Flowers golden–orange at base of tube, tips bright coral–red shades, calux dark greenish–purple
- Variegated Foliage (flower colors various)
  - lobbianus 'Variegated' provisional but established name – Leavs marbled cream to white, finely speckled and mottled. Flowers bright red.



- radicans 'Mini Variegated' – Leaves long elliptic, heavily mottled cream to greenish–yellow (50%). Popularized by Exotic Angel Plants.

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## AGLAONEMA

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Because they are the hottest things in this and indeed the whole foliage plant world, I've decided to group the red– and pink–leaved cultivars up front here in a small group. All are thought to derive from the difficult–to–grow species *A. rotundum* with bright red midribs and secondary veins. Sithipron Donavanik in Thailand crosses the weak *A. rotundum* with *A. marantifolium* 'Tricolor' about 1982. Later others cross it with other species. The work of Twyford of Sebring, Florida has been remarkable to date as well. Greg Hambali of Indonesia is one breeding releasing some spectacular and unique material.

The website of <http://www.asiaticanursery.com> is recommended as a reliable source. You will find numerous clones on eBay if your search includes overseas firms.

I hesitate to recommend collector's websites because they often vanish before my next edition comes out (even if that's a month!) but these are too good and have too many fine photos not to try:

- A blog devoted to these things is: <http://aglaoholic.blogspot.com/>
- A fan's website with an amazingly long checklist of cultivars is <http://aglaonemaonline.wordpress.com/about/>

Some known pink and red cultivars, best known as Rotundum Red Group are described below. I say "some" because hundreds of seedlings are out there and some folks are naming everything. This group is becoming the *Hosta* of the foliage plant world, everyone naming resemblant things and the diversity of tones being great but not sufficient for the number of named clones.

In 2020 as we revise this genus, there are hundreds of crosses and one grower alone has 120 different clones, some numbered, other named, and some sold by groups. Some of the more common ones in the US and those most distinct are covered below and we will add more each year.

'Adelia' (4/9) – very glossy, broadly elliptic–ovate, blade often slightly concave (cupped), dark but rich green, midrib and base of secondary veins rich, glowing pink, not as much mottling between veins as most clones.

'Ariana' – leaves broadly elliptic, sunken veins and gloss give excellent texture, basically medium–dark green with wide rose–red midrib and secondary bases, nice metallic sheen. Greg Hambali cross.

'Art of Siam' – broadly elliptic–ovate, main part of blade is a mix of pink, red, and green shades, finely marbled. The arcuate (arc–shaped) secondary veins off the midrib are distinctly rich rose–pink and these usually have a distinct red border for much of their length. Older leaves are a mixed marbling of these tones, the venation not as large or bold.

'Bidadari' – fairly wide ovate blades, heavily mottled, very irregularly and randomly so in white, cream, pinkish–white, a bright shade of medium green, red, and pink, some leaves mostly pink, others mostly white, older leaves tending to be light pink to pinkish–white with 20% medium green spots.

'Butterfly' – elliptic blade, not wide, medium green, secondary veins pale to whitish shades, midrib and petioles a nice clean pink.

'Chao Praya' – new growth mottled red and tinged red overall up to 90%, later mottled green over a dark green base, one of the most "all red" clones around.



'Christmas Day' – broadly elliptic leaves, mostly rose-red, margins greenish, very colorful if light is bright enough. Image below is typical of a mature specimen. One of the better wide-bladed clones of this coloration.



'Chocolate' is more of a dark glossy green with subtle silver veins, quite brownish-red on the reverse, never in my experience a true brown. It is still a lovely color breakthrough in this genus.

'Coral Lena' (4/9) – broadly elliptic, petioles and midribs bright pink, base tones mottled yellowish-green (80%) over a rich, olive green, Foremost Foliage 2009.



'Creta' – similar to 'Siam Aurora', being a dark olive green with abundant cerise to magenta–red margins and midrib, the red up to 35% surface, becoming much less apparent with the leaf's age.

'Diamond Gem' – compact. Broadly elliptic blades are 80–40% rose–red when young, later more green with red margins, midribs and basal colors. This spelling was found in a Thai catalog. New 2008.

'Diamond White' – a rich dark green heavily mottled with fused white spots, chimera up to 60%

'Dazzling Diana' (4/9) – broadly elliptic, medium green with pale mottlings close along the secondaries, the veins are irregularly tinged and covered rich pink shades but variably so. Foremost Foliage 2009.

'Donna Carmen' – broadly elliptic, mostly medium green with some olive green tints, sparsely mottled in large paler spots. Midrib is a nice clean pink for most of its length, otherwise not very colorful. Greg Hambali hybrid involving *A. commutatum* 'Tricolor', *A. rotundum*, and *A. brevispathum*.

'Dumpont' – broadly elliptic ovate, new growth flushed rose–red in center, later a mix of green, pale mottlings, whitish midrib, and red–flushed center, very variable.

'Easter Parade' – fairly wide elliptic blade, mottled light–medium pink to 75%, distinct green margins, the pink fading to light pink and blush.

'Emerald Holiday' – broadly elliptic–ovate, finely mottled pale yellowish–green (50–80%) over medium olive–green, midrib rose–red. Foremost Foliage 2009.

'Etta Rose' (4/9) – broadly ovate, mostly mottled light pink (70–95%) over medium green, older leaves about 50% pink.

'First Diamond' = similar to 'White Diamond' with medium wide ovate leaves in dark forest green, heavily mottled in white at 45–65% surface, the midrib being white with a distinct dark green margin to its zone.

'Fourth of July' – upright, blades wide but nicely pointed, rich coral–pink markings to 60% at first, later paler with more green markings and margin showing forth.





'Frozen' is one of the newer, mostly white cultivars with just some hints of olive-green to grass green spots and a little pink around the midrib. Very unusual and pretty.

'Gadis' – broadly ovate blades, suffused pink over 95% of the blade at first, veins sunken for much texture. Very close to being all pink.

'Gold Bush' (4/9) – narrowly elliptic blades, heavily mottled yellowish-green to pale green over dark green, midrib and some secondaries rich rose-red, can have bright yellow tones if light is sufficient.

'Golden Lady' – (4/9) – very pale yellowish-green, spotted a medium green between the veins, midrib and tints light pastel pink, occasionally darker medium pink in some blades.

'Green Papaya' = a long but medium wide ovate to elliptic-ovate blade in a lovely shade of papaya green, something of a dark olive green at times, thin red midrib markings for part of its length, petioles pinkish-white, most of the variegation is a medium yellow set of fused markings along and between the major veins, chimera about 30–45% surface, it can be subtle and almost a yellow-reticulate type in some light conditions.

'Harlequin' – broadly elliptic-ovate, leaves mix of rich amber, golden, pink, and coral tones, one of the prettiest gold-pink blends I have seen, the midrib being these pretty colors over much mottling.





'Helena' has a lovely big leave in the darkest shades of green, very bright and contrasty. It gets large so is no tiny houseplant.

'Helena' – very wide, short blade, broadly ovate, heavily mottled pale green (40–50%) over glossy dark green, midrib and secondary bases broadly tinged rose–red. Notably a glossy blade. Greg Hambali hybrid from Indonesia. Pink petioles. One of the best choices for glossy dark blades showing contrast with a true red midrib.

'Hot Lady' (4/2009) – broadly elliptic blade, glossy medium green with yellowish–green to light olive green spots (30%), midrib distinct bright rose–red, occasionally mottled near base of secondaries in some blades, most midrib red only.

'Jasmine' – broadly elliptic–ovate blades, rich rugose texture, richly mottled in green, pale, and pink tones, mostly interesting for the wide pink midrib. It carries some interesting coral and orangish tones. Greg Hambali release.

'Katalung' – broadly elliptic, some leaves pink–centered and pink mottled to 80% or more, old leaves mostly dark green with irregular pink markings in center.

'King of Siam' – leaves short, very broadly ovate, appearing rounded, medium–dark green with pale green to yellowish–green secondaries, midrib yellow with rose–red center, new growth more boldly tinged pink. There may be more than one under this name, some like a less red 'Siam Aurora' and others very red with white veins, one clone at least not showing the pale venation.

'Legacy' – dark green, midrib a very bright glowing pink as are secondaries. There is heavy cream to greenish–white mottling long the secondaries.



'Lemonade' – broadly elliptic, new growth a lovely "pink lemonade" color, leaves translucent and giving the light through them an amazing color, later more dark green and finely mottled pale shades, the midrib still pink.



'Lotus Delight' is a distinct clone, a coming star in this genus

'Lotus Delight' – medium wide ovate to wide elliptic, margin is mostly a medium pink, not true bright as is the white midrib and parts of the secondary veins, the intervenal areas mottled in light to dark olive green and dark green, the pink up to 50%. It has more of a roseomarginata (sharp pink edge) look than most of the other cultivars and is pretty for this reason. The edge can become a richer pink, never too harsh in strong light. This one is sure to be a big hit in coming years.

'Lucky Lucky' – broadly elliptic–ovate, variously shade rose–red, often more of one lighted side than the other, this overlaying a blade mottled light green over dark green. It is very variable and a good blend of green and red.

'Lust Valentine' – very wide ovate blade as 'Lady Valentine', mostly pink (95–98%) but also mottled in green and with greenish margins

'Madame Suroyo' (4/9) – mostly light to medium green, mottled pale green shades, midrib and secondaries medium pink, showing the arcuate (arc–shaped) veins to good measure.

'Margarita' – pale olive–green to yellowish–green, heavily mottled paler shades on the midrib and secondaries. The midrib and secondaries are tinged light to medium pink to various degrees, subtle but very pretty.

'Montien Thong' – very glossy ovate–elliptic blade, base color is mottled pale green shades, midrib and base of secondaries is rich red, very center of midrib more pink

'Mutiaru' – broadly elliptic–ovate, finely mottled pale shades (50–80%) over medium green, pale pink midrib, a very pale and pearl–like set of colors. Greg Hambali hybrid.

'Param Ruai' ('Parum Ruay')– blade mostly dark green, very wide pink midrib and base of secondaries, often the entire center of the blade rose shades, looks very bicolored with not much mottling. Some blades are truly dark green centered in



pink with no much more markings. Other plants I have seen are mostly rose-red in the new growth (95%), only later with the mix of dark green and pink.

'Petita' – tiny sharp, elliptic blades. mostly medium green, midrib bright rose-pink, mottled yellowish-green in some sections, variable colors. Suitable for small containers.

'Pink Dalmatian' – leaves broadly to medium ovate, dark olive green to dark forest green, rich mottled in fused true pink (cotton candy or bubblegum shade) spots at 40–55% surface, very distinct and pretty.

'Pink Ruby' – elliptic blades, heavily mottled pink shades, about 95% color at first, later more 40–50%.



'Pride of Sumatra' is a substantial, long-bladed clone that is basically a red-reticulate type with a blackish-green base color for contrast. Very showy and proven as a treasure and good grower.

'Pride of Sumatra'. This, 'Siam Aurora' and 'Red Gold' seem to be most popular among US wholesale growers as of April 2009.

'Prestige' – leaves medium wide elliptic, richly mottled cerise around the midrib and up to 50% of the blade, older leaves mature with rich dark green, heavily mottled pinkish-yellow to medium yellow along the midrib and secondaries (this yellow up to 35% surface) with only the midrib in cerise.





'Red Anjamani' has become one of the more widely sold "super reds" around the world (2020).

'Red Anjamani' – leaves very short–wide–ovate, rich tones cerise–red to rose–red in the center, this color at least 85–90% surface, only bits of the margin and some veins mottled in olive to bright medium green, older leaves more mottled and up to 15% green. One of the more heavy reds out there (2020).

'Red Butterfly' – elliptic blade, secondaries mostly pale shades and mottled, midrib rich pink, older leaves often very red.

'Red Gold' – Twyford lab's chosen frontrunner in the red market. Leaves are broadly ovate, the midrib wide and bright red, leaves maturing to golden–yellow along the numerous secondary and tertiary veins. Very much a tricolored plant in gold, red, and dark green. New leaves are not always brightly colored but they age to some amazing combinations.

'Red Queen' – short, broadly ovate blade, appearly quite rounded, rich green with abundant rose–red veins (midrib and secondaries), also tinged red on the entire blade as it ages.

'Red Silver' – elliptic, very sharp acuminate apex, medium green, heavily mottled in pale shades, especially near the midrib, midrib a rose–red, older leaves green with pink midrib.

'Red Spider' (4/9) – broadly ovagte, heavily mottled white and pink shades.

'Red Stardust' – medium wide elliptic–ovate, new leaves up to 95% red or mottled red on green, more forest green mottled rich red later on.

'Rheina' – reminds me of a dark mottled Dieffenbachia given a bright pink midrib.



'Ruby Coklat' – new growth mottled light pink shades to 98% over an olive–green midrib and margins, older blades perhaps 80–30% green.

'Ruby Ngen' – broadly elliptic, very sharp acuminate apex is apparent, heavily mottled cream to yellowish–green (50–90%) over medium olive–green, midrib light pink.



'Sapphire Suzanne' is a nice pick for a subtle medium to light pink midrib that slightly flows into the secondary veins in a paler creamy–pink color, all against a lovely glossy shade of green. It is not as red nor bold as many modern clones but for a refined, subtle, sophisticated look it's a very nice pick.

'Sapphire Suzanne' (4/2009) – broadly elliptic–ovate, overall mostly rich medium green, very glossy, midrib and some secondaries bright rose–red shades, margins are also colorful in the same matching tone. Foremost Foliage 2009.

'Socholak' – broadly elliptic, rich mix of creamy–green spots (30–50%), rich pink midribs (later more red), and a medium base color, very clearly tricolored.

'Shinta' – beautiful pale pink petioles and wide midrib, vigorous, large blades are broadly elliptic–ovate, notable mainly for the numerous pale green and pinkish spots over the entire surface (35–55%). Greg Hambali cross.

'Shiny Wish' – very broadly ovate, appearing quite rounded, the main colors dark green with mottling of pale green shades around the secondaries. The midrib and base of the secondary veins is overlaid in a true medium pink.

'Shrikandi' – broadly ellipticm heavily spotted pink and pale yellowish–gren over the entire blade, petioles and midribs a rich medium pink.





'Siam Aurora' is the most widely seen cultivar with red pigments in the US in 2020 and since 2017 really, the first of the imported reds I ever grew. It is heavily tissue cultured so has varied somewhat and the amount red depends on cultural conditions too. This image is typical of what is sold in the US. Identification tips include the fine mottling of light olive shades towards the inside of margin (almost a mite damaged look at times) and cherry-pink petioles in a variable shade.

'Siam Aurura' ('Aurora') – very unusual colors with silvery-rose petals. The main leaf is mostly green shades but the margins are variable widths of rose-red and true ruby red, usually the midrib quite red.

'Siam Lucky Red' (4/9) – very large, elliptic-ovate blade, mottled light green on dark green, midrib is very wide and a glowing rose-red. New in 2009.

'Siam Pearl' – broadly elliptic leaves, central portions and midrib rose-red but the blade mostly (70%) mottles green and pale shades. It is very distinct for the sharp apex and very undulate blade among the early red hybrids.

'Siam Pink' – very robust plant, leaves broadly elliptic, sharply pointed, about 90% true medium pink, midrib secondary veins a bit more green. Blades are huge to 10 inches and there is also slight undulation. Reminds me of a pink Dieffenbachia if such a thing can be imagined.

'Sithiporn' (x *A. marantifolium* 'Tricolor') – Donavanik's first cross to *A. rotundum*, showy reddish veins, not as bright as newer clones.





'Sparkling Sarah' is one of the better modern clones (2020) and has a nice mix of pink and rich green with some cream and light yellow too.

'Sparkling Sarah' (4/9) – broadly elliptic-ovate, apex sharply acuminate, mottled pale pink shades along the secondary veins (30–60%), midrib rich rose-red at first, later a paler pink. If you like your cultivars in subtle, light pink to creamy-white without harsh cerise or red tones, this is a nice choice.

'Super Pride' – notably for large broadly elliptic blades, very high robustness of the plant. Nice pink midrib, moderate speckling, notably for rich rose-red color on the blade reverse.

'Tamara' (4/9) – very broadly ovate, basically mottled pink and green at about 50:50 in the new leaves. The pink is mostly on the extra-wide midrib, secondaries, and spots between those veins. Greg Hambali Hybrid, released about 2008.

'Tembaga' – unusual amber-pink over most of the blade (98%), thin dark green margins, new growth pale pink later taking only amber and copper tints, usually retaining the pink midrib over time.





'Tiara' has a massive leaf, heavily and finely mottled olive, forest green, creamy-green, and yellowish-green, carrying a wide feather-like set of veins in rich pink shades, the leaf reverse very red at first. There is perhaps too much "going on" with all these fine specklings and spots and various colors for some tastes but it surely will get attention.

'Tiara' – broadly elliptic-ovate blades, heavily mottled yellowish-green on dark green, midrib and base of secondaries a nice glowing pink, these colors redder with age of the blade, some blades oddly mottled dark green in patches or less mottled in pale shades.

'Tiger' ('Rotundum Tiger') – small, heavily veined pink.





'Tropic Passion' stands out in a crowded field of new hybrids, being generally a gold reticulate type but just the right amount of medium pink to cerise on the wide midrib for a nice tricolor effect. A good, sensible balance of colors.

'Unyamane' ('Potisat' x 'Kanmarkchawwong') – very broadly ovate blade, lots of texturing, blade is mostly (98%) rose-red but has some dark green mottling through the center and mostly green margins. The marbling of red and two shades of jade green is a remarkably fine combination

'Widya' (4/9) – glossy rich green, broadly elliptic-ovate, rugose, very wide glowing pink midrib.

'Wishes' – medium wide elliptic-ovate, center mostly mottled in cerise-pink to magenta-red a mix of light olive and medium green interspersed throughout the blade, thus never truly red-centered.

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# AGLAONEMA – MAJOR SPECIES AND THEIR CULTIVARS

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Aglaonema – many cultivars  
photo,so: – [descriptions, sources \(AGLAONEMAS.COM\)](#)

Aglaonema 'Abijan' ('Abijum')  
lc: intermediate between 'Silver Queen' and 'Ribbons' ('Silver Ribbons?')  
[photo, wholesale source \(Blue Ridge Trading\)](#)

Aglaonema 'Amelia'  
lc: heavily mottled and zones in greenish-silver, 85% of surface  
[photo, wholesale source \(Zone 10\)](#)

Aglaonema 'Amelia'  
[photo, source \(Southern Tropicals\)](#)





'B.J. Freeman' has had wide distribution for it's high coloration and lots of contrasting silvery-green shades. The contracts can be very subtle but overall it brightens up any shady space.

Aglaonema 'B.J. Freeman' ('Freeman')

lc: medium green with silver vein zones and silver suffusions, 80–95% of surface. Many plants

lc: from a distance give a silver sheen appearance without showing very distinct zones.

ll: very large blade

Aglaonema 'Bangkok'

ns: a listed name (2002). Description needed.

Aglaonema 'Black Lance'

lc: dark green with a silver center to 50% of surface

lw: narrower, lanceolate blade

[photo, source \(Southern Tropicals\)](#)

Aglaonema brevispatha 'Thai Snowflakes' (4/9)



ls: medium elliptic  
la: acuminate, very sharp  
lc: medium green mottles silvery–white, appearing  
lc: 50–85% marked at times. Midrib is often less highly marked  
lc: and thus greener.



'Brilliant'. Lewis Ginter Botanical Gardens, Richmond VA. Summer 2003.

Aglaonema 'Brilliant'

ls: broadly elliptic to ovate

lc: silvery secondary veins to 50% of surface, light green and white midrib, mottled yellowish–green and silver throughout

ns: probably a synonym of 'Brilliant Beauty' which has very close description.

Aglaonema 'Brilliant Beauty' (A. nitidum 'Curtisii' x A. 'Rembrandt')

lc: medium green (RHS 137C) with gray–green bands (RHS 191C), spotted yellow. Midrib

lc: is white spotted green.

or: A.F. Brown, Valkaria FL USA before 1999

li: Brown, A.F. 1999. Plant Var. J. 12(3): 13–15

Aglaonema 'Button'

so: [Agristarts.com](http://Agristarts.com) (online catalog 2002, without description)

Aglaonema 'Cecilia'

lc: silver mottled to 80% of surface, midrib and some veins green unlike 'Silver Frost' which

lc: has most of its secondary veins covered in silver.



lw: very large, wide leaf  
photo, wholesale source (Blue Ridge Trading)

Aglaonema 'Chartreuse Halo'  
ns: a listed name in Dr. Henny's research articles (Univ. of Florida). Not listed on the net (2002).

Aglaonema 'Christmas Day' (2/6)  
lc: glossy rose-red (to 97% of surface), with greenish apex and spots  
pet: creamy-white  
or: Thailand as hybrid  
eval: one of the most red hybrids to date (2/2006)  
photo, so: Asiatica Nursery (online catalog January 2006), with color photo

Aglaonema commutatum 'Alumina' ('Picturatum Alumina')  
st: grayish  
lc: heavily silvered, giving an aluminum sheen.  
or: Zac Sarian from Phillipines  
ns: not known to be published before 1959 – thus the picturatum has to go.

Aglaonema communtatum 'Alumina Superba'  
ns: a listed name for a version of 'Alumina' (see below). Doubtful valid in Latin form.

Aglaonema commutatum 'Elegans' (A. marantifolium hort.)  
ha: vigorous, very strong and durable  
lc: dark green with greenish-gray feather in the center. This feather is often 3–4 small zones  
lc: which account for 10–20% of surface, never so bold as modern cultivars.  
lu: very tolerant of dark conditions and some neglect.

Aglaonema commutatum 'Emerald Beauty'  
ha: compact, well-branched  
lc: numerous two-tone zones of grey  
pet: pinkish, showy  
ls: lanceolate  
ns: similar if not identical to 'Maria' but apparently not the A. modestum 'Maria' clone.

Aglaonema commutatum 'Maculatum'  
lc: dark green marked and spotted silver  
ls: oblong-lanceolate  
ll: 20cm  
fc: spathe waxy white  
ns: stock sold as the species has often been of this variant.

Aglaonema commutatum 'Maculatum Variegatum'  
lc: cream mottled

Aglaonema commutatum 'Pewter'  
ha: more vigorous than 'Pseudo-bracteatum'  
lc: a variant of 'Pseudo-bracteatum' type but lacking the most of the yellow tints, giving a  
lc: more silvery effect  
ll: larger blade than 'Pseudo-bracteatum'



Aglaonema commutatum 'Pseudo-bracteatum' ('White Rajah')  
st, pet: more distinct white than most other cultivars  
lc: dark green marked silvery-gray to white and yellow, 45–60% of surface. There are usually  
lc: 4–5 zones of fused white to silver spots with smaller, scattered spots between them.  
ls: oblong–lanceolate  
lt: thick blades  
fc: spathe waxy white  
ns: Graf says it could be a hybrid

Aglaonema commutatum 'Treubii' ('Traubii' and many other spellings, 'Grafii')  
lc: blue–green marked silvery-gray at 35–50% of surface  
pet: also marbled silvery or white  
ls: more narrowly lanceolate than 'Maculatum'. Distinctly narrower blade with sides sometimes  
ls: parallel unlike the other cultivars.

Aglaonema commutatum 'White Rajah' = 'Pseudo-bracteatum'

Aglaonema 'Compacta Maria'  
ns: a listed name for an improved clone of 'Maria'.

Aglaonema 'Cory'  
lc: numerous thin, silver veins  
pat: US # 11458  
in: Hawaiian Sunshine Nursery

Aglaonema costatum 'Foxii'  
ha: slower than species typical  
lc: glossy green mottled white, having a broad and bold central zone of white. The species has  
lc: a white midrib this is much wider, 10–15% of width.

Aglaonema costatum 'Hospitatum'  
lc: smaller spots than species typical.

Aglaonema costatum f. immaculatum ('Immaculatum')  
lc: unspotted  
ns: botanists seem to have embraced this taxon as wild entity so we will too.





Aglaonema costatum 'Variabilis' is a richly mottled clone, pristine spots fusing all around, where the markings fade as the leaf blade ages. It remains very rare as it's somewhat a slow thing. Note how the spots tend to be more heavy on one side of the midrib than the other.

Aglaonema crispum 'Maraquit'  
ns: a listed name. Parent of 'Grey Dawn'.





Aglaonema 'Cutlass' is a recent introduction with very narrow blades, highly marked in silvery-green with dark green fused spots along the midrib and a margin of this color too.

Aglaonema 'Deborah'

pet: white, showy

lc: silvery-white central zone over light cream spots. Midrib white. A nice blend of colors.

photo, source (Southern Tropicals)

Aglaonema 'Donna Carmen' (8/4)

lc: dark green, carmine midrib, creamy-yellow markings

pet: cream

or: Phillipines

in: Asiatica Nursery, now closed, online catalog 2004, with color photo

Aglaonema 'Dow' ('Dow Hybrid')

source (Glasshouse Works) – members have issued a consumer alert on this source. order at own risk.

Aglaonema 'Dynamic Ruby' (4/5)

ht: 29cm tall x 33cm wide

ha: dense, compact

lc: green mottled light red to 70% of surface

ls: ovate with 5 vein pairs

la: attenuate

lb: tobose

ll, lw: 14.6–20.2cm long x 7.9–9.3cm wide

pat: US# 14137 to originator on 9/16/2003 – this may be the first patented red-leaved hybrid derived from *A. rotundum*

or: Pichai Manichote, Bangkok, Thailand as hybrid of ((*A. rotundum* 'Giant' x *A. tenuipes*) x *A. brevispathum*)

Aglaonema 'Echo'

ns: a listed name c. 2001. Description needed.

Aglaonema 'Emerald Bay'

lc: silver center, 80–90% of surface, somewhat like 'Silver Bay'

Aglaonema 'Emerald Star'



ha: upright, dense, pleasant twisted blades  
lc: dark green with numerous silver–cream zones  
ph: [http://www.aroid.org/gallery/mukundan/Emerald\\_Star.jpg](http://www.aroid.org/gallery/mukundan/Emerald_Star.jpg)  
[photo, source \(Southern Tropicals\)](#)

Aglaonema 'Emeralds on Ice'  
ns: a listed name for an older clone. Not in trade lists today (2002).

Aglaonema 'Fastasy'  
ns: a listed name, thought to be dervied from A. costatum.

Aglaonema 'Flamingo'  
so: [Agristarts.com](#) (online catalog 2002, without description)

Aglaonema 'Fransher' (A. commutatum 'Treubii' x 'Tricolor')  
lc: light green mottled silvery–cream, about 50–60% of surface  
pet: white to ivory  
ls: lanceolate  
or: Francis Scherr, Parrot Jungle, FL USA  
ns: Graf lists the parent as A. commutatum 'Tricolor' but it might be A. pictum 'Tricolor'

Aglaonema 'Freeman' = 'B.J. Freeman'

Aglaonema 'Golden Bay'  
lc: yellowish–grey center, 80–85% of surface  
pat" US # 10140  
or: Univ. of Florida

Aglaonema 'Golden Sands' (4/5)  
or: Dr. Frank Brown hybrid

Aglaonema 'Green Lady'  
lc: very numerous silver zones and spots to 30% of surface. The markins are usually sharp.  
[photo, source \(Southern Tropicals\)](#)

Aglaonema 'Green Majesty'  
lc: random silver mottlings near the margin. Very different and not distinct or sharp zones.  
ll: larger blade than most cultivars.  
[photo, wholesale source \(Zone 10\)](#)

Aglaonema 'Grey Dawn' (A. crispum 'Maraquit' x A. nitidum 'Jeannie')  
lc: dark green (RHS 137A) with grey bands (RHS 191C). Darker green midrib.  
or: A.F. Brown, Valkaria FL USA before 1999  
li: Brown, A.F. 1999. Plant Var. J. 12(3): 14–15

Aglaonema 'Illumination'  
pet: white, showy  
lc: silver sheen to 60% of surface, white midrib. Together with the white petioles are very  
lc: bright and appealing entity.  
pat: US #10756

Aglaonema 'Ivory' (4/5)



or: Dr. Frank Brown hybrid

Aglaonema 'Jade Queen' (4/5)

or: Dr. Frank Brown hybrid

Aglaonema 'Jewel of India'

ha: upright, twisted blades

lc: mottled silver to 95% of surface. Margins and midrib usually green. It is more mottled than

lc: sharply zoned. Gives a different very pleasant look.



JUBILEE®. Lewis Ginter Botanical Gardens, Richmond VA. Summer 2003.

Aglaonema JUBILEE®

ha: dense, compact, globose, heavily branching from the base

lc: medium green, centered silver (70–85% of surface). New growth is more light silver–green.

lc: Central zone has 3–5 lobes per side, each made of mottled or fused spots.

photo: see image above on header

Aglaonema 'Jubilee Petite'

ns: a listed name, a smaller version of JUBILEE®. We have seen plants sold as JUBILLEE



ns: that better agree with 'Jubilee Petite'.

Aglaonema 'King of Siam'

lc: light to medium green, yellow veins, midrib very wide and quite yellow

ll: larger blade than most cultivars, quite a bold and large leaf, more like Dieffenbachia.

Aglaonema 'Lillian' ('Lilian')

lc: few, narrow greenish–silver bands at 20–25% of surface

photo, wholesale source (Blue Ridge Trading)

Aglaonema 'Lisa Joy' (A. nitidum 'Curtisii' x C. crispum)

ha: compact, suckering well.

lc: dark green (RHS 137A) with grey green (RHS 191C) bands. Darker green midrib

ch: more cold hardy for outdoor Florida production

or: A.F. Brown, Valkaria FL USA before 1999

li: Brown, A.F. 1999. Plant Var. J. 12(3): 15–16

Aglaonema 'Lucia'

ns: a listed name (2002).

Aglaonema 'Majesty' = 'Green Majesty'?

Aglaonema 'Malay Beauty' = A. commutatum 'Pewter'

lc: "muted cream"

ns: by one report this synonymy should apply. Not yet confirmed

Aglaonema 'Manila Pride'

lc: numerous, narrow silver vein zones with mottlings of silver, 20–30% of surface covered.

ls: broadly oblong–lanceolate

pat: US #9457

photo, wholesale source (Zone 10)

Aglaonema 'Margarita'

ns: a listed name (2002). Description needed.





'Maria'. Lewis Ginter Botanical Gardens, Richmond VA. Summer 2003.

Aglaonema 'Maria'

lc: dark green, golden-gray chevrons or zones to 50%, often 8–12 zones per blade.

Aglaonema 'Maria Christina'

photo, wholesale source (Blue Ridge Trading)

Aglaonema 'Mary Ann'

lc: 6–8 silver vein bands to 30% of surface

photo, wholesale source (Zone 10)

Aglaonema modestum 'Faint Heart' (8/4)

lc: yellowish-green centered at 50–65% of surface

photo, so: Asiatica Nursery (online catalog 2004), with color photo

Aglaonema modestum 'Maria'

lc: dark green

ls: smaller, more rounded than species typical



ns: apparently not the 'Maria' of the trade with distinct gray chevrons.

Aglaonema modestum 'Medio–pictum'  
lc: gold zones in center

Aglaonema modestum MOE MOE™  
lc: heavily spotted creamy–yellow, not in any zones, to 50% of surface. Green midrib.

Aglaonema modestum 'Spilt Milk' (4/9)  
lc: medium green, heavily sectoried in white, greenish–white,  
lc: and a variety of shades between white and olive–green, some  
lc: of the individual sectors of chimera covering 25–70% of the blade(!), thus  
lc: very boldly variegated

Aglaonema modestum 'Variegatum'  
lc: dark green, heavily variegated in cream  
ls: lanceolate  
ll: to 25cm long

Aglaonema 'Moon Festival' (2/6)  
lc: heavily suffused light pink (10–40% depending on light) over green mottled white  
ls, lm: narrowly elliptic, undulate  
or: Thailand as hybrid  
photo, so: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (online catalog January 2006), with color photo

Aglaonema nebulosum f. nanum  
ha: compact, dwarf  
lc: usually unmottled – species is marked silver

Aglaonema nitidum 'Curtisii'  
lc: silver along the primary veins, very showy. There are about 10 colored vein pairs, far more  
lc: than number of colorful zones in A. commutatum.  
eval: still popular today. A parent of numerous hybrids in the modern tissue culture trade.

Aglaonema nitidum 'Ernesto's Favorite'  
lc: wide silver center, dark green margin  
eval: a pretty plant that has a reputation for being water and cold sensitive. Thus rather rare.

Aglaonema nitidum 'Jack Craig'  
ns: a listed name.

Aglaonema nitidum 'Jeannie'  
ns: a listed selection of 'Curtisii' type, parent of 'Grey Dawn')

Aglaonema nitidum 'Mystery Queen'  
lc: dark emerald green with numerous bright silver zonations.

Aglaonema nitidum 'Rhapsody in Green' (unnamed seedling x 'Ernesto's Favorite')  
ha: dense foliage mass, numerous leaves per plant  
lc: medium green (RHS 137B) with grey green (RHS 191C) bands or center to 65% of surface.  
lc: Gray–green midrib.  
ls: narrowly lanceolate



photo, wholesale source (Zone 10)

or: A.F. Brown, Valkaria FL USA before 1999

li: Brown, A.F. 1999. Plant Var. J. 12(3): 15–16

Aglaonema 'Painted Princess'

lc: numerous silver vein zones to 25% of surface. Midrib green.

photo, wholesale source (Zone 10)

photo, source (Southern Tropicals)

Aglaonema 'Parrot Jungle' (A. nitidum 'Curtisii' x ?)

lc: heavily marked silver on dark green

ls: lanceolate

lt: thick blade

fc: spathe ivory white

Aglaonema 'Patricia'

lc: 95% silver with a greenish midrib, especially in the lower two-thirds of the blade

lw, la: narrow, acuminate blade

Aglaonema 'Pattaya Beauty'

ha: upright, somewhat brittle leaf

lc: rich, true silver center, 60–80% of surface, a very distinct, rich clone

photo, wholesale source (Plantara)

Aglaonema pictum 'Tricolor'

lc: dark green, mottled silver and green

ns: it is unclear if this is the so-called A. commutatum 'Tricolor'. We have not had both

ns: to compare.

Aglaonema 'Pride of Sumatra' (8/4)

lc: dark red, green sections, carmine midrib and secondary veins – this is one of the newer red Aglao hybrids

or: indonesia as hybrid

photo, so: Asiatica Nursery (online catalog 2004), with color photo

Aglaonema 'Purple Stem'

ns: a listed name (2002).

Aglaonema 'Queen of Siam'

ha: leaves bold and upright

st, pet: distinctly white, showy

lc: large silver center to 70% of surface

ll: huge blade similar to 'King of Siam', it companion introduction.

pat: US # 6842

Aglaonema 'Queen Julienne'

lc: dark green with silver feathering

Aglaonema 'Rachel'

ha: free-branching

lc: similar to 'Maria'

pat: PPAF



or: Andrew Yap, Castleton Garden 1988 as sport of 'Maria', named for his daughter.

Aglaonema 'Redgold'

lc: pink, white, and green

or: Exotic Foliage Nursery

in: Twyford 2000

Aglaonema 'Rembrant'

lc: greenish–silver vein zones to 20% of surface. Surface with sunken veins given a nice

lc: texture.

photo, wholesale source (Zone 10)

Aglaonema 'Rhapsody'

ha: similar to A. crispum

lc: gray with green center

lt: thick blade

source (Glasshouse Works) – members have issued a consumer alert on this source. order at own risk.

Aglaonema 'Rhapsody in Green' = A. nitidum 'Rhapsody in Green'

Aglaonema 'Romano' ('Romana')

lc: about 10 golden–green zones to 50% of surface

lt: wide, slightly twisted blade

photo, wholesale source (Blue Ridge Trading)

Aglaonema 'Royal Diamond' (4/5)

lc: mottled silver to 95% of surface

ls: broadly elliptic

or: Dr. Frank Brown hybrid



'Royal Lion' has it all, a very wide yet compact blade, rich green margins, a pale midrib and secondary veinlets and a central frosting in silvery–white. It is distinct and remains quite rare.

Aglaonema 'Royal Purple'

photo, wholesale source (Zone 10)



Aglaonema 'Royal Ripple'

lc: silver vein zones to 30% of surface

lt: new leaves nicely twisted for that rippled effect

photo, source (Southern Tropicals)

Aglaonema 'San Luis'

ns: a listed name (2001).

Aglaonema 'San Remo'

lc: distinct silver zones, 10–20% of surface, quite like ordinary A. commutatum cultivars overall.

Aglaonema 'Scholt'

ns: a listed name. Description needed.



Aglaonema 'Seafoam' has a very wide blade in muted, mostly matt shades of silvery, grey, and olive green, the chimera easily 85% surface or more. While it usually has a sharp, cuspidate tip the blades are often subconvex and cupped, given the apex a more rounded look. A very useful even if subtle selection.

Aglaonema 'Silver Bay'

lc: silver center, 80–90% of surface

ls: broadly lanceolate

or: Univ. of Florida

Aglaonema 'Silver Duke'

ns: a listed name (2002)

Aglaonema 'Silver Frost'

lc: mottled silver to 80% of surface, midrib mottled dark green (more so near the apex). It

lc: has an overall look of two silver halves cut with the green midrib.



lw: large, very wide blade.

Aglaonema 'Silver King' (A. nitidum 'Curtisii' x A. pictum 'Tricolor')

lc: heavily marked silvery–white

ll: larger, 25–30cm long

lw: 5–8cm

id: it is very similar to 'Silver Queen' though less highly branched. 'Silver Queen' has a greener

id: petiole and the blades are usually wider.

eval: 'Silver Queen' has always been more popular. Today other clones are preferred though

eval: one still sees this one produced by those not wanting to pay the royalty fees.

Aglaonema 'Silver Queen'

ha: more branched than 'Silver King'

lc: heavily marked silvery–white

pet: greener than 'Silver King'

lw: 3–5cm – often narrower than 'Silver King'

Aglaonema 'Silver Queen Compact'

ns: a listed name for a more dense clone of 'Silver Queen'.

Aglaonema 'Silver Rain' ('King of Siam' x 'Queen of Siam')

ha: vigorous, branching well

lc: dark green (RHS 137A) with gray green (RHS 191C) bands. Gray–green midrib.

ns: the "King" was the mommy and the "Queen" the pollen source!

or: A.F. Brown, Valkaria FL USA before 1999

li: Brown, A.F. 1999. Plant Var. J. 12(3): 14–17

Aglaonema 'Silver Ribbon'

lc: silver vein zones to 70% of surface

lw: narrowly lanceolate, ribbon–like blade, apex very acuminate (sharp)

Aglaonema simplex 'Angustifolium'

ha: erect

lc: dark glossy green, lateral veins depressed, giving texture or corrugations.

ls: more narrowly lanceolate

Aglaonema simplex 'Shingii'

ha: compact, well–branched

lc: center white to cream or light green, margined a darker green

ls: ovate–lanceolate

lt: thick blade

ll: to 25cm long

ns: it is sometimes included under A. modestum.

Aglaonema 'Stars'

lc: medium green with white and lighter green stars (spots) over the blade. White midrib.





'Stripes'. Lewis Ginter Botanical Gardens, Richmond VA. Summer 2003.

#### Aglaonema 'Stripes'

lc: numerous narrow, silver bands (10–12), alternating bands often smaller

ll: 35cm

or: Univ. of Florida as 'Manila' x nitida 'Curtisii'

#### Aglaonema 'Tricolor Echo' (4/5)

lc: mottled in silver patterns to 60% of surface

lw: wider than most clones

#### Aglaonema 'Valentine' ('Pink Valentine?')(2/2006)

lc: mottled cerise–pink to 85% (variable with light) , very bright, margins and midribs green

ls: broadly elliptic–ovate

or: Dr. Mehta, Thailand as hybrid, not sure if this is 'Pink Valentine' of the trade and there

or: also a darker, redder 'Red Valetine' being sold.

in: Asiatica Nursery, now closed, online catalog January 2006, with color photo



Aglaonema 'Vanilla'

ns: a listed name. Not in printed or net catalogs in 2002.

Aglaonema 'White Lance'

ns: a listed name.

or: Dr. Frank Brown hybrid



'White Rain'. Lewis Ginter Botanical Gardens, Richmond VA. Summer 2003.

Aglaonema 'White Rain'

ls: broadly elliptic

lc: 50–70% silvery–white in the center, midrib distinctly white, submarginal sections green veined silver. Has a milky white look and is less

lc: sharply silver than some other silver–center cultivars





'White Stem Cutlass' is a narrowly bladed clone with a mix of green colors and lots of cream to white variegation. The blade is linear-lanceolate similar to 'Cutlass' but has pure white to light cream petioles – they are stunning! The leaf base is more white in general. One might think of it as variegated 'Cutlass' but since it has no silver markings, I doubt it originated that way.

Aglaonema 'White Rajah' = *A. commutatum* 'Pseudo-bracteatum'

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# ALLAMANDA

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Allamanda cathartica 'Annemarie'

or: Genplant Bv. Netherlands 5/2002

Allamanda cathartica 'Birthe'

fc: golden-yellow  
fq: more floriferous  
lc: dark green  
so: [Bridgemere.co.uk](http://Bridgemere.co.uk) (online catalog 2002)

Allamanda cathartica 'Brown Bud'

fc: brown buds open typical yellow, giving some interest at first.  
lw: narrow blade

Allamanda cathartica 'Cherries Jubilee' ('Chocolate Cherry')





JC Raulston Arboretum. Summer 2003 (summer vine).

fc: light pink, red throat, has some faint chocolate to bronze tints in the bud and face of open flower. The face has irregular amounts of pink pigments and much darker veins overall. Color varies with flower age and shading.

id: it may derive from *A. violacea* or be a cross to it

so: [Rareflora.com](http://Rareflora.com) (online catalog 2002)

*Allamanda cathartica* 'Chocolate Cherry' = 'Cherries Jubilee'

*Allamanda cathartica* 'Chocolate Swirl'

fc: cream to light peach, marked brown on lobe margins, producing a swirled effect that is quite nice.

fd: 2.0 in. – smaller than some



Allamanda cathartica 'Compacta'

ht: 24–36 in. tall x 36–48 in. wide – more suitable for containers, home greenhouses, or small garden spaces  
ha: compact, dwarf

Allamanda cathartica 'Cream'

fc: yellowish–cream, a paler shade  
so: [Rareflora.com](http://Rareflora.com) (online catalog 2002)

Allamanda cathartica 'Floreoplena'

ft: double, irregular, nicely spiralled petals but quite elegant

Allamanda cathartica 'Golden Bells'

ha: dwarf  
fc: golden–yellow (typical?)  
ft: distinctly bell–shaped

Allamanda cathartica 'Golden Butterfly' (5 / 9)

ha: compact, more shrubby than vining  
fc: bright yellow, throat more golden–yellow  
so: <http://www.logees.com> (2004 Catalog: 8, with color photo)

Allamanda cathartica 'Grandiflora'

fd: apparently larger than species typical, as is 'Williamsii'

Allamanda cathartica 'Halley's Comet'

ft: double version of 'Williamsii'

Allamanda cathartica 'Hendersonii' ('Henderson Dwarf')

ha: compact  
fc: clear dark yellow

Allamanda cathartica 'Hendersonii Compacta'

ns: a listed name, perhaps the same as ordinary compact 'Hendersonii'

Allamanda cathartica 'Jamaican Sunset'



fc: light pink with light purple.  
ns: it seems unlikely that this is the correct species assignment giving the corolla colors.

Allamanda cathartica 'Silver Dwarf'

ns: a listed name with [Plantscope.nl](#) (online database 2002)

Allamanda cathartica 'Stansill's Double'

ns: a listed name in the RHS PLANT FINDER 1996, apparently double-flowered. How it differs from the  
ns: popular 'Floreoplena' is not known.

Allamanda cathartica 'Williamsii'

fc: yellow, marked brownish-purple  
fd: 4.0 in. – larger than species typical  
eval: long the standard cultivar that has replaced the species in many regions.

Allamanda neriifolia 'Gray Supreme'

so: [Logees](#) (online catalog 2002, without description or photo)

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## ALOCASIA

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I encourage all interested in this genus, even a little bit, to explore the website <http://www.aroidiaresearch.org> as they make many crosses each year and have produced a wide array of amazing seedlings and named hybrids. Their work since the 1980's has included the following:

- [Alocasia 'Maroon Shield'](#) (Alocasia x cupredora)
- [Alocasia x calidora](#) (Our selection of Alocasia x calidora)
- [Alocasia 'Pixie Teardrops'](#) (selections of Alocasia x calidora)
- [Alocasia 'Thunder Waves'](#) (Alocasia x portora)
- [Alocasia 'Giant Shield'](#) (Alocasia x novodora)
- [Alocasia 'Maroon Shield'](#) (Alocasia x cupredora)
- [Alocasia x calidora](#) (Our selection of Alocasia x calidora)
- [Alocasia 'Pixie Teardrops'](#) (selections of Alocasia x calidora)
- [Alocasia 'Thunder Waves'](#) (Alocasia x portora)
- [Alocasia 'Giant Shield'](#) (Alocasia x novodora)
- [Alocasia 'Ripple Effect'](#) (Alocasia x albartei)
- [Alocasia 'Emerald Shield'](#) (Alocasia x albaeana)
- [Alocasia 'Corrugate Shield'](#) (Alocasia x odoralba)
- [Alocasia x saridora](#) (Alocasia odora x Alocasia "Sarian")
- [Alocasia 'Brisbane Blue'](#) (Alocasia brisbanensis x Alocasia odora "Azurea")
- Alocasia x porteana (Alocasia gageana x Alocasia portei)
- [Alocasia 'Blue Blush Odora'](#) (Alocasia odora x Alocasia odora 'Blue')



- Alocasia x vangidora (Alocasia odora x Alocasia 'VangiGo')
- Alocasia 'Brisbane Tigress' (Alocasia brisbanensis x Alocasia tigrina superba)
- Alocasia 'Calidora Giant' ((Alocasia x calidora) x Alocasia 'Borneo Giant')
- Alocasia 'Brisbane Giant' (Alocasia brisbanensis x Alocasia 'Borneo Giant')
- Alocasia 'Borneo Mac' (Alocasia 'Borneo Giant' x Alocasia macrorrhizos 'Big Mac')
- Alocasia 'Imperial Giant' (Alocasia 'Borneo Giant' x Alocasia 'VangiGo')
- Alocasia 'Brisbane Waves' (Alocasia brisbanensis x Alocasia portei)
- Alocasia 'Sinuate Mac' (Alocasia macrorrhizos "Big Mac" x Alocasia sinuata)
- Alocasia x microdora
- Alocasia x sanderidora (Alocasia odora x Alocasia sanderiana 'Nobilis')
- Alocasia 'Giant SilverShield' (Alocasia 'Borneo Giant' x Alocasia watsoniana)
- Alocasia 'Royal Sarawak' (Alocasia reginae 'Miri" x Alocasia sarawakensis)
- Alocasia x reginora (Alocasia odora x Alocasia reginula)
- Alocasia x nyctedora (Alocasia odora x Alocasia nycteris)
- Alocasia 'Manta Ray' (Alocasia "Borneo Giant" x Alocasia nycteris)
- Alocasia 'Giant Zebra' (Alocasia "Borneo Giant" x Alocasia zebrina)
- Alocasia 'Reticulate Giant' (Alocasia "Borneo Giant" x Alocasia reticulata)
- Alocasia x robudora (Alocasia odora x Alocasia robusta)
- Alocasia 'Blackstem Giant' (Alocasia macrorrhizos 'Borneo Giant' x Alocasia macrorrhizos 'Blackstem')

Alocasia x amazonica

ns, id: this is reportedly a cross of A. longiloba, providing a dark green base color with contrasting white ns, id: to silver veins and a longish blade with A. sanderiana which also has contrasting veins but shallowly ns, id: lobed blade. These lobes can be so shallow they have a broadly crenate look like long, shallow, ns, id: rounded teeth. A. longiloba is only lobed at it's sagittate base. A sanderiana varies in the amount of ns, id: vein contrast so adding the other species was a good choice.  
in: this is hardy to find out. I have one reference from the Florida nursery trade stating it was grown there in: in 1953.

Alocasia x amazonica 'African Mask' = A. x amazonica or A. micholitziana 'Maxkowskii'

ns: "African Mask" is a common name  
lc: heavily spotted creamy-yellow, not in any zones, to 50% of surface. Green midrib.e of this hybrid species and is sometimes  
ns: listed after the Latin name so it appears to be a cultivar reference. Armitage also refers the ns: name to 'Maxkowskii'.

Alocasia x amazonica 'Albovariegata' provisional name

lc: heavily sectored white to ivory over the normal silver veins  
in, or: based on the Glasshouse Works intro. 2008, not likely valid as Latin name

Alocasia x amazonica 'Aureomarginata' provisional name

lc: lightly to moderately sectored lime green, cream, and light green over  
lc: the normal silver veins  
in, or: based on the Glasshouse Works intro. 2008, not likely valid as Latin name



Alocasia x amazonica 'Compacta'

ha: more compact, upright than species typical, thus a better container plant.  
lm: margins more undulate than other cultivars.  
so: [San Felasco](#)

Alocasia x amazonica 'Dwarf Amazon' ('Dwarf Amazonica' invalid, post-1959 Latin)  
ha, ht: 30cm at best, a more compact, shorter form  
so: <https://www.logees.com/alocasia-dwarf-amazonica-alocasia-amazonica.html>, accessed 10.18.2020

Alocasia x amazonica 'Mandalay'  
ls, lc: very wide secondary veins in silver, more texture than most clones, also a distinct silver margin  
so: [https://www.agristarts.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant\\_id/209/typeID/60/index.htm](https://www.agristarts.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/209/typeID/60/index.htm)

Alocasia x amazonica 'Parasol' (5/2009)

ha: slow, compact  
lc: boldly veined greenish-silver to silver, about 15% colored  
in: Glasshouse Works, OH to retail trade c. 2009

Alocasia x amazonica 'Polly'





lc: dark green, very glossy with wide white midrib, margins, and secondary veins, purple below at first, it inherits  
lc: from A. sanderiana the lovely rounded lobes on the side which pure A. longiloba does not have.  
id: more contrast than some older selections. The white margins are not present  
id: on all the hybrid cultivars or to such dimensions.  
in: Silver Krome Gardens owns license  
so: [Silver Krome Gardens](#)

Alocasia x amazonica 'Purpley' (3 / 5)

ht: 26–48 in. – where cold hardy  
lc: glossy purplish–black, contrasting silvery–white veins – more purplish than green as with 'Polly' and some other clones  
so: [Sunnyborder.com](#) (online catalog 2005)

Alocasia 'Aquino'

lc: about 98% silver sheen over the upper surface. Slightly greener on the veins  
lc: and near the margin.  
ls: broadly oval–sagittate



Alocasia 'Black Velvet' = A. reginula 'Black Velvet'

Alocasia 'Black Widow'

lc: very dark green, veined white.  
ls: blades wide, rounded, generally of the A. x amazonica shape.

Alocasia 'Brisbane Tigress' (A. brisbanensis x A. 'Tigrina Superba')  
photo: <http://aroidiaresearch.org/abristig.htm>

Alocasia 'Calidora' (A. gageana x A. odora)(5 / 9)

ha: massive tropical foliage plant  
ll, ls: huge saggitate blades to 4–5 ft. long  
or, in: LariAnn Garner, Aroidea Research, similar to 'Portadora' but  
or, in: this one not having A. portei as the first parent. The name  
or, in: originated from the fact that A. gageana was once called  
or, in: A. calodora.

Alocasia cucullata 'Artists Wand' (10 / 6)

ls: cordiform  
lc: glossy, medium to dark green  
la: long acuminate, twisted apex – resembling a magical wand





*Alocasia cucullata* 'Banana Split' is a valuable, bright newish clone with a big gold to gold and lime center, far bigger and brighter a leaf than say the BRASIL Philodendron. It remains quite rare and expensive (2020).

*Alocasia cucullata* 'Crinkles'

ht: 60 in. tall outdoors where – smaller indoors and in restrictive pots

lc: medium green

ls, lm: margins highly, often doubly undulate, very rugose, having a very lovely texture under many light conditions

so: [Glasshouse Works](#) in selected catalogs

so: [www.asiaticanursery.com](http://www.asiaticanursery.com) (since 2006)

*Alocasia cucullata* 'Jade Millie' (3/2005)

ht: 1.2m tall x 1.0m wide

ha: compact

lc: medium green

lt: distinct rugose texture

ls: cordiform

pat: NZ PVR

so: [Lyndale.co.nz](http://Lyndale.co.nz) (online catalog 2005)

*Alocasia cucullata* 'Moon Landing' ('Variegata' invalid, post-1959 Latin name, in part)  
(10/2006)



ht: 3 ft.  
lc: dark green, centered bright yellow to 95% of surface, more coverage we believe than 'Banana Split'  
ls: aging to nearly orbicular shape, not as long and pointed as other known clones  
in: Asiatica Nursery, now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Catalog: 4, with color photo  
so: <https://nurcar.com/products/alocasia-cucullata-moon-landing-1>, accessed 10.24.2020

Alocasia cucullata 'Yellow Tail' (10/2006)

ht, ha: smaller than species typical, short trunk  
lc: glossy dark green, margined and sectored yellow to yellowish–green  
ls: spatulate (spoon–shaped)  
la: apex elongdated  
in: Asiatica Nursery to US trade, now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Catalog: 4, with color photo

Alocasia cuprea





*Alocasia cuprea* 'Blackie' some= *A. reginula* 'Black Velvet'

*Alocasia* x *cupreodora* 'Maroon Shield' (*A. cuprea* x *A. odora*)  
web, photo:<http://aroidiaresearch.org/cuprod01.htm>

*Alocasia* 'Dewey's Reverse' ('Dewey's Reversa' invalid Latinized name) (3/5)

ht: 12 in. tall



lc: about 50% silvery-green or ashy-green, thin olive green margins, central 50% a dark green on midrib and secondary veins. The green portion over the secondary veins forms  
lc: a very wide long, triangular shape on each vein. The name "reversa" comes from it being a reverse of the familiar pattern where the background is green and the veins silver.  
ll, lw: 6-9 in. long x 2-5 in. wide  
so: [Sunnyborder.com](http://Sunnyborder.com) (online catalog 2005)

Alocasia 'Ebony' (10/2020)  
so, ph: <https://stevesleaves.com/product/alocasia-ebony/>

Alocasia 'Dragon Scales' (8/2005)



ht: 15 in.  
lc: silvery-grey with dark green primary and secondary veins, the silvery zones somewhat resembling large scales.  
id: hybrid of unreported affinities or parentage  
so, ph: [Asiatica Nursery](http://Asiatica Nursery) (online catalog 2005, with color photo)

Alocasia 'Elaine'

ha: short, compact, sometimes dwarf.  
lc: bluish-silver with darker midrib, secondary veins, and some tertiary veins.  
lc: it resembles some of the very silvery Heuchera cultivars in terms of the



lc: color pattern and overall look. A good reddish–purple below.  
pet: green flecked purple, showy.  
fc: white spotted purple in parts.  
eval: this is one of the more interesting of the "silver sheen" type cultivars.  
so: Silver Krome Gardens  
so: Agristarts

Alocasia 'Flamingo Feet' (10/6)

ht: 3 ft.  
pet: bright pink, showy  
lc: glossy medium green  
or: Thailand  
ns, id: species affinity not yet determined (10/2006). Asiatica states it could prove the same as 'Aurora'.  
so, in: Asiatica Nursery, now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Catalog: 4, with color photo, imported  
so, in: from Thailand to US 2005

Alocasia 'Green Velvet Variegated' (10/2006) = 'Frydek Variegated'?

lc: dark "velvety green" heavily sectored pure white at 35–60% of surface  
or: Japan  
so, in: Asiatica Nursery, now closed, Fall 2006–Spring 2007 Catalog: 4, with color photo  
ns, id: 'Green Velvet' is usually 'Frydek' so this variegated form may be 'Frydek Variegated' of the trade, a  
ns, id: more established, older name.

Alocasia 'Hilo Beauty'





One of the most popular of variegated aroids in commerce since the 1990's, made available widely



because of tissue culture. It is a stunning plant but alas becoming available everywhere and not the "rare exclusive" once proclaimed.

## Alocasia 'Hilo High Color' (5 / 9)

lc: as 'Hilo Beauty' but markings larger, perhaps more consistently to 60–75% of surface  
in: Agristarts

### Alocasia 'Ivory Coast'

ht, ha: clumping, suckering, good multiplication rate  
pet: showy, ivory tinged pink to creamy-pink to various degrees, fine transverse bands in tan  
ls, lc: similar to A. longiloba in a medium green with near white secondary veins and midrib  
pat: US# 25804

### Alocasia 'Kuching Mask' ((A. longiloba x A. odora) x (macrorrhiza 'Borneo Giant'))

ha, ht: 2.0–2.5 meters tall x wide, outwardly arching, petioles often very long, leaves held erect  
ls: hastate, ovate-sagittate  
lc: green, veins a paler green, slight contrast  
ll, lw: lamina 81 cm long x 51 cm wide (mean), petioles 86 cm long (mean)  
pat, or: US# 31784 on 19 May 2020 to Brian Williams, Louisville, Kentucky as controlled cross 2015  
photo: <http://plantsnouveau.com/plant/alocasia-kuching-mask/>

### Alocasia longiloba – Variants

- 'Argyreia' – blade frosted or overlaid in silver to dusky gray, veins contrasting less because of no dark base color, veins however are silver and even the tertiaries are this color
- 'Elongata' (var. elongata) – a narrower blade, still sagittate, the basal lobes very long and spreading, never rounded nor cordiform
- 'Korthalsii' – blades much more narrow and elegant, overlaid in silver, veins silver and showy
- 'Lowii' – glossy, dark forest green to dark olive green base color, veins very wide in silvery-white to near true white, margins also a thin whitish shade, much contrast, very showy. This is perhaps the basis of the modern A. x amazonica clones which have a similar white and blackish-green contrast.
- 'Picta' (A. lowii var. picta) – as 'Lowii' (dark green contrasting much with paler veins) but the tertiary veins developed in silver in almost a fishbone or feather-like appearance. Plate below from Rothschild and Lowe's Beautiful Leaved Plants of 1870.





- 
- 'Putzeysii' – Very intricate silver vein pattern down to the tertiary and quaternary levels. Plate below from the illustration Horticole 1882.





- 'Thibautiana' (*A. thibautiana* Mast., ?'Thibautians' RHS Hort. Database as "name not found in literature" ) – leaves reddish–purple below, above a dusky dark green, wider blade in the middle than most clones, secondary veins and midrib silvery but paler in the center and more white there. Plate below from *l'illustration Horticole* 1881.





- 'Veitchii' (*A. lowii veitchii*) – one of Veitch's imports, the plant known today has a very wide sagittate blade, often slightly obtuse basal lobes, veins very silvery and contrasting against a medium to dark green base color, much textured and rugose between the secondary veins, not as smooth nor glass-like as modern *A. x amazonica* clones.
- 'Watsoniana' – new grow purplish becoming a matte forest green with contrast cream to white secondary veins and midrib, distinct for secondaries have a hook or bifurcation towards the margin, splitting in two in the larger one.

Alocasia LOW RIDER™  
ht: 12–24 in.



lt, ls, lc: essentially a smaller, more compact 'Portadora'  
ph: [https://www.agristarts.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant\\_id/199/typeID/60/index.htm](https://www.agristarts.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/199/typeID/60/index.htm)

Alocasia macrorrhiza BABY RAY™  
ls, lt, lc: as 'Stingray' but a smaller plant and blade, more suitable as a houseplant

Alocasia macrorrhiza 'Black Stem'

st: dark blackish–purple  
id: this should not be confused with numerous dark–petioled clones of Colocasia which at the current time are more common in the US than this plant.

Alocasia macrorrhiza 'Borneo Giant' (5/9)

ht: 12–18 ft.  
ll, lw: 6–12 ft. long x 4–6 ft. wide (yes, really), much smaller  
ll, lw: in containers or when grown as summer annual

Alocsia macrorrhiza 'Flying Squid'  
ha: plant a mix of irregular, linear blades and long petioles like arms of a squid perhaps  
lt, lc: dark green, blades much reduced to long, linear tails not more than 1cm wide  
photo: [https://www.agristarts.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant\\_id/514/typeID/33/index.htm](https://www.agristarts.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/514/typeID/33/index.htm)

Alocasia aff. macrorrhiza 'Metalhead' (10/2020)  
so, ph: <https://stevesleaves.com/product/alocasia-metalhead/>





One of the earliest known colored plate in the genus, at least of cultivar type material this from Berliner Allg. Gartenzeitung of 1852. Unlike some uses of the name *A. metallica*, this is clearly not referable to *A. cuprea*.

*Alocasia macrorrhiza* 'Metallica' (*A. x plumbea* 'Metallica', *A. metallica* Schott and hort. at least in part)  
 st: very dark purple, often blackish at times  
 ls, lt, lc: blades rugose, much textured, having a metallic green sheen or a dusky grayish-green,  
 ls, lt, lc: veins rather purple below at maturity, entire blade below often flushed purple  
 ns, id: some material including old plates I have found show something clearly more like the very metallic  
 ns, id: *A. cuprea* and are likely forms of it.



## *Alocasia macrorrhiza* 'Seven Colors' (10/4)

lc: yellow with green stripes and yellow markings, including pink, purple, and peach tones at times and various places. It is brighter than 'New Guinea Gold' and with more colors.

so, ph: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (online catalog 2004)

## *Alocasia macrorrhiza* 'Shock Treatment' (5/9)







Is, It: blades distinctly rugose, twisted, very irregularly textured and puckered. Photos do the best justice to it!  
in: Plant Delights Nursery to US trade 2009.

Alocasia macrorrhiza 'Solid Gold' (10/2004)

Ic: rich yellow, not mottled, more chartreuse in shade.  
in: Asiastica Nursery, now closed, online catalog 2004

Alocasia macrorrhiza 'Stingray'





The very long, abruptly arising point that is up to 9 inches long makes for a spectacular show piece in any context.

*Alocasia macrorrhiza* 'Storm Warning' (10/4)

lc: glossy medium to dark green

pet: blackish

in: Asiastica Nursery, now closed, online catalog 2004

*Alocasia macrorrhiza* 'Variegata'



lc: mottled dark green, greyish-green, cream, and near white, some blades mostly chimera and others well mixed.  
pet: mottled with chimera as the foliage

Alocasia macrorrhiza 'Violacea'

lc: tinged purple to violet



Alocasia 'Maharani' is superficially dull and drab but it's valuable for contrast with almost any other foliage plant due to it's unique greyish-green, matt color and richly textured, sunken veins. It's nearly a sculpture of a plant. Midrib is often a paler gray.



Alocasia 'Mayan Mask'

photo: <http://plantsnouveau.com/plant/alocasia-mayan-mask/>

Alocasia MEGALODON™

Is, II: large blades, pinnatifid or pinnately lobed much like a Philodendron

photo: [https://www.agristarts.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant\\_id/502/typeID/33/index.htm](https://www.agristarts.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/502/typeID/33/index.htm)



Alocasia micholitziana 'Frydek' ('Green Velvet') is a lovely think is soft forest green tones (hence the velvet common name of "Green Velvet", also used as a cultivar name) with much contrasting cream to whitish veins.





A. micholtiziana 'Frydek Variegated' at my old office desk c. 2010 and with all that shade (fluorescent lights 12 feet above) the petioles elongating. I purchased this from a Hawaiian nursery for a bargain price of \$30 and it arrived one day in a giant box, so big it was almost embarrassing. No two leaves are ever the same and they start out marked in yellowish-cream and become a mix of silvery, gray, and green shades, both boldly sectored and mottled. My manager came by the office jungle one day and spoke of upcoming move to a new building. "Larry, you might consider just brining three or four plants over there", a hint I had maybe gone too far with more than fifteen plants in my ten foot wide cubicle.

Alocasia micholitziana 'Maxkowskii' ('African Mask' in part, 'Green Velvet' in part, 'Green Goddess')

- pet: not generally marked or bicolored as some species variants
- lw: wider than species typical, hence a larger more showy "face"
- lc: darker blackish-green base color than species typical, giving more contrast to the white veins
- lm: less undulate than some species clones in commerce

Alocasia 'Morocco'  
so, ph: <https://stevesleaves.com/product/alocasia-morocco/>



Alocasia odora 'Okinawa Silver' (10/2004)

lc: mottled silver with some cream and white marks  
ls: more rounded than A. macrorrhiza  
or: M. Yokoi, Japan  
in: Asiatica Nursery, now closed, online catalog 2004, first US sale?  
so, ph: <https://stevesleaves.com/product/alocasia-odora-okinawa-silver/>

Alocasia x plumbea 'Nigra' ('Atropurpurea') = A. macrorrhiza cv.?

lc: glossy blackish-purple or sometimes green tinged purple, surface very rugose and textured,  
lc: reflecting bright lights here and there  
ns, id: A plumbea is a synonym of A. macrorrhiza per Kew's plantsoftheworldonline.org

Alocasia 'Portadora' (A. x portadora, A. x portidora, A. portora misapplied not A. 'Portora' Gardner, A. portei x A. odora)





This hybrid is very popular today for its massive leaves, much larger than *A. macrorhizos*, often darker, and certainly with more of an appealing ruffle. It does well very outside as a summer tropical and overwintered plants will commonly flower the second year – when happy.





This plant bloomed outside the Raulston Arboretum under a nice shaded frame where the sun and shade and moisture were perfectly judged. It is partly cold hardy in USDA 7, favoring 7b.

or: it's history is much disputed but from the experts on the Aroid



or: Forum (notably Tony Avent and Ron Weeks), it seems mostly likely to have been  
or: crossed by Larry Gardner. Ron Weeks later selected a single superior  
or: plant from those crosses and named it 'Portadora'. Weeks stated in the  
or: Aroid Forum (2000) that Gardner made these crosses in the 1980's  
or: and the plant known as 'Portora' is in fact another selection.

Alocasia 'Portora' (A. portei x A. odora)

lc: much as 'Portadora' (same cross, different selection) but veins  
lc: and petioles distinct reddish to pale yellow, not as uniformly green  
lc: as the original, true clone 'Portadora'.

Alocasia princeps 'Purple Cloak' (5 / 9)

ht: 4 ft.  
pet: light violet  
lc: glossy green above, distinctly dark purple below  
ls: boldly, elongated-sagittate, ie. "bat-shaped"  
in: <http://www.centralfloridafarms.com> ("New for 2008", website May 16, 2009)

Alocasia 'Purple Prince' (5 / 9)

lc: much like a wide-bladed A. x amazonica, dark green veined silver but adding  
lc: rich purple tones over the blade, sometimes midribs wide and whitish

Alocasia reginula 'Black Velvet' (A. 'Black Velvet')

ha: short, often compact plants  
lc: blackish-green with bright cream veins and midrib. Margins are whitish too.  
ls: well rounded leaves  
ns: this species affinity is a fairly recent assignment and not seen in most catalogs.  
so: [Silver Krome Gardens](#)

Alocasia sarawakensis 'Yucatan Princess'  
photo: <http://plantsnouveau.com/plant/alocasia-yucatan-princess/>





### L'ILLUSTRATION

## Alocasia 'Serendipity'

# Alocasia SUMO™

ha, lt: massive blades to 3 feet long, slightly lobed, slightly undulate, very rugose



lc: dusky dark green



'Tigrina' at Reynolda Gardens Conservatory, Wake Forest, North Carolina. According to Kew's [plantsoftheworldonline.org](http://plantsoftheworldonline.org) there is no true species *A. tigrina*. In any case, this cultivar and 'Tigrina Superba' have transversely striped and banded petioles in a set of variable dark olive to brown shades on a dusky ivory base than is partly translucent. Some say this is *A. reticulata* 'Zebrina' or *A. zebrina* under another name, of which *A. zebrina* Schott ex Van Houtte is known to be a good, valid species. See *A. zebrina* below.





'Tiny Dancers' is a most unique and artistic hybrid.

Alocasia 'Tiny Dancers' (incorrectly 'Tiny Dancer')(A. brisbanensis x A. odora)

ha, ht: dwarf, generally 12–18 in. tall indoors, irregularly twisted leaves at times, some petioles with

ha, ht: long good-like "necks" or perhaps heron-shaped

ls: folded ovate, "teardrop" per US Patent on very long petioles, the base of which is wide and bulbous

ll, lw: lamina small, just 2–3 in., long x 2 in. wide, the petiole up to 18 in. long

lc: bright, medium green

ns: the US Patent shows the name in plural form.

pat, or: US# 26607 on 12 April 2016 to LariAnn Garner, Florida City, Florida as controlled cross 2009

Alocasia wentii





Plant Delight Nursery, grown out of doors.

*Alocasia wentii* 'Variegata'

lc: dark green, very wide white veins, especially the midrib, also various  
lc: silvery-green and cream mottlings throughout the blade, very variable

*Alocasia wentii* 'Vintage Silver' (5/2009)

lc: heavily marked silver and paler green shades, also flecked white  
in: Asiatica Nursery to US trade





This is Van Houtte's 1862 plate of *A. zebrina* as he knew it from Veitch's collections in the Phillipines. Our modern material hardly looks different except perhaps some of the bands can be both brown and olive green.

Alocasia zebrina 'Reticulata'





Is: narrowly sagittate

lc: silvery-green overall, distinctly medium green with numerous silver veins, tints, and markings,

lc: green over the primary, secondary, and tertiary veins. Looks like a pretty silver and green roadmap of

lc: a very highly structured, planned community. A very lovely and complex pattern of green colors.

Alocasia zebrina 'Sarian'







This clone seems to have more undulate, slightly indented lobes and certainly a good set of contrasting, paler veins. The petiole marks are less band like than A. zebrina in the classic sense and more of small elliptic patches.

Alocasia 'Zulu Mask'  
photo: <http://plantsnouveau.com/plant/alocasia-zulu-mask/>

# ALPINIA

	Alpinia formosana 'Pinstripe'
--	-------------------------------

ht: 5 ft.



fc: white and red  
lc: secondary veins white, giving a pinstripe look  
ns: a plant sold as the species often has a similar look.  
so: Excelsa Gardens

	Alpinia formosana 'Variegata'
--	-------------------------------

lc: variegated

	Alpinia intermedia 'Sun Spice' (2/5)
--	--------------------------------------

ht: 18 in.  
lc: striped and sectored light yellow to 80% of surface, very stable chimera  
fc: white  
fq: sometimes sparsely born  
ch: USDA 8  
so, in: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (online catalog 2005)

Alpinia japonica 'Extra Spicy' (2/5)



Juniper Level Botanical Garden. July 2005.



lc: striped and mottled white to 55% of surface  
ch: USDA 8a  
so, in: Asiatica Nursery (online catalog 2005)

	Alpinia japonica 'Peppermint Stick'
--	-------------------------------------

fc: red and white striped  
lm: long, undulate blades

	Alpinia japonica 'Suo Sha'
--	----------------------------

fc: white and red  
infl: to 15 in.

	Alpinia kamatake 'Variegata'
--	------------------------------

lc: striped yellow  
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

	Alpinia 'Kinisiana' = A. japonica or perhaps clone of it.
--	---

	Alpinia nutans [narrowleaf form] = A. speciosa [narrowleaf form]
--	---

	Alpinia oxyphylla 'Pink Sensation'
--	------------------------------------

ht: 3–5 ft.  
fc: cream and pink  
infl: spike drooping  
lv: pubescent leaf  
lm: undulate, showy  
or: collected in China

	Alpinia pumila
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The species being tested as an outdoor summer annual.

	Alpinia pumila 'Silver Lance' (7/5)
--	-------------------------------------

ha: stoloniferous, creeping  
lc: dark green with narrow silver bands  
or: Tom Wood

	Alpinia purpurata 'Anne Hironaka'
--	-----------------------------------

ns: a listed name. Description needed.

	Alpinia purpurata [double red] = 'Tahitian Double'
--	--

	Alpinia purpurata 'Eileen McDonald' ('Aillen McDonald')
--	---



fc: light pink, redder at the base

	Alpinia purpurata 'Hot Pink' = 'Kimi'
--	---------------------------------------

	Alpinia purpurata 'Jungle King'
--	---------------------------------

ht: 12 ft.  
fc: red and white  
fd: inflor. up to twice the typical species' dimensions

	Alpinia purpurata 'Jungle Queen'
--	----------------------------------

fc: pink and white – 'Jungle King' is red and white  
fd: inflor. much larger, up to twice species' typical

	Alpinia purpurata 'Kazu'
--	--------------------------

ht: 8–9 ft.  
fc: pink

	Alpinia purpurata 'Kimi' ('Hot Pink')
--	---------------------------------------

ht: 4–8 ft.  
fc: lavender–pink, white inside scales, base is a glowing hot pink  
ns: the name Kimi has been used also as a cultivar series.

	Alpinia purpurata 'Peachy Pink'
--	---------------------------------

lc: peach pink  
ns: said to be part of the Kimi Series.

	Alpinia purpurata 'Polynesian Princess'
--	---

ht: 8–9 ft.  
fc: pink variegated bracts

	Alpinia purpurata [red, red form]
--	-----------------------------------

fc: mostly red

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	Alpinia purpurata 'Red Dwarf'
--	-------------------------------

ht: 3–4 ft.

fc: red

	Alpinia purpurata 'Rosea' ('Pink?')
--	-------------------------------------

fc: rich pink

	Alpinia purpurata 'Rosy Dawn'
--	-------------------------------

fc: rose pink

ns: said to be part of the Kimi Series.

	Alpinia raffessiana [splashed]
--	--------------------------------

lc: "splashed"

li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

	Alpinia purpurata 'Strawberries and Cream'
--	--

ht: 8–9 ft. – one report says 36 in.

fc: pink, bracts white with frosted pink to reddish margins and pink markings

or: Tom Wood

	Alpinia purpurata 'Tahitian Double' (double red, 'Flore Pleno')
--	---

ht: 4 ft.

fc: red

ft: double type

	Alpinia purpurata 'Tomi'
--	--------------------------

ht: 6–10 ft.

fc: light pink, tips white

	Alpinia purpurata 'Variegata'
--	-------------------------------

lc: margined white, sometimes striped white also

fc: cerise bracts on a white flower

--	--



	Alpinia sanderae [white splashed] = species?
--	--

lc: striped white along the secondary veins and margined white, 30–50% of surface  
ns: the species is variegated. It is unclear if Yokoi and Hirose have another clone or not.  
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

	Alpinia sanderae 'Variegata'
--	------------------------------

lc: striped and margined white  
ns: Glasshouse works says this is also sold as A. vittata (sterile) and A. oceana. It

	Alpinia speciosa 'Chinese Beauty' ('Variegata Chinese Beauty' invalid)('Yu Hwa')
--	--

ht: 7–8 ft. where hardy outdoors  
lc: dark glossy green with light green marbling  
fc: pink and white, often showy  
ns: the Chinese name for it 'Yu Hwa' may prove to be the first valid cultivar name.

	Alpinia speciosa [narrowleaf form]
--	------------------------------------

lw: narrower blades than species typical  
ns: we have only seen it offered under A. nutans. As that is a synonym of A. speciosa we assume it belongs here.

	Alpinia speciosa 'Variegata' (A. zerumbet 'Variegata')
--	--

lc: creamy–yellow striped to 50% of surface  
lu: popular shrub in Hawaii and seen widely in the US foliage trade, where it often ends up suffering in some  
lu: dry office or home. Best with a greenhouse but it can be used as temporary foliage plant given how low  
lu: priced they have become. It is useful in flower arrangements also.

	Alpinia speciosa 'Variegated Dwarf' ('Variegata Dwarf' invalid)
--	---

ht: 12 in. shorter than 'Variegata', making a more suitable house or greenhouse plant where space is limited  
lc: as 'Variegata'

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	Alpinia speciosa 'Wagner's Lime Streaker'
--	---

Ic: striped lime green  
or: Dale Wagner  
in: Glasshouse Works (Catalog 1997: no pagination)

	Alpinia tricolor [white–yellow splashed]
--	--

Ic: mottled cream  
li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.

	Alpinia 'Waimanalo'
--	---------------------

Ic: banded cream and lime green  
Is: rugose, fluted blade  
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1990, no pagination; Catalog 1992: 14

	Alpinia zerumbet = A. speciosa
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## ALSOBIA

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'Chiapas' (aff. punctata) – Plants lacking stolons as A. punctata. Flowers mostly white, slightly tinged green, very asymmetrical, lobed irregularly shaped and reflexed, one lower lobe much larger and distinctly speckled violet–red. While 'Cygnet' is a perfect, symmetrical, 5–lobed flower, this is quite reflexed, irregular, and more orchid–like in corolla shape. Found at Chiapas, Mexico, it may in fact be a special race of A. punctata

'Cygnet' (dianthiflora x punctata) – habit cascading, leaves light green, nearly oval. Flowers 5–lobed, white with very finely violet–red speckled in the lobe centers, these spots continuing down into the throat(!), lobe margins very ornately fimbriate–fringed like a fringed Dianthus. Bred at Cornell University 1967.

dianthiflora 'Costa Rica' – a good clone, 5–lobed flowers in white, margins frimbriate–fringed, not spotted as 'Cygnet' hybrid.

'Iris August' – flowers 50lobed, violet–red spots in the very center, margins fimbriate–fringed.

'San Migeul' – flowers white to blush, heavily speckled in violet–red, much more so than 'Cygnet', yet the fimbriate margins are shwoy as well. The central zone of speckling is much larger than 'Cygnet' and it's more bold in it's markings. This came from a self of 'Cygnet'.

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## ALTERNANTHERA

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NOMENCLATURE NOTE: The nomenclature of this group is much confused and the names used here are only preliminary, provisional even. We have checked many of the names but species affinity or even validity of the species relative to garden variants is much in question. Traditional references are very thin on this genus and reputable growers who are careful with names also vary in their opinions. The fact that garden plants are used as house plants, bedding, and the aquarium, thus seldom flowering, very much complicates the identification process. Your opinions, additions, and corrections based on personal experience are very welcome.

As of August 2004, this is the third major update to this file. We have integrated some botanical papers and databases to determine which names are acceptable as wild entities and which seem to be of garden origin. That said, we find that a particular botanical epithet (ie. bettzichiana) may become associated in some areas with a particular clone or two, a very different and narrower concept that reflected in the botanical record. We have also added many new photos, compared more plants are trial gardens and collections, and purchased cultivars from several sources. Renaming and redefinition of horticultural taxa has begun and more will occur. As ever, many of you have communicated, sharing opinions and plants. Please continue...

This file is, we believe, the largest compilation of known cultivars on record.

Early taxonomy of the genus in gardens was based solely on plant size, leaf shape, and leaf color, hardly an adequate solution. The minute flowers and their lack in many gardens made this almost necessary, even for the best of botanists. Some botanists continue to place them all under the genus Telanthera and that trend may increase in the future.

There is some possibility than most of our garden forms (excluding A. dentata) belong to A. tenella Colla var. bettzichiana and var. versicolor. In any case, A. tenella is roughly equivalent to A. ficoidea, a name which I am retaining for the current time. The lack of wild material in Brazil and the unknown differences between wild material elsewhere and that of gardens, makes the whole situation very complex. Since these can be weedy in warm (USDA 9–10) zones, the presence of the taxa in and near woodlands raises the question as to whether they are really native or just garden escapes since the mid 1800's when first used. The Flora of North American uses the name A. ficoidea var. bettzickiana (Bailey's spelling of the varietal epithet) for this material escaped in the US.

Alternanthera dentata 'Gails Choice'

ht: 14–24 in. – reports vary but always shorter than 'Rubiginosa' (30–50 in.)  
ha: slightly more compact than 'Rubiginosa'  
ls: dark purplish–red, glossier than some 'Rubiginosa' clones  
ll: 2.0–3.0 in.  
lu: bedding plant  
or: Gail Hahle, Plano TX USA found

Alternanthera (aff. dentata) 'Little Ruby'  
web: <https://texassuperstar.com/plants/alternanthera/index.html>, accessed 10.11.2020

Alternanthera dentata 'Purple Knight'









Crescent Green corporate park, Cary, North Carolina. August 2003.

ht: 18–26 in.

ha: spreading, usually planted in masses for bedding

lc: rich reddish–purple, more purple than the redder 'Rubiginosa' in our preliminary observations (2003), more dark green tinged purple in very warm climates

prop: produces uniformly sized and colored plants from seed

in: US trade 2002, not widely seen under 2003.

id: we have already seen this name lumped with ordinary 'Rubiginosa' but we believe the color to be slightly better and the seed grown uniformity to be superior.

*Alternanthera dentata* 'Purple Tapestry' tentatively accepted name, RHS Horticultural Database, accessed 10.11.2020, no other internet reference found by us

*Alternanthera dentata* 'Rubiginosa' ('Wave Hill', 'Ruby', 'Versicolor')

ha: deep red, very showy

lu: a good bedding plant



fc: ivory  
infl: popcorn-shaped, similar to Gomphrena (globe amaranth)  
ns: 'Wave Hill' had been called an improved clone but in trials it proved identical.

Alternanthera dentata 'Ruby' some= 'Rubiginosa'



ha: irregularly, rather open mound, vigorous spreading, not as dense as other cultivars  
ls: lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, much narrower than 'Ruby' (aka 'Rubiginosa' and 'Purple Knight')  
lc: purplish-red

Alternanthera dentata 'Wave Hill' = 'Rubiginosa'



Namen		Blattfärbung	Höhe in cm	Vermehrung bezw. Anz.
Alternanthera amoena f. spectabilis	.	karminrosa	bis 12	durch Stecklinge
„ „ f. rosea	. . .	rosenrot	„ 5	„
„ „ f. sessilis	. . .	feurigkarmin	„ 8	„
„ „ f. Stadtgärtner				
Hermsdorf	. . . . .	leuchtend rot	„ 5	„
atropurpurea	. . . . .	schwarzbraun	„ 10	„
aurea nana	. . . . .	hell goldgelb	„ 8	„
Betzichiana(paronychioides)		braun	„ 8	„
„ „ f. Kunzii	. .	ledergelb	„ 5	„
„ „ f. amoena	. .	gelblichrot	„ 5	„
versicolor	. . . . .	dunkelrot	„ 12	„
„ „ f. aurea	. . .	dunkelrosa u. gelb	„ 12	„
Antennaria dioeca f. tomentosa	. .	silberweiß	kriechend	„ Teil

Wilhelm Hempel in 1907 published this assortment of A. ficoidea cultivars, some of which seem to be lost such as 'Kunzii', 'Hermsdrof', and 'Stradtgartner'. I suspect 'Kunzii' is an error for A. brasiliana Kunze

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Amabilis'

Based on the taxon A. amabiilis introduced to western gardens in 1868 and those early description:

- ha: branched
- ls: elliptic
- lc: green tinged red and yellow, often orange and rose tints if good light, base color always green, not so bright as 'Tricolor' based on it

Alternanthera ficoidea Amoena Group ('Amoena' , var. amoena)

- ht: 4 in.
- lc: orange, carmine, pink, purple, green, and red tints. Some plants bronze marked red
- lc: and orange with a touch of purple. Nicholson (1900) in his Dictionary says it differs from his basic
- lc: species A. sessilis in "upper leaves red"
- ls: spatulate or partly so
- or: this epithet amoena is traced to Brazil gardens about 1865. It is a more colorful clone of the wild entity.
- or: There are numerous named clones of it, all discussed here.

- Alternanthera ficoidea 'Aurea' (A. paryonchioides major aurea?, 'Chartreuse?', 'True Yellow?')
- ht: 8–12 in.
- lc: yellow to greenish–yellow, not as bright yellow as 'Aurea Nana'
- or: prior to 1882 when 'Aurea Nana' sported from it.

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Aurea Nana' ('Dwarf Yellow', 'Aurea' in part, A. bettzichiana aurea nana compacta?)





Crescent Greens Office Park, Cary NC USA. July 2004. This plant has the larger-leaved phase and the denser, smaller leaved one. Green reversions appear as well.



# General Collection.

FOR NEW PLANTS SEE PRECEDING PAGES.

For Prices in quantity for Bedding, see our special Low Price List, sent free on application.

## ALTERNANTHERA.

Plants with beautiful variegated foliage, growing about six inches in height; used principally for ribbon lines, borders, etc. The leaves are colored with bright tints, carmine and crimson prevailing.

**Paryonchoides Major.**—Very much brighter than any other Alternanthera when planted in ribbon lines or masses, giving a bright carmine or rose effect from the time when planted until frost, the hotter the weather, the better the color becoming. This is one of the most valuable bedding plants, because the color is so striking and constant, and the growth dwarf and compact. For carpet gardening it is an essential, as it does not grow over six inches in height. This is a specialty with us, and we can furnish it by the thousand; rates in quantity furnished on application.

**Versicolor.**—Strong, upright grower, pink and crimson; very distinct and marked.

**Aurea Nana.**—Originated spring 1882. A sport from "Aurea," upon which it is a decided and marked improvement. It is distinct from and better than Aurea, from its dwarf, dense growth and better color. The habit is as good and about equal to A Paryonchoides, with which it will be valuable to use in ribbon and carpet gardening.

10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen

## ACHYRANTHES.

All the Achyranthes are now almost indispensable for bedding purposes, either in masses or in the ribbon style; their brilliant tinted leaves forming a marked contrast with all other plants. The following are the best in cultivation, the two first sorts, especially fine for ribboning, etc.

**Emersonii.**—In general character like Lindenii, but much superior, being very decidedly brighter; color crimson, changing to bright pink. Extra.

**Hoveyii.**—Broad, pointed leaf with no curl; bright crimson carmine, a splendid bedding sort, as the color is so bright and remains so constantly. We shall grow this in large quantities, as it is extra.

**Acuminata.**—Broadly pointed leaf, green, with a net-work of golden yellow.

**Collinsii.**—Beautiful. Leaves narrow, yellow, deeply veined with carmine, with very bright carmine coral stems; habit compact.

**Wallsii.**—Might better have been styled "Metallica," as the foliage has a dark metallic green lustre. Leaves small, ovate in form; a compact grower, forming an admirable contrast to Var. Stevia or other decidedly white-leaved plants.

8 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

## ASTILBE JAPONICA.

Page 12 of 68

This 1895 scan from F.J. Pierson tells of its origination in 1882 as a sport of 'Aurea', selected by them for better density and improved color. It appeared in many other American catalogs in 1895 and in succeeding years.

ht: 4–8 in., occasionally taller to 12 in. in shade or under high fertilization regimes. It is very variable with light, soil, fertilization, and amount of reversion to green.

ha: dwarf or very compact, often dense and mounded.

lc: chartreuse (yellow–green) to yellow at 90–100% of surface. Sometimes large sections of the plant

lc: will revert to dark green. Leaves are mostly all yellow or all green when reverting

id: there are very small examples of this and much larger ones. Having studied many examples, we have concluded that 'Aurea' (apart from 'Betzickiana Aurea') cannot ALWAYS be separated

id: from 'Aurea Nana'. At their extremes, the demarkation is clear. Shade produces larger leaves and taller plants, and sometimes more reversions to green. Drier spots, less fertilizer, and more shade tend to produce the smallest

id: and tightest all gold mounds. The photo above shows both the tall, larger–leaved plants and the denser, smaller–leaved ones in a single planting.

ns: this is not 'Betzickiana Aurea' which is only tinged yellow in parts.

prop: it is wise to select cuttings from compact, very yellow (non–reverted shoots) sections. The density of the cultivar can slip if selection of strong, vigorous shoots continues over decades.

or, in: this is a very old plant. I have seen reference to it for bedding in Gardener's Monthly of 1883 where "we saw, for the first time, the new alternanthera, Aurea nana, in

or, in: contrast with such sorts as Amoena, Spectabilis, and Aurea". Thus the separation of the dwarfer, smaller gold form dates back at least this far. The plant was known to be

or, in: raised in the US then by Messrs. Hamilton and Herron who obtained it from Messrs. Woods, Beach, & Co. of New Brighton, PA. They noted that on the reason of bituminous coal

or, in: in urban bedding schemes, the cultivar may be less bright and not flourish!

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Betzick Green' NEW NAME ('Betzickiana Green' invalid)



lc: all medium green, lacking the bright red to bronze pigments of 'Bettzickiana'.

*Alternanthera ficoidea* 'Bettzickiana' (*A. bettzickiana*', *A. versicolor* in part, *A. bettzichiana*, *A. bittzichiana*, *A. bettzichiana*, *A. tenella* var. *bi*



JC Raulston Arboretum. July 2004. This is the broadleaved, ovate clone under this name. Another one is more twisted and spatulate but of similar yellow and pink tints.

ht: 12 in. – larger than the dwarf and carpeting cultivars

lc: brightly marked cream, bronze, light yellow, green, red, and pink, often glossy green tinged yellow and pink, midrib redder.

ls: blades often nicely twisted, spatulate in one clone, more ovate and folded in others.

ns: this name is based on *A. ficoidea* var. *bettzichiana* (Regal) Backer and has been considered a "varicolored" or more brightly colored version of the mostly green species.

ns: the name *A. bettzickiana* is a synonym of *A. ficoidea* in some botanical records, doubtless lumped by botanists not appreciating the differences of good garden clones

ns: But as in other genera, the epithet in gardens has been associated with a clone or two of some merit and popularity. Good clones should be renamed. See under

ns: 'Versicolor' below for confusion of these two names. Under the rules of botany, L.H. Bailey in his *Cyclopedia of Horticulture* corrected Regal's epithet to be "Bettzickiana" – many

ns: other spellings are found in literature and the trade. It is very widely spelled as "Bettzichiana" with "h" instead of "z". Dr. C.C. Townsend of Kew in his 1985 *Flora of Tropical*

ns: East Africa used the name *A. tenella* var. *bettzichiana* for this taxon, noting it is often marked red in cultivation.

id: see under SPATULATA GROUP below for a discussion of var. *spatulata*, sometimes considered a synonym. It has many



spellings.  
in: 1862 to western trade, probably already a clone or strain in Brazil but I cannot prove that.



ls: broadly to narrowly ovate, often folded in part  
lc: green, more heavily tinged yellow on some part of the leaf, often above the middle. It is not all yellow as in 'Aurea Nana'



lc: carmine, umber, and red shades. It is close to 'Brilliantissima' which is usually more bronze and pink.  
so: Glasshouse Works (Catalog 1997: no page number)



lc: dark copper with purple and pink tints



st: red, showy  
lc: pink new growth with red midvein with upper third green. Becomes light yellow and dark ochre at base.  
so: Glasshouse Works







st: pink  
 lc: reddish-green becoming bright rose-red with magenta marginal zones, veins highly textured  
 ls: elliptic  
 lm: undulate, showy  
 in: [www.dupontnursery.com](http://www.dupontnursery.com) (online catalog 2007), intro. by them 2006

*Alternanthera ficoidea* 'Brazilian Snow'





JC Raulston Arboretum. July 2004.

ha: dwarf, very compact

lc: green marged white

ls: oblong to spatulate, highly bullate, blistered, convex and concave

id: there are often reversions to all green in this clone. These can be rooted easily and prove stable without a chimera. We do not believe the green reversion is named yet.

#### Alternanthera ficoidea Amoena Group 'Brilliantissima' ('Bittzickiana Brilliantissima')

**Dwarf Double.** Best for pot plants and pans.  
**Giant Double.** Splendid for cutting.  
 \$2.00 per 100, \$18.50 per 1000.

#### ALTERNANTHERA

**Amoena rosea.** Rose and carmine.  
**Aurea nana.** Yellow; compact.  
**Brilliantissimus.** Rich carmine.  
**Carroll Park Bedder.** Dwarf red.  
**Jewel.** Rich carmine; strong grower.  
**Prospect Park Bedder.** Dark chocolate red.  
**Seyboldi.** Yellow; strong grower.  
**Versicolor.** Crimson, chocolate and green.  
 \$2.00 per 100, \$18.50 per 1000.

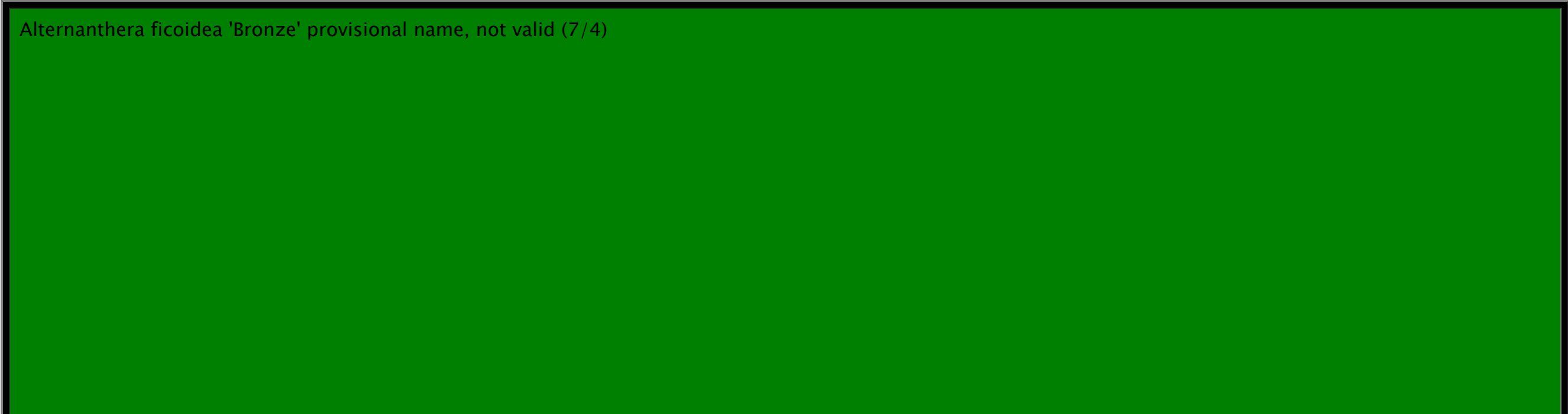
R. Vincent Catalog 1917



lc: bronze–red to bronze–green, usually centered pink, veined darker red to purple, mixing pink and red flashes of color, overall a rich carmine look.  
ns: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1988: 9 states "may be same as A. versicolor" but it is often listed separately



lc: bronze–red to dark red, new growth more red, later more purple and green. No yellow or orange tints were observed.  
ls: narrowly ovate to oval, slightly more folded than 'Bronze' shown below but otherwise a very similar plant







AAS Trial Garden, JC Raulston Arboretum. June 2004. It is much like the 'Broadleaf Red' we saw at Park's trial gardens but perhaps with a flatter, less folded blade.

ha: low mounded to spreading

ls: ovate to broadly elliptic

lc: dark bronze-red, darker and brighter red midrib, old leaves green tinged bronze or green with red midrib. There are no yellow or orange tints to our knowledge.

in: North Carolina Farms, NC USA 2004

ns, id: a simple color term like "bronze" is not valid for a cultivar name. It is similar to 'Broadleaf Red' seen at Park's trial gardens in 2004.

**Dwarf Double.** Best for pot plants and pans.  
**Giant Double.** Splendid for cutting.  
 \$2.00 per 100, \$18.50 per 1000.

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**Versicolor.** Crimson, chocolate and green.  
 \$2.00 per 100, \$18.50 per 1000.

A. ficoides 'Carroll Park Bedder' is only known to us from R. Vincent Catalog 1917



# *Alternanthera ficoidea* 'Christmas Tree'



Copyright 2014.  
Laurence C. Hatch.  
All Rights Reserved.  
[www.cultivar.org](http://www.cultivar.org)  
Purchased at Fairview  
Gardens, Holly  
Springs, NC

ha: densely erect to ovoid, Christmas tree shape overall, can be mounded, stays small all season

ha: as bedding plant, much shorter internodes

lc: very dark green, glossy

lt: blades small, curled, twisted, rugose, often recurving





Image courtesy of [www.provenwinners.com](http://www.provenwinners.com)

ht: 18 in. tall x 12–18 in. wide  
lc: dark glossy red  
in, so: [Cone-crazy.com](http://Cone-crazy.com) (online catalog fall 2004)

*Alternanthera ficoidea* [unnamed cream margin]





JC Raulston Arboretum. August 2004. An vigorous marginate mutant. A very distinct and pretty plant. We had previously thought this was 'Creme de Menthe' but that true clone is white-sectored like a white version of 'Partytime' and not this cream-edged clone with folded, long leaves. This clone bears some similarity to A. polygonoides 'White Knight' offered by GHW (see below)





A larger, neater example, showing this fine cultivar's potential for bedding.

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Creme de Menthe' (amended 10/2020, removing [unnamed cream margin as the photo, phenotype]





ls: narrowly ovate

lc: medium green, irregularly sectored cream at 20–70% surface, very variable blade to blade,

lc: the look is like a white version of 'Partytime'

in, so: [Cone-crazy.com](http://Cone-crazy.com) (online catalog fall 2004), ItSaul Plants, their own origination





Alternanthera ficoidea 'Curly Bronze' at Paul J. Ceiner B.G. 2010.

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Dwarf Yellow' = 'Aurea Nana'

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Filigree'

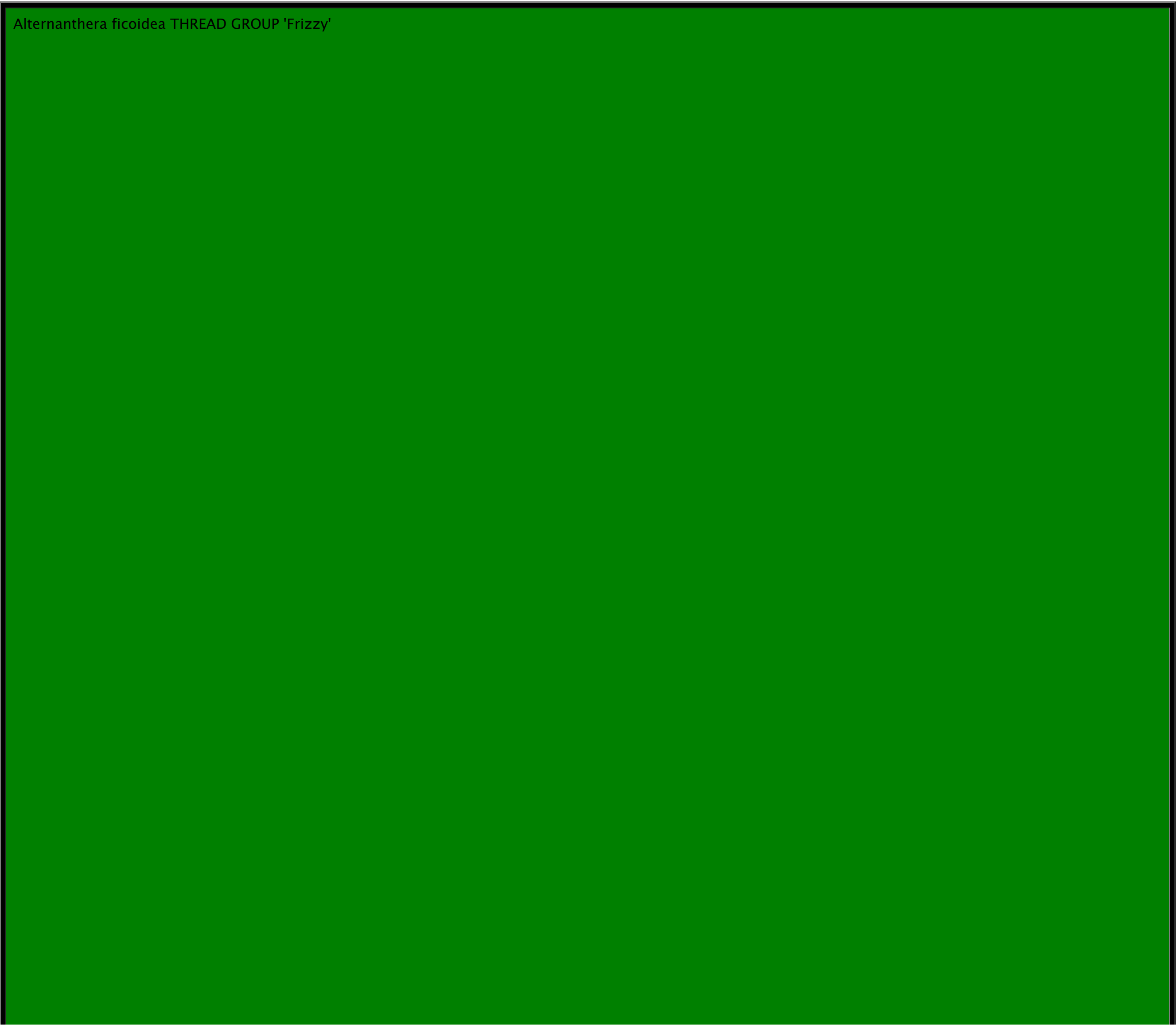
ht: 4–8 in.  
ha: dwarf  
lc: whitish–yellow becoming carmine and purplish–bronze, sometimes bronze–green  
so: Glasshouse Works

Alternanthera ficoidea var. flavogrisea (A. tenella var. flavogrisea)





ls: oblong to ovate or oval  
lc: all green but having more hairs for a greyish sheen  
ns: this name has been used in contrast to the bright pigments clones such as 'Bettzichiana' but those belong to another species  
in: said to be introduced into Texas.







How this differs from 'Golden Threads' is unclear. It appears to be slightly larger and looser, less globose perhaps.



ht: 4–8 in.

lw: narrow, linear to thread-like (filiform), giving a frizzy appearance

lc: light green, tinged yellow with maturity

*Alternanthera ficoidea* THREAD GROUP 'Golden Threads' ('Thin Gold?')



Atlanta Botanical Garden. July 2003. The following plants were trialed as 'Thin Gold' but I believe this to be the same clone.









ht: 6–8 in.  
ha: compact, globose with age  
lc: greenish–yellow to yellow, depending on light, margins tend to be brighter yellow  
ls: linear, blades distinctly folded upward

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Grandis' (A. versicolor grandis)

ha, lc: as 'Versicolor' (the large, colorful concept) but larger and stronger yet

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Green Machine'  
photo: <http://www.glasshouseworks.com/alternanthera-ficoidea-green-machine?search=alternanthera>, accessed  
photo: 10.11.2020

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Grenadine' (1/2005)





From NOS Trials. Note the small amount of pink sectoral variegation in two leaves.

ht: 18 in. tall x 12–18 in. wide  
lc: dark red with hot pink veins  
in, so: [Cone-crazy.com](http://Cone-crazy.com) (online catalog fall 2004)

*Alternanthera ficoidea* 'Green Machine'

ht: 2–3 in.  
ha: low carpet  
lc: dark green  
ls: often puckered, rugose or irregularly formed  
fc: cream to ivory bracts – semi-showy up close  
id: this should be compared to the green reversion of 'Brazilian Snow', also puckered, rugose, and bullate.  
lu: GHW says it is much used at Disney.  
so: [Glasshouse Works](http://Glasshouse Works) (Catalog 1997: no page number)

*Alternanthera ficoidea* 'Green/Yellow' = 'Aurea' or 'Aurea Nana'?



ns: a name sometimes seen in lists.

*Alternanthera ficoidea* THREAD GROUP 'Green Threads' (8/4)



The three colors of the THREAD GROUP give many landscape color combos.

ht: 8–12 in.

ha: fine-textured mound

ll: narrowly linear to lanceolate as 'Red Threads'

lc: bright medium green, apex often tinged yellow

or: this is a mutant from 'Golden Threads' which only a few tips having yellow colors. Heavily shaded 'Golden Threads' will be pale yellow–green and not

or: this rich green color.

*Alternanthera ficoidea* 'Jewel' has 2 meanings over time

1) the old material, likely lost under this name today.



**Dwarf Double.** Best for pot plants and pans.  
**Giant Double.** Splendid for cutting.  
\$2.00 per 100, \$18.50 per 1000.

**ALTERNANTHERA**

**Amœna rosea.** Rose and carmine.  
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**Seyboldi.** Yellow; strong grower.  
**Versicolor.** Crimson, chocolate and green.  
\$2.00 per 100, \$18.50 per 1000.

R. Vincent Catalog 1917

2) the modern Proven Winners offering, image courtesy of that firm below.



Alternanthera ficoidea 'Kiri's Green and White Fight' [taylorgreenhouses.com](http://taylorgreenhouses.com), accessed 10.11.2020  
lc: sectored in white to cream on bright green, very similar to 'Creme de Menthe'

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Krinkle'

ht: 6 in.  
ha: compact



lc: green  
ls: curled, that is crinkled  
ns: some plants under this name are described as bronze and probably belong to 'Krickle Red'. This is the  
ns: variant of the leaf form.

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Krinkle Red' (7/02)

lc: red to bronze  
ls: curled and crinkled

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Magnifica' ('Red Magnifica', A. paronychioides magnifica?)


several other species, came from Brazil.

**Alternanthera Paronychioides** is an orange-red, shaded with olive. A compact grower.

**Alternanthera Paronychioides Magnifica**, is of a much brighter color than others of this type.

**Alternanthera Paronychioides flajor**, which has bronze leaves with deep orange tips, is a very effective member of the family.

**Alternanthera Paronychioides flajor Aurea** is a bright yellow, and holds its color well throughout all seasons.



Lizzie Page Hilhouse in her 1897 House Plants and How to Succeed with Them notes this variant had brighter colors. A. paronychioides is the same as A. ficoidea today.

ha: compact, sometimes considered a dwarf.  
st: red  
lc: burgundy red to bronze-red, or green heavily tinged and marked red  
ls: more rounded than species typical  
id, ns: early literature considered it a more red version of A. paronychoides

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Major' (A. paronychioides major)


several other species, came from Brazil.

**Alternanthera Paronychioides** is an orange-red, shaded with olive. A compact grower.

**Alternanthera Paronychioides Magnifica**, is of a much brighter color than others of this type.

**Alternanthera Paronychioides flajor**, which has bronze leaves with deep orange tips, is a very effective member of the family.

**Alternanthera Paronychioides flajor Aurea** is a bright yellow, and holds its color well throughout all seasons.



Lizzie Page Hilhouse in her 1897 House Plants and How to Succeed with Them notes this variant had different colors. A. paronychioides is the same as A. ficoidea today.



ha: compact, 4–6 inches  
lc: bronzish–green with bright orange tips.

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Major Aurea' (A. paronychioides major aurea, A. chromatella Nich. Gard. Dict) = 'Aurea' at least in part

ha: compact, dwarf  
lc: mostly golden–yellow  
ns, id: possibly the same as regular, non–dwarf 'Aurea'

Alternanthera ficoides 'Mimosa'  
ha: rounded, laterals "upright to outwarding spreading and trailing", dense  
lc: dark green with "random sectors of varying shades of pink and red purple"  
or, pat: US# 23451 on 5 March 2013 to Robert Saul, Itsaul Plants, Atlanta, Georgia, as  
or, pat: whole branch sport of 'Partytime' in 2008

Alternanthera ficoidea THREAD GROUP 'New Burgundy'





Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden. May 2003.

id: it appears to resemble the cultivar 'Red Threads'. A side-by-side trial is needed to delimit the two.

*Alternanthera ficoidea* 'New Red'





ha: loosely mounded, lower  
ls: elliptic–lanceolate to oblanceolate, occasionally obovate  
lc: dark red with selected zones of bright fluorescent red and green, older leaves may be entirely or mostly green.

Alternanthera ficoidea 'New Yellow'

ns: a listed name.

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Ocipus' = species?

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Parrot Feather'

lc: green marked yellow, veined pink  
ns: This is one common name for the species so it may be identical. It is said to have "broad leaves" and thus  
ns: thus does not sound like the narrow–leaved 'Betzickiana'





AAS Trials, JC Raulston Arboretum. July 2004.

st: bronze

lc: bronze tinged with fuchsia and green mottlings and tints. It is quite unusual, seeming

lc: to have a light red chimera in the manner of less bold variegated plants. These sectors may be

lc: easily 40–55% of the surface. A few dark purple zones appear at perhaps 1–5% of the surface

ns: it's inclusion under A. dentata appears to be an error.

so: Land Craft Environments (online catalog 2003)





Alternanthera ficoides 'Prospect Park Bedder' is only known to us from R. Vincent Catalog 1917, "dark chocolate red"

Alternanthera ficoidea [pink] = 'Rosea'?

st: bright magenta or hot pink, shades of carmine are common.  
lc: green, veined pink

Alternanthera ficoides 'Pink Lemonade' taylorgreenhouses.com, accessed 10.11.2020  
ls, lt: blade highly twisted, irregular and frequently obovoid to suborbicular, very wide and round  
lc: heavily sectored a medium pink, mostly at the apex, chimera to 80%, a paler pink chimera than  
lc: 'Partytime' as suggested by the lemonade color

Alternanthera ficoidea Amoena Group [orange]

lc: mostly orange, apparently a clonal selection of the Amoena Group

Alternanthera ficoides 'Raspberry Rum'  
ha: outwarding spreading to mounded, dense  
lc: "hot pink anbd brown"  
dr: resistant to leafspot  
or, pat: US# 21016 to Robert Saul, ItSaul Plants, Atlanta, Georgia as sport of 'Cognac' 2005

Alternanthera ficoidea [red] some= 'Magnifica'

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Red Bitsy'  
photo: <http://www.glasshouseworks.com/althernanthera-ficoidea-red-bitsy?search=alternanthera>, accessed  
photo: 10.11.2020

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Red Carpet' <http://www.ag3inc.com>, accessed 10.11.2020  
ht: 18 in. tall x 24 in. wide  
ls: narrowly ovate to broadly elliptic, variable  
lc: very dark green, center a mix of yellow veined and suffused red to pink, also centered pink with darker  
lc: venations, the midrib often a very dark red to dark green  
ns, id: other growers such as Dummen offer a different clone under this name, their stock being of  
ns, id: very narrow, often spathulate blade, a mix of green, yellow, and red in the var. bettzockiana style

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Red Runner'

lc: bronzy-red  
ls: large, wide



*Alternanthera ficoidea* THREAD GROUP 'Red Threads'



Atlanta Botanical Gardens. July 2003. A simply stunning plant where the strong sunlight can shine THROUGH it.





Park Seed Trial Gardens. A very lovely billowing mound of ribbony color. The cultivar rarely gets better than this, even waiting into August. Older plants have more of a mophead, loose, falling over look than young ones.

lc: bright red, translucent if backlit  
ls: linear, notably folded, at least 6x long as wide

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Rosea'

**Dwarf Double.** Best for pot plants and pans.  
**Giant Double.** Splendid for cutting.  
\$2.00 per 100, \$18.50 per 1000.

**ALTERNANTHERA**

**Amoena rosea.** Rose and carmine.  
**Aurea nana.** Yellow; compact.  
**Brilliantissimus.** Rich carmine.  
**Carroll Park Bedder.** Dwarf red.  
**Jewel.** Rich carmine; strong grower.  
**Prospect Park Bedder.** Dark chocolate red.  
**Seyboldi.** Yellow; strong grower.  
**Versicolor.** Crimson, chocolate and green.  
\$2.00 per 100, \$18.50 per 1000.

The R. Vincent Catalog of 1917.

lc: apparently pink  
ns: unclear if this is a larger variant or 'Rosea Nana' or the same. This name is not widely seen. There are certainly many clones with pink or rose tints.

Alternanthera ficoidea SPATULATA GROUP 'Rosea Nana'





NOS Trials. July 2004. Obtained as 6 inch potted plant from Fairview Nursery, Raleigh, NC. The pink look comes from both the leaves and stems but it not an overly bold or mind-blowing plant.

ha: dwarf, very small as young plants, fine-textured, often subglobose to mounded, remaining dense with age  
st: light pink tinged.

lc: medium green, some portion of the blade marked cream, pink tints overall, the apex often green or with a green mark below it. Some blades without a cream zone will be green with a bright rose-red

lc: midrib with or without red tints below. Hardly two leaves are pigmented the same. Oldest leaves are mostly green but may have the occasional pink tint.

ls: spatulate, rather narrow (3-4mm) in the lower half

ll: 12.0-40.0mm long x 5.0-9.0mm wide (upper portion), 3.0-4.0mm (lower portion), blade often folder upward. The wider upper portion is rarely over 1cm long. It is one of the smallest

ll: leaves among the species' cultivars.

id: it is part of what we are now terming the Spatulata Group

*Alternanthera ficoidea* 'Sessilis Alba'





JC Raulston Arboretum. July 2004. This curious clone is very different from most examples in the species. This is very similar to the plant sold as 'Snowball'. Note how the pure white blades do not enlarge much and are in fact more sessile (shorter or no petiole). Mottled leaves are next largest in size, followed by dramatically larger green ones. This is one of the most curious virescent plant mutations around and worth a careful study.

ha: main plant compact, usually spreading, growing tips long, sparse, and often vine-like in vigorous examples

lc: rich green, often spotted white, new growth often all white on pink-tinged stems.

ll: white new leaves are much smaller, often 1–2cm long, becoming 3–5cm later when more green.

id: an association or connection between this name and *Alternanthera sessilis* cannot be proved to date.

**Dwarf Double.** Best for pot plants and pans.  
**Giant Double.** Splendid for cutting.  
 \$2.00 per 100, \$18.50 per 1000.

### ALTERNANTHERA

**Amœna rosea.** Rose and carmine.  
**Aurea nana.** Yellow; compact.  
**Brilliantissimus.** Rich carmine.  
**Carroll Park Bedder.** Dwarf red.  
**Jewel.** Rich carmine; strong grower.  
**Prospect Park Bedder.** Dark chocolate red.  
**Seyboldi.** Yellow; strong grower.  
**Versicolor.** Crimson, chocolate and green.  
 \$2.00 per 100, \$18.50 per 1000.

*Alternanthera ficoidea* 'Seyboldii' (corrected ending) is only known to us from R. Vincent Catalog 1917, "yellow; strong grower"

*Alternanthera ficoidea* 'Snowball' of Glasshouse Works= 'Subsessilis Alba?', of Kartuz.com='Snow Mound'




ha: compact, well-branched  
lc: green mottled in white, new growth mostly white  
id: appears similar to 'Sessilis Alba' and the new growth would seem identical. This clone has  
lc: been called compact which cannot be said of 'Sessilis Alba' outdoors.

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Snow Carpet'

ns: a listed name. Probably another name for 'White Carpet' (see below)

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Snow Mound' ('Snow Carpet?', 'White Carpet')



Alternanthera 'Snow Queen' at the NC State University AAS Trial Gardens in Summer 2002. This ultra-dense mound of unconventional foliage is really more of a collector's choice than a commercial landscaper's dream. When one adds a white margin to a pale silver-green leaf (plus the lack of flowers) you have little distant contrast or glowing appeal. This is one of the most invisible, unappreciated plants ever seen at an AAS trial ground and I've prowled around them for over 20 years. At first it seemed so freakish and firm I was puzzled it made it among the flamboyant Petunia and overbred Tagetes set. You could even walk by and never see it and skip it as one of the mistakes that inflict all fine trial grounds.

The blades are also bullate (blistered, irregularly bumpy), concave or convex (cupped up or down), and tightly twisted at times. These raised and irregular surfaces give even more spots for reflection of white and silver light. Comparing observations from early to mid and now late summer, the chimera becomes only more



contorted and bizarre with time, giving it a higher but still flawlessly thick, domed habit. It is a pretty plant (I am personally smitten and impressed) but one must place it for appropriate appreciation in a large patio container or along a path on a raised bed. Despite a droll, boring name it is a unique entity among the other glorious plants in this colorful genus and the growing collective of variegated plants in general.

lc: silvery–green, margined a clean white  
ls: blades ovate to oval, distinctly bullate, convex, or concave  
id: this is probably the same as 'Brazilian Snow' but it may be a tad denser than that cultivar.  
id: They should be trialed together.

Alternanthera ficoidea SPATULATA GROUP (var. spatulata, A. bettzichiana var. spathulata)

ls: spatulate, spoon–shaped or spatula–like, having a wider upper portion and a very narrow  
ls: lower portion similar to a petiole.  
lc: variously with the clone, the early material being a more spoon–shaped version of 'Bettzichiana' according to early literature.  
id: 'Rosea Nana' belongs to the group in the broadest sense, as does one clone under the name 'Bettzickiana'.  
ns: the variety is generally decredited as a botanical entity but such a taxon is very useful among the cultivars.

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Thin Yellow' = 'Aurea Nana'?

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Thin Yellow' = 'Aurea Nana'?

lc: yellow  
lw: narrower blade  
ns: this sounds like 'Aurea Nana' but we have not yet evaluated it.

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Tricolor' (A. purpurea 'Tricolor', T. amoena tricolor?, based on A. amabilis var. tricolor Linden and Andre. 1870. l'llus. Hort. 17: 102)





Atlanta Botanical Garden. July 2003.

lc: purple mottled pink to green marked red at the apex

ll: larger than most of the compact or dwarf bedding clones so popular today.

or: K.S.G. Farms, India by one report. The name is also traced to Brazilian gardens in 1862. Doubtless it could have been given at many places over many years. Linden imported it in any case and described it in 1870.

ns, id: according to old literature it is a more colorful form of 'Amabilis', having more of the same red, orange, and pink tints over green.

*Alternanthera ficoidea* 'True Yellow'

lc: chartreuse becoming yellow in sun.

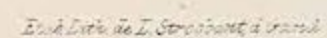
id: this appears to be a rename of the original 'Aurea Nana' which when confused with other partly yellow clones seems to require a new name.

id: 'Aurea Nana' is 90–100% yellow while 'Betzickiana Aurea' is marked yellow to about 30–60%. This name may be superfluous.

so: Glasshouse Works (Catalog 1997: no page number)

*Alternanthera ficoidea* 'Versicolor' (A. versicolor?)





The oldest color plate I know, this from l'illustration Horticole of 1865.





(A) TELANTHERA AMÆNA (B) TELANTHERA VERSICOLOR

Nat. size

PL. 231

Step in Favorite Flowers (1897) shows his concept of 'Versicolor' vs 'Amœna'. This epithet is so mixed up over time with the var. bettsickiana material and various cloned forms from both, it is hard to place. Material under this name in the trade today (2020) ranges from nearly all burgundy material to those part yellow, red, and green, to others with red and green, having almost no yellow. I have even seen a couple of times the species Amaranthus tricolor under the name A. versicolor.

lc: green with yellow markings, pink veins.

id, ns: the name A. versicolor (Lemaire) Regal is being considered a synonym of var. bettsickiana

id, ns: ('Bettsickiana' here) or a cultigenic taxon 'Versicolor'. Given that two or more

id, ns: clones are sold under the name 'Bettsickiana' (see above) then one can understand use of

id, ns: both names in some catalogs. L.H. Bailey made reference to a A. bettsickiana versicolor aurea which he

id, ns: did not include under his species concept of A. versicolor.



Alternanthera ficoidea 'Versicolor Grandis'  
ns, id: an old listed name, apparently for a larger form of 'Versicolor'. It is surely lost under this name.

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Watermelon' toptropicals.com, accessed 10.11.2020  
ls: reniform, obtuse and highly undulate, very wide and ruffled  
lc: margins bright watermelon pink, veined darker, some golden tints with green, maturing to dark green,  
lc: leaves are sometimes so bright they look like sweetpea flowers!  
photo: [https://toptropicals.com/pics/garden/18/12/photo\\_2018-12-10\\_15-44-48.jpg](https://toptropicals.com/pics/garden/18/12/photo_2018-12-10_15-44-48.jpg)

Alternanthera ficoidea 'White Carpet' = 'Snowball' and/or 'Brazilian Snow', all three very similar, if not identical

ht: 8 in. and often less  
ha: dense mound to carpet  
lc: bright clear white margin. New growth often all white.  
ls: puckered blade  
id: this may be another name for 'Brazilian Snow' or 'Snow Mound'. The three are very similar.  
so: [Glasshouse Works](#) (Catalog 1990: no page number)

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Yellow Fineleaf'

lc: green and yellow  
ns: this might be 'Aurea Nana' (?). I suspect this is another name for 'Golden Threads'

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Yellow Wideleaf'

lc: green and yellow  
lw: wider blade than 'Yellow Fineleaf', probably the same as 'Aurea Nana'

Alternanthera 'Flickering Candle'

lc: yellow and green with candle-like appearance  
so: [Kernock](#)

Alternanthera lehmannii 'Dark Purple Black'

lc: very dark purple, near black.  
so: [Kernock](#)

Alternanthera lehmannii 'Burgundy Bronze'

lc: purplish-bronze  
so: [Kernock](#)

Alternanthera lehmannii 'Golden Flare'



lc: yellow-green  
so: Kernock

Alternanthera lehmannii 'Inferno'

lc: bright rose-red  
so: Kernock

Alternanthera lehmannii 'Orange Blaze'

ha: compact  
ha: orange-bronze  
so: Kernock

Alternanthera lehmannii 'Purple Bronze'

ha: bronze-green with some red markings  
so: Kernock

Alternanthera lehmannii 'Rosy Glow' ('Variegata Rosea')

lc: rose with tricolor effect.  
so: Kernock

Alternanthera lehmannii 'Yellow Green Betty'

lc: yellow.  
so: Kernock

Alternanthera polygonoides 'White Knight' glasshouseworks.com, accessed 10.11.2020  
ha: trailing, low prostrate to mounded  
lc: margined cream white, chimera about 10–15%  
lt: blades much folded longitudinally  
photo: <http://www.glasshouseworks.com/alternanthera-polygonoides-white-knight?search=alternanthera>

Alternanthera purpurea 'Tricolor' = A. ficoidea 'Tricolor'

Alternanthera 'Red Bound' or 'Red Round'

ls: round  
lc: red  
ns: this appears to resemble A. ficoidea 'Magnifica' or A. versicolor from photos we have seen.

Alternanthera 'Red Thread' = A. ficoidea 'Red Threads'





Alternanthera reineckii 'Bronze'

lc: rich bronze tints

Alternanthera reineckii 'Cardinalis'

lc: very bright red below.

Alternanthera reineckii 'Lilacina'

lc: dark rose-red below, green tinged red above.

Alternanthera reineckii [narrow-leaved]

lw: blades apparently narrow than species typical. We have not seen it.

Alternanthera reineckii 'Red'

lc: bright red, particularly below, green to reddish-green above.

lu: a popular aquarium plant.

ns: this may be the same as 'Cardinalis' but they two names have been listed separately on the same list.

Alternanthera reineckii 'Roseafolia'

lc: bright rose-purple below, a very different shade than 'Red' or 'Cardinalis'

lw: narrower blade than species typical.

Alternanthera 'Trailing Purple'

ns: a listed name with [kingmas.com](http://kingmas.com) (online catalog 2001)

Alternanthera versicolor 'Snowball'

lc: mottled bright white, being mostly or all white on the tips, often distinctly so.

so: [Glasshouse Works](#) (Catalog 1988: 9)

id: this may well the same as A. ficoidea 'Sessilis Alba', also sold as 'Snowball'

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# ANANAS

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Ananas bracteatus 'Striatus'

lc: broadly margined white 20–25% of surface. It can be pinkish in new growth but never bright rose–red as  
lc: with A. comosus 'Variegatus'

Ananas bracteatus 'Cochin–chinensis' = 'Variegatus'

Ananas comosus 'Flamingo' (2/5)

lc: tinged light red to pink, often RHS 48A  
frc: same color as foliage

Ananas comosus 'Fruit Salad' (2/4)

lc: greyish–green, new growth bright pink margined becoming white margined  
so: Asiatica Nursery (online catalog 2004)

Ananas bracteatus 'Hilo'

ha, lm: as 'Smooth Cayenne' with spineless blades but plants more  
ha, lm: compact, more suckers on each plant, and fruit more cylindrical.

Ananas comosus 'Ivory Coast' (5/9)

lc: broadly margined white, tinged rich pink to red  
lc: shades in sun.  
frc: pineapple a bright glossy red

Ananas comosus 'Jet Stream' (12/01)

lc: dark, sometime dusky rose–red throughout the entire blade, developing brighter pink margins  
photo: fcbs.org

Ananas comosus 'Mongo' (2/5)

ht: 20 in. tall (in fruit) x 12 in. wide – dwarf or smaller  
lm: spineless margins  
lc: pinkish new growth if given sun, if shadier it becomes bronze–green,  
lc: some plants in full sun are a nice dusky purplish–green  
lu: it is being marketed as a more ideal pineapple for homes and small greenhouses.

Ananas comosus var. ananassoides 'Nanus' (A. nanus hort. not all authors)



ha: dwarf, often called "minature pineapple"  
frc: bright red with green leafy top  
ns, id: Duane P. Bartholomew et. al. in *The Pineapple* (2003) states  
ns, id: A. nanus (L.B. Smith) L.B. Smith "is considered here  
ns, id: just a dwarf form of var. ananassoides", noting that  
ns, id: hybrids segregate well for size and "most other traits"

Ananas comosus 'Porteanus'

lc: centered yellowish–white to cream, tinged red in strong light.  
ll: larger than species typical  
in: Europe before 1889  
ns: per the Kew Hand–list (1897) the epithet is based on K.Koch

Ananas comosus 'Purple Compact' ('Purple Compacta' invalid)

ha: compact, smaller plant  
lc: dark purplish, showy

Ananas comosus 'Red Smoothie' (2 / 4)

lc: dark glossy red, very bright and showy

Ananas bracteatus 'Red Spanish'

lc: reddish

lm: blades entire, lacking the usual spinose teeth (as with 'Smooth Cayenne').  
so: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (online catalog 2004)

Ananas bracteatus 'Red Spanish'

lc: reddish

Ananas bracteatus 'Singapore Spanish'

lu, lt, lm: notable for very long blades to 36 inches, hence a bold  
lu, lt, lm: ornamental plant, spinose margins but ony at apex

Ananas bracteatus 'Smooth Cayenne'

lm: blades entire, lacking spinose teeth  
lu: this variation was selected for more friendly,  
lu: easy commercial production but "thornless" entities of  
lu: this kind also have ornamental merit.

Ananas comosus 'Variegatus' ('Tricolor', 'Cochin–chinensis')





lc: margined creamy white at 25–30% of surface, the margin tinged red in new growth when flowering. It may not  
lc: have this tricolor look except when in the flowering stage or in bright light. Thus some people have  
lc: reported 'Variegatus' and 'Tricolor' to be different clones which is untrue. Blades may also have the  
lc: occasional thin cream or white stripe in the green center.  
fc: fruit and inflor. bright rose–red, very showy.  
lu: this is a stunning bromeliad and popular in any conservatory both for the familiar fruit and the bright  
lu: colorations.

Ananas bracteatus 'Variegated Smooth Cayenne' (5 / 9)

lc, lt: blades spineless as 'Smooth Cayenne' but having  
lc, lt: a showy yellow–striped color

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## ANTHURIUM

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'Miss June' is one of the broad-leaved hybrids from *A. andrea* and it makes a substantial indoor plant for landscaping.

NOMENCLATURE NOTE: In recent years, many new cultivars are patented under silly formulaic or numerical names of no meaning to any buyer of the plants. Until they are given a trade name to match, I am omitting them from consideration in this file. Invariably, they will get trade names in normal languages!

'Adios Kiss' (5/9)



fc: spathe medium pink

'Adios Red' (5/9)

fc: spathe medium red

'Amazing Queen' (5/9)

fc: spathe very large, near orange

'African King' (5/9)

fc: spathe dark, blood red, very large

'Ambiance'

fc: spathe pearl white

ft: cordiform spathe

'Amigo'

fc: spathe bright rose-red, lobes green

'Amore'

fc: spathe dark red, spadix white

andreanum 'Album'

fc: spathe white, spadix white/pink/yellow

andreanum 'Rhodochlorum'

ha: more robust than species typical

fc: spathe salmon-red, lobed in green

lu: an old clone. Apparently the basis for the many green-lobed clones sold today.

andreanum 'Rubrum'

fc: spathe dark glossy red, spadix dark red/white/yellow

'Anouke' (5/9)

fc: white heavily tinged cerise-pink to dusky pink,

fc: effectively a medium pink

fc: spadix dusky purplish-green

ft: spathe usually narrow elliptic, not wide at all

'Arizona'

fc: spathe bright red, spadix yellow and green

'Asahi'

fc: spathe blush pink with a thin red margin, spadix pink

'Atlanta'

ns: a listed name. Detailed description needed.

'Avanti'

fc: spathe dark red, spadix white

'Avo Lydia'

fc: spathe light pink



ft: cordiform spathe

'Barmodu' (5/9)  
ha: compact habit.  
ft: 5–6 per stalk  
fc: pathe dark pink, spadix lilac–purple.

'Beauty Queen' (5/9)  
fc: rich, hot pink

'Big Red'  
fc: spathe red  
ft: A. andreanum type, cordiform  
lc: dark green

'Big Splash'  
or: John Banta as A. watermaliense x A. spectabile

'Bright Love' (5/9)  
fc: spathe white, spadix pink, all tinged green

'Bubble Gum'  
fc: spathe light pink  
ft: flowers held well above foliage, giving a better look for a container plant  
pat: US#9196  
so: wholesale source (Twyford Labs)

'Butterfly'  
fc: spathe light pink with green margins  
ft: spathe is one sided, mostly below the spadix attachment point like a wing.

'Calypso' – wholesale source, photo (KP Holland)

'Can Can'  
fc: spathe bright red, spadix white

'Captain Winter'  
fc: spathe white with a wide green margin to 40% of surface

'Carnival'  
fc: spathe light pink with thin red margins and darker reddish–pink veins

'Carre'  
fc: spathe orange–red, spadix yellowish–white

'Casino'  
fc: spathe bright orange–red

CASSIS®  
fc: spathe medium pink, some green tints

CASTANO®



fc: spathe dark reddish–chestnut brown, a interesting color

'Chanty' (12/99) – run search > [description, history \(US Patent & Trademark Office\)](#)

'Champagne'

fc: spathe ivory white, spadix pink.

'Champage Antique'

fc: spathe white with pink veins and green tints throughout

'Champion'

fc: spathe creamy–white, spadix pink

'Changing Love' (5/9)

fc: spathe white, tinged green at base and margin,

fc: spadix rich pink

lc: glossy dark green

'Cheers'

fc: spathe light pink

'Cherry Red'

fc: spathe true cherry red

pat: US PPAF

'Choco'

fc: spathe dark reddish–brown, a distinct color.

'Chocolate'

fc: spathe dark brownish–red, a very interesting color for a cut flower

'Cinthia'

fc: spathe white

lc: dark green

'Claudia'

fc: spathe bright red

pat: US PPAF

'Congo'

fc: spathe white veined pink, spadix pink

'Cognac'

fc: spathe brownish–red to bronze–red, more red than 'Choco'. It is well named for color

'Cotton Candy'

fc: spathe rich pink

pat: US#8819

'Dark Mama'

or: John Banta as A. warocqueanum x A. papillamium

'Diamond Dust' (2/5)

ha: vigorous, birdsnest–type form

lc: mottled white to 60% of surface, grown primary for foliage

ll: 2–3 ft.

so, in: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (online catalog 2005)

'Dolly' – [wholesale source \(Twyford Labs\)](#)

'Dolores' (12/99) – run search > [description, history \(US Patent & Trademark Office\)](#)

'Electron' (12/99) \_



'Ellison Onizuka'  
fc: spathe white, spadix yellow

ETERNITY®  
fc: spathe white  
ft: spathe very rugose, giving an interesting texture with light reflections

'Evelene' (12/99)  
fc: spathe rose–red  
ft: long, strong, erect scape  
ls: broadly cordiform–sagittate, large  
lc: dark green, new growth glossy olive green

'Exciting Love' (5/9)  
fc: spathe grayed purple (ie. dark violet–red), margined greener, spadix light yellow  
pat: US# 15176

'Exotic Queen' (5/9)  
fc: spathe dark blackish–red, highly textured to reflect light,  
fc: spadix green tipped white

'Favorita'  
fc: spathe orangish–pink  
'Fantasia'  
fc: spathe white, spadix rose–red and contrasting well

'Fantasy Love' (5/9)  
fc: spathe mixed green and cerise–pink, later white  
fc: tinged pink, spadix pink, tricolored overall

FIGO®  
fc: spathe light pink

FIRE®  
fc: spathe bright red, spadix white and yellow

'Frash Love' (5/9)  
fc: spathe white heavily tinged medium green,  
fc: spadix light pink

'Fruffles' – A. plowmanii 'Fruffles'  
'Geisha'  
fc: spasthe green, tinged white to yellow at the margins

'Gemini' (12/99)  
fc: spathe bright red, spadix yellow  
pat: US#10043

'Gentle Love' (5/9)  
fc: spathe hot pink to cerise–pink, spadix  
fc: cream to light yellow

'Golden Glitter' (2/5)



ha: birdsnest–type form  
lc: mottled and sectored golden–yellow to 85% or surface, cultivated mainly for its foliage  
so, in: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (online catalog 2005)

'Heart's Desire'  
ha: compact, numerous basal suckers for density  
fc: spathe medium pink  
fs: spathe cordiform  
hookeri 'Ruffles' – [source](#) (Florida Nursery)

'Jan'  
ha: symmetrical, compact in a birdsnest–like shape, uniform leaves, short petioles  
'Julia'  
fc: spathe white, spadix purple  
lc: medium green  
ls: lanceolate  
'Jumbo'  
fc: spathe white with green lobes to 30% of surface  
ft: broadly cordiform spath

'Jupiter' (5/9)  
fc: spathe red, large

'Kingston'  
fc: spathe red  
lc: medium green  
ll: very large blade by modern cultivar standards  
ph, so: [Oglesby](#)

'Kozohara'  
fc: spathe dark red, spadix yellow  
'Krypton'  
fc: spathe violet–red  
pat: US#10034  
so: [wholesale source](#) (Twyford Labs)  
'Lady Anne' – [photo, wholesale source](#) (Oglesby)  
'Lady Beth' – [photo, wholesale source](#) (Oglesby)  
LADY CARMEN™  
ha: more compact than 'Lady Jane'  
fd, fq: more floriferous than 'Lady Jane' but a smaller size  
lc: dark green

LADY JANE® –

'Lady Anne' –

'Lady Love' (5/9)  
fc: spathe medium pink

LADY RUTH™  
fc: spathe dark rose–pink



ft: flowers above foliage  
fq: more floriferous than LADY JANE  
lc: medium green  
or: Silver Krome Gardens  
pat: US#8540  
so, ph:Oglesby

'Laguna'  
fc: spathe white, veined pink, some green tints.

'Lambada'  
fc: spathe white with green lobes

'Laura' (12/99) – run search > description, history (US Patent & Trademark Office)

'Leny' (12/99) – run search > description, history (US Patent & Trademark Office)

'Limbo'  
fc: spathe blush pink, spadix white/yellow/green

'Linda de Mol'  
fc: spathe white, spadix pink

'Lola'  
fc: spathe dark red  
fd: larger by modern standards  
pat: US#12197  
'Lunette'  
fc: spathe blush white, spadix red  
'Madonna'  
fc: spathe white tinged pink  
'Magic Orange'  
fc: spathe near true orange, actually more orange–salmon

'Marion Seeforth'  
fc: spathe rose–pink, spadix yellow  
'Mary Jean'  
fc: spathe pearl pink becoming near white  
fd: medium–small by modern standards  
lc: dark glossy green  
ls: lanceolate – narrower than most  
or, so: Silver Krome Garden

'Mauna Kea'  
fc: spathe white, green tinged on the lobes  
fs: cordiform  
'Menuet'  
fc: spthe white, spadix reddish–pink  
'Merengue'  
fc: spathe white, tinged and veined pink

'Miami Beauty'  
fc: spathe true dark red by some reports,



fc: more brownish–red by others, spadix  
fc: cream to light yellow  
ft: spathe cordiform, very highly  
ft: rugose, puckered, irregular surface

'Midori'  
fc: spathe glossy lime green, spadix mostly white  
eval: this is the most famous green cultivar and indeed one of the finest green cut flowers.

Miss June'  
ha: robust, strong–growing  
fc: spathe pink becoming pink and green

'Miss Mini Purple' (12/99) – run search > [description, history \(US Patent & Trademark Office\)](#)

'Molly' – [wholesale source \(Twyford Labs\)](#)

'Mylene' (12/99) – run search > [description, history \(US Patent & Trademark Office\)](#)

Neon'  
fc: spathe bright pink  
ft: spathe very broadly cordiform

ICHOLIEN™  
fc: spathe dark pink  
lc: bright green  
pat: US#10264  
ph, so:[Oglesby](#)

'Nicoya'  
ha: symmetrical in pot culture, short petioles for density  
fc: spathe crimson red, spadix whitish–pink and contrasting well  
ft: rounded spathe  
pat: US#10551  
so: [Pothos Inc.](#)  
ph, so:[Oglesby](#)

'Northstar' – [wholesale source \(Twyford Labs\)](#)  
'Northstar' ' (12/99) – run search > [description, history \(US Patent & Trademark Office\)](#)

'Obake Green and Peach'  
fc: spathe peach pink (light salmon–pink) with green tints and lobes  
'Obake Green and Pink'

fc: spathe pink with green tints and lobes, a bicolor  
'Obake Green and White'

fc: spathe white with green tints and lobes  
'Obake Red and Green'  
fc: red and green, bicolor, very popular in the cut trade.

'Oglesby'  
fc: dark red  
ft: flowers held above foliage  
fd: 6 in. x 4 in. wide – said to be the largest red in commercial use  
lc: dark green



ls: broadly ovate  
pat: US#10747  
'Orange Crush'  
pat: US PPAF  
ORANGE HOT™  
fc: spathe light reddish–orange to salmon–pink  
or: sport of RED HOT™, sharing many of its other virtues  
pat: US PPAF  
'Orange Love' (12/99) – run search > [description, history \(US Patent & Trademark Office\)](#)  
PACORA™  
ha: symmetrical in pot culture, dense foliage cover  
fc: spathe red, spadix white  
lc: dark green  
pat: US#11728

'Paradiso'  
ns: a listed name.  
'Passion'  
fc: spathe light salmon–pink  
so: [wholesale source \(Twyford Labs\)](#)

'Peppermint'  
pat: US PPAF

'Peppermint Gemini' (5/9)  
fc: spathe mottled pink and white, spacid white to yellow  
pat, or: US# 14200 on October 7, 2003 to M. Lounsbury and D. Lilly, FL USA

'Picante'  
fc: spathe red  
'Pierrot'  
fc: spathe pure white, spadix white with green tips  
'Pink Aristocrat' – [wholesale source \(Twyford Labs\)](#)  
'Pink Champion'  
fc: spathe light pink  
'Pink Frost'  
fc: spathe pink  
so: [Twyford Labs](#)  
'Pink Love' (12/99) – run search > [description, history \(US Patent & Trademark Office\)](#)

'Pink Passion' (5/9)  
fc: spathe medium pink, spadix reddish–pink  
lc: bright but rich dark green  
or: Oglesby TC as hybrid

'Pippi' (5/9)  
ha: erect, spreading outward  
fc: spathe red  
ft: inflor. well above foliage, spathe color  
ft: lasting 6–8 weeks



lc: glossy dark green, dark purplish veins  
ls: cordiform  
pat: US#14475

'Pistache'  
fc: spathe lime green, spadix red and contrasting nicely.  
id: the spadix in the more famous 'Midori' is mostly white.  
plowmannii 'Fruffles'  
ls: broadly lanceolate  
lm: more highly undulate than species typical, very showy in foliage alone  
lc: medium green  
la: acuminate

A. plowmannii 'Grande', a giant in this genus, very bold and wavy for foliage,  
  
plowmannii 'Grande'

ha: larger than species typical  
lm: margins less ruffled or undulate than species typical and much less than 'Fruffles'  
'Premier'  
fc: spathe blush white with green margins around most of the edge – more than just lobes.  
'President'  
fc: spathe magenta pink with green lobes  
'Purple Plum'  
fc: spathe reddish–purple, a very pleasant shade  
lc: glossy green  
pat: US PPAF  
'Rapido'  
fc: spathe rose–pink

'Red Beauty'  
fc: spathe dark red  
lc: foliage also tinged dark red, giving show when no in bloom

'Red Flare'  
pat: US PPAF  
RED HOT™  
ha: symmetrical as container plant  
fc: spathe bright red, spadix purplish  
ft: spathe cupped, blooms held well above the foliage  
lt: thicker, durable blades  
pat: US#9355  
wholesale source: [Silver Krome Garden](#)  
photo: wholesale source: [Oglesby](#)  
li: Henny, R.J. 1999. 'Red Hot' . HortScience 34: 153–154.

'Red Love' (12/99)  
lc: glossy green, broadly cordate  
fc: spathe rich glossy red, often tinged green at first  
fc: spadix green tipped cream



'Red Sensation' (5/9)  
ha: upright, outward–arching, "freely clumping"  
lc: medium to dark green  
fc: spathe red, spadix light yellow tinged red

'Robino Antnerom' (5/9)  
ha: very compact, semi–dwarf  
bt: when young  
fc: rich red  
bt: up to 8 weeks indoors  
lc: dark green, paler vens

'Rosa'  
fc: spathe medium pink  
ft: spathe lobes may overlap  
'Royal Flush'  
fc: spathe dark reddish–purple

'Safari'  
fc: spathe dark red with distinct white or lighter veins. A very distinct and interesting clone.  
'Salsa'  
fc: spathe light red  
'Santé'  
fc: spathe medium salmon–pink

'Sarah' (5/9)  
fc: spathe green atr base, pink tinged pink in  
fc: upper half, spadix green  
ft: spathe very broadly cordiform, basal lobes  
ft: suborbicular

'Scarletta'  
fc: spathe dark red, spadix mostly white  
scherzerianum 'Rothchildianum'  
fc: spathe red or near red, distinctly mottled and flecked with white

'Scorpion'  
fc: spathe pink tinged red  
'Senator'  
fc: spathe light pink with green lobes  
ns: one notes that both 'Senator' and 'President' are "in the green" at their base

'Showbiz'  
ha: reaches market size from tc in 10 months, a smaller or near miniature by some standards.  
ls: lanceolate  
lc: dark green (RHS 147A)  
lw: 11–12cm wide near base  
ll: 19–21cm long  
pet: 20–24cm long  
fd: spathes 7–8cm long, spadix 3–4cm long and 5–6mm wide  
fc: medium red (RHS 53B) at anthesis becoming lighter red (RHS 51B) to near pink.  
ft: blooms held above foliage for best effect under parent 'Lady Jane'  
so: photo, wholesale source (Oglesby)



or: Mid–Florida Research and Education Center as complex hybrid (see pedigree in Henny 2001)  
pat: US#8820  
li: Henny, R.J. and D.J. Norman. 2001. 'Show Biz'. HortScience 36(6): 1140–1141  
    'Simba'  
fc: spathe white with green lobes  
    'Sonate'  
fc: spathe bright pink  
    'Southern Blush'  
fc: spathe medium pink (RHS 62A)  
ft: flowers held well above foliage  
li: Henny, R.J., R.T. Poole, and C.A. Conover. 1988. 'Southern Blush' Anthurium. HortScience  
li: 23: 922–923.  
    'Splash'  
fc: spathe white mottled light pink  
    'Spirit'  
fc: spathe rose–red  
ft: basal lobes of the spathe overlap well

'Sprint' (5/9)  
fc: dark blood red  
'Sundial' – [wholesale source \(Twyford Labs\)](#)  
    SMALLTALK® Lavender  
fc: spathe light pinkish–lavender  
    SMALLTALK® Pink  
fc: spathe pink  
bt: very early blooming  
fs: spathe cordiform  
fd: 3–4 in.  
pat: US#10210  
    SMALLTALK® Red  
fc:red  
fs: distinctly cordiform  
bt: very early  
pat: US#11742  
    SMALLTALK® Salmon  
ha: very compact  
fc: spathe light salmon–pink  
'Sugar Love' (12/99) – run search > [description, history \(US Patent & Trademark Office\)](#)  
'Sultan'  
fc: spathe pink with green lobes

'Sundial'  
ht: 10 in. – a miniature cultivar  
fc: spathe red  
pat: US#10133

'Sweet Dream'  
fc: spathe light pink  
lc: dark green  
'Sweet Love' (12/99)



ha: tall, erect, outward arching  
fc: salmon–pink  
ft: held well above foliage  
lc: glossy medium green  
ls: cordiform

'Sweet Pink'  
fc: spathe rich pink

'Sweet Red'  
fc: spathe red

'Tayana Peach'  
fc: spathe salmon–pink

'Terra'  
fc: spathe medium bronze–pink, not a brown as 'Choco'

'Titicaca'  
fc: spathe white with green lobes. It is usually tinged pink where the spadix connects.

'Toscane'  
fc: red, not fading or changing color

'Tovin'  
fc: spathe pure white, tipped green  
ft: spathe is double!

'Tropic Fire'  
ha: vigorous, strong, 24 in. in 24 months  
fc: spathe very glossy, rich scarlet–red, spadix  
fc: light yellow to cream  
ft: wide, textured, slightly undulate spathe  
pat: US#9797  
or: H. Kamemoto and Heidi Kuehnle

'Tropical'  
fc: spathe dark red, spadix white and contrasting nicely

'True Love' (5/9)  
fc: spathe rich rose–red, a classic valentine heart,  
fc: spadix pale in cream to green, contrasting much

'Twist'  
fc:spathe white, heavily veined clear, dark pink  
ft: spathe heavily twisted, quite showy at times

Valentine'  
ha: compact, neat habit  
fc: spathe red  
fd: spathe smaller than some hybrids but in scale with the compact foliage



'Vanilla'  
fc: spathe creamy–white, spadix white

'Vulcano'  
fc: spathe bright red

'White Frost' (12/99)  
fc: white  
run search > [description, history \(US Patent & Trademark Office\)](#)

'White Gemini'  
fc: spathe white?  
pat: US PPA

'White Heart' (5/9)  
ha: compact  
fc: spathe pure white when mature, tinged green  
fc: at first, spadix cerise–pink, contrasting well  
aw: Favorite New Flowering Plant TPIE Jan. 2005

or: Oglesby TC as hybrid

'White Queen'  
fc: spathe white  
pat: US PPAF

'Wild Beauty' – [source \(Pothos Inc.\)](#)

'Wild Romance' – [source \(Pothos Inc.\)](#)

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## APHELANDRA

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aurantiaca 'Roezlii' – lower habit, leaves darker green, lightly twisted, colored silver between veins. In Taiwan Plant Names (May 2009) it is listed as var. roezllii (Carr.) Nichols but I believe it to be a garden variety.

sinclariana (A. sinclairiana) – increastingly popular species in modern times, known mainly for it's thick, true orange brarts, and contrasting bright coral–pink corollas. Unlike A. squarrosa, the foliage is small, thin, medium green, and not colorfully veined. Can the two be crossed? I would love to see it. Source: <http://www.logees.com>

squarrosa 'Apollo' – Foliage veins white, showy. US Patent #3506 on March 5, 1974. More prone to *Cornyespora cassicola* leaf sport than 'Dania' and now considered a genetic flaw.

squarrosa 'Citrina' – I knew nothing of this plant until reading it as var. citrina in William Aiton's article of *A Descriptive List of Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Remarkable for the Variegation or Handsome Appearance of Their Foliage* in Floricultural Cabinet and Florist's Magazine of 1857. He describes this plant with "foliage bright clear green, the stripes on the side veins white, and much broader than in the proceding speces [A. squarrosa]. Blossom pale yellow, and stalks reddish–brown". The species flowers were described as yellow, presumably a darker, less lemon yellow a shade? It is probably the A. *squarrosa citriosa* of other authors and elsewhere described as having "pale citron flowers" and blades of 4–6 inches long, veins white and broad on a light green base. It dates to about 1852.



squarrosa 'Dania' – habit compact, internodes shorter than 'Fritz Prinsler' from which it was selected. Leaves dark green, richly veined cream. Origin: Denmark. This is the most widely produced clone in the Florida rade to date. It is reputed to smaller than 'Lousiae', reaching 30–45 cm vs. 45–60cm for the older clone.

squarrosa 'Fritz Prinsler' – habit compact compared to 'Leopoldii'. leaves dark olive–green, richly vened white to cream, sometimes veined light yellow in newest few leaves. Floral bracts deep yellow. A cross of 'Leopoldii' and 'Louisae', combining the best of each.

squarrosa 'Leopoldii' – very vigorous, stronger than species typical. Stems often reddish, showy. Leaves olive green, not dark as new material, secondary veins silvery–white. Floral bracts rich yellow. Plants are much larger than desired for modern pot plant or house plant culture and the blades not as dark as they might be, making it's offspring 'Frinz Prinsler' and 'Dania' the better choices. This appears to be the first known cultivar, described in "New Plants of 1854" in *The Horticulturist, and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste*, as *Leopoldi*, coming from Van Houtte Nurseries who is also credited with 'Louisae'.

squarrosa 'Louisae' – habit compact, lower, slower. Leaves much smaller at 8–12 cm long, veins contrasting and white (not pale). Floral bracts yellow. The name is based on var. lousiae Van Houtte but now considered a cultigen and therefore a true cultivar. It seems to have been marketed as a neater, dwarf version of Van Houtte's 'Leopoldii' which was the standard of the trade.

squarrosa 'Louisae Compacta' – a compact form of the original clone, blades very dark green and much contrasting with the ivory veins. Pot plants, densely placed in groups are popular and showy. It competes with 'Dania' for the best compact cultivar.

squarrosa 'Red Apollo' – petiole purplish–red, blades purpish–red on the rib and below, otherwise as white–veined as 'Apollo'. Patent, origin: US#4417 to Norman E. Hickerson, Apopka, FL as sport of 'Apollo'

squarrosa 'Silver Cloud' – a listed name.

squarrosa 'Uniflora Beauty' – habit slow, compact, leaves very small at 8–10 cm long, dark green with greenish–cream veins.

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# ASPARAGUS

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Sold as 'Plumosa', apparently an error for *A. plumosus* which is now called *A. setaceus*. This plant agrees with what is known of that species, the cladodes (leaf-like segments) far smaller than *A. densiflorus* clones.

'Blampiedii' (setaceus) – "free-growing variety, which requires less heat than the type", from Blampeid & Taudeirn, Guernsey, England. Based on the Kew Bull. Misc. Info. 1903 as *A. plumosus* var. *Blampiedi*

'Cwebe' (densiflorus) – similar to 'Sprengeri' but more erect, still arching, leaves very long, new growth tinged bronze. Not as sun tolerant as some other clones. It is offered in seed form.

'Flagstaff' (densiflorus) – a listed name, foliage held in elongated units but apparently more branched than 'Meyers'.

'Mazeppa' (densiflorus) – growth lower, compact, a seed grown variant, cladodes wide and showy, often salmon-bronze in new growth. Often used as a ground cover where fully hardy.

'Meyers' ('Myers', 'Meyerii', 'Meyersii') (densiflorus) – more compact, rigidly erect, foliage formed into long conical to rocket-shaped towers (called foxtails or cattails by some), these usually well-separated, densely clothed in needle-shaped, linear



cladodes (leaf-like objects), quite fluffy in appearance.

'Meyer Tricolor' (densiflorus) – some "towers" white, tinged pink at times. Based "A. densiflorus Meyerii Tricolor" of raretropicalplants.com (May 2009), with color photo.

'Myriocladus' (densiflorus) = A. myriocladus

'Myrtifolius' (asparagoides) – Twining, wiry vine. Oval, Smilax-like blades, 3cm long, parallel veins, rich and glossy green. One popular for floral arrangement but I seldom fine it today (April 2009)

'Nanus' (setaceous, plumosa nanus) – a smaller version of this species.

'Sarmentiosus' (densiflorus) – a compact 'Sprengerii' type noted by L.H. Bailey, based on A. sarmentiosus hort. not Linn.

'Snowflake' (densiflorus) – New cladodes white and white variegated becoming greener. US Patent #5790 on August 26, 1986 to John Filippi Jr. and Bruce Hellerick, found as seedling of "A. sprengeri" by John Filippi Jr. in 1977 among several thousand.

'Sprengeri' ('Sprengeri')(densiflorus) – vigorous, more branched but also open and airy, not as vining as species, stems wiry and arching, foliage never organized into neat conical or long tunes as with 'Meyers'. Cladodes linear. Fruit is a showy red berry, commonly seen. It is propagated from seed to a common degree. Known before 1888. The name Sprengeri Group is used for variable seedling populations, name favored by the RHS. As the proper name Sprenger ends in –er, only one terminal "i" is proper. Long a favorite for floral arrangements. Named for C. Sprenger of Naples.

'Sprengeri Albo-variegatum' provisional name – striped and half white, based on "A. springeri albo variegatum" at raretropicalplants.com (May 2009), with color photo

'Sprengeri Compacta' – a smaller, tighter version of the popular cultivar, usually 12–18 inches tall. Leaves dark green, thicker and more durable as well. Known since 1898 from H.B. May, Edmonton.

'Sprengeri Falcatoides' – Cladodes solitary, up to 5–6 per whorl, slightly falcate (sickle-shaped). Based on the Kew Bull. Misc. Info. 1903 as A sprengeri var. falcatoides. Named by C. Sprenger who named the main type.

'Sprengeri Ochroleua' – fruit yellow (not red). Based on the Kew Bull. Misc. Info. 1903 as A sprengeri var. falcatoides. Named by C. Sprenger who named the main type.

'Sprengeri Variegata' – cladodes marked silver to white. Known since 1898 from M. Rigout, Ghent, Belgium.

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# ASPLENIUM

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Asplenium antiquum 'Victoria' (9/02)





ha: fronds arching outward, not straight and erect as species typical. Older plants  
ha: may be fountain-shaped. This is a major improvement for an interesting, elegant look.  
lm: regularly undulate, matching raised ridges on the blade  
or: George Beck, FL USA c. 1989  
in: US trade 1991

Asplenium AUSTRAL GEM™ (5/9)

lt: very finely incised pinnae  
lc: bright lime green at first, later medium olive-green  
ch: USDA 9  
so: <http://www.hortcoutureplants.com> (online catalog May 1, 2009, with color photo)

Asplenium australasicum (A. nidus var. australasicum)

ns: this species is closely related to A. nidus and has similar traits. Experts sometimes consider  
ns: the cultivars of A. nidus to be closer to this species. One sometimes finds the cultivars under  
ns: either species.

Asplenium australasicum 'Crinkle Cut' (9/02)

or: Collin Gorrell 1990

Asplenium australasicum 'Multi-crested'

lt: frond tips distinctly branched or crested. There is a slight undulation to the margins.

Asplenium incisum 'Albo-variegatum'

lc: white mottled

Asplenium nidus





The species ranges from this undulate (but no crisped or finely wavy margins) style to very flat blades. Tissue culture has complicated what we think "typical" fern species are. This is one old style entity.

*Asplenium nidus* 'Avis' ?= *A. nidus*-avis = *A. nidus*

ns: this cultivar name is apparently just a corruption of a major synonym for the species. The  
ns: epithet "nidus-avis" translates to "nest-bird" – bird's nest is a common name for the species.

*Asplenium nidus* 'Crispy Wave' (1 / 8)

ha: dense, 35 fronds per plant



Is, Im: stiff, undulate–lanceolate, nice wavy and crisped  
Il: 5–40cm  
Ic: RHS 146A, 147C  
pat, or: US PPAF 6.15.2007 to Yuki Sugimoto, Japan, sport of 'Osaka'

Asplenium nidus 'Cristatum' ('Crestatum')

It: fronds distinctly crested at the apex. This must not be confused with 'Crispum' which is  
It: really 'Plicatum'. It has undulate margins and not crested fronds.

Asplenium nidus 'Feathered Nest' (7/7)

Is: pinnae very finely and deeply incised (35–60% or more), irregularly feathery overall with  
sharp–pointed tips in varying lengths and widths.  
in, so, ph: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (online catalog 2006), with color photo

Asplenium nidus 'Filiformis'

It: apparently thread–like? We have no seen it.

Asplenium nidus 'Fimbriatum'

It: fronds deeply notched or incised, sometimes appearing red oak–like in shape. Some blades  
are  
It: cut to two–thirds depth while others may be more shallow and feather–like in outline. The  
It: frond often has a obovate outline.

Asplenium nidus 'Miniature'

ha: said to be much smaller, compact.

Asplenium nidus 'Multilobum'

ns: a listed name. Fronds are presumably lobed and cut?

Asplenium nidus [narrow form]

lw: fronds narrower than species typical

Asplenium nidus 'Osaka'

It: undulating, lasagna–like margins, but with a surface much smoother than 'Plicatum'



eval: seems more beautiful than 'Plicatum' for general use as the true "lasagna fern" has some  
eval: very odd deformities, ridges, and twists at times. Serious collectors may disagree. It is  
eval: a matter of how odd and ripped you want you think a fern should be.  
photo: [Rareflora.com](http://Rareflora.com)

Asplenium nidus 'Plicatum' ('Crispum')



Longwood Gardens. June 2005. A very good example of this mutation which is best considered a garden cultivar instead of a botanical variety.

It: highly undulate on the margins, lasagna-like, with the surface often ridged, ribbed, and crested  
It: along the secondary veins. The fronds can become more twisted and ribbed with age

Asplenium nidus [wide form]



lw: fronds broader than species typical

Asplenium scolopendrium 'Angustifolium'

lw, s: fronds much narrower than species typical, rarely more than 4cm wide (species 3.5–6cm)

Asplenium scolopendrium Crispum Group 'Bolton' ('Crispum Bolton's Nobile')

It: fronds highly undulate

ll, lw: fronds to 60cm long x 25cm wide

ns: the name 'Crispum Bolton's Nobile' combines two languages and must be disallowed, especially as a the cultivar group is now used.

Asplenium scolopendrium 'Capitatum'

It: fronds with a distinct terminal crest

Asplenium scolopendrium Crispum Group ('Crispum')

lm: fronds distinctly crisped or undulate

Asplenium scolopendrium Cristatum Group ('Cristatum')

It: fronds crested at the apex.

Asplenium scolopendrium Crispum Group 'Golden Queen'

lc: fronds rich yellow if given some sun.

It: margins undulate and ruffled.

Asplenium scolopendrium Ramocristatum Group 'Digitatum' ('Digitatum Cristatum')

It: fronds terminated in numerous branches and these with a distinct crest. It is more extreme example of this cultivar group and a lovely one.

Asplenium scolopendrium Fimbriatum Group ('Fimbriatum')

lm: frond margins highly fringed, more finely so than 'Marginatum' and quite distinct on comparison.



Asplenium scolopendrium 'Kaye's Lacerated' ('Laceratum Kaye's')

It: fronds highly lacerated or incised, irregularly and elegantly so, tips often crested as well.

Asplenium scolopendrium Marginatum Group

Im: more highly toothed, irregular, and often ridged

Asplenium scolopendrium Crispum Group 'Moly'

Il: to 75cm long – very large

Im: highly undulate or crisped

Ia: more sharply acute than some crisped clones

Asplenium scolopendrium 'Muricatum'

It: surfaced distinctly rugose (wrinkled, puckered) and pleated.

Asplenium scolopendrium Ramocristatum Group

It: frond apices distinctly branched and crested both.

Asplenium scolopendrium Ramomarginatum Group

It: frond apices distinctly branched, these branches have numerous teeth, lobes, or irregular segments.

Asplenium scolopendrium 'Ramosum'

It: fronds generally divided into 2 branches or arms.

Asplenium scolopendrium 'Sagittatum'

It: fronds with basal lobes, giving a sagittate or arrow-head shape at times.

Asplenium scolopendrium 'Sagitatocrispum'

It: fronds sagittate with basal lobes plus crisping in the upper portions.

Asplenium scolopendrium 'Sagitocristatum'

It: fronds sagittate with basal lobes plus apical crests.



Asplenium scolopendrium 'Speciosum'

Il: fronds very large to 75cm  
It: frond surface highly folded or pleated

Asplenium scolopendrium 'Undulatum'

Im: fronds undulate or wavy at the margins. The species has some waves but this name is for  
Im: a more extreme and interesting variation. Crispum Group is much more shallowly undulate  
on the margins.  
Ic: darker shade of green than Crispum Group which is often confused with it.

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## BEAUCARNIA

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Beaucarnia recurvata 'Gold Star' (10/4)  
ha: upright-arching  
lc: yellowish-green margined  
or, pat: US#14650 to Cornelius Janssen, Netherlands 3/30/2004, found as sport 1996

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## BEGONIA

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In this version we have split out the Rex Begonias to a section below.

For photos, descriptions, history, classifications, and nomenclature I highly recommend the American Begonia Society's Virtual Greenhouse found at <http://www.begonias.org/greenhouse/index.htm>

Rather than rehash the well-established enumeration of taxa as will be found in many Begonia books, I have elected to present a small gallery of my favorite and most interesting species and cultivars.





ANGEL WINGS 'Sinbad' has a very fine pebbly-bullate surfac in shades of silvery and green with hints of amber about the veins.





*B. bipinnatifida*, a curious fern-like blade which is smashing with the dark green tones and the cherry red stems.





'Black Coffee' is dark blackish-green with a brownish-red reverse and these dark tints showing through as the light changes throughout the day. Photo copyright owned by and courtesy of Provenwinners.com





'Black Taffeta' combines the best of a true blackish-red leaf with contrasting burgundy backs, lots of silvery hairs and nicely sharp tips. Photo copyright owned by and courtesy of [Terranovanurseries.com](http://Terranovanurseries.com)





'Black Velvet' is one of the finest, super dark clones for contrast with other indoor plants of bright or pale colors. You can use it's bright green central petiole attachment point to "pick up on" other lime greens in adjacent plants.





'Canary Wings' is a colorful bedding plant that can be rejuvenated and taken indoors as a house plant (needs lots of light for good color). I'm always a sucker for chartreuse- and gold-leaved plants with contrasting red flowers adjacent on other species or in this case on the same plant. It's one of the better Begonia bedding varieties in the last few decades in my humble opinion.





'Caribbean Corsair' is wonderful for the dark brownish-green to burgundy tones and the richly textured leaf.





*B. carolineifolia* looks like a Schefflera, Polyscias, and Begonia had a couple of grandkids among them. The crimped, dark glossy leaf with the glowing red backs is gorgeous beyond words. Note how some leaflets are nearly forked with one dominant secondary lobe.





'Curly Fireflush' is one of my new favs, a suborbicular leaf with central spirals and so many red hairs it gives it a stunning glow. Photo copyright owned by and courtesy of [Terranovanurseries.com](http://Terranovanurseries.com)





'Frosty' is grown outdoors and in, having an elongated leaf heavily frosted in silver to whitish spots, augmented by red tints in the new growth. It is proven tough, vigorous, and durable.





*Begonia incana* is silvery-gray, a peltate leaf, distinctly concave at times, and so of reflective scales you just must admire it.





Begonia 'Last Laugh' comes in bright lettuce-lime green with scattered blackish-red spots, margins irregularly crimped and toothed. Overall it has a nice 3-D ruffle.'





*Begonia maculata* 'Wrightii' remains one of my favorites over many years of study and a small amount of personal experience with the genus at home. It is tall, colorful, creatively marked, and a grand plant where seen. Grown outdoors as a tropical bedder it has flowered heavily for me with panicles of elegant white flowers.





'Marmaduke' is one of the finest for dark red speckling on lime, even the petioles having these two colors. There are hook and lashes everywhere. I grew one in my office for a time until a guest waterer decided to rot it but until then it was a very vigorous, colorful plant. I think I should get another.

Photo copyright owned by and courtesy of [Terranovanurseries.com](http://Terranovanurseries.com)





'Morocco' is micro-rugose, highly textured down to the tertiary vein level. Bronzish-red leaf backs add more interest as can the pink, misty flowers.





'Palimar Prince' is popular with a mix of light and dark green tones, very clear cream central venation, silvery hairs, and a red mottled reverse. It has a contrasty charm like an ornamental swiss chard in fact. Photo copyright owned by and courtesy of Provenwinners.com





'Phoe's Cleo' is a bright, tough modern hybrid with luminous lime color and blackish-burgundy markings on the edges and in the center of mature blades. I current (this September 2020) has it in a large terrarium at the back as I wanted something strong, colorful, and not too dainty or dwarf from this genus as a backdrop. Good and manageable so far. Image courtesy of [www.terranovanurseries.com](http://www.terranovanurseries.com)





'Sinbad' has a neary uniform frosting with micro-rugosity and lovely pink-rose tints in the new foliage.





'Texas Star' is a lovely dark olive, palmatifid clone with a creamy petiole attachment zone and wonderfully red marked petioles that are quite long. The bronze-red reverses show up a bit as the blades undulate and curl a bit.

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## BEGONIA X REX-CULTORUM

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This gallery is self-expressive for the descriptions of these lovely, metallic, luminous, and diverse cultivars.





'Arctic Breeze'





'Capricorn' is a new red-centered tricolor of much charm. Photo copyright owned by and courtesy of Provenwinners.com

'Celia' – photo: <https://stevesleaves.com/product/begonia-celia/>, accessed 9.6.2020

'China Curl' (Monsrosa Group) – photo, source: <https://www.logees.com/begonia-china-curl-begonia-rex-hybrid.html>, accessed 9.6.2020

'Dutch Splendor' (Monstrosa Group) – photo: <https://stevesleaves.com/product/begonia-dutch-splendor/>





Though not as colorful in the red shades as some others, 'Escargo' has been very popular in recent years for its unusual snail-like curves of the leaf bases. Other clones do this too but not all as well or with this much silver. The extra bit of silver takes the eye around the circle with the leaf!





'Fairy' is a now a classic for the heavy silver sectioning over matt green, the reverses very dark red. Photo copyright owned by and courtesy of Provenwinners.com

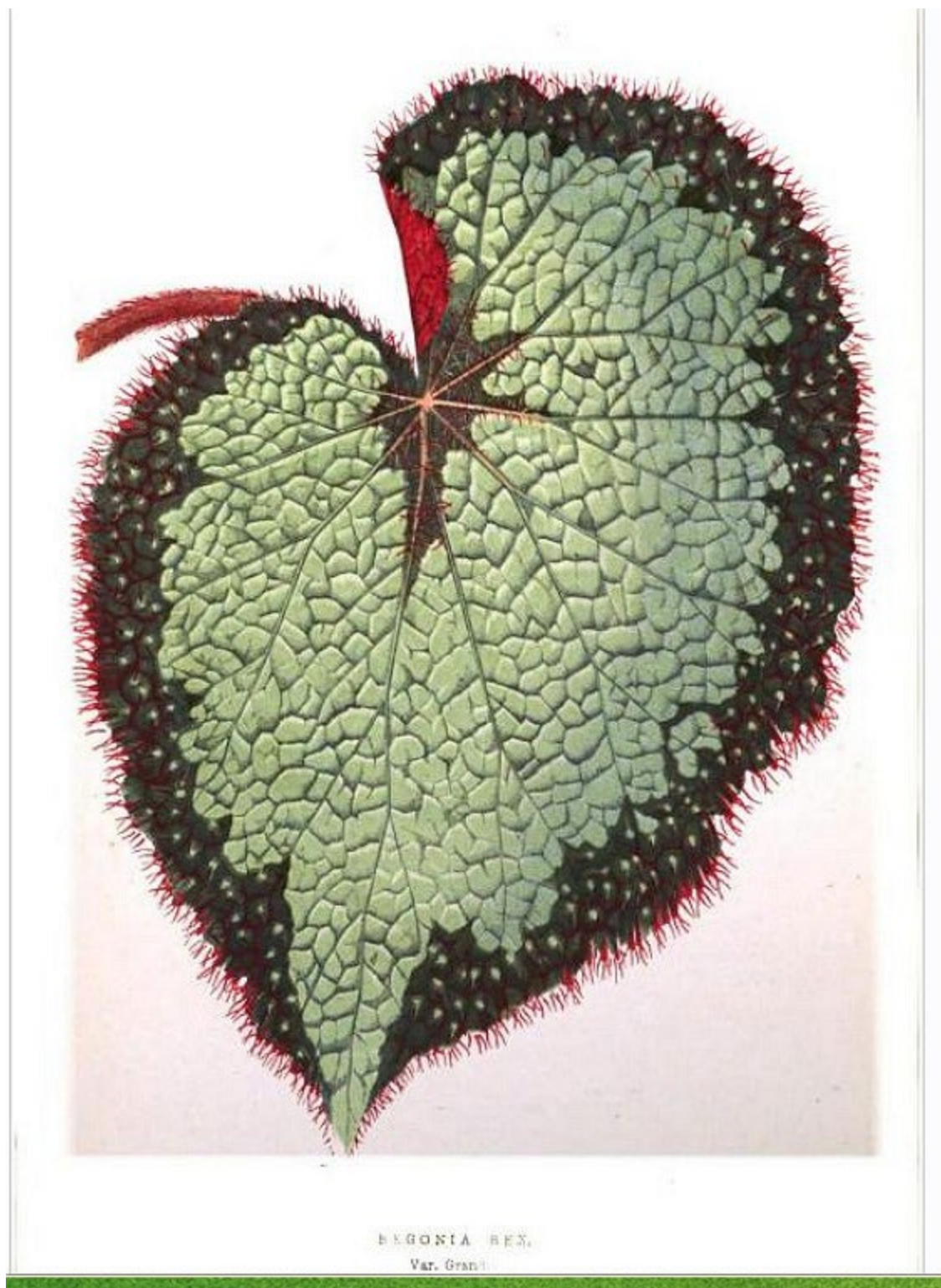




'Festive Paisley'

'Fifty Shades of Gray' –a much ruffled, slightly Monstrosa Group (curled base) silver cultivar with some dark veins and a petticoat look. Photo: <https://stevesleaves.com/product/begonia-50-shades-of-gray/>, accessed 9.6.2020





'Grandis' (var. grandis) in Lowe and Howard, Beautiful Leaved Plants (1867)





'Harmony's Red Robin'





'Harmony's Black Beauty'





'Harmony's Stormy Sunset'





'Helen Teupel' is a classic in this hybrid species, widely grown.





'Ideal Blue Silver' has wonderful metallic sheens including blue, violet, purple, and shades of grey.





'Ideal Red Heart'





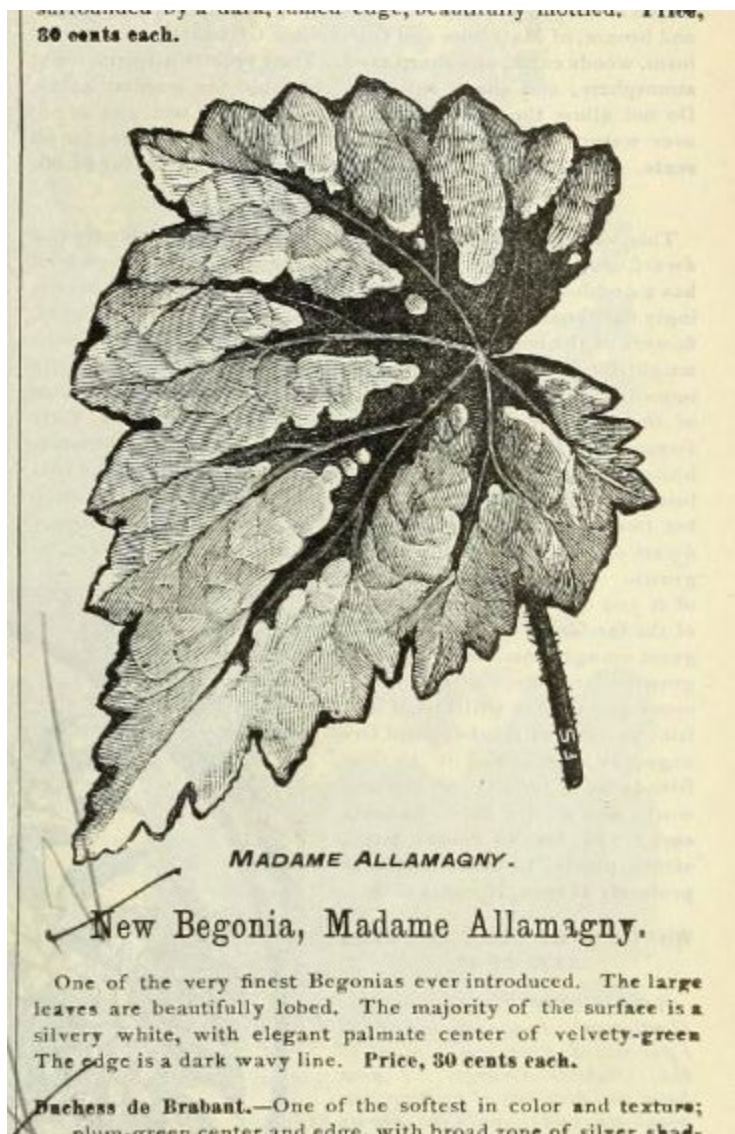
'Janine'





JURASSIC 'Red Splash'





'Madame Allamagney' in a old plate from a catalog of Champion City in 1895. These colorful clones were more the rage in the late 19th century then they are today.





'Maui Mist' is one of those tricolors with just the right look that is hard to describe...it justs pleases very much. Photo copyright owned by and courtesy of Provenwinners.com





MIAMI STORM™ is one of the better black-centered reds . Image courtesy of [www.provenwinners.com](http://www.provenwinners.com)

'Mike's Mauve' – photo, source: <https://www.logees.com/begonia-mike-s-mauve-begonia-rex-hybrid.html>, accessed 9.6.2020





*Begonia monstrosa*. 4 Varietäten.

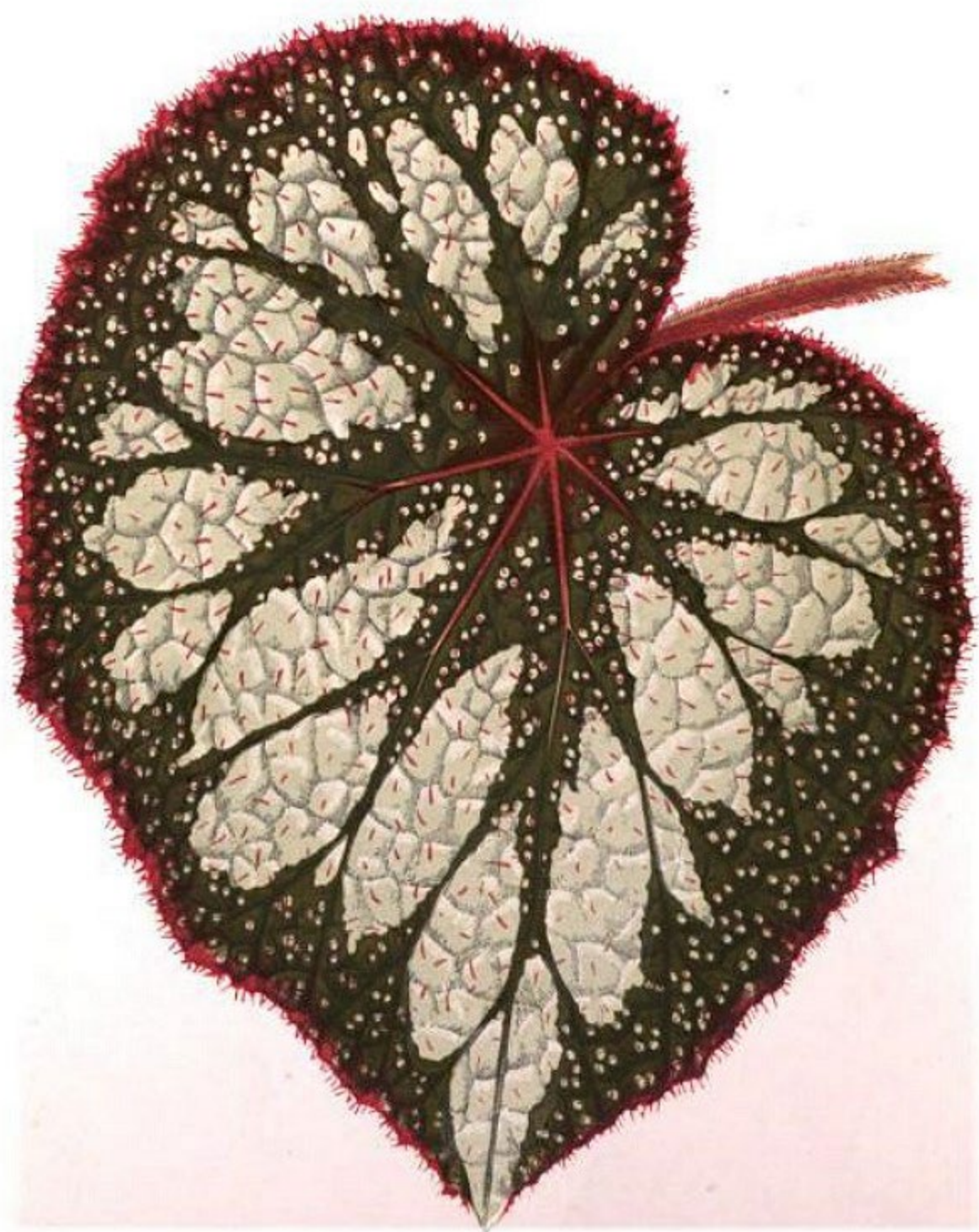
Monstrosa Group. As this old plate shows, the snail-leaved or curly-leaved cultivars were originally called "montrosa" and thus it makes a suitable cultivar group today. 'Escargo' is the most famous of these in modern times (1990–2020). The modern Terra Nova Nursery series is called the NAUTILUS series.





NAUTILUS LILAC. Image courtesy of [terranovanurseries.com](https://terranovanurseries.com)





BEGONIA REX.  
Var. Nebulosa.

'Nebulosa' from Lowe and Howard's Beautiful Leaved Plants.





'Omaha Beefsteak' is basically cerise-red with a blackish center, stunning in any context or size. Photo copyright owned by and courtesy of Provenwinners.com





'Paso Doble' is one of the brighter Helix type cultivars.





'Paul Gibory' is a classic in this genus.

'Raspberry Swirl' – photo, source: <https://www.logees.com/begonia-raspberry-swirl-p-p-begonia-rex-hybrid.html>, accessed 9.6.2020





SHADOW KING® BLACK CHERRY is stunning for the charcoal-colored margins and the rich orange-red, metallic center. Image courtesy of [green-fuse.com](http://green-fuse.com)





SHADOW KING® COOL WHITE has even fewer contrasting vein spaces than MOONLIGHT of the same series. This image almost looks like a black and white photo but if you look very, very close the petiole attachment point (PAP) is reddish and the base of the primary veins has a dark forest green hue. Image courtesy of Terra Nova.





SHADOW KING® LAVA RED is one of the best, more durable "all reds" though it does have a very small black center on the midrib now and again. It has such a lovely, waxy, lustrous, metallic sheen you cannot help but be amazed but a red leaf looks so unearthly and unreal. "Some of the best plants look like they're made of plastic" said a foliage plant expert. Not sure what that says about our sensibilities but I do like plants easily described as unreal.





SHADOW KING® MOONLIGHT is one of the frost white types (more white than silver) with only a small dark "turkey foot" of dark veins towards the base.





'Tiger Eyes' is known for a high contrast dark set of primary veins in a nearly starfish or radiating pattern on a mostly silver base. Very bold and stark.





T-REX 'First Blush'

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## BILLBERGIA

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There are numerous hybrids in this bromeliad genus and I've elected to classify them into useful selection groups by color of the foliage.

Intergeneric crosses of this genus include x *Billnelia* (x *Quesnelia*) and x *Billmea* (x *Aechmea*)

The best catalog and gallery of *Billbergia* cultivars is from the Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies. Have a look at this splendid work: <http://www.fcbs.org/pictures/Billbergia.htm>

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- Red to purple foliage



'Afterglow' – rich olive tinged red to mostly burgundy, richly spotted in pale pink to greenish-cream

- Red to rose tinged on green – red and green blends (not banded, striped or variegated)

- 'Borracho' – Beadle cross with short, wide leaves, light green flushed rose-red at apex, very faint spotting (not clearly a variegate). Flowers very showy in light green and coral-red
- 'Carnaval' (amoena var. rubra x sanderiana) – strong vase, olive green, richly tinged rose-purple throughout the blade, especially shown on the exterior base of the rosette.
- 'Violetta' – bright olive-green blade, fairly short, richly tinged violet, pink, and dusky red on the reverse. The silver banding is very subtle and mostly appears like a waxy coating.

- Green foliage

- pyramidalis var. concolor. A true botanical variety, "concolor" meaning "one color", reflecting the mostly uniform green look, lacking striations, bands, and spots. The scarlet flowers are often spectacular. Image below courtesy of Wikimedia.



- 'Roman Candle' – glossy olive-green leaves, some with slight red tinting, most notable for huge inflor. of cerise-red, white, and violet flowers that look like fireworks exploding!

- Green striped or margined

- 'Foster's Striate' (pyramidalis 'Striata') – paler lime green margins. Good pink to red-toned flower.
- 'Santa Barbara' – old classic in medium green, richly striped and margined in cream, highly tinged pink to red tones with more light.

- Red banded silver to gray

- 'La Noche' – dusky dark red, complex silver bands to 70% in many sizes and intensities of color. Flowers greenish-cream, tipped lavender, bracts light pink.
- 'Muriel Waterman' – rich red tones, some burgundy, bands to 50% surface

- Reddish-amber to orange-sunset colors

- 'Grande' – mix of amber, red, green, orange, and other tones, big burgundy throat

- Red center on green to lime

- 'Gargoyle' – Don Beadle hybrid in rich apple green, very center or throat dark burgundy



- Red spotted silver to cream (pinker in sun)

- 'Fascinator' – dusky red tones over green, spotted cream to white to pink. Image below courtesy of Wikimedia.



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- 'Hallelujah' – Don Beadle hybrid in rich burgundy with numerous silvery-white spots. Very large, open inflor. in cream to lavender and green tones.
- 'Poquito Mas'. Lovely dusky red shades over dark olive, very heavy, fused spots cover up to 80% of the blade, sometimes just 50%, a very stunning, bright chimera. Image below courtesy of Wikimedia.





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- 'Pria' – dusky rose-red tones, a silvery overlay, sparse pink to cream spots at maybe 5–10% but their sparsity makes them all the more interesting.
- 'Strawberry' – richly tinged pink to brownish-red on green, numerous pink to white to silver spots at 75%.
- Silver to gray spotted (not striped or banded)
  - 'Groovy' – tall narrow vase, dark olive, tinged red at tips, heavily spotted silvery-white to 70%
  - vittata 'Domingos Martins' – differs in off white to silver spots which fused.
- Silver to gray striped/banded (on green)
  - 'El Capitan' – mostly green but heavily tinged bronze to purple with light, based richly banded silver but tips of new leaves spotted cream too. Bright rose-red flowers are showy. This one fits in several classifications here! Another Don Beadle hit.
  - horrida 'Tigrina' – bands to 50%
- White to cream centered (not generally striped)
  - 'Bellissima' – narrow linear, Chlorophytum-like blades, cream to light yellow center to 80%, margins bright green. Don Beadle cross.
- White to cream margined
  - pyramidalis var. concolor 'Kyuto' – wide, wavy olive green leaves, wide cream margin. Showy flower in pink tones.
  - pyramidalis 'Variegata' – variable white to cream margin with occasional stripes in the center. A proven favorite over many years. Image below courtesy of Wikimedia.

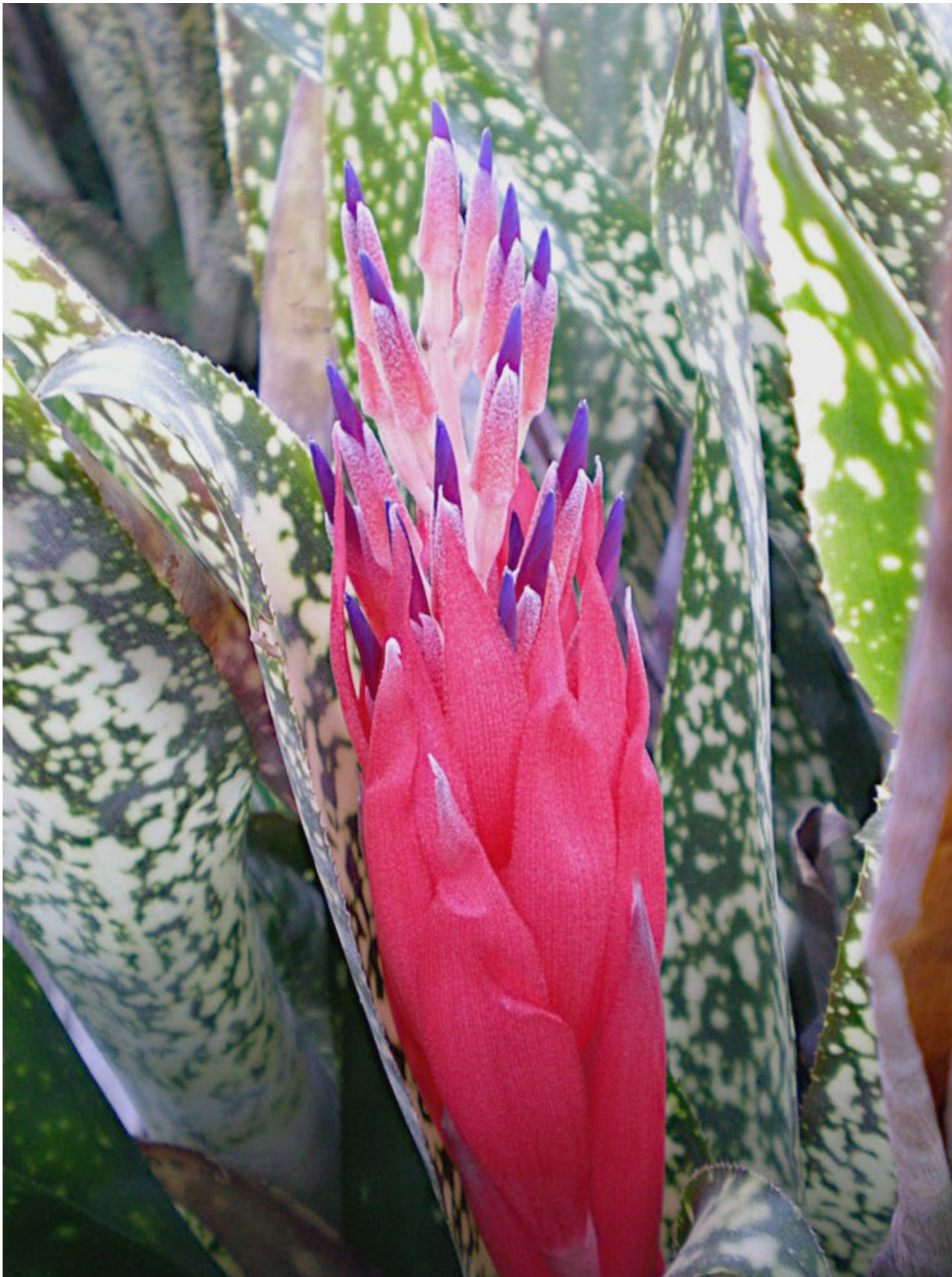




- - White to cream spotted

- - 'Fantasia' (pyramidalis x sanderi) – an old Mulford Foster cross, heavily spotted cream to 50%. Image below courtesy of Wikimedia.





- 
- 'Fiesta' – bright olive green, dark red tints on reverse if sunny, numerous fine cream spots
- Yellow to chartreuse (not variegated)
  - 'Gloria' – mostly chartreuse sport of 'Foster's Striate, flowers lavender and pink.

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# BILLIARDIERA

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Billardiera longiflora ' Cherry Berry'
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ha: less vigorous than some species variants  
 lc: darker green



frc: red – species is usually a dark blue but is sometimes purple or tinged red

Billardiera longiflora f. fructu–albo

ha: often less vigorous than f. longiflora (species typical)

frc: pure white

fc: flowers are slightly more yellow than f. longiflora (species typical)

Billardiera longiflora [purple–fruited]

frc: purple or reddish–blue

ns: these variants occur in the wild and are intermediate between the dark blue species and red–fruited variants.

Billardiera longiflora [red–berried]

frc: red

ns: such variants occur in the wild and can breed true from seed. 'Cherry Berry' is one named clone.

Billardiera longiflora [rose–fruited]

frc: rose pink

ns: these variants occur in the wild and gardens are intermediate between the red and f. fructu–albo.

Billardiera longiflora 'White Berry' = f. fructu–albo?

frc: white

ns: unless Esveld is considering this a named clone (an invalid cultivar name anyhow) it would be the same as

ns: the botanical forma.

so: Esveld (online catalog 2002)

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# BOUGAINVILLEA

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Nomenclature: Many of the cultivars are referrable to B. x buttiana (B. glabra x B. peruviana). Some are direct selections of B. spectabilis, B. peruviana, or B. glabra and these names are listed in parentheses after the cultivar when appropriate. In general, it is accepted to list most cultivars directly after the genus name.

It should be noted than some modern cultivars are not in fact cultivars at all but have trademark names. Indeed some do not seem to have any valid cultivar name at all but are only sold by the trademark.

Bract color groupings: These groupings into nine categories are only general but will assist in cultivar selection. Some cultivars are highly variable with the amount of sun and temperature. In general one gets more red pigments (when genetically possible) in strong light and they may intensify in cool weather as well. Many of the cultivars, particularly those which start orange fade to pink shades. There are likely to be more "sunset" or multicolored orange–yellow–red cultivars in the future and this may form a distinct color category here in the future.

For photographs and additional data we recommend consulting the following web resources:



- [bougainvilleas.com](http://bougainvilleas.com)
- [bgi-usa.com](http://bgi-usa.com)
- [Bougainvillea.freeyellow.com](http://Bougainvillea.freeyellow.com)
- [Stokes Tropicals](#)



An unnamed variegated clone, showing the very usseful, showy foliage of such plants in a greenhouse or tropical garden setting.

## LILAC/LAVENDER/PURPLISH

'Amethyst' purple to red

'Angus Supreme' purple, gold margined leaf

'Asia' cyclamen purple

'Blueberry Ice' lavender-blue, leaf margined white

'Brasilensis' = *B. spectabilis*: lavender-purple, compact



'Captain Casey' purplish–lilac

'Cypheri' lilac pink

'Doctor David Barry' lavender, large bracts

'Durban' dark lilac

'Eva's Wonder' purple, yellow variegated leaf

'Elizabeth Angus' dark rose–purple, dark leaf, compact.

'Elsbeth' dark purple

'Flor de Verano' = 'Magnifica'

'Floribunda' purple

'Formosa' (glabra) light purple fading ugly brown. Old flowers need to be removed for this reason.

'Harrissii' purple, variegated rugose leaf, compact

'Hati Gadis' light purple, white variegated leaf

'Hati Gadis II' light purple, yellow variegated leaf

'Jarum' rose–purple, twisted yellow splashed leaf

'Joan Waddington' light mauve

'John Lattin' (glabra) lavender, repeats well

'Lady Casimir' pinkish–lavender, creeping for use in hanging baskets.

'Lady Mary Maxwell' light mauve

'Lavender Queen' (spectabilis) lavender, more floriferous and larger bracted than species typical.

'Magnicicent Tralie' purple, open flowers

'Magnifica' (glabra) purple

'Mahara' double purple

'Malaysia Indah' light purple, gold mottled leaf

'Mariol Fitzpatrick' light mauve

'Mauve Butterfly' = 'Ratana Mauve'

'Mrs. Eva' mauve, compact

'Mrs. Eva Variegated' mauve, white variegated leaf



'Mrs. Eva Variegated Purple' purple, white variegated leaf

'New River' rose–purple

'Pride of Zimbabwe' (spectabilis) light purple

'Proton Saga' light lavender–pink, yellow leaf with green mottling

'Purple Butterfly' = 'Ratana Purple'

'Purple Gem' (glabra) bright purple, variegated leaf

Purple Queen® ('Moneth') dark purple, dark green leaf

'Purple Robe' purple

'Ratana Mauve' mauve, grey twisted leaf

'Ratana Purple' purple, rugose rough leaf

'Royal Purple' purplish, large bracts

'Sanderiana' (glabra) purple, small dark green leaf

'Senjakala' (glabra) purple, variegated leaf

'Silhouette' lavender, thornless.

'Sweet Dream' light lavender,thornless, leaf all gold

'Tom Thumb' lilac, dwarf

'Zina Barat' purple, lax habit

MAGENTA/CORAL–VIOLET–RED

- 'Alexandra' dark magenta, small refined flower
- 'Barbara Karst' magenta red, vigorous, durable, the most popular cultivar. Clearer red in sun and gets more blue tints (magenta) in shade. Blooms even on young plants so is very saleable in nurseries.
- Don Mario® ('Monio') dark purplish–red, very large flowers, vigorous.
- 'Gem' carmine to rose–carmine
- 'Happiness' carmine tinged light orange–red, very large bracts
- 'Helen Johnson' fuchsia purple
- 'James Walker' coral becoming dark purplish–red, often giving a pink bicolor effect. Very large vigorous plants.
- 'Juanita Hatten' magenta, leaves lightly variegated in paler green, spreading
- 'Krishna' (Bambino Series) – weeping habit as outdoor plant. Bracts yellowihs–green becoming violet and red shades (RHS 87C) to 50mm wide. Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.
- 'Mahatma Gandhi' bright magenta pink tinged light mauve, very large sprays
- 'Manila Red' double magenta–red, giving a larger flower effect than most.
- 'Mrs. H.C. Buck' magenta, bronze new growth



- 'Ninja Turtle' magenta red, short internodes, compact
- 'Nonya' (Bambino Series) – dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts greyish–purple tinged green becoming purplish–violet (RHS 82B) . Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.
- Oo–La–La® ('Monka') magenta–red, dwarf, extremely long bloom period
- 'Poulton's Special' silky dark pink, twisted bracts
- 'Raspberry Ice' magenta–red, cream ot yellow margined leaf, new growth often showy red. Some say the correct name is'Hawaii' but that name is long used for other clones and should not be used in our opinion.
- 'Rosea' rose–red, vigorous vine.
- 'Texas Dawn' dark purplish–pink, vigorous, large flower heads.
- Torch Glow™ reddish–rose, erect, multiple–stemmed to 6 ft. and not vining. Good for containers but flowers can be hidden in foliage.
- 'Vera' magenta, compact
- 'Vera Blakeman' magenta, dwarf
- 'Zuki' (Bambino Series) – dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts reddish–purple (RHS 71B). Leaf margind cream . Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.

RED/SCARLET SHADES

'Batik Red' red, white variegated leaf

'Betty Hendry' red sometimes tinged yellow and purple.

'Blue Moon' dark red, variegated leaf

'China Beauty' rose becoming red, variegated leaf

'Cinderella' double red, creamy–white leaf margins.

'Crimson Jewel' crimson red, very floriferous, lower habit. Popular in CA for bank plantings or containers.

'Crimson Lake' bright red. Some plants of this if not all are 'Mrs. Butt'.

'Dixie' dark red, subtly variegated leaf

'Gautana's Red' bright red, leaves splashed gold and cupped

'Gloucester Royal' dark wine red

'Gopal' dark red

'Hawaii' red, multicolored variegated leaves in red, pink, green, and yellow.

'Hensbergii' dark red

'Hong Kong Beauty' red, gold leaf with green center, stems stripped yellow too

'Hujan Panas' red, leaf spotted gold

'Indian Beauty' red, variegated leaf

'Indian Maid' = 'Betty Hendry'

'Jamaica Red' dark purplish–red, leaves often flecked gold, vigorous outdoors with thick stems

'Jamhuru' reddish–scarlet

'Jazzi' (Bambino Series) – dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Red (RHS 46A, 53B, 61B) bracts to 45mm wide. Yellow–green leaf center . Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.

'Jellibene' (Bambino Series) – dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts light red to reddish–purple (RHS 43B, 67A) and to 25mm wide. Leaf margined creamy–white (RHS 158A) . Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.

'Kayata' red, dwarf

'Killis Campbell' bronze becoming red, trailing, repeats well, trailing. Also spelled 'Kila Campbell', 'Kille Campbell', 'Killie Campbell'. 'Killis Campbell' has been published in the literature and seems most often used by experts.

'Laidlaw' (spectabilis) orange–red



'Lemmers Special' burgundy, vigorous

'Mahara' double red, sometimes giving the effect of a climbing rose

'Marietta' = 'Cinderella'

'Mona Lisa' red, dwarf, crisped variegated leaf,

'Miss India' = 'Indian Beauty'

'Mrs. Butt' dark red, star-like limb

'Mrs. Butt Variegated' dark red, cream variegated leaf

'Poultonii Batik' red, yellow variegated leaf

'Queen Marble Red' red, leaf striped yellow

'Ratana Red' red, butterfly like shape

'Red Butterfly' = 'Ratana Red'

'Red Fantasy' = 'Hujan Panas'

'Red Glory' dark carmine red, bronze new leaves

'Red Lotus' red lantern-shaped flowers, greyish leaf

'Red Ribbons' narrow red bracts

'Red September' pink and red bicolor, leaf gold with green center.

'Rubra Plena' double red

'Rubyana' dark red, dark green leaf

'San Diego Red' orange-red to rose-red, long bloom period in CA, large dark green leaf, vigorous, rather cold hardy. Sometimes trained in tree form.

'Scarlet O'hara' purplish-red, large plant outdoors. Some plants if not all are 'San Diego Red'

'Scarlet Queen' crimson red, but lacking the star-like limb of 'Mrs. Butt'

'Strawberry' red, gold leaf edged in green

'Strawberry Delight' as 'Strawberry' but with contorted leaf

'Thimma' red, cream variegated leaf. Some plants under this name are 'Vicky' (bicolored white and pink)

'Tiger' red, leaf is gold mottled and striped green

'W.A.C. Campbell' double red

'Watermelon' dark rose-scarlet, vigorous

WHITE/CREAM/IVORY

- 'Alba' (glabra) white
- 'Bridal Bouquet' white but can be tinged pink
- 'Double White' double white. Can have pink marginal tints but not always.
- 'Easter Parade' cream
- 'Golden Summer' white, leaves variegated yellow
- 'Jamaica White' white finely veined green, vigorous, floriferous as young plants.
- 'Jennifer Fernie' greenish-white
- 'Mary Palmers Enchantment' pure white, large vigorous vine.
- 'Mauna Kia' white, large bract, compact.
- 'Miss Alice' creamy white
- 'Miss Alice's Coat' white, yellow variegated leaf
- 'Misty' double white



- 'Mrs. Eva Variegated White' white, white variegated leaf
- 'Pearl' pearly white
- 'Penelope' white. A bit of pink but only in cool weather.
- 'Peggy Redman' white, cream variegated leaf
- 'Proton Saga White' white, yellow leaf mottled with green spots.
- 'Ralph Sander' white
- 'Ratana White' white, grey twisted leaf
- 'Seafoam' white, dense inflorescence, vigorous, sometimes blushes pink if cool weather.
- 'Singapore White' white, open flower, lax habit
- 'Summer Snow' pure white, large bracts
- 'White Butterfly' = 'Ratana White'
- 'White Cascade' pure white, trailing
- 'White Madonna' pure white.
- 'White Stripe' white, leaf margined white

MAGENTA/CORAL/VIOLET-RED	WHITE/CREAM	PINK/RED & WHITE BICOLOR
'Alexandra' dark magenta, small refined flower	'Alba' (glabra) white	'Apple Blossom' white margined pink
'Barbara Karst' magenta red, vigorous, durable, the most popular cultivar. Clearer red in sun and gets more blue tints (magenta) in shade. Blooms even on young plants so is very saleable in nurseries.	'Bridal Bouquet' white but can be tinged pink	'Audrey Grey' white with some pink flushes
Don Mario® ('Monio') dark purplish-red, very large flowers, vigorous.	'Double White' double white. Can have pink marginal tints but not always.	'Begum Sikander' cerise and white
'Gem' carmine to rose-carmine	'Easter Parade' cream	'Chiang Mai Beauty' white tinged pink
'Happiness' carmine tinged light orange-red, very large bracts	'Golden Summer' white, leaves variegated yellow	'Cherry Blossom' white with pink tips, very pointed bract for nice look. Double for full effect.
'Helen Johnson' fuchsia purple	'Jamaica White' white finely veined green, vigorous, floriferous as young plants.	'Coconut Ice' white with pink margins, white margined leaf
'James Walker' coral becoming dark purplish-red, often giving a pink bicolor effect. Very large vigorous plants.	'Jennifer Fernie' greenish-white	'Enchantment' pink and white
'Juanita Hatten' magenta, leaves lightly variegated in paler green, spreading	'Mary Palmers Enchantment' pure white, large vigorous vine.	'Eva's Ice-cream' white and mauve, variegated leaf
'Krishna' (Bambino Series) – weeping habit as outdoor plant. Bracts yellowihs-green becoming violet and red shades (RHS 87C) to 50mm wide. Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.	'Mauna Kia' white, large bract, compact.	'Eva's Ice-cream Highlight' white and mauve, small cupped variegated leaf
'Mahatma Gandhi' bright magenta pink tinged light mauve, very large sprays	'Miss Alice' creamy white	'Eva's Heart' white tinged pink, variegated leaf
'Manila Red' double magenta-red, giving a larger flower effect than most.	'Miss Alice's Coat' white, yellow variegated leaf	'Flamingo Pink' = 'Sakura'
'Mrs. H.C. Buck' magenta, bronze new growth	'Misty' double white	'Ice-cream' = 'Makris'
'Ninja Turtle' magenta red, short internodes, compact	'Mrs. Eva Variegated White' white, white variegated leaf	'Imperial Delight' white tinged red, purple, and orange, semi-dwarf
'Nonya' (Bambino Series) – dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts greyish-purple tinged green becoming purplish-violet (RHS 82B) . Origin: Jan & Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.	'Pearl' pearly white	'Ladybird' white with red dots, cupped leaf
Oo-La-La® ('Monka') magenta-red, dwarf, extremely long bloom period	'Penelope' white. A bit of pink but only in cool weather.	'Ladybird Batik' white with red dots, white variegated leaf
	'Peggy Redman' white, cream variegated leaf	'Lavender Girl' clear lavender-pink and white, gold variegated leaf
	'Proton Saga White' white, yellow leaf mottled with green spots.	'Magic Ice-cream' = 'Magic Makris'
	'Ralph Sander' white	'Magic Makris' pink and white, leaf gold mottled in center. May revert to all pink.
	'Ratana White' white, grey twisted leaf	'Mahara White' white double with pink margins, compact
	'Seafoam' white, dense inflorescence, vigorous, sometimes blushes pink if cool weather.	'Makris' pink and white
	'Singapore White' white, open flower, lax habit	



<p>'Poulton's Special' silky dark pink, twisted bracts</p> <p>'Raspberry Ice' magenta–red, cream ot yellow margined leaf, new growth often showy red. Some say the correct name is'Hawaii' but that name is long used for other clones and should not be used in our opinion.</p> <p>'Rosea' rose–red, vigorous vine.</p> <p>'Texas Dawn' dark purplish–pink, vigorous, large flower heads.</p> <p>Torch Glow™ reddish–rose, erect, multiple–stemmed to 6 ft. and not vining. Good for containers but flowers can be hidden in foliage.</p> <p>'Vera' magenta, compact</p> <p>'Vera Blakeman' magenta, dwarf</p> <p>'Zuki' (Bambino Series) – dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts reddish–purple (RHS 71B). Leaf margind cream . Origin: Jan &amp; Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.</p>	<p>'Summer Snow' pure white, large bracts</p> <p>'White Butterfly' = 'Ratana White'</p> <p>'White Cascade' pure white, trailing</p> <p>'White Madonna' pure white.</p> <p>'White Stripe' white, leaf margined white</p>	<p>'Majic' = 'Magic Makris' or 'Majik'?</p> <p>'Majik' (Bambino Series) – dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts yellowish–green becoming white with reddish–purple (RHS 73A,B) tints and marks . Origin: Jan &amp; Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.</p> <p>'Mary Palmer' = 'Magic Makris'</p> <p>'Mini White' white tinged pink, sparse flowering possible, variegated leaf</p> <p>'Pink Champagne' pink and white</p> <p>Pink Pearl™ ('Abearl') white with tips to half length a magenta pink</p> <p>'Ratana Rainbow' white tipped pink</p> <p>'Sakura' pink and white, dark green leaf</p> <p>'Sakura Batik' pink and white, white variegated leaf</p> <p>'Surprise' bicolored bracts or solid pink or solid white.</p> <p>'Tosca' (Bambino Series) – dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts cream with pink blotches, later blotchy reddish–purple. Leaf with lighter green center . Origin: Jan &amp; Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.</p> <p>'Viki' ('Vicky') white and pink, irregular gold center to leaf. Slow.</p>
<p>LIGHT TO MEDIUM PINK</p> <p>'B.P.J's Weeping Beauty' compact, spreading–drooping, lavender–pink, variegated cream, mostly thornless.</p> <p>'Batik Pink' pink, variegated leaf</p> <p>'Brazilian Pink' pink</p> <p>'Camarillo Fedstival' hot pink with gold tints</p> <p>'Coral' coral orange fading pink, vigorous</p> <p>'Danger Ivy' pink, vigorous, cream variegated leaf</p> <p>'Dauphine Pink' pink, tricolored leaf</p> <p>'Donya' clear pink</p> <p>'Ecuadorian Pink' (peruviana) pink</p> <p>'Gladys Hepburn' peach pink</p> <p>'Hawaiian Torch' dark reddish–pink, small leaf</p> <p>'Herman' clear pink, leaf with dark green center and lighter green edges.</p> <p>'Hujan Panas Pink' pink</p> <p>'Hujan Panas II Pink' pink, leaves gold spotted in center</p> <p>'Jane Snook' lavender–pink, weeping habit</p> <p>'Kalyani' bright rose pink, heavily veined</p>	<p>ORANGE/MAY FAD PINKER</p> <p>'African Sunset' bright orange</p> <p>'Afterglow' golden orange, very floriferous, open habit is not so positive</p> <p>'Alabama Sunset' orange–gold fading to light pink</p> <p>'Batik Orange' orange, variegated leaf</p> <p>'Betty Lavers' light orange–pink, slow</p> <p>'Bengal Orange' orange tinged pink, variegated leaf, compact, used for baskets.</p> <p>'Brilliant' orange fading pink</p> <p>'Chinese Lantern' = 'Mini Marble'</p> <p>'Daphne Mason' peach orange</p> <p>'Double Orange' double orange</p> <p>'Freckleface' coral–orange, leaves flecked yellow</p> <p>'Glowing Flame' bright orange, cream variegated leaf</p> <p>'Golden Dubloon' double golden–orange</p> <p>'Golden McClean' golden–orange</p> <p>'Gyneth Portland' copper orange</p> <p>'Isabel Greensmith' rose–orange, loose form. May have yellow tints.</p>	<p>YELLOW/GOLD</p> <p>'Batik Yellow' yellow, variegated leaf</p> <p>'California Gold' true dark gold, blooming well as young plants.</p> <p>'Carson's Gold' double golden</p> <p>'Delta Dawn' pink tints on gold, white margined leaf</p> <p>'Golden Glow' golden yellow fading slightly orange, sometimes gaining carmine tints later as well.</p> <p>'Hawaiian Gold' golden yellow fading pinker</p> <p>'Ican Bilis' twisted yellow bracts</p> <p>'Lady Mary Baring' golden yellow with greenish veins, bracts small but showy.</p> <p>'Mona Lisa Yellow' yellow, variegated leaf</p> <p>'Praetorja' yellow fading golden and orange, possible the same as 'Golden Glow'</p> <p>'Puteri Emas' = 'Ican Bilis'</p> <p>'Ray Fish' = 'Ican Bilis'</p> <p>'Roseneka' orange–gold fading pink, dwarf</p> <p>'Roosevelt's Delight' double orange–yellow</p> <p>'Sunset' some='California Gold'</p> <p>Superstition Gold™ dark orange–gold</p>



<p>'Lady Hudson' (peruviana) pink</p> <p>'Lady Pink' pink, gold leaf mottled with green</p> <p>'Lord Willingdon' pink, dwarf</p> <p>'Lori's Delight' dwarf, pink</p> <p>'Los Banos Beauty' double light pink</p> <p>'Mahara Pink' double pink, compact</p> <p>'Manilla Magic Pink' double pink</p> <p>'Mahsuri Reflex' pink</p> <p>'Marlu' (Bambino Series) – dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts white tinged light mauve (RHS 75A–C, 87B,C) and up to 40mm wide . Origin: Jan &amp; Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.</p> <p>'Miami Pink' hot pink, more vigorous than even 'Barbara Karst'</p> <p>'Mischief' light salmon pink</p> <p>'Nina Mitton' rose–pink, compact</p> <p>'Pink Clusters' salmon–pink</p> <p>'Pink Fantasy' = 'Hujan Panas Pink'</p> <p>'Pink Pixie' = 'Hawaiian Torch'</p> <p>'Pink Robe' clear but dark pink</p> <p>'Pink Tiara' light pink, long bloom period.</p> <p>'Poultonii' rose pink</p> <p>'Princess Margaret Rose' (peruviana) pink</p> <p>'Queen Margaret' pink flowers but often sparse, leaves splashed yellow</p> <p>'Salmon Clusters' salmon pink</p> <p>'Savitee' hot pink, cream margined leaf</p> <p>'Singapore Pink' (glabra) lavender–rose</p> <p>'Silhouette' pink, large bracts, compact.</p> <p>'Southern Rose' lavender–rose to pink</p> <p>'Tahitian Maid' double pink in light to medium shades.</p> <p>'Torch Glow' = 'Hawaiian Torch'</p>	<p>'Jamaica Orange' orange, leaves sometimes blotched gold</p> <p>'James Walker' pink become reddish–orange for tricolor look</p> <p>'Lareritia' brick red opens orange</p> <p>'Louis Walthen' orange</p> <p>'Mardi Gras' red, pink, and orange tricolor look. Very popular</p> <p>'Mahara Orange' double orange fades pink</p> <p>'Mini Marble' orange lantern–like flowers</p> <p>'Miss Manilla' orange fading pink</p> <p>'Mrs. McClean' copper orange, star–like effect</p> <p>'Orange Cotton' orange</p> <p>'Orange Glow' orange tinged pink</p> <p>'Orange Kind' bronze–orange, open form.</p> <p>'Orange Ice' rose–orange, yellow margined leaf.</p> <p>'Orange Puteri' orange, twisted variegated leaf</p> <p>'Poulton Orange Variegated' orange, variegated leaf</p> <p>'Queen Marble' orange, leaf striped yellow</p> <p>'Rainbow Gold' light golden–orange, compact</p> <p>'Rosslyn' orange peach color</p> <p>'Royal Hawaiian' orange, variegated leaf</p> <p>'Siggi' (Bambino Series) – dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts greyish–orange (RHS 165B) becoming yellowish–orange (RHS 22A). Leaf has yellowish–green center . Origin: Jan &amp; Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.</p> <p>'Sundown Orange' orange fading pink</p> <p>'Tahitian Gold' double golden–orange</p> <p>'Tang Long' = 'Mini Marble'</p> <p>'Tango' clear orange. Others report it has pink tints.</p> <p>'Tango Supreme' clear orange to pink</p> <p>'Tropical Bouquet' orange fading pink</p>	<p>'Tahitian Dawn' golden fading pink</p> <p>'Yellow Wonder' yellow, new growth variegated becoming green</p>
	<p>BRICK RED/ORANGE–RED</p> <p>'Blondie' brihgt carmine–orange fading carmine red</p> <p>'Brilliant Variegated' brick red, greyish leaves margined white. Spreading–mound and good in baskets.</p> <p>'Cajun Red' scarlet–red, long bloom</p>	



	<p>'Camarillo Fiesta' copper–red</p> <p>'Chili Delight' twisted leaf and twisted orange–red bracts</p> <p>'Chili Red Batik' bright red, variegated leaf</p> <p>'Gilian Greensmith' orange–red</p> <p>'Helen Johnson' brick red, compact, undulate leaf, good in baskets</p> <p>'Indian Flame' reddish–orange, pointed bracts</p> <p>'LaJolla' brick red, compact</p> <p>'Lateritia' light brick red fading orange</p> <p>'Little Caroline' orange–red, dwarf, pointed bracts</p> <p>'Madame Clara Butt' bright red</p> <p>'Mardi Gras' red, pink, and orange tricolor look. Very popular</p> <p>'Miski' (Bambino Series) – dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts orange–red (RHS 34B, 179B). Leaf with cream margin. Origin: Jan &amp; Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.</p> <p>'Mrs. E.W. Bick' (spectabilis) brick red</p> <p>'Red Diamond' bright scarlet</p> <p>'Reggae Gold' brick red, gold speckled leaf</p> <p>'Solar Flare' brick red becoming more purplish–red, dwarf shrub, a sport of 'Temple Fire'.</p> <p>'Srinvasia' orange–scarlet becoming more carmine, large bracts</p> <p>'Temple Fire' orange–red, dwarf, bronze new leaves, easily grown as shrub outdoors.</p> <p>'Toffi' (Bambino Series) – dwarf, 5 ft. tall. Bracts greyish–orange to red. Leaf twisted nicely and with a paler green center . Origin: Jan &amp; Peter Iredell, Queensland c. 2003.</p> <p>'Tomasi' (spectabilis) bright scarlet–red</p> <p>'Turley's Special' (spectabilis) bright scarlet</p> <p>'Versicolour' bright orange–red</p> <p>'Wallflower' brick red</p>	
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# BRASSAIA ACTINOPHYLLA

Brassaia actinophylla 'Amate'

ha: uniform habit in tissue culture production



lc: glossy dark green – much shinier and darker than species  
dr: leaf spot resistant  
ir: mite resistant  
or: Oglesby c. 1990  
photo, wholesale source: [Oglesby](#)

Brassaia actinophylla 'Connie' (5/9)

ha: upright, columnar, closely-spaced leaves, compact  
pet: shorter than species typical  
lc: darker green, glossy (RHS 137A)  
lt: thicker, leathery  
pat, or: US# 11726 on December 26, 2000 to James  
pat, or: Kyle Atchison, Delray Beach, FL as sport



'Golden Amate' is a houseplant sensation, adding much color and I think actually more useful than the B. arboricola variegates which seem somewhat dated to my eyes. This clone is a ray of sunshine anywhere it can be given enough light to color up well. Like many gold-leaved house plants you can "charge them up" in a sunny location to let the pigments develop then later for a short time put them in a darker spot like a beacon, following by charging them up again! Just because a plant needs sun to develop good gold or red color doesn't mean it must stay in that spot forever.

Brassaia actinophylla 'Golden Amate' (9/2020)



ha, lt: as 'Amate' in it's good traits but new leaves bright yellow (1–3 at a time)  
ha, lt: these quickly becoming chartreuse then lime, never a dark green

Brassaia actinophylla 'Josef Resch'

lc: "chartreuse or mimosa mottled with green variegation  
lc: along or proximate the edge", some blades all chartreuse  
lc: "mimosa", lacking any green  
pat, or: US# 5541 on August 20, 1985 to Josef Resch,  
pat, or: Venice, FL USA as seedling  
so: I found no internet references or sources in May 2009

## BRASSAIA ARBORICOLA

Brassaia arboricola 'Carolien'

lc: gold center covering 50–70% of surface. Dark green base color. Appears to be a darker shade  
lc: gold than 'Gold Capella'.

Brassaia arboricola 'Charlotte'

ha: compact  
lc: wide irregular creamy margins or blades half cream  
or: sport of 'Nora'

Brassaia arboricola 'Clementine'

ns: a listed name. Send data on this if you know it.

Brassaia arboricola 'Compacta'

ha: more compact than species typical

Brassaia arboricola 'Coppel' = 'Gold Capella'

Brassaia arboricola 'Coveen' (5/9)

lc: darker green variegated yellow, some all or mostly  
lc: yellow  
pat, or: US# 8198 on April 6, 1993 to Ernest Gorvel,  
pat, or: Stuart, FL USA as sport of 'Covette'

Brassaia arboricola 'Covette'



lc: dark glossy green  
eval: can replace the green-leaved species.

Brassaia arboricola 'Dazzle Pyramid' (5/9)

lc: blades mostly or all cream, some margined cream, others  
lc: all green, many a mix of these shades, seems to have  
lc: have more blades green with thin cream margins than  
lc: most other variegates I know, those having more cream or  
lc: yellow with green margins.

Brassaia arboricola 'Gerda'

lc: similar to 'Gold Capella' but about 80% gold in the center (vs. 50%). The margin is very dark  
lc: dark green. Some leaflets are mostly or half green.  
or: sport of 'Trinette'

Brassaia arboricola 'Gold Capella' ('Gold Capelle', 'Coppel')

st: often yellow-stripped, semi-showy  
lc: darker green base color with center of blade or one side of it up to 50% creamy yellow. Some  
lc: leaflets are all green and others have a golden feather-shaped center rather than a uniform. 'Trinette' is more gold  
overall and with more chimera as I know them.  
lc: zone. Numerous clones selected from it or of this type of variegation appear in this work.  
ns: the correct name of this important cultivar does not seem to be confirmed by any reliable  
ns: taxonomic literature. This name seems to be in use by a majority of trusted sources.  
ph: <https://charlie-cook.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/DSC03982.jpg>

Brassaia arboricola 'Gold Capelle' = 'Gold Capella'

Brassaia arboricola 'Gold Finger' some= 'Trinette'?

Brassaia arboricola 'Green Gold' or 'Green and Gold' some='Gold Capella'

Brassaia arboricola 'Diane'

lc: said to be "most highly variegated". Send data if you know this one.

Brassaia arboricola 'Forked' or 'Forked Tongue' = 'Renate'?



Brassaia arboricola 'Henriette'

lc: mostly green but some leaflets having a white margin. It is subtle and variable in a good way.

Brassaia arboricola 'Irma'

ns: a listed name. Please send data if you know this clone.

Brassaia arboricola 'Ivory' ('Luseane Ivory?') (5 / 9)

lc: mostly green, some blades centered ivory white but  
lc: not usually all leaflets in the leaf. About 25% chimera overall  
lc: as an entire plant.  
in: Exotic Angel before 2009.

Brassaia arboricola 'Jacqueline'

ha: by one report a "variegated dwarf" while another says "prolific"!  
lc: yellow and green

Brassaia arboricola 'Janine'

lc: white centered or with some leaflets all white to 50% of surface. Dark green base color for  
lc: excellent contrast. Very glossy.  
eval: this is one of the better white and green cultivars known today. Very lovely.  
photo, wholesale source: [Exoticangel.com](http://Exoticangel.com)

Brassaia arboricola 'Luseane Gold' = 'Luseane Variegated'?

Brassaia arboricola LUSEANE 'PVN–1' ('Luseane Green', 'Luseana')

ht: 3–4 ft. as house plant, much smaller than species  
ha: open small shrub, compact in foliage units but open overall,  
ha: requires less pruning, also popular as a bonsai these days  
lc: bright, medium green, darker with age, mature plants  
lc: rich green, glossy, not all plants I see are dark, especially after  
lc: the grower's nitrogen wears off!  
ll, lw: smaller blades  
lt: blades obovate, widely spaced for a nice whorled look  
ns: since it was patented as cultivar 'PVN–1', the trade name LUSEANE must  
ns: be regarded as a trademarked entity and not a true cultivar.  
eval: as of May 2009, this is widely considered the best of the  
eval: all–green cultivars worldwide, widely grown in the Florida trade.  
pat, or: US# 9955 on July 8, 1997 to Pine Valley Nursery, Apopka, FL,  
pat, or: named for the owner's wife Luseane "Lucy" Bottoms. Ed and Lucy  
pat, or: are both listed as inventors on the patent.



Brassaia arboricola LUSEANE VARIEGATED 'PVN-II'

ha: compact and small as 'Luseane'  
lc: boldly centered and sectored light yellow, chimera to 65%

Brassaia arboricola 'Madam de Somet' (5/9)

lc: likely marked light yellow to cream in the center, margins  
lc: green and very thin, some blades all one color or another



lc: variegated creamy-yellow to 60% over, some leaves mostly yellow, others green,  
lc: very varibale, overall more chimera than 'Trinette' and more cream (less  
lc: yellow than it). It is perhaps the most yellow of all the stable, commercially viable  
lc: chimeras, usually with the apical (outer) leaflets mostly yellow and the basal ones (1-3)  
lc: mostly green or green mottled yellow. It is common for 'Trinette' for example to have  
lc: sizeable green margins on the apical (outer) leaflerts where as here those sectors are just  
lc: small zones or incomplete green margins



Brassaia arboricola 'Moondrop' (5/2009)

# Brassaia arboricola 'Moon Drop'



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NOS  
Indoor  
Trials 2010

lc: some blades margined white to cream, often very  
lc: thinnly so, many leaves all green, very subtle yet pretty.  
in: Exotic Angel Plants c. 2009

Brassaia arboricola 'Nora'

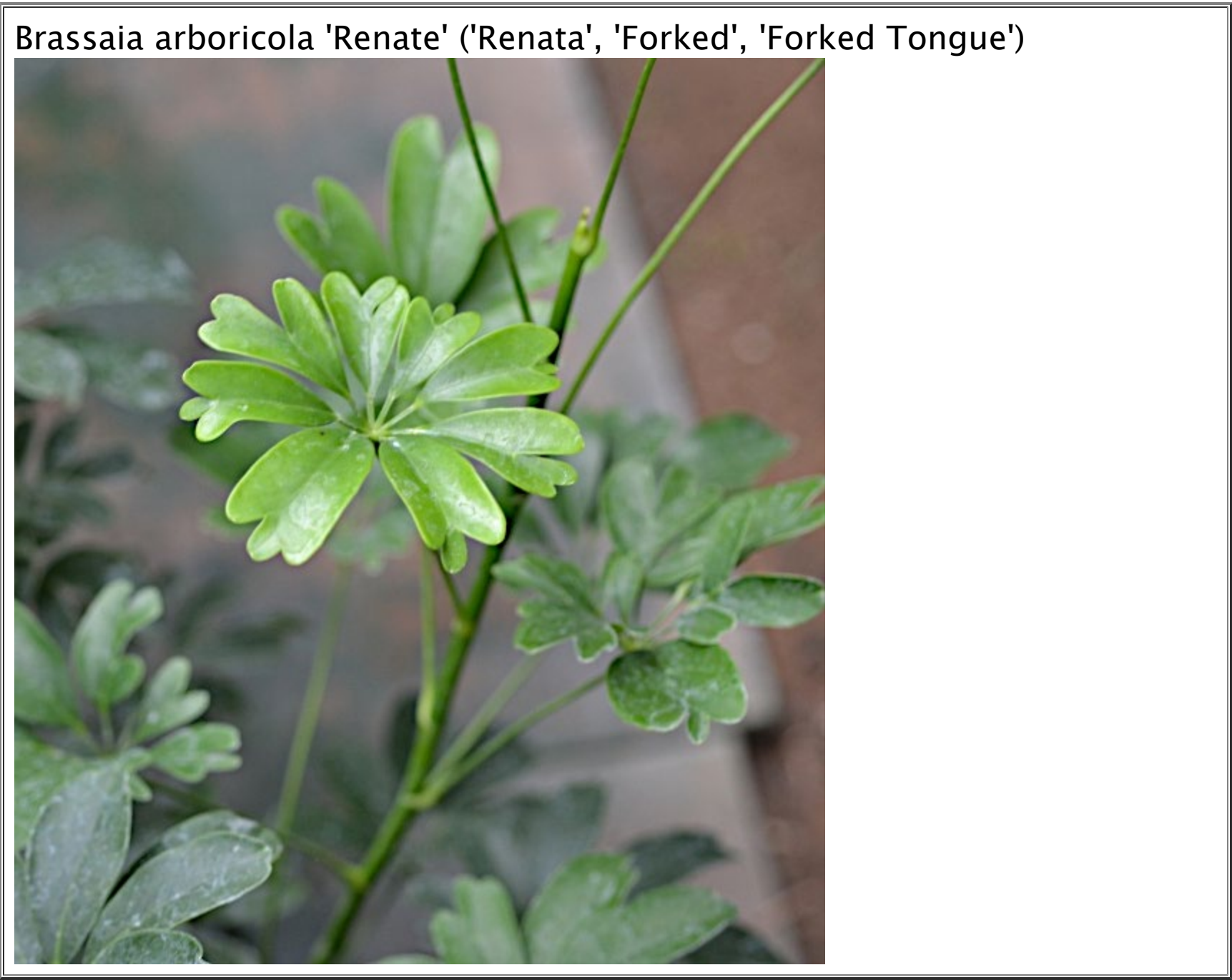
lc: dark glossy green  
ls: sometimes cupped. Reminds us of a Rhododendron blade  
la: more obtuse than species typical



lw: leaflets wider than many cultivars.

Brassaia arboricola 'Petite' (5/9)

lc, ha: apparently compact, otherwise variegated as 'Trinette'  
in: Exotic Angel Plants c. 2009



ls: blades cut, usually with the apexed forked in cut lobes. It is sometimes crested.  
lc: the plants we have seen are usually a dull, faintly olive green, not glossy unless artificially  
lc: shined. Typically there are 2–3 obtuse, apical sublobes in this clone.  
ns: the correct name of this very good, important clone should be resolved. One listing said  
ns: it is variegated yellow and they are obviously distributing the wrong thing.  
lu: a good landscape plant with an interesting effect. Bonsai enthusiasts have siezed on it for its  
lu: beauty in that artform.  
so: Glasshouse Works

Brassaia arboricola 'Samoa'





lc: margined, centered, of half light yellow on medium green later becoming a darker green base. It is  
 lc: less consistantly gold-centered than 'Gold Capella' and is 50-60% chimera as young plants. See photo  
 lc: above.

Brassaia arboricola 'Sofia'

lc: white margined, particularly at the apex. The white covers 10-20% of the surface. Midrib  
 lc: is usually white too.

Brassaia arboricola 'Sonette'

lc: dark glossy green



It: appears to have fewer leaflets, often just 5 but sometimes 7.

Brassaia arboricola 'Sun Burst' (5/9)

lc: many leaves mostly yellowish–green, others half that color

lc: and many all green or mixed, chimera to 60% of plant

in: Exotic Angel Plants c. 2009



ha: slower than most non–variegated clones

lc: thin green margins and up to 90% of the center cream. Some leaflets are flecked. Basal

lc: leaflets tend to be more green and some are 50% cream.

or: Australia?

Brassaia arboricola 'Variegata'



lc: variegated in some manner.

Brassaia arboricola 'Variegated Gold Finger' (5 / 9)

in: Exotic Angel Plants, website May 2009, no description

Brassaia arboricola 'Worthy' ('Worthey')

lc: margined bright white becoming more cream with age. Some leaflets centered white.

ns: correct spelling is not confirmed.

so: Glasshouse Works

# BREYNIA

Breynia disticha = B. nervosa

Breynia nivosa 'Atropurpurea'	lc: dark purple
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Breynia nivosa 'Dwarf White'	ht: 18 in. – species is 48 in. tall or more ha: compact, smaller lc: mottled white much like species id: this is probably is probably what is mentioned in Japan as the dwarf id: version of the species. It may be the similar to 'Minima' but that id: variant is distinctly pink and this is proportedly just mottled white.
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Breynia nivosa 'Minima' (B. disticha 'Minima')	ha: dwarf lc: mottled pink and white ll: smaller than species typical
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Labeled *B. disticha* 'Nana', this is probably another name for *B. nivos*a 'Mimima'. To those familiar with the big, shrubby, open ways of the other cultivars outdoors, these tiny mounds are clearly a different form of the species, and when sheared are very colorful.

Breynia nivos	ha: smaller, more compact than some species
'Roseopicta' ('Rosea-	variants but not dwarf
picta')	st: stems and petioles more consistently red
	lc: mottled pink to red shades along with some
	white.

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## BRUGMANSIA

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PINK/RED TINGED

aurea 'Rotkirch' – pink flowers fade to red shades, sparse flowering but showy, collected in Columbia.

'Brazilian Treasure' – light rose–pink to light red

'Butterfly' (aurea x ?) – 8–10 in. dark pink flowers, lobes widely flared

x candida (aurea x versicolor) – produces many pink seedlings, named clones below are usually superior

x candida 'Blush' – blush pink

x candida 'Esmeraldas' – 11 in. reddish–pink, hybrid by A. Holguin of Ecuador

x candida 'Perfkction' – double pink, A. Kirchner–Abel of Germany hybrid c. 2000

x candida 'Rosea' – light pink, corolla tube pinkish–white, collected by A. Holguin in Quito, Ecuador

'Cypress Gardens' (versicolor x ?) – trumpet–shaped, drooping flowers, margins upturned for a very elegant look. Sets seed heavily so may be self–fertile. Color varies with climate and can be pinkish or "almond colored" as Preissel and Preissel describe it. Named for the famous US garden.

x flava 'Lilac' (invalid name) – 10 in. bluish–pink flowers for a lilac–like tone. Bred byu Herrenhauser Gardens.

x insignis 'Frosty Pink' ('Pink Trumpet') – light salmon–pink, ages to a darker less frosty shade, matte white inside, drooping and well–flared bloom, sweet fragrance, vigorous, dark green leaf, very rich scent. US origin.

x insignis 'Miner's Claim' (6/5) – 3.5m tall, upright–spreading, half the vigor of 'Frosty Pink', large salmon–pink flowers as sport parent 'Frosty Pink' but leaves creamy–white margined on light green. Found as sport at Monterey Bay Nursery, CA USA in 1999. US Patent #15747 to L. Miller, Santz Cruz, CA USA on 5/3/2005.

x insignis [pink form] – pink flowers. It is listed apart from 'Frosty Pink'

x insignis 'Pink Favorite' – satin–like glossy pink with darker margins, hybird from Herrenhauser Gardens

x insignis 'Shushufindi' – huge 12–16 in. long pink flowers. Collected by A. Holguin in Ecuador

x insignis 'U.S.L. Special' – dark salmon–pink, rich scent. Sold by Louisiana Nursery, Opelousas LA since the 1990's

L'Amour – light pink, 6–7 in. long

'Peaches and Cream' – pink well–scented bloom, notable for the white margined leaf

'Rosabelle' (aurea (wild form) x candida 'Ocre') – light pink, floriferous, fully colored and evenly colored unlike many pinks, hybrid by H. Blin

'Rosa Glockenfontane' (suaveolens x versicolor) – long 16 in. pink flowers, collected in Columbia

'Rosamund' (aurea x ?) – light pink, larger flower than many pinks, elondated corolla tips, hybrid by H. Blin

suaveolens 'Pink Delight' – huge 13 in. pink flowers, corolla may reach 10 in. wide also, bred by M. Gottschalt, Germany.

suaveolens 'Rosa Traum' – 12 in. pink flowers, hybrid from Austria.



versicolor 'Ecuador Pink' – wild collected 14 in. pink that varies with temperature from light pink to medium pink. The best color occurs in warm climates. It is smaller than most pink hybrids but is quite floriferous.

'Violet Queen' – double rose-violet, 3–5 ft., flowers 6–8 in. long. Probably just a double Datura?

vulcanica – pink striped darker pink, dark green leave. Dislikes hot weather

WHITE-CREAM – SINGLE

- 'Abilon Bells' (7/7) – near pure white, single, greenish basal tints. Origin, source: [www.karcheskycanna.com](http://www.karcheskycanna.com) (online catalog 2007)
- 'Betty Marshall' – single, floriferous (to 50 flowers per plants), compact to 4 ft. tall, rich sweet & spicy scent. Probably the best white for smaller gardens.
- 'Brazilian White' – satiny white, very floriferous strain
- x candida (aurea x versicolor) – vigorous, 12–16 ft., this name is used for a single strain with 8 in. flowers
- x candida 'Alba' – larger flowers to 12 in. long, leaves also larger
- x candida 'Culebra' – 6–9 in. whitish-cream, tinged green, lobes distinctly cut, unusually narrow lanceolate to linear leaf. Unfortunately a bit sparser in bloom but worth it for the wonderful shape. See Preissel and Preissel for the unique history of this curious strain with ancient cultic origins. It may be an anomolous form of B. aurea.
- x candida 'Ursuline' – ivory white, 10 foot tall vigorous plants
- x candida 'Variegata' ('Variegata Sunset', 'Sunset')– white margined leaf, less floriferous
- 'Don Lucho' – white, very floriferous, vigorous plants
- 'Engelsglockschen' (arborea x ?) – 8 in. creamy-white flowers, very floriferous, unknown origin.

WHITE TO CREAM – DOUBLE

- 'Alyse' (7/7) – white, double. Origin, source: [www.karcheskycanna.com](http://www.karcheskycanna.com) (online catalog 2007)
- x candida 'Alma' – 8–12 in. flowers, single to double to triple on just one plant
- x candida 'Double White' ('Alba Plena') – hose-in-hose type double, sweet musk-like scent. Very likely it is the same as 'Knightii'. That said, more than one double strain is known and this US stock may differ from the UK strain.
- x candida 'Charleston' (candida 'Tutu' x versicolor) – double white, very long corolla lobe tips, bred by H. Blin
- x candida 'Estella' – white, double, slower, dark green, Dreckman hybrid
- x candida 'Knightii' ('Plena', f. plena) – double white, plants to 2m, used in conservatories in Europe
- x candida 'Tutu' ('Tu Tu') – double white, lobes sometimes split as the name implies, cultivated for years. Some stock in the trade is infected by virus

	CULTIVATED TAXA
WHITE/CREAM	<div>'Gutty' – white, yellow throat, long lobe tips, 8 in. long, very highly scented</div> <div>x insignis 'Chumay'</div> <div>x insignis 'Floripondio De La Costa' – creamy-white, selected by Salvador Chindoy in Columbia.</div> <div>x insignis 'Single White – large single.</div>



	<p>'Cypress Gardens' (versicolor x ?) – trumpet-shaped, drooping flowers, margins upturned for a very elegant look. Color varies with climate and can be pinkish or "almond colored" as Preissel and Preissel describe it. Named for the famous US garden.</p> <p>'Fantasma' – very large blooms, corolla cut into ribbon-like segments</p> <p>'Mini Star' (arborea x ?) – 5 in. greenish-white flowers, smaller plants, a hybrid by A. Klrchner-Abel</p> <p>'Monte Blanche' – small flowers but floriferous, Patrice Dreckman hybrid</p> <p>suaveolens 'Variegata' – white flower, cream to white margined leaf. The marginal chimera blends well with the flower color. Very stunning in size.</p> <p>suaveolens 'Weinstrasse' – white, distinct undulate corolla margins, bred by E. Neu of Germany</p> <p>'Tufino' (aurea x ?) – white, 8 in. bloom, from Ecuador, very lovely formed funnel-form flowers with long corolla lobes</p> <p>versicolor 'Alba' – white version of the popular orange-flowering species.</p> <p>versicolor 'Weisse Posaune' – creamy-white, corolla tube distinctly veined green</p> <p>'Weisse Glockenfontane' (suaveolens x versicolor) – 14 in. long flowers, bred at Herrenhauser Gardens</p> <p>'Weisse Krone' (aurea x suaveolens) – 12 in. creamy-white flowers, long corolla tips, hybird from Herrenhauser Gardens</p>
CREAM TO VERY PALE YELLOW	<p>SINGLE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 'Mimi' – cream, yellowish veins, 8 in. long</li><li>• 'Moraia' – whitish-cream, medium-sized corolla, richly and sweetly scented</li><li>• 'Sweet Knight' – trumpet-shaped, 8 in. blooms, white to cream, good nighttime scent</li></ul> <p>DOUBLE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 'Allaquippa' (7/7) – cream, double. Origin, source: <a href="http://www.karcheskiyanna.com">www.karcheskiyanna.com</a> (online catalog 2007)</li></ul>
YELLOW/GOLD	<p>SINGLE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• aurea 'Goldenes Kornett' – golden-yellow, floriferous, a good improvement over species typical</li></ul>



- 'Brazilian Gold' – light yellow to golden–yellow, varying with seedling
- x candida 'Ocre' – 8 in. light yellow, sometimes a tint or two or orange, very ornate with long corolla lobe tips. Originated with the Kamsa Indians in Columbia it is one of the most beautiful strains and is the parent of many hybrids sold today.
- x candida 'Primose' – primrose yellow? (not confirmed)

#### DOUBLE

- 'Mi
- 'America' (7/7) – creamy–yellow, double. Origin, source: [www.karcheskycanna.com](http://www.karcheskycanna.com) (online catalog 2007)
- aurea 'Yellow Queen' – 3–5 ft., double golden–yellow
- versicolor 'Tiara' – double creamy–yellow to light apricot, hybrid by H. Blin

'Citronella' (aurea x ?) – creamy–yellow, 7–8 in. long, hybrid by H. Blin of Strassburg

'Clorantha' – cream, yellow veins, 10 in. long

x flava 'Gelber Engel' – 10 in. yellow flowers, very long bloom period, plants are wider than tall

'Gelber Riese' (aurea x suaveolens) – 10 in. light yellow flowers, hybrid by B–J. Herder

'Goldtraum' (suaveolens x ?) – golden–yellow, glossy margins, very floriferous but virus prone. Found by Gebauer of Germany.

'Jean Pasko' – golden–yellow, margins darker, collected in Ecuador

'Loreley' – golden–yellow, 7 in. long

'Miss V' – yellow, floriferous, a Patrice Dreckman hybrid  
sanguinea subsp. sanguinea 'Flava' – yellow



	<p>sanguinea 'Oro Verde' – golden–yellow, leaf variegated yellow, leaf more tomentose than typical, collected by H. Groschel in Ecuador</p> <p>sanguinea 'Yellow Queen' – yellow trumpets, dark green leaf</p> <p>'Sternchen' (flava x arborea) – 7 in. light creamy–yellow flowers, very floriferous</p> <p>suaveolens 'Jamaica Yellow' – 12 in. light lemon yellow, compact habit, very floriferous, sweet and spicy scent. Known from Jamaica.</p> <p>'Sunray' – bright yellow, flaring corolla, rich scent</p> <p>'Yellow Trumpet'</p>
SALMON/ORANGE	<p>x candida 'Grand Marnier' – light apricot, blooms to 10 in. long. Knwon from Cedres Garden in France since 1900's. Hillier Nurseries UK made it popular in Europe and around the world. RHS AM.</p> <p>x candida 'Maya' – light apricot orange, leaves thinnly and irregular margined white, also sectored white to grey. Much thinner margin than 'Snowbank'. French origin.</p> <p>'Charles Grimaldi' – 13–15 in. yellow–orange blooms, 'Dr. Seuss' x insignis 'Frosty Pink' by Schwarz of California, rich fragrance, blooms all year in warm areas</p> <p>'Dr. Seuss' – golden–orange, floriferous, vigorous plants, repeats well in warm areas, good scent</p> <p>x insignis [orange form] – light orange to golden–orange, rich satiny finish. Needs a true cultivar name.</p> <p>'Jean Pasco' – 13 in. orange fades to peach, darker golden margins, often giving a bicolor look, corolla lobe tips long to at 3–4cm, originated in Ecuador</p> <p>'Klerx' – white and light orange</p> <p>'Orange' (sanguinea x ?) invalid name – orange, yellow, and green, bred by Herrenhauser Gardens. It is far more orange with less pale colors than sanguinea as typical.</p> <p>'Rosita' (sanguinea x ?) – reddish–pink with greenish stripes on the corolla tube, far more red pigment than sanguinea as typical, bred by Herrenhauser Gardens</p>



	<p>'Roter Vulkan' (vulcanicola x ?) – 7 in. orange–red flowers. Reminds one of Campsis radicans.</p> <p>sanguinea – usually light orange with yellow at the base of the color, yellow veins orange outside, 8 inch long flowers, 4–6 ft. depending on climate.</p> <p>sanguinea 'Feurerwerk' – rich tricolor of orange, yellow and green, more highly colored than species typical.</p> <p>sanguinea 'Inca Queen' – orange–red, gold veins and throat, narrowly trumpet form, lobed leaves are distinct, a vigorous and colorful selection from the wild</p> <p>sanguinea 'Sangre' – nearly all red, mostly lacking green and yellow.</p> <p>sanguinea 'White Flame' – creamy–white overall, base green, mouth reddish</p> <p>'Snowbank' – PPAF, irregularly and broadly margined cream to 1 in. wide, apricot orange flower. A tetraploid of 'Sunray' by Terra Nova Nurseries. Source: <a href="#">Plant Delights</a></p> <p>'Sunset' – peach flowers fade to ivory, variegated leaf. 'Variegata Sunset' is said to belong to the white–flowered B. x candida 'Variegata'</p> <p>versicolor – apricot orange, ages white to richer orange depending on the strain, good scent</p> <p>versicolor 'Apricot' – a name used for richer, always apricot orange flowers.</p> <p>versicolor 'Herrenhauser Garten' – 14 in. dark orange, fully double hose–in–hose type, actually having up to 4 corollas, sparse flowering but unique and stunning, bred at Herrenhauser Gardens</p> <p>versicolor f. plena – name used for any double form of the species.</p> <p>vulcanicola – seedlings range from orange–yellow to rich red and salmon shades.</p>
PINK/RED TINGED	