

Genera J – M



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JASMINUM

see Hatch's Cultivars of Woody Plants

JATROPA

'Brocade' (curcas) – broadly margined light yellow become margined cream to white. Introduced by Asiatica Nursery to the US

'Compacta' (hastata) – flowers rich ruby red to deep rose–red.

'Tapestry' (curcas) – grayish–green, splashed and mottled cream to white.

'Watermelon' (hastata) – leaves dark green, fiddle–shaped, flowers watermelon pink.

JUSTICIA



The basic species *J. carnea*



J. brasiliana tried as an outdoor tropical plant.

'Alba' (carnea) – flowers nearly pure white, species is a rich pink to reddish-pink in cultivation

'Fruit Cocktail' – flowers more erect, bracts dark red, flowers pastel red. Or: Doug Lohman as sport, possibly from J. comosa.

'Fruit Salad' ('Rainbow') – a hybrid with red flowers, rich yellow to greenish-yellow bracts

'Hollanda' ('Purpurea') (carnea) – floral bracts a very rich violet-pink to magenta-red shade, distinctly hooked, leaves a very showy mix of chocolate, purple, and violet tones.

'Inca Queen' (sericea) – 3 ft. tall, leaves dark green, silky hairy, flowers rich red, Lobelia-like, to 2 inches long x 1 inch wide.

'Jambalaya' (brandegreana) – compact, well-branched, flowers drooping to arching, bracts bronzy-red, lasting longer than species typical. In: Glasshouse Works, accessed 7.4.2018

'Mutant' (brandegreana) – kartuz.com, accessed 7.4.2018 – spike more erect (less arching), bracts "deep burnished red with deep pink lipped flowers". Note: needs a more distinct, valid name though it may be 'Fruit Cocktail' if of the same origin.

[Pink-flowered](brandegeana) – floral bracts shrimp pink or rosy-pink.

'Radiant' ('Huntington Form') (carnea) – habit more compact, just 3–4 ft. tall, flowers salmon-rose, leaves dark green above, reverse red.

'Variegata' (brandegeana) – leaves splashed and mottled creamy-white, some blades also margined. floral bracts bronzed-orange, flower near white. Source, photo: <http://www.kartuz.com/pc/51893/7RFPJ1/Justicia+brandegeana+Variegata.html>

'Variegata' (gendarussa) – leaves margined cream to light yellow, also light grey in some thin chimera sections. Photo, source: <https://www.kartuz.com/p/80061/Justicia+gendarussa+Variegata.html>

'Yellow Queen' – bracts chartreuse-yellow, flowers white. Source, photo: <http://www.kartuz.com/pc/51894/7RFPJ1/Justicia+brandegeana+Yellow+Queen.html>

KALANCHOE



The very different *Kalanchoe laciniata* is a large plant in time but like most can be given a limited diet and pinched back as needed. The leaves are dark green (red tinged in sun) with thick, long linear segments from each leaf. It is not sharp in the least, despite a slightly thistle-like appearance. The fine, horizontal aspect of the plants is nice in larger dish gardens so long as the lower members of the container get enough light. If any of you have an interest in breeding *Kalanchoe* this is great species for introducing lobate and cut margins in other groups with their qualities.



Kalanchoe pumila is mostly silver and deeply toothed. It makes a nice bedding plant for outdoors in summer for warm climates where moisture is very sparse. I prefer it in large pots where the moisture can be managed to near perfection.



Sold as "*Kalanchoe orgyalis*" in garden centers by Altman/Cactus Shop this lovely small species has a papery, pale silver, oval leaf that seems almost made of cardboard and spray paint. It has stayed small for me. After doing some research, I find that some experts consider this very silvery beauty to be something called *Kalanchoe hildebrandii* 'Silver Spoons' (the Silver Teaspoon Plant). Others say it is *K. bracteata* var. *bracteata* in it's more silver form, a more glabrous and green form being seen as well. Others say *K. hildebrandii* and *K. bracteata* in various green and silvery pubescent forms as part of the same species complex. No one hardly grows the very green versions except in serious, larger collections. Some have noted that flowers on "silver teaspoons" here are white to cream, while true *K. bracteata* has bright scarlet flowers. The true *K. orgyalis* for some has much longer (3–5 inch), acute leaves with quite a bit of bronze on the margins. That said, there is a bronze-margined version of a plant much like this, which the ISI at Huntington has distributed as *K. bracteata* 'Silvermint', having scarlet flowers. Until mine flowers or another that I'm sure is perfectly the same clone, the jury remains out. I just know my choice of verdicts.



I bought this plant in 2009 as *K. hildebrandtii* under the Altman Plants label. It is one of the "silver spoons" taxa.



Kalanchoe longiflora is one of my new "favs" in the genus, mostly because of the big crenate teeth and the rich red margins. Under lights indoors it is very colorful, bicolored in muted jade and a nice shade of scarlet-burgundy.



A pretty and very durable species is *Kalanchoe millottii* which is featured here in both the backlit outline of the distinct leaf and the illuminated very silvery-grey leaf. The dense pubescence gives it a color that is remarkable. The petiole is distinctly grooved and that is good taxonomic ID tip. The leaves are broadly ovate to suborbicular (nearly rounded) but that outline is superceded by the number of sinuate-crenate to dentate teeth. The blades are mostly 1.75 to 2.5 inches long and about 1.5 inches wide. I particularly like this above presentation in a tiny unglazed 3 in. bonsai pot. The dullness of the pot and off the foliage is a nice contrast, brown with silver. The species is not exciting for flowers nor leaf incisions (as *K. beharensis*) but among the silver haired *Kalanchoe* it is a nice dwarf star.

Kalanchoe beharensis – cultivars including interspecific hybrids of it:



The basic species as seen in the US at least. Variations are mostly based on degree of leaf incision, density of the hairs, color of the tomentose hairs, vigor/dwarfness, and projections from the underside of the leaf as in 'Fang'.

- var. aureo-aeneus H. Jacobsen – leaves more gold-tinted than normal. It is said to be common in cultivation, perhaps accounting for many of the gold-tinged material that is seen.
- 'Babys Bottom' – compact, dense, often subglobose as an older plant, leaves a bit more glaucous, bluish-green than normal, margins sharply notched and lobed, often perpendicular to the midrib and margin, fairly undulate and incised about 30% deep. In: Glasshouse Works, accessed 7.4.2018
- 'Beharotii' (K. beharensis x ?K. millottii, K. beharotii hort.) – leaves small, oval to ovate, very pale light green, slightly tinged silver-hairy, teeth very subtle in golden tints. 3–6 teeth per side, never incised or complex blade as this species. Or: Ed Hummel c. 1980's or before. It is similar to 'Roseleaf' but not with the dark brown teeth of that clone.
- 'Brown Dwarf' smgrowers.com, accessed 7.4.2018 – 4–6 ft. tall shrub (species is 6–12 ft), leaves contorted, olive-green, velvety hairy, tinged brown.

- 'Chocolate Chip' – stronger brownish–gold to light brown tones than normal
- 'Curl' = 'Monstrosa'?
- 'Dissecta' – leaves more deeply incised or cut
- 'Fang' – leaves generally silvery–green, tinged copper to red on the margins, below have large 3–D, pyramidal–like to fang–like projections, sometimes as many as 100 per leaf, some of these maturing to be large at 1 cm or more, others staying 4–6 mm. Or: Ruth Crane.
- 'Fernleaf' – leaves crenately toothed and more boldly lobed, sometimes finger–like lobes, pale olive to silvery–green, often with rusty and tawny brown tints, usually quite undulate.
- f. glabra – a hairless variant, blades more oval and less toothed than 'Subnuda', common name is "green teaspoons"
- 'Maxima' – a name used for a larger, stronger form
- 'Minima' – a compact, dwarf, sometimes dense and globose form
- 'Monstrosa' ('Curl?', 'Montrose') – plants more dense, compact, dwarf at first, leaves highly curled under and over, very undulate, mostly silvery–green to yellowish–green shades
- 'Nana' – another of the dwarf, congested, twisted, subglobose selection, this one generally unlobed, serrate only to subentire in some sections. Per the International Crassulaceae Network "it may be a nursery which Rauh adopted – in any case the earliest to establish it in 1998", making a post–1959 invalid Latin name.
- 'Napoleons Hat' – leaves less cut or notched, margins shallow toothed and lightly undulate, long–triangular, very rigid, often longitudinally folded, rough felted and much more silver than normal, a strong large plant in time. Note: this name has been used as a common name of the species. We are using it for the clone offered by several vendors including Glasshouse Works
- f. glabra 'Nudum' – hairless, possibly the same as 'Subnuda' or a similar mutation
- 'Oak Leaf' (possibly *K. beharensis* x *K. millottii*) – 2–4 ft. tall outdoors, shorter, smaller than typical, leaves much more boldly incised, usually with major lobes of 0.8–3.0 cm deep, these lobes each with 2–5 teeth which might be called doubly serrate or doubly dentate, mostly silvery–green, not many or any brown to gold tones.
- 'Panamensis' – one of the dwarf, densely subglobose clones, deeply lobed leaves in silver, green, and light gold, according to Glasshouse Works larger than 'Minima' and must be propagated from stem tips as leaf cuttings tend to revert to a stronger form.
- 'Roseleaf' (*K. beharensis* x *K. pilosa*) – quite unlike the species in small, fairly simple leaves which are short (4–10 cm long), triangular and undulate, very short (5–10 mm) dark brown teeth, overall color a very pale silvery–green, in good light suffused light brown near the margins and much darker teeth. It is never incised or lobed as the species and many of its clones. Or: possibly Ed Hummel
- 'Ruginosa' – leaves marked rusty–red to rich tawny–gold over most of the blade. In: <http://www.cactus-art.biz/catalog/en/product/6816/Kalanchoe-beharensis-ruginosa-rusty-red-leaves.html>, accessed 7.7.2018, we know this name only from this firm and not other literature.
- 'Rusty' – leaves more rusty–orange than normal. It is not widely seen or sold. It could be related to 'Ruginosa', meaning the same thing and having that color.
- 'Soledad Shadow' – smgrowers.com, accessed 7.5.2018. Tree–like 6–12 ft. with age, leaves triangular, olive–green, slightly hairy.
- f. glabra 'Subnuda' (var. *subnuda* H. Jacobsen, 'Slick') – leaves narrower because of being longitudinally folded, shallow lobed to crenate, very pale silver–green to mint green, mostly smooth, few or no hairs, the name meaning "nearly nude".
- 'Variegata' – leaves similar to 'Roseleaf' per Glasshouse Works, "rhombic scalloped dense short", centrally marked in subtle light yellow to greenish–yellow tones, chimera 40–70% surface, very shallowly crenate to subentire, most toothed in new tips.

Kalanchoe blossfeldiana – variants:

li: Shaw (2008) provides a large checklist of cultivars as does Google Patents

- (Roseflower Group) CALANDIVA® – these amazing florist's pot doubles are semi–dwarf as sold and being double bloom for a longer period. Some of the better ones (there are about 12 colors) resemble very miniature roses with dark, shiny *Kalanchoe* foliage. I've gotten to be a real sucker for these impulse buy plants. They are worth the money for the couple months of color they add. They will spruce up a dark office too. I particularly like the PINK AND WHITE clone with its subtle blush marks. The PURPLE is hideous in violet–magenta. They are often sold as 4, 6, or 8 inch pots, making a good choice of sizes for the indoor succulent garden. A pink clone (unnamed at this garden) is shown below



- 'Candy Cane' – leaves tinged dusky red on the margins, flowers reddish-pink, needs strong light for good leaf color.
- 'Creamed Scallops' – compact, dense, leaves rugose, dark grayish-green, strong contrast of a fairly regular cream margination (5–8%), flower corolla scarlet red, yellow throat. Notably showy when not in bloom.
- 'Krinkle Red' – blades margined or heavily suffused in dark red, more undulate than normal, showy also when not in bloom.
- 'Maroon Krinkle' – leaves unusually pale green, tinged dark red in part, often orangish-carmine in strong light, margins irregularly, highly undulate, flowers brick orange.
- Mini Group – plants 10–15cm tall. Based on Shaw 2008, cited below
- (Roseflower Group) ROSALINA™ – a series of doubled clones.
- Roseflower Group – plants with extra petals, ie. doubled, also bicolored because of white on petal below. Based on Shaw 2008.
- Standard Group – plants 20–25cm tall or taller. Based on Shaw 2008, cited below
- 'Strained Glass' – leaves strongly undulate and twisted, rich rich, centrally variegated in medium yellow to lime, chimera to 50% surface, flowers red. Or: Ken Frieling, Glasshouse Works, USA
- Other clones: I recommend the read visit the Google Patents site for numerous clones of this species and hybrids to it: <https://patents.google.com/?q=kalanchoe&oq=kalanchoe>

Kalanchoe bracteata 'Silvermint' – <http://huntington.org/BotanicalDiv/ISI/ISI2005/2005-29.html>, accessed 7.4.2018

Kalanchoe carnea 'Modoc' smgrowers.com, accessed 7.5.2018 – 2–4 ft. tall, leaves green, glabrous, 4–5 in. long x 2–3 in. wide, margins crenate and reflexed under at time, flowers numerous in light pink. Or: thought to come from Modoc Road, Santa Barbara, California but exact origins unclear.

Kalanchoe daigremontiana, delagoensis, and x houghtonii (K. daigremontiana x K. delagoensis) – cultivars
li: Shaw, J.H.M. 2008. An investigation of the cultivated Kalanchoes daigremontana group, with a checklist of Kalanchoe cultivars. Hanburyana 3: 17–79 (2008). [View here](#).

- 'Felley Priory' – see Shaw 2008.
- 'Fujicho' (x houghtonii) – see Shaw 2008
- 'Green Form' (daigremontiana) = K. laetivrens
- 'Houghtonii' (x houghtonii)('Houghton's Hybrid') – the original clone of the "mother of millions" cross, the main blade is lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, a bright medium to mint green, the margin "babies" tne dto be more gray, grayish–red, gray mottled red to dark brown, or dusky pinkish–gray shades. The true K. daigremontiana has a much wider blade that is narrowly ovate. The clone with bright, glowing pink marginal offspring is 'Pink Butterflies'.
- 'lhosy Purple' (delagoensis) – see Shaw 2008
- 'J.T. Baldwin' (x houghtonii) – see Shaw 2008
- 'Jaws of Life' (x houghtonii) – see Shaw 2008
- 'Old Hat' – blotched dark below, bright green in anbove, no unbroken bars near the leaf base
- 'Parsel Tongue' – <http://huntington.org/BotanicalDiv/ISI/ISI2007/2007-25.html>, accessed 7.4.2018
- 'Pink Butterflies' ('Pink Sparkler', 'Pink Teeth') – <http://huntington.org/BotanicalDiv/ISI/ISI2003/2003-32.html>, accessed 7.4.2018
- 'Spirit of 28' (delagoemsis) – see Shaw 2008

Kalanchoe 'Elk Antlers' – leaves highly incised and of a look that the name implies. It is probably K. synsepala var. dissecta or a similar clone of it.

Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi – cultivars

- 'Majestic Scallops' smgrowers.com, accessed 7.4.2018, named by them– larger, very robust, spreading, colonizing where cold hardy outdoors, leaves to 3 inches long (larger), grayish–green, tinged lavender, very thin picotee like white margination at times, never so wide as 'Marginata'
- 'Marginata' ('Aurea Borealis', 'Tricolor', 'Marginata', 'Variegata' in part) – margined cream to white, chimera 5–20%, tinged pink to reddish, if in strong light, this clone is known to flower well with age. There can be flourishes to 50% surface but these are rare, some blades entirely of cream, white, or light yellow. These all yellow to cream shoots are curious for the bright pink to near red (sometimes even magenta–red) margin color persists if the light is potent. It is far more bicolored (bluish–green and cream) indoors or in a darkly lit greenhouse. Image follows:



- 'Rosy Dawn' ('Variegata' in part) – leaves centered a rich golden-yellow becoming medium yellow, chimera 50–90% surface, very large, extreme margins reddish-pink to coral (1–5% surface), given a lovely rich tricolor look. The following image is from a plant I grew in my living room under lights for about six years. It was a magical spread and kept just 4 inches from the strong double-tube light (suitable for high-performing Saintpaulia), making the colors rich and smashing. Even the shadowed and backlit leaves were individual works of art. The everpresent coral-red to rose-pink margins (this being the rose-colored dawn or lining which is also carried on some midveins below) add so much to this 3-colored or twenty-toned beauty. This is surely a Top 10, nay Top 5, among tricolored succulents regardless of genus. I just wonder how glorious it might become outdoors where fully winter hardy.



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Kalanchoe glaucescens 'Frielings Sensation' – leaves broadly margined in cream to white, chimera 10–20% surface, tinged pink if in strong light. Or: Ken Frieling, Glasshouse Works, Ohio, USA

Kalanchoe 'Gnome Slippers' (K. manganii x K. porphyrocalyx)

Kalanchoe 'Green Spider' – likely a rename of K. synsepala var. dissecta or more likely K. laciniata

Kalanchoe 'Katapifa' aka Spider Series

lc, lt: leaves thick, bright medium to dark green, serrate, glossy, slightly boat-shaped

lc, lt: overall long lanceolate, teeth irregular and serrate to dentate, some even back-facing,

lc, lt: reminding one almost of dandelion green or a lettuce species. A plate of the typical

lc, lt: foliage follows:



ns, id: the cultivar name 'Katapifa' was patented in the US for a reddish-purple
 ns, id: clone which I suspect might be 'Tarantula' to others. This remains unclear
 ns, id: and needs to be sorted out.
 or: Nubilus BV

cultivars:

- 'Charlotte' – flowers light orange
- 'Hobo' – flowers light to medium yellow
- 'Tarantula' – flowers rich magenta-red

Kalanchoe 'Kewensis' – <http://huntington.org/BotanicalDiv/ISI/ISI2016/2016-14.html>, accessed 7.4.2018

Kalanchoe 'Kiwi' – blades very broadly ovate to suborbicular, frosty, whitish-glaucous covering over light bluish-green, most frosty in new tips, margins teeth both shallow crenate and medium depth serrate, about 4–7 per side, these edges tinged pink to red. It is named for the pale, kiwi green color of mature leaves which eventually are most of the foliage mass. It has some general similar to K. fed. but is a much more frosty thing.

Kalanchoe laetiverens 'Big Momma' – erect, short stem, leaves broadly elliptic to ovate-elliptic, very pale green, approach lime at times, pearly finish, margins reddish at times, numerous marginal "babies". Or: Huntington Botanic Gardens, HBG 73004

Kalanchoe 'Orangery' – <http://huntington.org/BotanicalDiv/ISI/ISI2006/2006-24.html>, accessed 7.4.2018

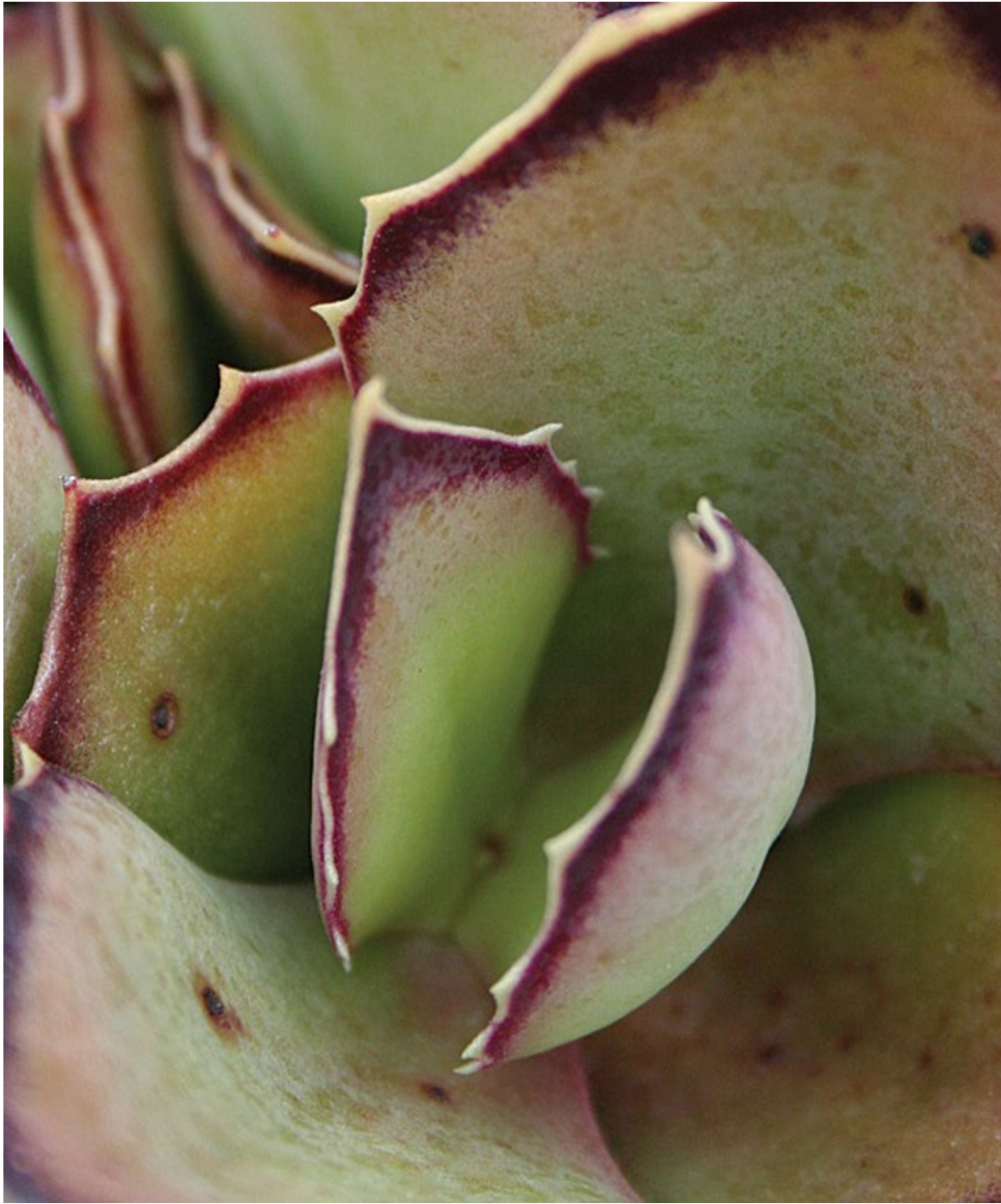
Kalanchoe rosei (K. rauhii hort., 'Lucky Bells' in part)

Kalanchoe synsepala –cultivars:

- var. dissecta ('Dissecta', 'Dissected Form', 'Incised Form') – leaves pale bluish-green, tinged pink to near red in some portions, frequently margined purplish-red to very dark violet-red, contrasting much with the pale green of the main blade, narrow in general, irregularly and sharply lobed, occasionally large-dentate, forward projecting forks of 1–7 per leaf, hardly two leaves the same, flowers white. The incisions here at often 1–3cm deep whereas the species has sharp teeth barely 3–8mm long. Or: thought to have come from Madagascar per Glasshouse Works, website accessed

7.4.2018, said by them to come from Dave Grigsky

- GREMLIN™ – 12–18 in tall, leaves silvery–green to pale lime, a submargin of very dark maroon with some spots fused together, extreme margin a pale silvery–green, blade margins very sharply serrate, irregular positions, not incised as some forms like 'Dissecta'. Image below courtesy of and copyright owned by www.provenwinners.com who introduced it c. 2011.



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Kalanchoe thrysiflora and K. luciae – cultivars:

ns, id: some experts call K. thrysiflora by the name K. tetraphylla. Others note some plants are K. luciae subsp. luciae.
ns, id: The red–blushing material is said to be K. luciae whereas the true K. thrysiflora is a more chalky white with little
ns, id: or no red pigmentation. Kalanchoe luciae has urceolate flower with light yellow, lanceolate lobes and unscented
ns, id: whereas true K. thrysiflora has cylindrical corollas which are bright yellow, obovate in lobe, and sweetly scented.
ns, id: Since the popular material and the variegated clone 'Fantastic' are usually rich marked scarlet to orange–red,
ns, id: I suspect them to be K. luciae. However, they have never flowers for me indoors.

- COPPER HAZE™ – leaf margins and upper portions richly tinged orangish–red to red, the extreme margin more copper or orange. Image below courtesy of and copyright owned by provenwinners.com, their introduction c. 2013



- 'Fantastic' ('Shaved Ice', 'Variegata' is post-1959 Latin, invalid) – bold striped, streaked and sectored in cream to light yellow, the central zone something like an incised ginkgo leaf at time, usually an incomplete chimera with the margination from just 5–70%, subject to flourished, in strong light heavily tinged pink to rich scarlet, making a tricolored plant of great beauty and architectural form on such circumstances as it matures. Or: David N. Fell Jr, 2010 as sport, assigned to Hawaiian Sunshine Nursery. Pat: US# 21945 so all the people selling it as 'Variegata' have no legal cover. Image follows:



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- 'Silver Platter' – leaves silvery-green, very much a common name for the true *K. thrysiflora* and not tinged red on the margins as *K. luciae*. This name is superfluous when one has both species in their true form.

Kalanchoe tomentosa – cultivars

- 'Black Tie' – leaves silvery tomentose as typical, margins dark brown becoming in part and at times (not always) near black or blackish-brown. In: first seen by us from Exotic Angel Plants in 2018, image from that source follows.

KALANCHOE TOMENTOSA



'Black Tie'

'Chocolate Soldier'

- 'Bunny Ears' – leaves of the typical colorations (silvery-green with dark brown apical teeth), much wider than normal and fairly flat. Note: this name is also used as a common name of the species, however in the trade it refers to a traditionally colored clone with flat, wide blades. It deserves a better name.
- 'Chocolate Soldier' – leaves often more narrowly than species clones, lanceolate, in young plants about 1.5cm wide, hairs distinctly a tawny-brown to orangish-brown, some portions, usually towards the margins and apex a dark chocolate brown, plants richly colored in strong light, weakly lit plants often the more golden-brown to orangish-brown shades, lacking dark brown colorations, leaf base mostly mint green to silvery-green. Origin: Madagascar.
- [European Clone] – as offered in the US trade, a denser, more compact, wider clone, very rich silvery color with distinct dark, reddish-brown marginal teeth. Glasshouse Works considered the best contrast of all the clones they have tried.
- 'Golden Girl' – leaves smaller, mixed of dark or burnt gold, golden-brown, sienna, dark buttery green, and silvery-yellow tones, new growth and leaf bases more traditional silver, margins medium to dark brown, but never as dark a surface as 'Chocolate Soldier' in terms of the middle of the blades. The new leaves are ,margins at the tips and teeth in golden-brown.
- 'Minuta' – smaller clone, 1/3 to 1/2 normal size, sometimes used as a succulent bonsai specimen.
- 'Monkey King' ('Cinnamon') – new leaves rich margins in orangish-red to cinnamon colors, not as dark brown or golden as most other clones, mature leaves with a thin medium to dark red edge that is just 1–3mm wide. A mature plant which is in strong light can be up to 80% of their reddish-cinnamon tone and very showy. Indoor plants with less light are more prone to be of the reddish color only the margins.
- 'Nigra' – teeth and margins very dark blackish-brown. Note: likely a post-1959, invalid Latin name.
- var. rubra – tinged or suffused red in part, often very bright in strong light. Note: apparently a post-1959, invalid Latin name. It is similar to 'Monkey King' aka 'Cinnamon' in maximum red color. This should be studied with DNA before an additional name is created.
- 'Variegata' – thinly edged white, not very contrasting due to the silvery base color. Note: Likely a post-1959, invalid Latin name.

KOHLERIA

The following color groupings refer to the base color, as most are richly mottled in a darker, reddish shade.

- Foliage Variants
 - 'Snakeskin' – leaves narrowly ovate, rich marked red between the veins, midrib and secondaries paler green and silvery against a dark green base
- Coral, vermillion, salmon base color
 - 'Strawberry Fields' – low, compact, easier under short lights or in pots. Flowers salmon–red, heavily mottled darker shades on the outfacing lobes, flowers well above the very dark foliage.
- Cream and Red Bicolor
 - 'Bella' – cream face mottled slightly in dark red, rube greenish–yellow at apex (near lobes) fading to rich scarlet and orange at the base.
- Lavender to pink base color
 - 'Ampallang' – medium lavender–pink, richly spotted violet–red on the face, the spots often fusing into complex lins and cane–shaped objects.
- Red to Scarlet
 - 'Kapo' – lobes so heavily mottled violet–red these zones fuse into a 90% violet–red face, tube medium pink.
 - 'Longwood' – true, stawberry red flowers, lobes finely speckedl white, tube more pnk to blush outside. Very floriferous, long–blooming

LABASIA

pumila 'Quicksilver' – trailing mound, foliage metallic reddish–brown with a bright grayish–silver center of silver (25–30%). Species is from Thailand. Reminds me of *Pilea spruceana* overall. Introduciton: Asiatica Nursery, now closed, Spring 2009 Catalog: 15, with color photo.

LIPARIS

Liparis formosana 'Sesshu' (5/9)
ha: terrestrial orchid
lc: broadly margined white to cream (25%)

LITHOPS

Hatch Collection of Miniature Succulents

Lithops karasmontana
'Mickbergensis' clone

Lithops leslei
(dark green/brown)

Lithops species
(aff. schwantesii)

Lithops leslei
(tan/dark brown)



Unless one has large spaces for many adjacent pots of Lithops, I think they look best in a single pot to compare and contrast their colors. I formed this pot from some \$3.99 but unnamed plants at my local nursery. I was able to name them more or less. The surface is what I call the "near desert look", not a perfect artificial looking sand flat but with a bit of soil below coming up. Two of these plants have flowered the first year; which is more than you can usually say of the tiny things that mailorder firms will send you.



This is a pot of six different Lithops chosen for their ability to contrast colors and textures. I'll probably add a few more as they develop. If you consider this black "kettle pot" is just 6 inches wide, you can see how tiny these little jewels really are. A=Lithops , B=Lithops fulviceps 'Aurea', C=Kithops karasmontana var. laterita, E=Lithops dorotheae

There are numerous good books and internet references to this genus. In fact, the online resources are among the best for any genus in the succulent realm. Consult them collectively for good sections on soil type, planting depth, watering regimes, and propagation. They oft defy common garden sense. I like these sites among many others one can find by searching the web for the genus name.

- www.lithops.info
- www.lithops.net
- www.lithop.supanet.com
- www.lithops.co.za

There are perhaps 500 different taxa available plants or seed strains if you split all the subtle morpological variations by slight color and pattern differences. If you have an eye for detail and can describe it, this genus is for you. Professor Cole has enumerated over 430 variants on his checklist and happily these included named clones, strains, and cultivars as well as integrating a full botanical taxa set. Gather any large portion of the "Cole numbers" and learn to delimit them by both sight AND words – then you've earned a honorary Ph.D. in horticultural taxonomy in my book. In the interest of saving some of us time and money, I've decided to pick my favorite ten taxa as good place to start. People will disagree but I

think these 10 show alot of the extreme and wonderful variation in the genus:

1. L. optica 'Rubra' – tiny clustering heads in wonderful shades of rose–red. No rosy succulent is prettier on earth
2. L. aucampiae subsp. aucampiae var. aucampiae 'Betty's Beryl' – good clone with lime color and amazing olive lines on it
3. L. lesliei var. venterii – tan with orange gray lines
4. L. karasmontana subsp. bella – tan to grey with darker mottling, whether its brown or darker grey
5. L. dootheae – cream with grey mottling, each grey patch having dark red islands within it. Great tricolor look.
6. L. hookeri Vermiculate Group – tan–cream with burnt orange lines of real beauty. Varies some from seed.
7. L. otzeniana – light grey with very large, bold olive–gray mottlings.
8. L. bromfieldii var. mennellii – tan–grey with sharp narrow lines of rich texture
9. L. terricolor 'Speckled Gold' – orange lime bodies with green, gold, and red spots (not lines or clouds) – real cool spots overlap
10. L. helmutii – very deep, diverging cleft. Nice bluish–green color with stunning turquoise markings.

A more formal presentation of cultivars and cultivar groups appears below in alphabetical order:

'Albinica' (lesliei) – bodies light gray, markings medium grey and medium goldenrod–yellow to 95% surface, flowers whitish tinged pink.

'Aquamarine' (otzeniana) – bodyh light green, marked bodily in coarse yellowish–green "chunks" over a pale olive background, overlaid in light turquoise notes.

'Aurea' (fulviceps) – much paler in very light green to lightish greenish–yellow shades, markings darker and very subtle in their contrast.

'Bacchus' (salicola) – bodies silvery–blue, markings a pale mauve–pink to violet–pink, markings 90% surface

'Bellaketty'

aucampiae subsp. aucampiae var. aucampiae 'Betty's Beryl' – good clone with lime color and amazing olive lines on it

'Embers' (Bromfieldii var,. glaudinae) – body greyish, markings very finely spotted in dark red over a rich background.

'Green River' (aucampiae var. fluminalis) – bodies pale grayish–green, markings very fine–textued and sharply lobed in shades of sage green with yellower margins, markings about 60–75% surface, resembling a network of green rivers in fact.

'Green Sandpoort' (terricolor) – body light green, markings a darker sage green, very finely mottled with yellowish margins, markings 80–95% surface.

'Mickbergensis' (karasmontana)

'Rubra' (optica) – lovely rich pink to red tones.

'Rubroroseus' (bromfieldioi var. glaudinae) – marked in pink and darker red tones. The correct name for this clone may in fact be 'Embers'.

'Speckled Gold' (terricolor) – orangish–lime body, numerous green, gold, and red spots (mostly not lines lines or clouds), these zones overlapping.

'Sumitatum' (kasamontana) – body bluish–grey, markings 70–90% surface in vermilion–red to salmon–pink

'Top Red' (karasmontana) – bodies light, whitish–grey, markings light vermillion–salmon to orangish–red, theswe deely

lobed, about 60–75% surface, very bold and contrasty at times.

hookeri Vermiculate Group

LUDWIGIA

This is a group of popular, aquatic ferns.

inclinata var. verticillata 'Araguaia' – leaves narrower than species, numerous in verticillate (highly whorled around the erect stems), pine-like formation, medium green, tips much more yellow, tips often reddish, can be a full tricolor look or just gold tipped red if given enough light. Or: Rio Araguaia, Brazil

inclinata var. verticillata 'Cuba' – much as 'Araguaia' but a wider blade, in time are very vigorous, large plant

inclinata 'Curly' ('Tornado') – leaves highly twisted, curled, boldly undulate along their length, the total look of the plant thus like a tornadic spiral, light green with orangish to red tints.

inclinata 'Guinea' – a listed name.

inclinata var. verticillata 'Pantanal' – less strong, vigorous than 'Cub', leaves narrower, thinner than 'Cuba', deep pink to red at the tips, much less green to yellow than 'Araguaia'.

inclinata var. verticillata 'Pantanal Yellow' – as 'Pantanal' but mostly greenish-yellow to yellow. Ns: 'Araguaia' is quite yellow in new tips and may be the same clone.

MAMMILLARIA

Mammillaria bosacana – cultivars:

- 'Caterpincy' – more highy branching, forming numerous clusters, bright but dark red, fewer spines but glochids bright and white, flowers smallish, pink. Ns: one expert says it appears to be the same as M. criniat subsp. criniat 'Monstruosa' of the trade.
- f. cristata – a crested mutant that occurs both in typical var. bosacana and var. multlantata, a more white, woody form
- 'Fred', a bizarre spineless, glochidless, hairless, and utterly harmless cactus. It actually feels like a bowl full of jello. If you've ever seens it species form with twelve thousand spines ("Powder Puff Cactus") you can see how this mutation might be considered a real breakthrough. The color is a nice yellowish-green (sometimes quite olive) with pinkish growing tips and dark green dots where spines would normally develop. It is overall a crest and the notion that there is a crested 'Fred' and non-crested one is a mistake. Some tips are more wide than others but even those sections with rounder heads are fasciated or fan-like below them. Not everyone warms up to these plant just as hairless cats freak out some of us who love and know the furry kinds. After touching this thing, the spongy, jello-like feel is a bit disconcerting for it seems to be rotting when it's just happy enough. Other, ruder things can be said about it, usually something on the order of uncircumcised Martians and far worse. Image below:



- 'Fred Crest' ('Fred Cristata' invalid, post-1959 Latin) – a wide, crested version of the original clone
- 'Fred Tuberculate' – a more finely divided set of heads than the original clone, more ridges and texture
- 'Rubra' – flowers pinkish-red to light violet-red
- 'Monstrosa Cristata' – a listed name.
- 'Monstruosa' – an extreme form with literally hundreds of tiny heads (much smaller than 'Fred') in a globose mound
- 'Multilanata' – numerous heads, long wooly hairs
- 'Multilanata Crest' ('Multilanata Cristata') – a crested form of 'Multilanata', a short of irregular head of white hair
- 'Roseiflora' – flower tepals blush to light pink, tips paler
- 'Splendens' ('Multilanata Splendens') – very numerous short, white wooly hairs, very short spines, much more wooly than 'Multilanata'
- 'Splendens Crest' ('Splendens Cristata') – a very twisted, created sport of 'Splendens'
- 'Split Spine' – an odd mutation with the brownish spines hooked but branched with subspines, flowers rich pink.

Mammillaria camptoricha – cultivars:

- f. brevispina 'Bru' – stems 4–7cm wide, bright green with very showy yellow to gold spines which are very short as in the botanical form.
- 'Marnier-Lapostollei' ('Madam Marnier') – stems light green, tubercles short at just 10–12mm long, reddish at the tip, spines tightly curled, 6–9mm long, mostly white

Mammillaria carmenae – cultivars:

- 'Albiflora' – flower tepals white to cream
- 'Cristata' – a tight crested form with spines greenish–white to yellowish–white
- 'Ichigo Kurimu'– a Japanese hybrid of unknown parentage, spines white, flowers very showy, blush striped and veined magenta to violet–red.
- 'Rubrispina' – spines rusty–red to orangish–red

Mammillaria compressa – cultivars:

- f. cristata – longitudinally crested, often with a white central ridge, small spines and not very hairy, hence not overly popular
- 'Yokan' – a finely crested from in shades of brown to copper, the ridges can number in the dozens, something like an irregular=, brownish human brain!

Mammillaria crinita – cultivars:

- subsp. duwei 'Cristata' – a flat fresh, fairly white, about 70% white
- subsp. duwei 'Inermis' – forming smaller mounds, lacking central spines but plenty of radial spines
- subsp. duwei 'Monstrosa' – very odd, looking like a clump of lobed potatos, lacking spines, green color for the most part, glochids, etc. mostly made of a brownish, thick–coated rootstock, occasional but rare aeroles.

Mammillaria elongata – cultivars:

- 'Copper King' – spines a rich dark, burnt orange to copper, sometimes a bronzish–brown, some plants I know are more of a golden–orange
- 'Copper King Crest' – a cristate mutant of the original cultivar
- 'Lemon' – spines a lovely light, lemon yellow, not nearly so white as species typical, flowers creamy–white
- f. monstrosa – spines very few, slow, revealing a lime green to pale green set of tubercles, most with spines

Mammillaria gracilis (M. vetula var. gracilis) – cultivars:

- var. fragilis 'Monstrose' ('Monstrosa', 'Buenavista', Monstrose Form, 'Arizona Snowcap', M. reginae hort.) – a more clustered, dense form, heads numerous at 20 or more, surface about 70–90% short–spined, white tufts with a dark green undercolor.
- 'Oruga' ('Oruga Blanca?') – 2–3cm wide at first, globose, green, long tubercles, each one ended in a huge, white, tufted dot of glochids and spines, looking about 50–80% white from a distance, very showy
- 'Westeyn' – about 90–99% of the surface in light pink tufted glochids and spines, sort of a mass of tiny pink cottonballs.

Mammillaria luethyi – cultivars:

- 'Aurea' – body of the plant golden–yellow, spines white

Mammillaria matudae – cultivars:

- 'Cristata' – a classically crested mutant but often maturing into large, wide rolls of stem covering about 320 degrees of a circle

Mammillaria spinosissima – cultivars:

- f. cristata – classic crested mutants which occurs both in the gold–spined var. auricoma and red–spined 'Rubrispina' colors
- f. monstruosa – a mass of small, closely clustered heads, the entire mass most white.
- 'Red Headed Irishman' – flowers petals coral in bud opening reddish–pink
- 'Rubrispina' – spines mostly orangish–red
- 'Un Pico' – flower petals a rich magenta pink, these often numerous in a ring or two
- 'Un Pico Crest' ('Un Pico Cristata' invalid, post–1959 Latin) – a crested form of the clone

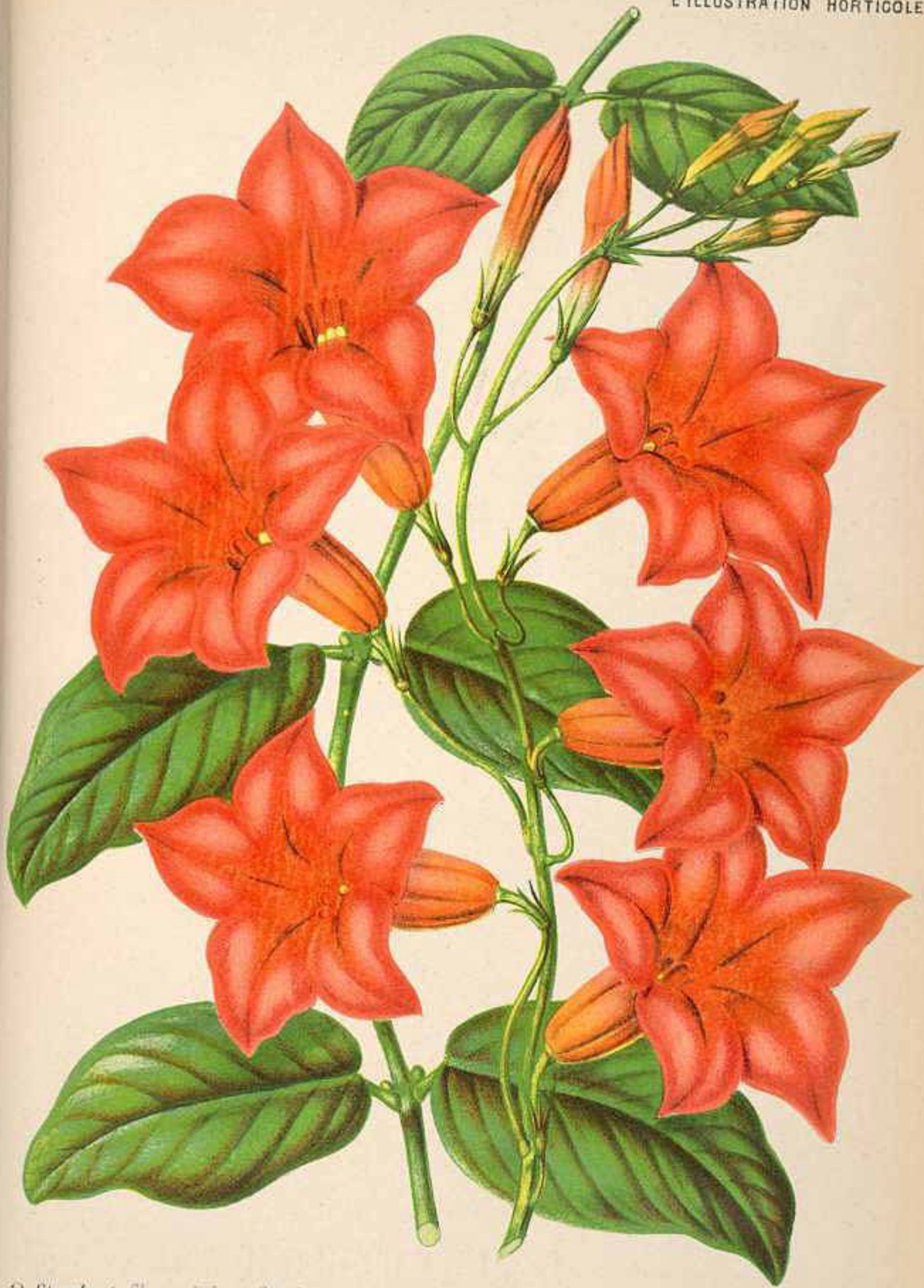
MANDEVILLA

Mandevilla x amabilis 'Alice Dupont' – flowers pink, darker throat, racemes of up to 20 flowers. Leaves slightly undulate, thicker blade. This is the standard, most popular clone and the benchmark for all others. Aw: RHS AGM. Or: Longwood Gardens, named for the wife of Pierre Dupont who founded their garden. Lu: as an indoor plant it takes a hint of chill in fall, giving one more time to bring it in.

Mandevilla x amabilis (M. x amoena hort. in part, M. splendens 'Rosea') – an interspecific species cross to which many cultivars belong but not all are easily determined. Those we are confident of are assigned here but in alphabetical order by cultivar or trademark name. Much of the material formerly known as M. splendens hort. may belong with this cross. Indeed M. splendens is one parent and the second one is up for debate, M. atrovioleacea and M. illustris being possibilities. Some say it is M. sanderi x M. splendens but historically M. sanderi of gardens has been lumped with M. splendens, even if a case is made for them being distinct in the wild. M. boliviensis (white-flowered) has been crossed to M. x amabilis to produce some of the newer, patented hybrids. Once again, we are in desperate need of DNA and I recently (July 2018) ran a search on Google Scholar for "Mandevilla DNA". Oder and Lannes (2016, citation link below) actually looked at patented, garden crosses. It is clear that M. x amabilis as typified by 'Alice Dupont' is quite distinct from modern American and French crosses, especially as some of their patents seem to reference use of M. boliviensis in the parentage. SUNDAVALLE® RED is clearly a cross with M. atrovioleacea. They regard M. sanderi as having "originated from a unique plant found in Brazil (north of Rio de Janeiro) and brought to Europe in 1896 with the name "Rosea" ". This fits with the reigning interpretation that M. sanderi is probably a pinker (less red) clone or seed strain of M. splendens and nothing more.

<http://www.mdpi.com/1420-3049/21/10/1316/htm>

The earliest plate I know under the name M. amabilis is from L'illustr. Horticole of 1871 and it follows. The petals seem very sharply pointed compared to modern cultivars but other 19th century of M. x amoena (probably it's synonym) show very wide, obtuse apices.



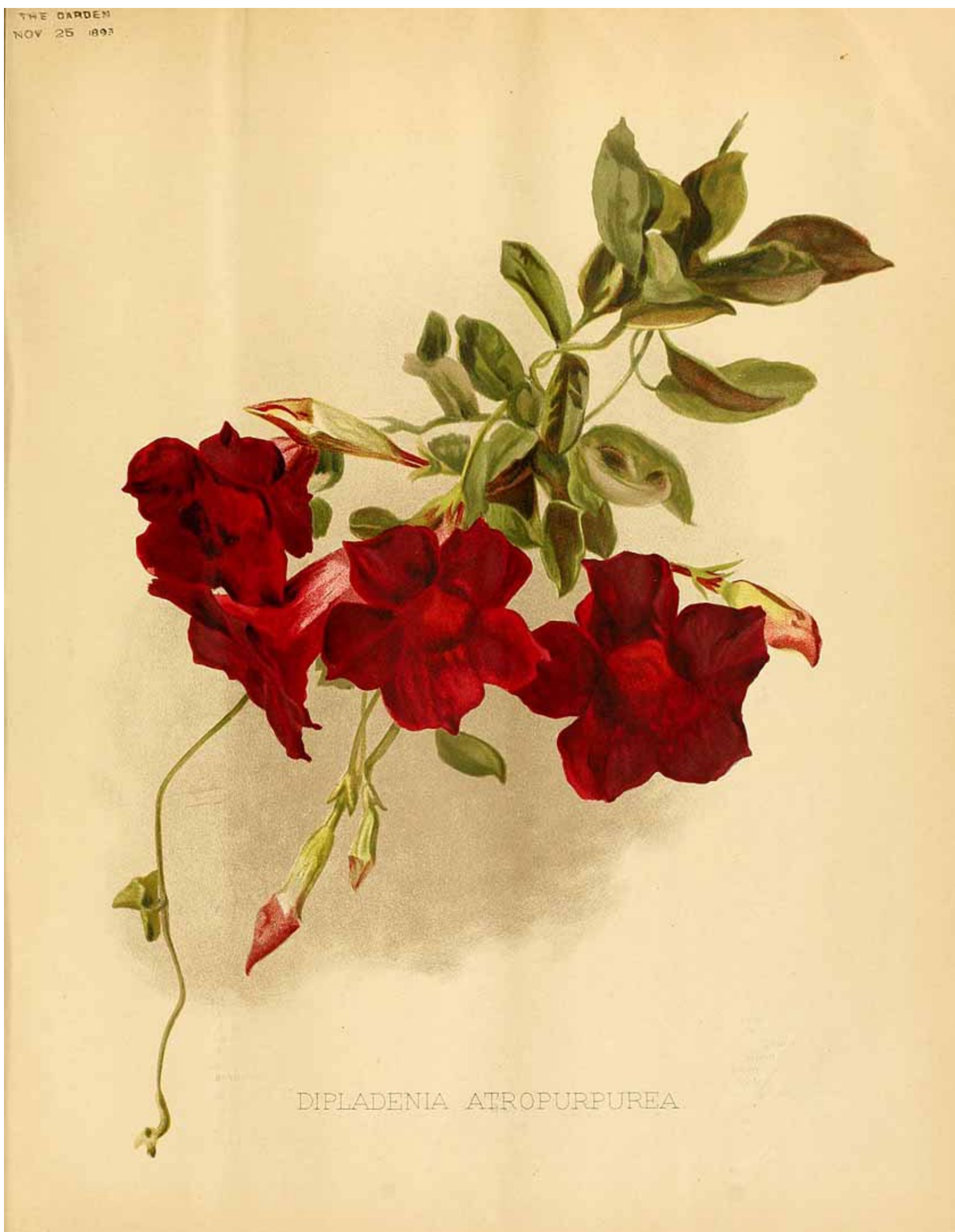
P. Strobant. Chromolithogr. Gand.

J. Linden, publ.

DIPLADENIA AMABILIS, BACKHOUSE



Mandevilla SUN PARASOL® 'Apricot' is fairly new in the genus' range of color, a subtle mix of cream, light yellow, pink, pale orange, melons, and such, usually from melon-tinged yellow buds. The throat is ornate and well-marked in several colors. This image is courtesy of and copyright owned by www.provenwinners.com who offer it.



M. atropurpurea from The Garden 1893 and a likely parent of the much dark, red-flowered hybrids.

Mandevilla 'Best Red'

fc: pink becoming strawberry red

pat: US#11624

ns: the nomenclature codes frowns on names like this which declare relative

ns: things that may be untrue in future years. For now it is perhaps the best.

wholesale source: [Oglesby](#)

Mandevilla 'Brides Cascade' (5/9)

ha: "judged to have better natural branching than other white M.
ha: varieties" (Oglesby website, May 2009)
fc: white, distinct golden throat
lc: glossy dark green
in, so: <http://www.oglesbytc.com> (website May 2009, with color photo, in "whats new"

'Cotton Candy' (10/2005) – flowers light pink (RHS 155D)

Mandevilla 'Cotton Candy' (10/5)

fc: light pink (RHS 155D)
ft: petals imbricate, ruffled
fd: 9.4cm (mean)
lc: dark green
ll, lw: 11cm long x 5cm wide
lt, lm: blades smaller, smoother than 'Alice Dupont'
or, pat: Wanda Repp, Waynesville, NC USA as hybrid of 'Alice Dupont' 1998, selected for superior traits and durability, US# 16025 on 10/4/2005.
lu: more heat and cold tolerant than 'Alice Dupont' in NC trials

Mandevilla 'Cerise'

fc: bright cerise pink

Mandevilla 'Cinderella'

fc: red becoming pink
lc: wide cream margin but the markings widest near the apex
source, photo: [Redlands Nursery](#)

Mandevilla 'Fire and Ice' glasshouseworks.com, accessed 7.8.2018
lc: margined cream to near white, chimera about 5–10% surface, irregularly wide, reminds
lc: me of a Ficus benjamina variegata
fc, ft: dark red, upfacing
or: Robrick Nursery

Mandevilla 'Flora Snow'

fc: light pink buds open blush white and finally white
so: [Monterey Bay Nursery](#)

Mandevilla SUN PARASOL® GIANT CRIMSON 'Sunmandecrikin' – very massive (4–6 in. wide)(, crimson flowers (not a true cherry red)



Mandevilla SUN PARASOL® 'Giant Red Emperor' is modern (c. 2017) improved clone is dark scarlet, floriferous and well formed in flower and leaf. This image is courtesy of and copyright owned by www.provenwinners.com who offer it.



Mandevilla SUN PARASOL® GIANT PINK is well named for the massive flower size in a medim to rich pink, paler at the petal bases, and hsaring a very pretty, contrasting golden throat with a magenta to violet-red halo. The petals are crimped and finely undulate for a lovely look. This image is courtesy of and copyright owned by www.provenwinners.com who offer it.

Mandevilla SUN PARASOL® GIANT WHITE 'Sunmandheo' – floriferous white with a big golden throat.

Mandevilla 'Guinervere'

fc: "lolly pink" with golden throat
source, photo: [Redlands Nursery](#)



M. illustris from Curtis Botanical Magazine of 1891. It is likely to have been a parent to contribute a contrasting red to dark eye to the more modern material. It remains lovely on it's own without improvement though some forms have a rather harsh magenta base color. Those with more mellow pinks are preferable to me. Under the name *M. illustris glabra* it was first introduced to Europe in 1891.

Mandevilla 'Janell' ('Janelle')

fc: bright pink becoming darker pink with golden throat.
or: bred by Jim Alston of Park Seed Co. for drought tolerance, durability.
eval: should be evaluated against 'Alice Dupont'
so: Park Seed

Mandevilla 'Jungle Bells' = genus or species

ns: "Jungle Bells" or "Bells of the Jungle" are vernacular names for the
ns: genus and more commonly the hybrid cultivars of the trade. One listing
ns: considered it the same as 'Red Riding Hood' but we have no reason to believe
ns: most uses of this name refer to that clone.

Mandevilla 'Leah'

fc: light blush pink with darker throat – lighter than sister 'Janell'
or: bred by Jim Alston of Park Seed Co. for drought tolerance, durability.
so: Park Seed

Mandevilla 'Magic Dream'

ns: a listed name.

Mandevilla 'Merlins Magic'

fc: variably colors of pink to dark red to rust red (ie. magical color changes)
source, photo: Redlands Nursery

Mandevilla 'Monite' = MOONLIGHT PARFAIT, also used for 'Rita Marie Green' another clone

Mandevilla x amabilis MOONLIGHT PARFAIT 'Monite'
fc: very pale, light pink, irrescent in moonlight, buds a bit darker
ft: large, trumpet-like, margins slightly crimped to finely undulate, notable for a
ft: set of tiny petaloids in the throat as if holding a miniature 1cm rose in it. The main
ft: flower is single type with 5 large petals.
pat: US# 12123

Mandevilla 'My Fair Lady' = M. splendens 'M.F.L.'

Mandevilla 'Parasol White' (7/02)

ha: vigorous
fc: white, dark yellow throat
fd: 4.0–6.0 in.
lc: dark glossy green
so: Billmooreco.com (online catalog 2002)

Mandevilla 'Peter Pan'

fc: red

Mandevilla 'Pink Velvet'
fc: very rich, glowing pink, something not quite a harsh magenta but very rich,
fc: similar to a pink version of the popular 'Red Velvet'
ft: lobes finely undulate, overlapping and swirling, apex often a sharp point or two (or more)
lc: very glossy green

Mandevilla SUN PARASOL® PRETTY PINK – larhge medium pink with some paler sections, darker in bud, dark golden throat/

Mandevilla 'Red Riding Hood' = M. splendens 'R.R.H.'

Mandevilla 'Red Velvet'
fc: dark rose red with velvety sheen – darker than Park's 'Janell'
or: bred by Jim Alston of Park Seed Co. for drought tolerance, durability
or: in harsh weather.
fd: 5 in.
so: Park Seed

Mandevilla 'Red Velvet Petite' (10/02)

ha: compact
fc: dark pink becoming red (if temperature is below 29 deg. F.)
lc: glossy dark green
ns: it is apparently quite different from 'Red Velvet' from Park Seed.
pat, or: US #12813 7/30/02 to John F. Gray, Hawthorne FL USA

Mandevilla 'Rita Mae Green' = 'Rita Marie Green'

ns: listed name with the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service.

Mandevilla 'Rita Marie Green' ('Rita Mae Green', 'Monite', PINK PARFAIT®)



ft: double flowers, extra petals, these petals also pleasantly crimped, crimped, and undulate
fc: red to reddish-purple (RHS 58B, 58C, 62A-D), center more pink
pat: US#11787 2/27/01
or: James M. Green of Haines City, FL, USA as sport of 'Alice Dupont'
in: Monrovia Nursery, Asuza, CA USA c. 2001, sold under several names, now in 2018
in: a M. x amabilis PINK PARFAIT® 'Rita Marie Green', with 'Monite' no where to be seen except
in: now applied to MOONLIGHT PARFAIT.

Mandevilla 'Ruby Star'

ha: more compact than 'Alice Dupont'
fc: pink swirled white becoming dark, ruby red. Older flowers fade whitish
fc: near the throat.
lc: dark green but a bit lighter than 'Alice Dupont'
wholesale source: [Oglesby](#)

Mandevilla sanderi = M. splendens 'Sanderi'

Mandevilla 'Scarlet Pimpernel' ('Scarlet Pimper')

fc: dark red with gold throat
lc: glossy green
pat: US#9118

'My Fair Lady' ('Faire Lady') – ha: dense, shrubby as is true of the species – not vining like most hybrids
fc: pink buds open white with golden throat.
lc: glossy green
pat: US#9117
so: [Logees](#)

Mandevilla splendens PALE FACE®

splendens PALE FACE® – fc: light pink (RHS 61C, 62C) with rose-red or dark pink flashes or
fc: splashes (RHS 63D, 155D), some flowers all pink and others all red. This is
fd: apparently a chimera situation.
fd: mean 77cm – very large flower
ns: sold under M. sanderi which is M. splendens.
or: Vic Levey's Nursery 1994 as sport of 'Red Riding Hood'
source, photo: [Redlands Nursery](#)



M. splendens 'Profusa' of L'illus. Horticole of 1883, thought to be one of the very first named cultivars in the species, if not the entire genus. Williams Nursery offered it in 1880. It was like so many others from Brazil. 'Sanderi' aka 'Rosea' is another early one. 'Profusa' was mentioned in 1917 by George Stewart who said it was still the best of the taxa for indoors, flowers being a richer pink, more carmine by some reports and larger in size – to 5 inches wide by most reports. We know from the Kew Bull. Misc. Info. of 1900 the apices of the lobes were like this image "shortly acuminate". I could not find it in the trade on the web (July 2018) and wonder if it is just masquerading as typical, larger-flowered *M. splendens* without the name. I'd be very grateful if a reader could contribute a photographic image as opposed to us relying on a series of old illustrations.

Mandevilla splendens 'Red Riding Hood'

ha: more shrubby than 'Alice Dupont' which is more vining.

fc: salmon rose blushed red or "lipstick red" – it is not a clear true red. Gold

fc: throat contrasts nicely.

fd: 3 in.

lt: thick blade

ll: smaller neater leaf than 'Alice Dupont'

lc: glossy green

Mandevilla splendens 'Rosacea' (M. rosacea Bull Nursery Catalog 1879: 5)

fc: rich pink, "suffused here and there, and bordered with a deeper, richer shade of rose...

fc: throat yellow with a bright rose ring at the mouth" (Kew Bulletin Misc. Info. 1900)

Mandevilla splendens 'Sanderi' (M. splendens 'Rosea', M. sanderi Hemsley, M. sanderi 'Rosea')



The Garden 1897. The first color plate of it.

fc: light to medium pink, sometimes more of a flesh or orange-tinged pink, likely a sport of

fc: the redder species M. splendens, throat yellowish to rich gold
ft: apex often sharp, acute to acuminate, unlike many M. splendens
ll, lw: leaves often smaller than some M. splendens, often just 6–10cm long and not up to 20cm
or, in: Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro, from a single plant by F. Sanders Co., St. Albans, c. 1896. It has never
or, in: been a wild population. The Garden of March 27, 1897 said it first bloomed for Sanders in November 1896.
ns: it is widely listed as synonym of M. splendens but is best understood
ns: as an early, pink–flower mutation or version of that redder species. It should
ns: be noted the European Garden Flora gives it species status, using leaf size in the key to separate it.
ns: The Kew Bulletin of Misc. Information 1900 notes it is allied to M. eximia, a true species, but that
ns: species differs in a white not yellow throat and a more rich pink (less pale or flesh pink). The
ns: lobe tips of M. eximia are very obtuse or round, not sharp as here.

Mandevilla splendens 'Sanderi Alba' (M. sanderi 'Alba')
fc, ft, ll, lt: as original 'Sanderi' but lobes white with a golden throat
ns: the superfluous name 'Sanderi Rosea' or M. sanderi 'Rosea' was used in the trade
ns: to differentiate it from this white form. 'Sanderi' covers the original pink plant.
ns: It has been suggested this taxon is really M. boliviensis. I have not seen both taxa
ns: together but perhaps one of our readers can report on this theory. It is very likey
ns: a post–1959, invalid Latin name as I cannot find it in old literature.

Mandevilla splendens STRAWBERRY LEMONADE® 'MonProud' (5/6)

ha, fc, fd, lt: as parent 'Red Riding Hood'
lc: dark green with creamy–yellow margins, chimera about 15% of surface
or: Andy Proud, Monrovia Nursery, as sport of 'Red Riding Hood'
so, in: [Monrovia.com](https://www.monrovia.com) (online catalog), introduced 2006, under M. sanderi under which they also offer the parent
'Red Riding Hood'.
photo: <https://www.monrovia.com/strawberry-lemonade-174-mandevilla.html>

Mandevilla splendens 'Summer Snow'

splendens 'Summer Snow'

ha: shrubby, compact, less vining than M. hybrids
fc: white

Mandevilla 'Sun Parasol' original not the SUN PARASOL® trademark group of today

fc: bright pink, darker throat. The white form is called 'White Parasol'
pat: patented

Mandevilla 'Sunshine', 'Sunshine Yellow' = Urechites lutea 'Sunshine'

'Sunshine', 'Sunshine Yellow' = Urechites lutea 'Sunshine'
ns: this cultivar belongs to the genus Urechites is a clone
originating in
ns: New Zealand. It differs from true Mandevilla in having yellow (not red,
ns: pink, or white flowers) and a much smaller, light green, oval leaf. The
ns: so–called "Golden Mandevilla" probably belongs with U. lutea or this clone.

'Swan Lake' fc: white with golden throat.

Mandevilla TANGO TWIRL™ 'Monrey' (12/2002)
--

ht: 15–20 ft. if unrestrained
ha: most vigorous clone known to Monrovia Nurseries (2002)
fc: light pink overall, outer and basal petals more of a pale blush to whitish–pink
ft: full double, very rose like but much more asymmetrical, irregular than a Hybrid Tea for example
lc: glossy dark green
ph, in, so: [Monrovia Nurseries](#) (online catalog Fall 2002), introduced 2003
pat: US# 14290

Mandevilla 'Tropical Dreams'

fc: golden yellow
fd: 3 in.
lc: thick with sunken, ribbed veins and a showy gold margin, matching the flowers.
pat: US applied for
ns: we wonder if it might be derived from Urechites lutea which many
ns: yellow cultivars assigned to this genus belong to.
or: Lake Area Nursery
so: [Glasshouse Works](#)



Mandevilla VOGUE® 'Audrey'. A lovely single red with some violet tints. Image courtesy of and copyright owned by www.provenwinners.com



Mandevilla VOGUE® 'Ginger'. A lovely pink with mixed tones and shades, a nice yellowish throat with some spots.
Image courtesy of and copyright owned by www.provenwinners.com

Mandevilla 'White Delite' ('White Delight')

ha: compact
fc: light pink buds open white with a gold throat.
pat: US #8479

Mandevilla 'White Velvet'
fc: pure white lobes, rich golden-yellow center
ft: lobes pleasantly and broadly undulate to folded, sometimes appearing as if the
ft: folded apex is squared off
ll, lt: blades much like 'Alice Dupont' for size and texture

Mandevilla 'Wilmas Choice' ('Wilma')

ha: compact
fc: light pink
source, photo: [Redlands Nursery](#)

MANIHOT ESCULENTA





'Variegata' to me is one of the most showy of all outdoor, tropical shrubs. It can then be taken in for a lovely greenhouse plant. It is probably too strong of root and size for the average house plant space. Those big yellow centers follow the compound leaflets in irregular, jagged patterns and are augmented with rich cherry-red to rose-red petioles. The chimera seems uniform enough from a distance but on close view no two leaves are really the same. It's one of my favorite variegated plants and to date I know a few thousand different ones.

MARANTA

Working with the old Maranta names is tricky as this genus was long merged with Calathea. Unless one has plates showing the variety (cultivar) name, it is hard to place them.



Maranta leuconeura 'Kerchoveana' (top left) with it's basically bicolored look of silvery-green and darker green "rabbit foot tracks. It has green veins unlike most other clones except it's dwarf selection. 'Erythroneura' in the lower right is easily identified by the bright coral-pink secondary veins, the lime green "fishbone" along the midrib, and a velvety dark green base color. The popular 'Massangeana' is similar to 'Erythroneura' except it's vein start out a medium pink (never this bright or coral-toned), and fade to silvery-white as the blades mature. When in doubt, check the older, mature leaves to check for the pigment retention. The backs of the leaves in 'Erythroneura' are often very rich reddish-purple below, commonly a silvery-green shade in 'Massangeana', which seems to lack anthocyanin pigment by it's genes.

Linden. Another beautiful slender-growing tree fern, with large spreading fronds of a light green colour.

To *Maranta Massangeana* florentina (votes, 8 for, 5 against), from MM. Linden. A grand form of dwarf habit, with broad olive-green leaves, midrib and veins of a lighter shade.

To *Maranta Massangeana* metallica (votes, 6 for), from MM. Linden. A handsome variety with broad leaves and conspicuous silvery ribs; the central portion light green, running to a broad bronzy-green band towards the margins.

To *Maranta Massangeana* atrata (votes, 8 for), from MM. Linden. A variety with beautiful velvety green foliage, light green midrib and veins.

The lost clones of Maranta are documented here in the . They appeared at the Temple Show of May 23, 1894 and were exhibited all by M.M. Linden whose name is quite familiar in our lexicon of tropical foliage originators and growers. All were awarded the RHS FCC (First Class Certificate). The Journal of Horticulture (RHS) OF 1895 adds the following text.

It would be superfluous for details to be given of the many species and varieties now in cultivation, but mention of three handsome varieties shown at the Temple show in 1894 may not be out of place. Each of these is a variety of *Maranta Massangeana*, and of the trio perhaps the best was named Florentina (see woodcut, fig. 90). The leaves are beautifully marked, the colours being very clear and striking. The ground colour is a lightish green, blotched with whitish green and brown, and having clearly defined rosy coloured ribs. It is singularly beautiful. *M. m. atrata* is also handsome, with dark green leafage. The ribs are pale green, and each leaf has a margin of rich velvety green. The last to be named is *M. m. metallica*, a fine variety with deep green leaves, having white ribs. The centre of the leaf near the midrib is paler green, shading to chocolate brown. These splendid Marantas were shown by Messrs. Linden & Co., each receiving a first-class certificate.—F. ROW.

'Albo-lineata' (leuconeura?) – white-lined, if *M. albolineata* (Korn.) Regal, it is referable to *Calathea ornata*. This name was assigned to *M. massangeana* so may have been a true Maranta at one time.

'Atrata' (leuconeura?) – leaves velvety green, lighter green midrib and venation. Or: Linden. So: apparently lost to gardens.



'Breauty Kim' has yellow sectors and small streaks which become cream and in some plants white very quickly. You will see plants in all white or all yellow because the light conditions and age of leaves varies. They all appear to be this same clone when grown out elsewhere. The curious thing is that when the maroon brushstrokes intersect with the pale chimera, you see interesting pink to dusky coral tones that are new to this genus, giving some of a quadricolor look. Plants with less vigor are far from impressive so new growth must be encouraged for the best effect. I also see stock with 5–10% surface markings and I doubt those will become highly marked unless the chimera should suddenly flourish. Therefore it's best to only propagate from highly marked tissue.

'Beauty Kim' ('Kim') (leuconeura) (8/2002) – Habit spreading, weeping, useful in baskets. Basically the bicolored 'Kerchoveana' sectored in light yellow at about 20–40% of the surface, some leaves 5–10% marked. The occasional mostly yellow leaf shows lovely red and green marks, giving much contrast. The plant was patented as 'Beauty Kim' and so this name is to be preferred over the shorter version (US Plant Patent#11962). Originator is Brian Gold of Centerville, Utah and it's a sport of 'Kerchoviana' that appeared in Guatamala in 1997.

'Black Prayer' – as sold by Exotic Angel this clone appears to be like older 'Leuconeura' but with a very wide, central midrib is a wider portion in silvery–white, flanked by blackish–green portions, and very pale whitish veins. It is has more silver in the center than typical, older 'Leuconeura' material and may in fact by an improved, TC selection. So: it is not

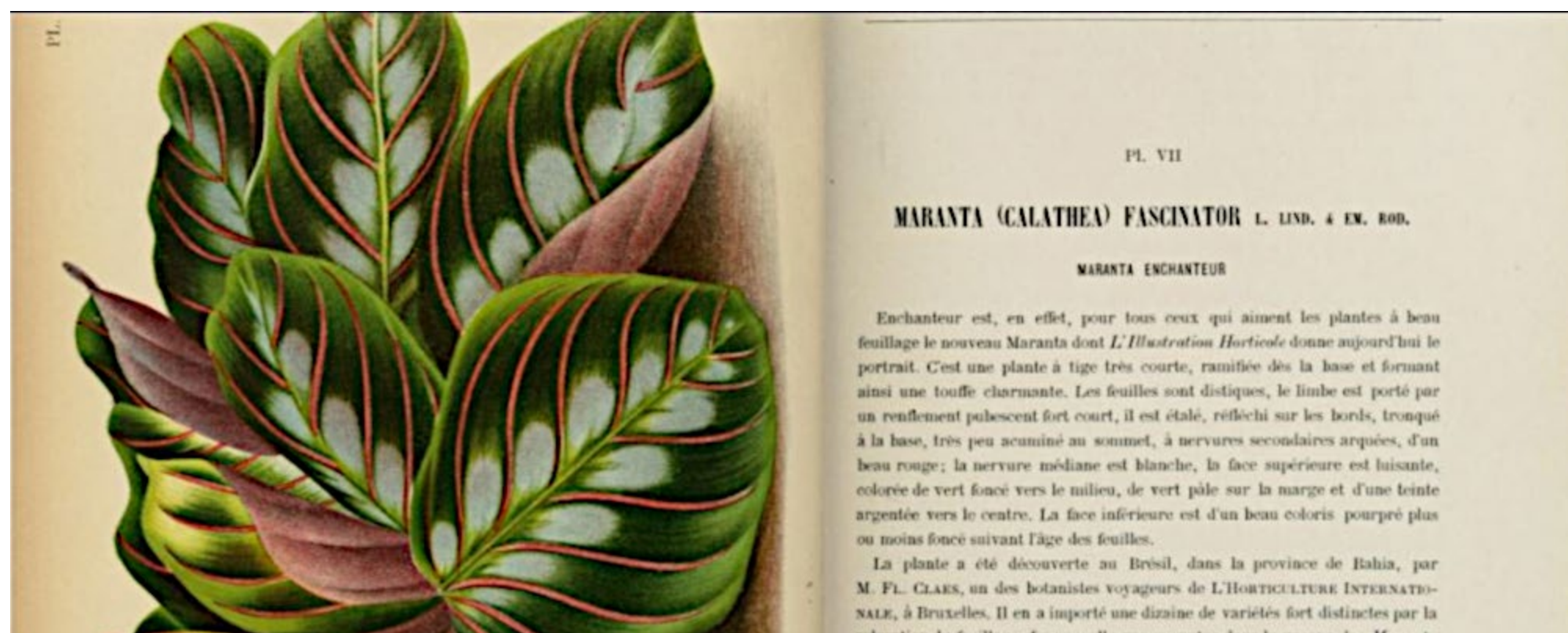
listed by Exotic Angel in 2018 nor seen in shops.

'Devosiana' – listed in the Kew Hand-list of Tender Monocotyledons (1897) along with vars. kerchoveana, makoyana, and massangeana under M. bicolor. We cannot place this taxon in this genus or any other (Calathea being possible), nor are it's traits clear.



'Erythroneura' shows it's famous red, arcing, secondary veins with darker green brushstrokes and a pale lime green "tree" between the veins on the midrib. Image courtesy of Ping An Chang at Wikimedia, used by license.

'Erythroneura' – Based on var. erythroneura G. S. Bunting. The name means "red vein". See Bailey 14: 45–46 (1966) for a later presentation of the taxon. I believe it differs from 'Fascinator', which is also red-veined, in green brush markings and a lack of silver ones as show below.



'Fascinator' from L'illustration Horticole of 1854, a notably red-veined and by some accounts the likely oldest name for what is sold as 'Erythroneura' today. I am not totally comfortable merging the two as this illustration clearly shows silvery or whitish brushmarks while the modern 'Erythroneura' does not have these silver marks and only the dark green ones.

'Fascinator' (leuconeura) (Calathea hieroglyphica) – an early clone, similar to species in light green base color, numerous olive-green markings, differing a bit in red to pinkish veins, purplish below. The name is not new and actually traces the L'illustration Horticole of Belgium 1854. This plant could easily be the same as 'Erythroneura' or 'Massangeana' and in that old book of illustrations the veins are medium pink between silvery-green "fishbones" and a very dark green base. Other early publications mentioned red veins and a purple underside, leading me to think this may be the best, earliest name for 'Erythroneura'. The RHS List of Published Names 1876–1896 (1900) says it is "a dwarf species with distichous l. truncate at the base and slightly acuminate at the tip, purple beneath; ground colour of the upper surface dark green, silvery towards the centre, pale green towards the edges, edges a fine red. Brazil."

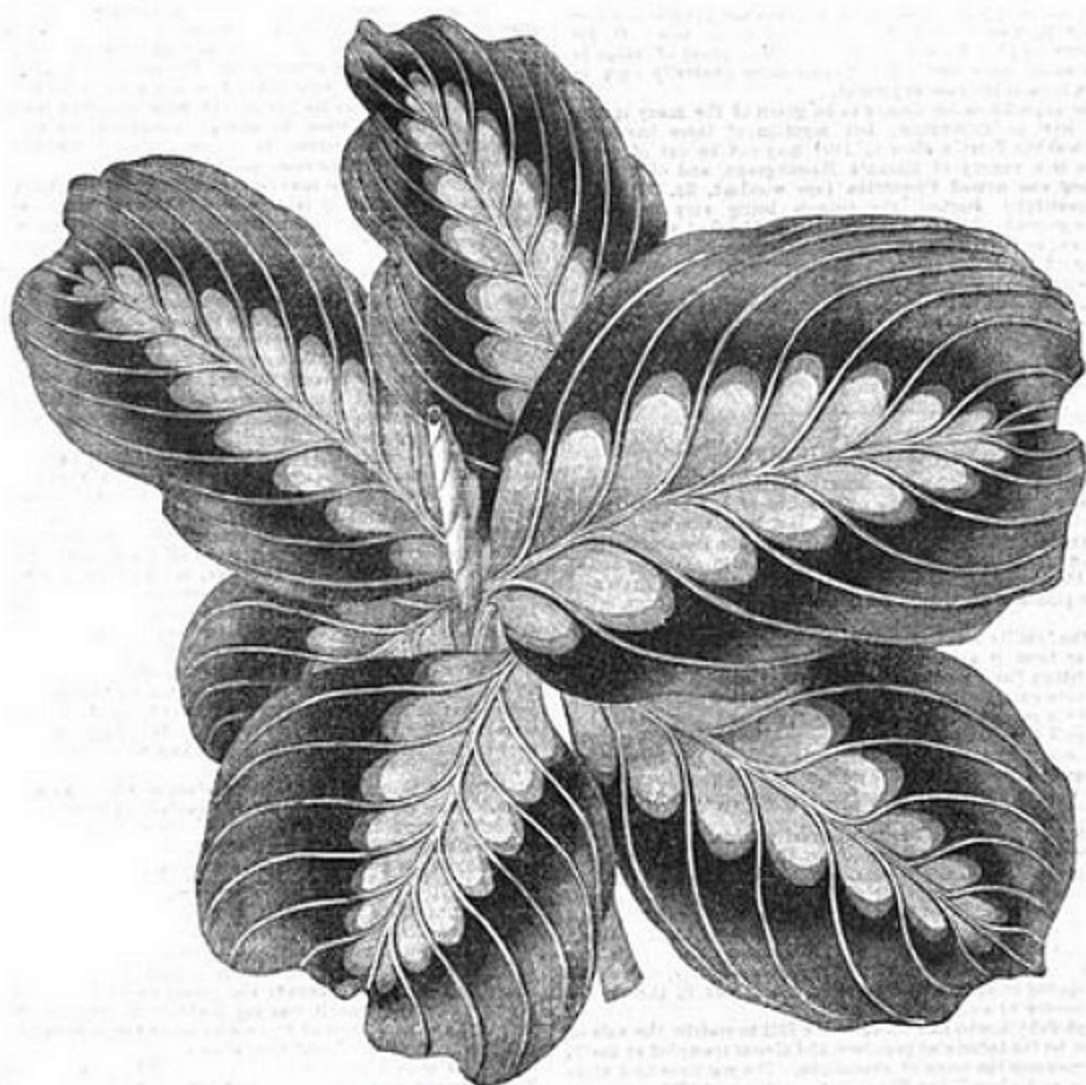


FIG. 90.—MARANTA MASSANGEANA VAR. FLORENTINA.

'Florentina' (leuconeura) from the RHS Journal of Horticulture of 1895 as M. massangeana var. florentina. This name is not known to us in the current era (April 2013). It won an RHS FCC and is described as "beautifully marked, the colours being very very and striking. The ground colour is a lightish green, blotched with a whitish green and brown, and having clearly defined rosy colored ribs. It is singularly beautiful". The rosy ribs suggest 'Erythroneura' but the medial green zones are based on this image as at least 2–3 times the size of 'Erythroneura' as known today. This suggest quite strongly that

there was once a pink-veined clone with much larger, central pale green zonation. The plate above does not match any modern material. I know of no modern plant material (April 2003) where thje pale green zone exceed 10-20% of the surface which this name surely requires at about 25-40% surface coverage. Indeed, these zones are rounded, obtuse, oblong-obovate whereas 'Erythroneura' has such zones of short deltoid-triangular form and always sharp acute or bifod at their apex.

'Fulgida' (leuconeura) – a old name, surely lost to gardens.

'Kerchoveana' (cristata? sold as leuconeura)– see above photo text. Based on var. kerchoveana Peters but clearly a garden clone. It was reported in Gardener's Chronicle 1885, reported from the collection of M. David, a nurseryman near Versailles. It was grown in San Francisco is early as 1895 but in those days mainly under Calathea kerchoveana, a name used by L.H. Bailey in his early Cyclopedia. My most recent research says (*Bullettino della Societa toscana di orticulture* 1884) it was imported from Brazil about 1879 by Conte Kerchove de Denterghem. Curiously, the *Kew Hand-list* of 1897 placed it under Maranta bicolor var. kerchoveana along with var. messangeana and a var. makoyana (now Calathea makoyana). They say it came from Brazil and there seems no doubt on that point. If this clone does come from M. bicolor then the correct name would be Maranta cristata Nees and Mart.

'Kerchoveana Mimima' (leuconeura) – a smaller form, not always compact, smaller blades, rare today.

Maranta leuconeura 'Lemon Lime'



'Lemon Lime' actually has about seven shades from yellow to lime to chartreuse to various shades of green when I used my color charts. The big difference is the "tree" around the midrib that has a lemon yellow and lime color in the newest of leaves, dark green brushstrokes on a bright medium green base color, and pale silver-green to silver secondary veins. It is best when kept vigorous and that can be a challenge in this species.

'Leuconeura' (leuconeura) – light grayish-green to pale mint green, sometimes with a bluish sheen, in the center, central zone very dark green, this zone brownish-red in newish blades, secondary veins are silvery to white and arcing through the central zones. This cultivar name, while seeming redundant, is established as the typical "wild type" or silver-veined clone in gardens. That said, 'Massangeana' was the first representative of the species widely grown in gardens. In fact, *M. leuconeura* was sometimes listed with the synonym *M. massangeana* hort. (ie. *Hortus Zeylandicus*). The modern silver-veined material like 'Marisela' will replace it for brightness. The name means "white vein". I have some material where the band outside the pale zone is very red (not dark velvety green) but stock varies with the age of the leaf, maturity of the entire clump, and light conditions.

'Makoyana' = *Calathea makoyana*



'Marisela' is a lovely, newer offering with simply bright white or cream and greenish-white veins, no red markings or brushstrokes or feathering. Just a straight forward, bright and contrasty clone. The arc of those veins is so amazing as well as the alternating of long and short ones in terms of coloration. You can a fishbone look from a distance.

'Marisela' (leuconeura) – light to medium green, central "fishbone" on midrib greenish-yellow to cream (5–15%), the secondary arcing veins this same bright greenish-yellow color becoming greenish-silver, contrasting much. Some stock does not have a very bold central fishbone as in the image above, it appearly like a slightly wider midrib. Popularized by Exotic Angel Plants in the US. Generally green below, often a bright chartreuse to light green shade. The Exotic Angel (Costa Farms) website shows distinctly darker green zones in the blade, showing two shades of green, and a fairly wide pale fishbone. It needs to be determined what are phenotype differences and what comes from massive tissue culture operations.



'Massangeana' from Van Houtte's 1877 Flore De Serres. This clone has a big silvery-green to silver center but never so large or smooth-edged as 'Silver Band'. It also has dark markings like some others but the secondary, arcuate veins are pale green unlikes 'Erythroneuta' whcih also has similarly dark green brush markings. It has been one of the most popular prayer plants for decades.

'Massangeana' (leuconeura) – see photo text above. Based on var. massangeana E. Morren ex Planch. I cannot fully trace the name though M. Ferdinand Massange-de-Louvrex was a tropical plant expert. It is described well in Barne's 1885 Greenhouse and Stove Plants in section that blends Calathea and Maranta into one genus. The Gardeners Chronicle of 1875 mentions it without any description.

'Metallica' (leuconeura) – leaves wide, ribs of silver, central zone light green, wide bronzed-green band near the margins. Or. M. Linden. So: apparently lost of cultivation.

'Repens' (leuconeura) – offered in the trade as M. repens, it appears to be a miniature or smaller-leaved version of 'Kerchoveana'; perhaps even the same as 'Kerchoveana Minima'?



'Silver Band' is a new cultivar (c. 2019, likely before) lacking red pigments except a blush here and there on new leaves. The area around the midrib is a nice mint green, contrasting with the much darker interveinal areas in medium to forest green. The big appeal is that silver center which is often 45–60% of the surface and extending into the secondary veins which arc and curve with beauty. Origin is unclear. It remains fairly expensive in prayer plant terms and hard to find in 2021 so praying and begging are good options. One of our favs, Steve's Leaves has it occasionally when in stock: <https://stevesleaves.com/product/maranta-leuconeura-silver-band/>

'Smaragina' (leucantha) – an old name for a lost clone, likely an emerald green by the name.



'Striata' (M. striata Veitch) remains an unresolved name today and is generally given species status for lack of a better idea. Species can be variegated but most likely this is a sport of some native species. We do know that John Gould Veitch and company imported it from the Philippines around June 1864 and before this Flores de Serries plate was published in 1867 and Nicholson's Gardener's Dictionary of 1864. Veitch says in Hortus Veitchii it is profusely striped pale yellow so not cream or white of other material. It is obviously a variegated clone of something and yet different from M. arundinacea 'Variegata' in pattern and leaf shape. Since Maranta, Stromanthe, Calathea, and Ctenanthe have been so confused and overlapping in nomenclature over the decades, it could well belong somewhere else. We just have not seen anything quite like it so be sure. Is it possible the modern Stromanthe 'Charlie' is this same old plant? That is just one theory but I believe that clone has a much more rectangular, square-off, subobtuse to obtuse leaf. 'Charlie' is grown in the Philippines but then so are scores more variegated things in this plant family.

'Tricolor' = often Stromanthe (Ctenanthe) oppenheimiana 'Tricolor' in the trade. But also the name is also linked in literature with 'Fascinator' and 'Massangeana'.



M. arundinacea 'Variegata' is a lovely thing in creamy, sectored variegated, lacking red pigments. An old plate of it from the 1886 *Illustration Horticole* shows it hasn't really changed at all!



'Variegata' (arundinacea) – leaves narrowly elliptic, irregularly margined and sectored cream to white. It could be confused with Stromanthe 'Triostar' but that clone is tricolored with lots of burgundy below. This lacks those red pigments.

'Variegata' (leuconeura) typically= 'Beauty Kim'

'Variegated' ex Glasshouse Works (leuconeura 'Kerschoveana' sport) – as 'Kerchoveana' but mottled and sectored white to cream, much less than 'Beauty Kim' from their images and not nearly as true yellow in the chimera. In the new growth where the spots are quite red, the contrast of the white chimeral zones with the red spots is odd and remarkable.

MEDINELLA

'Dolce Vita' ('J'dore Dolce Vita?')(magnifica) – <https://florapodium.com/index.php/en/medinilla-en>

'Flamenco' (magnifica) – corolla very intense, rich pink.

'Florina Arosa' – <https://iptplantcuttings.com/products/211/medinilla-florinilla-arosa>

'Gregori Hambali' – <https://www.logees.com/medinilla-gregori-hambali-medinilla-species.html>

'Magic' – https://plantexplorer.longwoodgardens.org/webui/oecgi2.exe/INET_ECM_DisPI?NAMENUM=46793&startpage=1

'Royal Intenz' – <https://www.logees.com/medinilla-royal-intenz-pp-medinilla-magnifica-hybrid.html>

'Royal Pearlz' – <https://patents.google.com/patent/US20150282403>

MICROSORUM

brachylepis [crested form] – bright green fronds in long sprays, divided tips as antlers. Offered by Asiaticanursery.com in 2009 and likely before.

brachylepis 'Crispa' – last listed with the RHS PLANT FINDER 2007, not since.

brachylepis 'Datun' – fronds dense, numerous, undulate, and bright green, tonque-like or lingulate. Or: Plant Delights Nursery, Raleigh, North Carolina USA from 2008 collection of spores at Mt. Datun, Taiwan. Ch: USDA 8a, possibky 7b with protection. Source, photo: <https://www.plantdelights.com/collections/microsorium/products/microsorium-brachylepis-datun>

diversiflorum 'Kangaroo' – oglesbytc.com, accessed 7.7.2018 – fronts spreading to arching, glossy medium to dark green, undulate, showy.

musifolium 'Crocodyllus' (M. crocodyllus) – long irregular, strap-like blades, quite undulate, ribbed along secondary pinnae veins, oddly marked in light green between the tertiary veins for a crocodile-skin-like pattern. The cultivar name has been given a registered trademark in the trade, ie. Crocodyllus® Fern but that has no bearing on the previously established Latin plant name and only serves a common name for marketing. There is some question if one of the species synonyms, M. crocodyllus names makes it a good, distinct cultivar. Modern tissue has, in my opinion, stabilized both the markings and fine-textured puckering in this species and thus the name reflects reliably marked entities. Image follows, courtesy of Wikipedia Commons.



pteropsis 'Black Forest' – 3–5 in. tall, fronds thicker, very narrow, sharp acuminate apex, undulate, veins pronounced and contrasting. Or: Indonesia.

pteropsis 'Green Gnome' – smaller, shorter (15cm tall), more compact, polymorphic fronds short, medium with, textured blade, midrib often darker, contrasting. Or: India.

pteropsis 'Kiat' – 5–10 in. tall, fronds wide at the base, tapering quickly to long acuminate points. Or: said to be an intergeneric cross of Bolbitis heteroclita and Microsorium pteropsis. This is doubted by some experts as these two genera exist in different plant families, thinking it is just a Pteropsis-like clone of the highly variable B. heteroclita. Cytological and DNA evidence has not been used to date.

pteropsis 'Latifolius' – vigorous, frond much wider than normal, elliptic to linear–elliptic

pteropsis 'Narrow' ('Minor') – fronds more narrow than typical, usually 1–2cm or less. Lu: popular aquatic fern.

pteorpsis 'Needle Leaf' ('Needle') – fronds the extreme of narrowly linear, sharp apices

pteropsis 'Orange Narrow' – front much as 'Narrow' but apices and new young leaves tinged golden–orange to rich orange

pteroppsis 'Petite' – 20cm tall or less, dwarf, very compact, fronds of medium or average width, very undulate, highly textured and bullate

pteropsis 'Phillipine' – smaller size, fronds thicker, a wider–bladed form, veined distinctly darker, vaguely resembling P. musifolium 'Crocodyllus' but not as showy,

pteropsis 'Short Narrow Leaf' – as 'Narrow' but a more compact, dense plant, slightly more undulate

pteropsis 'Sri Lanka' – plant very short, compact, fronds very wide, elliptic, perhaps the widest blade of known clones.

pteropsis 'Taiwan Narrow' – much as 'Narrow' with linear blades but longer, more ribbon-like, hence a taller plant

pteropsis 'Trident' – taller than most, fronds very long, pinnately lobed to forked, sometimes 3-forked (trident), distinctly divided, narrower than normal. Lu: popular aquatic fern cultivar

pteropsis 'Windelov' tropica.com, accessed 7/9/2018, their selection, named for their founder – shorter overall, fronds narrower at the base, highly undulate, highly crested and divided at the apices, numerous fan-like, branching apices.

punctatum 'Boynton Beach' – <https://siamgreenculture.com/store/p290/microsorumpunctatumboyntonbeach.html>

punctatum COBRA™ – commercial name for a crested clone, essentially the same as "cobra fern" = 'Cristatum'

punctatum 'Curly Green' RHS Horticultural Database, accepted name, accessed 2.28.2021, not described. No internet or literature references found.

punctatum 'Cristatum' – highly crested frond.

punctatum 'Dragon Snap' – <https://siamgreenculture.com/store/p293/microsorumpunctatumdragonsnap.html>

punctatum 'Dragon Whisker Crested' –
<https://siamgreenculture.com/store/p291/microsorumpunctatumdragonwhiskercrested.html>

punctatum 'Dragon Wing' (2/2021) – fronds large to 30 in. or more, horizontal, stiff, and wing-like, much cut or incised, often half deep, each pinnule or lobe is then forked or crested at the apex, give the appearance of a green feathered wing. Source, photo: <https://siamgreenculture.com/store/p292/microsorumpunctatumdragonwing.html>, accessed 2.28.2021

punctatum 'Grandiceps' – fronds very erect, distinctly crested at the apex, resembling a fishtail to some. It can easily be mistaken for Asplenium nidus 'Cristatum'. Image follows.



Elk Horn Fern
Microsorium punctatum
'Grandiceps'
Polypodiaceae



punctatum 'Green Flame' (5/2009) – vigorous, clumped-forming, numerous tip-crested fronds in glossy rich, olive green. Young plants are less crested and may appear even to be a different cultivar, being most lingulate (tongue-shaped) or narrowly elliptic-lanceolate with few or no crests. They are indeed clusters of green flames at first. This crested morphology will develop in time. Introduced by Oglesby TC prior to 2009.

punctatum 'Kinnaree' – <https://siamgreenculture.com/store/p295/microsorumpunctatumkinnaree.html>

punctatum 'Mermaid Tail' – <https://siamgreenculture.com/store/p296/microsorumpunctatummermaidtail.html>



scolopendrium GREEN WAVE® 'VP003'– 50cm. Very dense, erect mass of highly undulated fronds, the dark to medium green pinnae themselves highly twisted in a dense mass. PBR in Europe.

MINA LOBATA
(QUAMOCLIT LOBATA, IPOMOEA LOBATA)



The basic species, a glorious and lovely vine, almost hard to believe it is real. It is much more than tricolored, the shades going into the dozens when color charts are used.

'Citronella'

fc: reddish buds open cream to light yellow. Far less red than other

fc: cultivars and mostly of the lighter, more yellow shades.

so: Thompson & Morgan (Catalog 1998: 36, color photo)

'Exotic Love'

fc: cream, yellow, scarlet – a tricolor effect overall. Strains sold under

fc: the species name have a similar set of colors so this taxon

fc: is doubtful, pending further details.

'Mexican Fiesta'

fc: yellow and red – bicolor effect

'Revelation'

ns, id: a listed name. Details needed from our readership.

MONSTERA



Monstera adansonii 'Emmentaler' ('Aurea Variegata' US trade, posts-1959 invalid Latin) is named for the technically correct name of "Swiss cheese" because of its yellow markings or sectors and obvious holes. This plant has various phenotypes, some like this more mottled lime to yellow and others with a flourish of the chimera have leaves boldly sectored in yellow to lime. It is even more rare than 'Snow Moon' but prices can be lower as it's not overall as pretty a plant.



Monstera adansonii 'Snow Moon' ('Variegata' in part but this a post-1959 invalid Latin name) is a very large chimera in the best stock, often half to a third of a single blade, very large sectors in any case, cream becoming a bright, sometimes clean, pristine shade of white. Some plants have most of their leaves one side in green and other side mostly white, hence the half-moon reference in the name. The best plants have 45-60% surface in chimera and the worst as little as 20%. In 2021 it remains a very rare, much sought after aroid and prices are commonly over \$500 and today (2.27.2021) I saw a large plant listed for \$8500.00.

Monstera 'Cerro Verde' aroid.org cultivar register, legacy name only, like a place name for a species collection.

Monstera deliciosa 'Albo' or 'Albo Borsigiana' = 'Variegata'

Monstera deliciosa 'Albovariegata' ('Albo') some= 'Variegata'

lc: mottled and sectored pure white, 30-80% of surface. As sold by Glasshouse
lc: Works, this has a massive chimera with huge sectors in addition to the flecks
lc: and spots typical of 'Variegata'. Plants vary widely in the amount of chimera.

Monstera deliciosa 'Aurea', 'Aurea Borsigiana' or 'Aureavariegata' = 'Marmorata', the gold sectored counterpart to 'Variegata'

Monstera deliciosa var. borsigiana or 'Borsigiana' = typical species
ns, id: there are no differences between the typical variety and this named
ns, id: variety and the name according to Kew (plantsoftheworldonline.org)
ns, id: verifies it is "species typical". Despite this botanical acceptance, some
ns, id: people maintain they are different and not just in the 'Albo Borsigiana'
ns, id: having white markings. One collector has written and illustrated
ns, id: extensively that other morphology can be different. However we
ns, id: must be careful associating clones we have and know with the intent
ns, id: of botanical authors when this variety was never meant to be variegated.
ns, id: I wanted to present his opinion and it appears in the website link below.
web: <https://gardenforindoor.com/monstera-deliciosa-vs-borsigiana/>

Monstera deliciosa 'Marmorata' ('Aurea', 'Aureovariegata', 'Aurea Borsigiana')



lc: marbled and sectored gold, yellow, cream and lime green. This is the most yellow of popular, named variegates.
 photo: <https://www.glasshouseworks.com/monstera-deliciosa-marmorata>

Monstera deliciosa 'Pepperface'

lc: mottled cream in large zones, also finely speckled (peppered) in cream
 li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1992: 41.

Monstera deliciosa 'Rubra'
 ns, id: this is a listed name with Aroid.org International Aroid Society list of cultivars but one of
 ns, id: postings (link below under 'Rubra Variegata') suggests it is merely a photoshop job. I can
 ns, id: no evidence such as reddish clone exists in literature, the trade, or catalogs.

Monstera deliciosa 'Rubra Variegata' <http://www.aroid.org/aroidl-archive/showthread.php?id=3854>, discussion only, not likely a real clone, see 'Rubra' above.

Monstera deliciosa 'Salt and Pepper' www.glasshouseworks.com, accessed 7.7.2018
 lc: mix of white to cream sectors and very fine specklings (far finer than 'Variegata') in that
 lc: many are just 5–12mm long elliptical marks and being numerous, widely dispersed
 photo, source: <https://www.glasshouseworks.com/monstera-deliciosa-pepperface-splotched?search=monstera>



'Thai Constellation' is one of the most admired, hyped, and lusted for house plants of 2018–2020, tiny plants still commanding prices of \$50 (sometimes just an excised node) to \$2000 or more. In 2021 one of the largest growers is expected to have thousands tissue cultured so the boom will surely bust at some point. It is arguably the same clone or very much a parallel mutation to the old 'Salt and Pepper' and Glasshouse Works (accessed 2.27.2021) listed this name in synonymy with their long–sold stock. It should be know that young plants (as shown above) have entire margins with no incisions or lobes while older plants do take on the normal leaf shape.

Monstera deliciosa 'Thai Constellation' ('Constellation')

lc: heavily mottled, finely speckled, and occasionally sectored in cream, becoming more white,

lc: typically a constellation of hundreds of distinct chimera zones on a single leaf, although

lc: young plants may have just a handful to a score. It is dubiously distinctly from the old

lc: 'Salt and Pepper' thought may represent a clone of origin from Thailand. History is unclear

lc: but Thailand clone in many genera are often renamed in Europe and America, then named again there,

lc: and renamed over and over by growers not sure of what they have and from where!

Monstera deliciosa 'Variegata' ('Albo', 'Albovariegata', 'Albo Borsigiana' and many other spellings)
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Ic: irregular sectors of near white, grayish–white, cream and greenish–yellow, some leaves mostly chimera.
Ic: Reverts easily to green.
Ic: chimera varies widely blade to blade and plant to plant from 5% to 50%.

Monstera 'Esqueleto' http://www.aroid.org/cvwiki/index.php/Monstera_%E2%80%98Esqueleto%E2%80%99, accessed 2/27/2021, with description, full color images.

Monstera obliqua 'Monkey Mask' RHS Plant Finder, likely the species though "Monkey Mask" as a common name usually equates to M. adansonii, a far more common species in cultivation, M. obliqua in true form being quite rare.

Monstera siltepecana 'Mosaic'

Ic: marked in pewter

Monstera stanleyana 'Variegata'

Ic: mottled mottled cream to white.

MUSA

AND MUSELLA – ORNAMENTAL

While most banana species and the numerous cultivars are somewhat ornamental for their massive, tropical foliage, brightly colored fruit, and enormous inflorescences, some are far more interesting in gardens than others. Those considered here are the best of the best.. Most are notable for 1) showier, colorful flowers, 2) compact habit suitable for home gardens, and 3) brightly marked, glaucous blue, or variegated foliage.

Musa acuminata '0714' (patented as M. sumatrana '0714')

lc: mostly burgundy-brown, "uniformly distributed very small
lc: elongated green blotches"
or: Issachar Ben-Zur, Israel, stabilized by tissue culture, assigned to Plant Haven Inc.

Musa acuminata 'Ace of Hearts' (10/2006)

lc: red with green flecks, easily 85-95% red in some blades, probably
lc: an extreme version of subsp. zebrina. The most red-leaved of any known clone to date.
in: Thailand c. 2003, perhaps a rename of the older 'Siam Ruby'
in: Asiatica Nursery, PA, USA to US trade, online catalog 2006

Musa acuminata 'Dwarf Cavendish' (M. nana, M. cavendishii)

ht: 1-2m in containers or greenhouses, to 3m outside
ha: compact, stoloniferous, easily divided for garden use.
lc: glaucous, gray-green, wonderful satiny sheen, marked red at first, very showy.
ll: to 5 ft. long
lw: to 2 ft. wide
fc: reddish-purple, slightly showy
lu: Graf says it takes more cold and abuse than most species. Fruit is edible though small.
geo: S. China

Musa acuminata subsp. zebrina 'High Color Mini' (4/9)

ht: 24-48 in.
lc: heavily marked dark red, often 50% coverage or more
id, ns: essentially a shorter 'Dwarf Cavendish' type with more markings

M. acuminata subsp. zebrina (M. zebrina)



ht: 4m outside, easily kept smaller by "summer culture" as an annual.
 lc: satiny blue-green heavily marked dark red to blackish-red, midrib brownish-red. More
 lc: uniformly dark red below. It is known as the "blood banana" for these colors. Colors
 lc: persist all summer. The markings on the upperside are random and often rectangular
 lc: or block-shaped. Some forms are easily 40–50% red, giving a bold look.
 geo: Java
 ns: there are various selected clones in collections, varying mostly for their amount and pattern
 ns: of leaf markings as well as habit.
 lu: it is now widely distributed as a fast-growing foliage annual if you can believe such a
 lu: thing. In warmer climates like North Carolina USA it can reach 3–8 ft. in no time, giving
 lu: bright colors and a nice tropical effect in small yards and parks. People without green-
 lu: house space may overwinter them as a large houseplant. It is quite cold tolerant so it
 lu: last through a couple of early frosts.

Musa acuminata subsp. zebrina 'Rojo' ('Red' in part, 'Zebrina' in part)

lc: reportedly more red marked than subspecies typical.
 lc: This is perhaps doubtful since many clones under the
 lc: subspecies name are just as marked as plants of this name.

lc: Tissue culture has allowed the best, most highly marked stock
lc: to be released so material in modern times is always well-marked.

Musa acuminata subsp. zebrina 'Rowe Red' (4/9)

ht: 16 ft. – can be kept smaller in container
lc: heavily mottled red (35–50%)_
lw: broader, shorter than many things typical of the subspecies

Musa acuminata 'Enano Gigante'

lc: marked red in young foliage



Musa 'Ae Ae' ('Koa', 'Koe'e' in part), the best known of the white-striped bananas, named for the Koa'e bird which is prematurely gray or white in it's plumage. I've seen it mainly at Juniper Level Botanic Gardens of Plant Delights Nursery where it has been an outdoor beauty. The image below shot in the Orchid House of Daniel Stowe B.G. in Charlotte, shows the curiously striped fruit. The sport is traceable to Hawaii and is probably very old (centuries even) and by legend was only a cultivar allowed for the royal families, rare and forbidden for others to grow. It was "the" banana that collectors could not get for years. Now it can be found. It holds a reputation for being slow and shorter at 5 ft. The JLBG tree was

easily 7–9 ft. at it's peak look. It will burn in strong sun such as the hot summers of Raleigh, North Carolina but it remains lovely for most of the canopy.



Musa basjoo



Perennial Border, JC Raulston Arboretum. Summer 2003. Who would think of ending a long 400 foot perennial border with a banana tree? These designers did and it works, giving the display a unique and appealing terminus. With little or no protection this species is hardy to US zones 7, more deeper mulch. I can report in May 2009 this same plant exists in fine form, having handled 6 winters, some of them with 20 inches of snow and air temps to near zero

cn: "hardy banana"
ht: 10 ft.
ha: stoloniferous, stem thick
lc: green
ll: to 6 ft.
fc: yellowish-orange
fr: edible 2", yellow fruit
ch: 7 – some reports say 4–5 but these are doubtful unless mulched 10 ft. deep!
geo: Ryuky Islands, Japan
so: [Plant Delights](#)

Musa 'Beccarii'

fc: bright orange, very showy

Musa 'Bordelon' (M. acuminata subsp. zebrina x ?)

ha: vigorous, suckering

lc: flecked dark red on green above. It is less coarsely mottled than M. acuminata subsp. zebrina
lc: but more finely marked. Dark red below
or: Bordelonville LA USA as hybrid

Musa 'Burmese Blue'

ht: 8–10 ft. – suitable for smaller properties
frc: pinkish–purple become unusual iridescent blue, glossy, very ornamental effect
frd: 6–8 in.
lc: light purple below, midrib darker.

Musa coccinea

ht: 8 ft.
fc: bracts purple and red, showy

Musa laterita (M. ornata 'Bronze', M. 'Red Salmon')

ht: 1.5–2.0m
fc: bronze–orange bracts, main flowers creamy
lc: bronze–orange midrib, somewhat showy with contrast of greener taxa.
ll: 1 m
lw: 30cm

Musa 'Little Prince'

ht: 18 in.
ha: true dwarf, suitable for smaller garden containers, patios, and even bedding!
lc: rich bright green, heavily mottled and sectored dark red in sun, midrib a paler green
ch: USDA 8
or: Randy Dalter as sport of 'Novak'
so: Plant Delights (Spring 2004 Catalog: 81, with color photo)

Musa 'Mannii' ('Indian Dwarf') (4/9)

ht: 24–48 in.
fc: bracts pink, showy
frq: fruit is edible quality

Musa 'Okanaiwa'

fc: bright orange red, margined yellow

Musa 'Orinoco'

ht: 10–12 ft. in cold climates, easily 20 ft. in tropical climates
ch: USDA 8, can be overwintered in 7 with suitable mulching and protection. Tony Avent in 7b recommends "surrounding the trunks with 3–4 ft. cage filled with leaves to
ch: preserve next year's fruiting stalks".

eval: notable as being the most cold hardy of the large-fruited edible banana clones
so: Plant Delights

Musa ornata

fc: bracts lavender-pink to pink or red
lc: blue-green

Musa ornata 'African Red'

fc: dark red bracts

Musa ornata 'Bronze' = M. laterita

Musa ornata 'Lavender Beauty'

fc: lavender, apparently more showy than the already pleasing species?

Musa ornata 'Macro'

fc: light purple
fd: larger than species typical, hence the cultivar name.
or: seedling of 'Standard Lavender'

Musa ornata [purple form]

fc: bracts purple, showy
ns: 'Royal Purple' is a named clone of this type.

Musa ornata 'Royal Pink'

fc: bract bright pink, showy

Musa ornata 'Royal Purple'

ht: 5-9 ft.
fc: bluish-lavender bracts, showy
fr: non-edible fruit, full of seeds

Musa ornata 'Royal Red'

fc: bracts dark red, showy
ns: may be the same as 'Royal Ruby' or vice versa

Musa ornata 'Royal Ruby'

ht: 8–9 ft.
fc: dark red bracts
lc: green
lu: showy flower is sometimes used for long–lasting cut bloom.

Musa sapientum 'Sweet Cream' (6/5)

ht: 8 ft. – shorter than many cultivars
lc: blades striped in cream
or: Thailand
so, in: [Asiatica Nursery](#) (online catalog 2005), first US introduction

Musa ornata 'Standard Lavender'

fc: lavender
ns: this name is roughly the same as the species in
ns: it's lavender–bracted variant. Given that pink and red
ns: variants also occur in the species this name has some meaning.

Musa x paradisiaca 'Koae' see 'Ae Ae'

Musa 'Rajapuri'

ht: 8 ft. tall x 12–16 ft. wide– more in scale for small gardens
lc: medium green
bt: flowers in 9 months (quicker)
fr: edible
ch: 8 – more cold hardy than many
so: [Plant Delights](#)

Musa 'Red Salmon' = M. laterita

Musa 'Siam Ruby' (4/9)



Plant Delights Nursery.

ht: 8–10 ft.
lc: mostly bronzish–red to dark orangish–red, flecked
lc: bright green (5–10%)

Musa sikkimensis (M. hookeri)

ht: 12–14 ft.
ha: trunks thick to 18" or more
fr: not edible.
ch: 8
geo: Himalayas
so: Plant Delights (Catalog 2000: 66)

Musa sumatrana and 'Rojo' = M. acuminata subsp. zebrina
and 'Rojo'

Musa 'Truly Tiny' (4/9)

ht: 4 ft. – one of the shortest ones reported
lc: glaucous bluish–green, lightly mottled dark red (15%)

Musa zebrina = M. acuminata subsp. zebrina

Musella lasiocarpa



Culberson Asiatic Arboretum, Duke Gardens. July 2004. One does not expect 8 inch wide tropical flowers in the USDA zone 7 with protection. These artichoke-like, golden blossoms are very alluring, especially against the pale lime green leaves. It's like a bit of Hawaii in a garden where 8-10 inches of snow occur every other year or three.

- ht: 6-8 ft, shorter where less hardy
- ha: stiff with banana-like leaves, reminding one of the large Canna as young plants, leaves are more erect than most Musa.
- lc: light grey-green to lime green
- fc: medium yellow to golden-yellow, very bright and showy though often hidden in the crown of foliage
- ch: USDA 7 with protection

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f. cristata aka 'Blue Crest' is one of the most lovely of the artistically crested cacti mutations, a lovely blue to bluish-green shade with ornate folds, ridges, and tubercles. The first image is glossy due to a camera flash and the second less so with the flash on. As there other now two if not more crested forms in f. cristata this original or common form with flat planes and distinct blue wax might be termed 'Blue Crest' as opposed to others below.



f. cristata 'Elite' – heads smaller, intricately and very tightly crested and spiraling, more finely textured than 'Blue Crest', forming dense subglobose mounds, spines present but short. Or: Hans Britsch, Western Cactus Growers, Vista, California as mutation. Web, photo: <http://media.huntington.org/ISI/ISI2016/2016-07.html>, intro. as ISI 2016–7

f. cristata 'Variegatus' (likely a post-1959 Latin name) – heavily mottled and streaked yellow. Photo: http://www.llifle.com/Encyclopedia/CACTI/Family/Cactaceae/23043/Myrtillocactus_geometrizans_f._cristatus_variegatus

f. geometrizans 'Fukurokuryuzinboku' – semi-monstrose mutation, spines forming on long, projecting tubercles, similar if you will to a pendulous human breast and in Japan known as the "breast cactus". Photo: <https://worldofsucculents.com/myrtillocactus-geometrizans-fukurokuryuzinboku-breast-cactus/>

f. geometrizans 'Variegatus' – the typical, non-cristate form with yellow markings.