

greenhouse in winter. This permits the plant to become large and shrubby as opposed to regrowing each season.

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

*Acalypha wilkesiana* 'Bourbon Street' (2/2004)



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

ht: 3 ft.

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

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

so: [Dupont Nursery](http://www.dupontnursery.com) (online catalog 2004)

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



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

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

ls: broadly ovate

lm: serrate, mostly flat, never undulate

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

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

so: [Daniel's Cactus](#) (online catalog 2006)

*Aeonium decorum* 'Sunburst Crest' ('Sunburst Cristatum' invalid, post-1959 Latin)  
 ha: fasciated or crested stem.  
 lc: cream, pink, or white margined on greyish-green as 'Sunburst'.

*Aeonium decorum* 'Tricolor'  
 lc: white margined becoming margined bronze-red  
 fc: white  
 so: [San Marcos Growers](#) (online catalog 2001)

**NEW  
CULTIVAR  
REGISTRATION**

*Aeonium decorum* 'Triple Crest' (5/2006) NEW CULTIVAR NAME

ha: crested, fasciated variant on 'Variegatum'.

lc: as 'Variegatum'

ll: 0.4-1.1 in. long - shorter than 'Variegatum' which is usually 1.0-2.5 in. long  
 id, ns: apparently not the same as 'Sunburst Crest' since the variegation in this clone is not so  
 id, ns: wide or large as 'Sunburst' plants.

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

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

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

or: This could be 'Sunburst Crest' though everything

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

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

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

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

*Aeonium decorum* 'Variegatum'

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

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

ha: very large rosette that is close to dinner plate size

ns: the name 'Dinner Plate' is a common name for *A. tabuliforme* and less frequently *A. pseudotabuliforme* so

ns: as a cultivar this name is not useable. If it proves to be distinct, that is a larger rosetted form, another name

ns: should be issued. Most recently the name appeared when Sandstone Plants of England won a Silver Medal

ns: at Harrogate in 1999.

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

*Aeonium* 'Emerald Ice' (9/2022) - leaves densely packed in the rosette, outer leaves narrowly oblanceolate to narrowly elliptic, on older mature plants the leaves are sorter, more broadly ovate and densely packed, a medium emerald or pale jade color (never dark), some plants almost a lime green shade and very bright, icy white margin to 15% surface. Or: Renee O'Connell. Photo: <https://worldofsucculents.com/aeonium-emerald-ice/>

*Aeonium* 'Fiesta' - leaves medium obovate to narrow obovate, overall bluish-green with a very subtle more green, sometimes lime green margin that blends to the base or central color in gradual tones, old leaves have bright pink tips. This is a subtle, basically green-on-green type variegate and a nice one.



'Firecracker' (*A. arboreum* 'Zwartkop' x *A. simsii*) is interesting and valuable because the paler center is larger (slower development of anthocyanins) and more yellowish than lime compared to some others. The red tones are subtle at times and only on the very oldest leaves. It has a *Sempervivum* quality to it as well with such narrow leaves.

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

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

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

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

'Moonstone Miles' (9/2022) – broadly ovate-elliptic, center 15–25% light pink, midrib darker, the remainder a 50:50 mottling of bright green, yellowish-green and cream, often subtle in the transitions. It has less contrast than some pink/green/white variegates and that moonstone look is definitely there. 'Two Tone Moonstone' appears to be different and having not grown either yet, I cannot say if they are the same or not.

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

'Osaka' – medium elliptic, blade about 95% cream to greenish-white, midrib and margins spots medium to dark green.

'Pandora' – broadly elliptic, apex short acute to acuminate, gradually tapering, new growth nearly all medium pink, bdeveloped spotted medium green margins in time, later spotted lime and medium green. Blade 15–20cm long

'Param Ruai' ('Parum Ruay')– blade mostly dark green, very wide pink midrib and base of secondaries, often the entire center of the blade rose shades, looks very bicolorated with not much mottling. Some blades are truly dark green centered in pink with no much more markings. Other plants I have seen are mostly rose-red in the new growth (95%), only later with the mix of dark green and pink.

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

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

'Pink Pearl' (9/2022) – very wide elliptic-ovate blade, center 80–90% pink, secondary veins lighter pink to pinkish-cream, margin dark green with green and light yellow mottlings in the tradition to the pink center. Ns, id: I have seen this name used for something very different, much like a 'Siam Aurora' with a paler, more washed out cream and green mottled center, no big pink center.

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

'Pink Siam' (9/2022) – very similar to 'Siam Surora' but the margins are light to subtle pink, the midrib also of this color.

'Pretty Woman' (9/2022) – ovate blades, center 85–95% pink, margins green but often mottled and incomplete.



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

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

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

'Reanita' (9/2022) – broadly elliptic, midrib area a rosy-red and secondaries also this color to some of their length, base color rich dark green.



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

'Red Army' (A. pictum 'Tricolor' x A. rotundum)(9/2022) – broadly elliptic to ovate-elliptic, light green mottled dark green, secondary veins arcing and light pink.

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

'Red Emerald' (9/2022) – broadly elliptic, large thick blade, very dark green base, midrib a rich red, secondary veins a cream to greenish-cream.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Ruby Ray' (9/2022) – broadly elliptic to wide ovate, bright olive green base color, mottled light pink at about 50% in fused regions, these becoming more of a coherent medium pink center with maturity, some blades up to 85% pink



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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

'Treasure of Siam' – very short, wide, elliptic-ovate, midrib area rich pinkish-red (10–25%), some blades mostly red



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

'Two Tone Moonstone' (9/2022) – Costa Farms offering in broadly elliptic, large blades, bright medium green base color, heavily marked in large patterns in cream to greenish-cream and light yellow, midrib light to rich pink.

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

'Ultra Pink' (9/2022) – Costa Farms offering that is about 95% cherry red, midrib and margins and older leaves dark green, a very rugose and rumped surface for interest.

'Watermelon Unakite' (9/2022) – another Costa Farms offering with long elliptic leaves with a light to medium pink base color, marked olive green at 5–20%, older leaves more red.

'White Calcite' (9/2022) – Costa Farms product in long elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic blades, medium to dark green, heavily marked pure white to near white, markings about 40% surface, midrib mostly green.

'White Sunset' (9/2022) – narrowly elliptic, acuminate to long acute, pinkish-cream midrib area, secondary arcuate veins of this same color, mottled two shades of green between the secondary veins, fading much paler in washed out lime and cream tones, petioles very pink.

'Widya' (4/2009) – glossy rich green, broadly elliptic-ovate, rugose, very wide glowing pink midrib.

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

'Yoana' – leaves broadly elliptic, veins sunken for texture, centrally a larger reddish-pink center (55–90%), margins mottled various shades of green, overall a pink-centered clone.

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## AGLAONEMA – MAJOR SPECIES AND TRADITIONAL CULTIVARS

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Aglaonema 'Abijan' ('Abijum')

lc: intermediate between 'Silver Queen' and 'Ribbons' ('Silver Ribbons?')

[photo](#), [wholesale source](#) ([Blue Ridge Trading](#))

Aglaonema 'Amelia'

lc: heavily mottled and zones in greenish-silver, 85% of surface

[photo](#), [wholesale source](#) ([Zone 10](#))



'Army' is a mix of olive greens which get darker, "army green" in you will, having rich greenish-silver and light grey markings to about 50% surface.



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

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

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

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

ll: very large blade

Aglaonema 'Bai Kaw' see= 'White Stem Cutlass'

Aglaonema 'Bangkok'

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

Aglaonema 'Black Lance'

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

lw: narrower, lanceolate blade

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



*A. commutatum* 'Creamed Spinach' NEW CULTIVAR NAME (*A. commutatum* 'Variegata' or variegated in part. Years ago I had a barely white-marked sport of this species and it did not seem worthy of the name. This modern material is much more highly colored with complex patterns and deserves a valid, vernacular name. There should be lots of greenish-silver, big sectors in cream to ivory, and very some very dark green spots.

*Aglaonema commutatum* 'Elegans' (*A. marantifolium* hort.)

ha: vigorous, very strong and durable

lc: dark green with greenish-gray feather in the center. This feather is often 3-4 small zones

lc: which account for 10-20% of surface, never so bold as modern cultivars.

lu: very tolerant of dark conditions and some neglect.

*Aglaonema commutatum* 'Emerald Beauty'

ha: compact, well-branched

lc: numerous two-tone zones of grey

pet: pinkish, showy

ls: lanceolate

ns: similar if not identical to 'Maria' but apparently not the *A. modestum* 'Maria' clone.

*Aglaonema commutatum* 'Maculatum'

lc: dark green marked and spotted silver

ls: oblong-lanceolate

ll: 20cm

fc: spathe waxy white

ns: stock sold as the species has often been of this variant.

*Aglaonema commutatum* 'Maculatum Variegatum'

lc: cream mottled

*Aglaonema commutatum* 'Mutton-fat Jade'

lc: washed in silver over green, faintly and pale vein bands in richer silver, an extremely

lc: subtle thing and in this regard is stands out and has charm.

*Aglaonema commutatum* ['Mutton-fat Jade' Variegated]

lc: as the base clone but distinct cream mottling and sectors.

*Aglaonema commutatum* 'Pewter'

ha: more vigorous than 'Pseudo-bracteatum'

lc: a variant of 'Pseudo-bracteatum' type but lacking the most of the yellow tints, giving a

lc: more silvery effect

ll: larger blade than 'Pseudo-bracteatum'

*Aglaonema commutatum* 'Pseudo-bracteatum' ('White Rajah')

st, pet: more distinct white than most other cultivars

lc: dark green marked silvery-gray to white and yellow, 45-60% of surface. There are usually

lc: 4-5 zones of fused white to silver spots with smaller, scattered spots between them.

ls: oblong-lanceolate

lt: thick blades

fc: spathe waxy white

ns: Graf says it could be a hybrid

*Aglaonema commutatum* 'Treibii' ('Traubii' and many other spellings, 'Grafii')

lc: blue-green marked silvery-gray at 35-50% of surface

pet: also marbled silvery or white

ls: more narrowly lanceolate than 'Maculatum'. Distinctly narrower blade with sides sometimes

ls: parallel unlike the other cultivars.

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

*Aglaonema* 'Compacta Maria'

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

*Aglaonema* 'Cory'

lc: numerous thin, silver veins

pat: US # 11458

in: Hawaiian Sunshine Nursery



'Dark Star' is a massive thing, not for any small apartment and notable for those black-appearing wide petioles, leaves which come out purplish but become darker and olive with time, notably veins that same blackish-purple below. Many plants are darker in blade than the example above and this varies with light conditions and age.

Alocasia 'Dark Star' (A. macrorrhiza 'Blackstem' x A. odora)(9/2022)

ht: 5-10 ft. (estimate)

st: stems dark purplish-green to blackish-purple

ll, lw: blades massive, 4-5 ft. long x 2-4 ft. wide

lc: very dark green at time, others more olive, medium to high gloss, new growth purplish

or: LariAnn Garner, Aroidea Research, as hybrid



Alocasia 'Dawn' is a highly sectored variegated in white to cream tones. How does one distinguish it from similar sports in three other species? I have yet to figure that out.

Alocasia 'Dewey's Reverse' ('Dewey's Reversa', 'Reversa' both invalid Latinized name) (3/2005)

ht: 12 in. tall

lc: about 50% silvery-green or ashy-green near the edge, thin olive green margins, central 50% a dark green on midrib and secondary veins. The green portion over the secondary veins forms

lc: a very wide long, triangular shape on each vein. The name "reversa" comes from it being a

lc: reverse of the familiar pattern where the background is green and the veins silver.

ll, lw: 6-9 in. long x 2-5 in. wide

so: [Sunnyborder.com](http://Sunnyborder.com) (online catalog 2005)

Alocasia 'Ebony' (A. x amazonica x ?)(10/2020)

ht: 2-3 ft. tall, shortish

st: dark, ebony brown to blackish-brown, hence the name

ls: like a wider, more rounded or bloated A. x amazonica, like a cross to a more ovate taxon,

lc: very dark green, large and wide silvery-white midrib and secondary veins, the paler midrib

lc: often very wide for this color

ns: some stock is likely a A. x amazonica cross but Monrovia's images are very much like 'Frydek' so

ns: is this polyclonal? Brian's Botanicals shows a plant intermediate between 'Frydek' and A. x amazonica so

ns: perhaps the mystery is solve.

so, ph: <https://stevesleaves.com>

Alocasia 'Dragon Scales' (8/2005)



ht: 15 in.

lc: silvery-grey with dark green primary and secondary veins, the silvery zones

lc: somewhat resembling large scales. It has an air-brushed look as if some artist painted it.

id: hybrid of unreported affinities or parentage

in: Asiatica Nursery, now closed, online catalog 2005, with color photo

Alocasia 'Dragon Scales Variegated' (9/2022)

lc: as the base cultivar variably mottled yellow to cream shade.

Alocasia 'Elaine'

ha: short, compact, sometimes dwarf.

lc: bluish-silvery with darker midrib, secondary veins, and some tertiary veins.

lc: it resembles some of the very silvery Heuchera cultivars in terms of the

lc: color pattern and overall look. A good reddish-purple below.

pet: green flecked purple, showy.

fc: white spotted purple in parts.

ns, id: it is sometimes placed under either *A. reginae* or *A. nebula*

eval: this is one of the more interesting of the "silver sheen" type cultivars.

so: [Silver Krome Gardens](#)

so: [Agristarts](#)

Alocasia 'Flamingo Feet' (10/2006)

ht: 3 ft.

pet: bright pink, showy

lc: glossy medium green

or: Thailand

ns, id: species affinity not yet determined (10/2006). Asiatica states it could prove the same as 'Aurora'.

so, in: Asiatica Nursery, now closed, Fall 2006-Spring 2007 Catalog: 4, with color photo, imported

so, in: from Thailand to US 2005

Alocasia gageana [white sectored, 'Albovariegata', 'Variegata' both invalid, post-1959 Latin]

lc: heavily mottled and bold sectored cream to white, good stock 50% surface

Alocasia gageana [yellow sectored, 'Aureo Variegata', 'Aurea', 'Variegata' all invalid, post-1959 Latin]

lc: heavily mottled and bold sectored cream to white, good stock 50% surface

Alocasia 'Green Goddess' = *micholitziana* 'Maxkowskii'

Alocasia (aff. *clypeolata*?) 'Green Shield' (9/2022)

lc: medium to lime green, subtly veined a darker green shade, typical shield-shaped blade

ls: broadly elliptic, margins bulging outward

ll: 8-10 in. long

or: Philippines

ns, id: some consider it a clonal variant on *A. clypeolata*

so, ph: <https://kensphilodendrons.com>, accessed 9.24.2022

Alocasia 'Green Velvet' most= *A. micholitziana* 'Maxkowskii', have seen plants sold as 'Green Velvet' not of this leaf shape but cannot assign them as yet

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

lc: dark "velvety green" heavily sectored pure white at 35-60% of surface

or: Japan

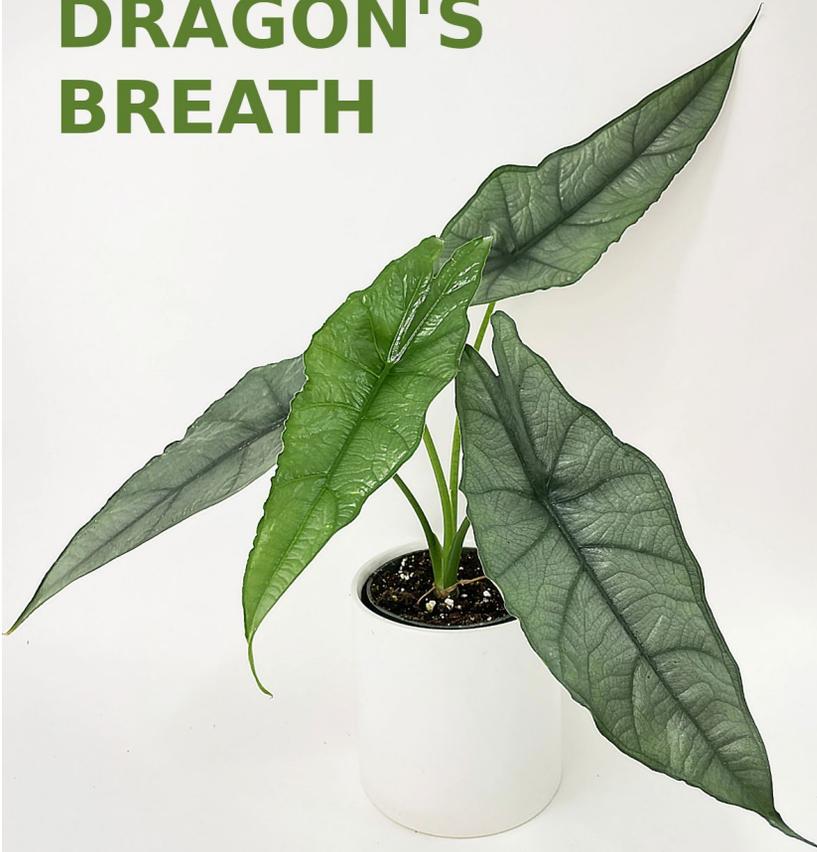
so, in: Asiatica Nursery, now closed, Fall 2006-Spring 2007 Catalog: 4, with color photo

ns, id: 'Green Velvet' is usually 'Frydek' so this variegated form may be 'Frydek Variegated' of the trade.

ns, id: The base clone is correctly called *Alocasia micholitziana* 'Maxkowskii'.

Alocasia 'Grey Dragon' = *Alocasia* 'Maharani' or a similar clone

# DRAGON'S BREATH



*Alocasia heterophylla* 'Dragon's Breath' is a charming for it's twisted, very long acuminate tips and a nice silver sheen. Plants sold as the species in the US, at least, have the same leaf shape and pigmentation. So is 'Dragon's Breath' just a common name or a particular clone or set of similar clones.

*Alocasia* 'Hilo Beauty'



**Alocasia 'Hilo High Color' (5/2009)**

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

in: Agristarts

**Alocasia (aff. infernalis) 'Black Panther' (9/2022)**

ls: as the species *A. infernalis*

lc: very dark, glossy blackish–purple

**Alocasia 'Ivory Coast'**

ht, ha: clumping, suckering, good multiplication rate

pet: showy, ivory tinged pink to creamy–pink to various degrees, fine transverse bands in tan

ls, lc: similar to *A. longiloba* in a medium green with near white secondary veins and midrib

pat: US# 25804



JURASSIC DARK™ was sold for a time by Proven Winners. Courtesy to them for this image.

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

ha, ht: 2.0–2.5 meters tall x wide, outward arching, petioles often very long, leaves held erecty

ls: hastate, ovate–sagittate

lc: green, veins a paler green, slight contrast

ll, lw: lamina 81 cm long x 51 cm wide (mean), petioles 86 cm long (mean)

pat, or: US# 31784 on 19 May 2020 to Brian Williams, Louisville, Kentucky as controlled cross 2015

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

**Alocasia longiloba – Variants**

- 'Argyreia' – blade frosted or overlaid in silver to dusky gray, veins contrasting less because of no dark base color, veins however are silver and even the tertiary veins are this color
- Alocasia 'Dragon's Tooth' ('Dragon Tooth') (9/2022) resembles a wider-bladed *A. x amazonica* with a more rumped, rugose texture and pinkish–flecked petioles. Mature plants seem to develop a longer, project tip that is more acuminate than many "mask type" cultivars. Image below.



- 'Elongata' (var. *elongata*) – a narrower blade, still sagittate, the basal lobes very long and spreading, never rounded nor cordiform
- 'Korthalsii' – blades much more narrow and elegant, overlaid in silver, veins silver and showy
- 'Lowii' – glossy, dark forest green to dark olive green base color, veins very wide in silvery–white to near true white, margins also a thin whitish shade, much contrast, very showy. This is perhaps the basis of the modern *A. x amazonica* clones which have a similar white and blackish–green contrast.
- 'Picta' (*A. lowii* var. *picta*) – as 'Lowii' (dark green contrasting much with paler veins) but the tertiary veins developed in silver in almost a fishbone or feather–like appearance. Plate below from Rothschild and Lowe's Beautiful Leaved Plants of 1870.



Atlanta Botanical Garden. July 2003.

lc: purple mottled pink to green marked red at the apex

ll: larger than most of the compact or dwarf bedding clones so popular today.

or: K.S.G. Farms, India by one report. The name is also traced to Brazilian gardens in 1862.

or: Doubtless it could have been given at many places over many years. Linden imported it in any

or: case and described it in 1870.

ns, id: according to old literature it is a more colorful form of 'Amabilis', having more

ns, id: of the same red, orange, and pink tints over green.

#### Alternanthera ficoidea 'True Yellow'

lc: chartreuse becoming yellow in sun.

id: this appears to be a rename of the original 'Aurea Nana' which when confused with other partly yellow clones seems to require a new name.

id: 'Aurea Nana' is 90–100% yellow while 'Betzickiana Aurea' is marked yellow to about 30–60%. This name may be superfluous.

so: [Glasshouse Works](#) (Catalog 1997: no page number)

#### Alternanthera ficoidea 'Versicolor' (A. versicolor?)



The oldest color plate I know, this from l'Illustration Horticole of 1865.

lc: reddish

Ananas bracteatus 'Singapore Spanish'

lu, lt, lm: notable for very long blades to 36 inches, hence a bold  
lu, lt, lm: ornamental plant, spinose margins but only at apex

Ananas bracteatus 'Smooth Cayenne'

lm: blades entire, lacking spinose teeth  
lu: this variation was selected for more friendly,  
lu: easy commercial production but "thornless" entities of  
lu: this kind also have ornamental merit.

Ananas comosus 'Variegatus' ('Tricolor', 'Cochin-chinensis')

lc: margined creamy white at 25–30% of surface, the margin tinged red in new growth when flowering. It may not  
lc: have this tricolor look except when in the flowering stage or in bright light. Thus some people have  
lc: reported 'Variegatus' and 'Tricolor' to be different clones which is untrue. Blades may also have the  
lc: occasional thin cream or white stripe in the green center.  
fc: fruit and inflor. bright rose-red, very showy.  
lu: this is a stunning bromeliad and popular in any conservatory both for the familiar fruit and the bright  
lu: colorations.

Ananas bracteatus 'Variegated Smooth Cayenne' (5/9)

lc, lt: blades spineless as 'Smooth Cayenne' but having  
lc, lt: a showy yellow-striped color

## BRASSAIA ACTINOPHYLLA

Brassaia actinophylla ALPINE JR™ ('Junior', Schefflera alpina Costafarms.com, accessed 9.10.2022?, 'Alpine Junior') www.oglesby.com, accessed 9.10.2022

ha: distinctly columnar without special training, filling narrower spaces than species typical  
lc: dark glossy green, but Oglesby images and plants I've seen suggest a more medium shade  
dr, ir: mite and leaf spot resistant as AMATE®  
or: derived from AMATE®

Brassaia actinophylla AMATE® (formerly and popularly 'Amate')

ha: uniform habit in tissue culture production, "better lower leaf retention" (Oglesby)  
lc: glossy dark green – much shinier and darker than species  
dr: leaf spot resistant (Alternaria)  
ir: mite resistant  
or: Oglesby c. 1990  
ns: we do check for registered plant trademarks as they often lapse ("DEAD")  
ns: and need to be removed from our files, usually downgraded to TM. This  
ns: cultivar is registered with the US Trademark Office by Oglesby as of 4 February 1992  
ns: is considered LIVE (accessed 9.10.2022), meaning it's valid and kept up to date.

Brassaia actinophylla AMATE® 'Soleil'

lc: foliage bright yellow, maturing to chartreuse and lime shades only in the oldest leaves, petioles reddish  
pat, or: US# 24102, intro. by Oglesby about 2011

Brassaia actinophylla 'Connie' (5/2009)

ha: upright, columnar, closely-spaced leaves, compact  
pet: shorter than species typical  
lc: darker green, glossy (RHS 137A)  
lt: thicker, leathery  
pat, or: US# 11726 on December 26, 2000 to James  
pat, or: Kyle Atchison, Delray Beach, FL as sport



'Golden Amate' is a houseplant sensation, adding much color and I think actually more useful than the B. arboricola variegates which seem somewhat dated to my eyes. This clone is a ray of sunshine anywhere it can be given enough light to color up well. Like many gold-leaved house plants you can "charge them up" in a sunny location to let the pigments develop then later for a short time put them in a darker spot like a beacon, following by charging them up again! Just because a plant needs sun to develop good gold or red color doesn't mean it must stay in that spot forever. This may be AMATE® SOLEIL and given that AMATE® is a registered trademark this name would not be legal given it's protection. AMATE® SOLEIL is also patented so sellers and buyers both beware.

Brassaia actinophylla 'Golden Amate' (9/2020) = AMATE® SOLEIL?

# MISTO



'Misto' (9/2022) is an interesting hybrid with broadly elliptic to ovate-elliptic blades in rich olive tones at first that mature a dark forest green base color. The big central "tree" is a brushstroke pattern of silvery-green to about a third of the leaf surface, a nice proportion for the eye to handle. The central tree is more white in the newest blades. There is a good natural gloss but not too much, a slight ruffle or subrugose texture but again not too much. I consider this one of the best new introductions in recent years, having gotten tired or some of the old stuff. We've asked around among foliage plant experts and collectors and it's origin remains unclear. It is however very like that *C. louisae* is one parent.



*Calathea musaica* NETWORK™ (8/2022) is Costa Farms highly and sharply veined clone that is being mass produced from 2021 onward.

*Calathea* 'Oncore' (9/2022)

ls: broadly ovate to oval-elliptic

lc: dark green central one, central tree (20% surfacer) in grayish-green, feather-ring in near silver, outer

lc: margins a medium green, not as dark as the central zone

fc: white with pink tips, showy

or: cross of *C. roseo-picta* 'Medallion' but I believe it shows traits outside that species

*Calathea ornata* 'Albolineata' (*Maranta albo-lineata* hort.)

lc: striped white, not tinged pink to reddish as 'Roseolineata'. That said,

lc: 'Roseolineata' fades to white stripes in the older blades, so only

lc: the young to mid-aged blades are distinct there

*Calathea ornata* 'Regalis'

lc: old name for material that "grows bolder and is most drawn to pink"

lc: (translation from G.F.W. Meijer in *Sieboldia* volume 6), listed apart from

lc: 'Roseo-lineata'. Perhaps the author had no seen both?

ns, id: Bailey and Miller in *Cyclopedia* 1914 place it as a species syn.

*Calathea ornata* 'Roseo-lineata' (*Maranta majestica* Linden Nursery, also var. *majestica* Lindl. in part, others *C. majestica*; *Maranta roseo-lineata*)



This is a useful color variation with little pink in it and a very wide feather-ring. The two-tone green center becomes mostly dark green in older leaves but is pretty in new ones.

lc: wide silvery-white to cream feather ring with irregular dark green brushstrokes as laterals.  
 lc: New growth is flushed pink at the base.  
 pat: US#9692  
 so: [Twyford Labs](http://TwyfordLabs.com)

Calathea roseo-picta 'Arctic Blush' ('Arctic Blush')

ht: 15-18 in. tall x 24 in. wide

ha: compact

lc: mint green feather ring with a glowing pink center in new growth. The pink center

lc: becomes a large silver center 80-90% of surface. Very glossy below. A thin green margin.

ls: much more rounded, wide blade than species typical

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

Calathea roseo-picta 'Asian Beauty' (11/10)

ht: 8 in.

lc: entirely silvery-green to mint-silver, rose suffusions

lc: in center when young

Calathea roseo-picta 'Cocinna' = C. cocinna?

Calathea roseo-picta 'Cora'



This is a very different and useful clone.

lc: silver center up to 80% of surface. The blade is covered in dark brushstrokes over the silver.  
 so: [Twyford Labs](http://TwyfordLabs.com)

Calathea roseo-picta 'Cynthia'



This one trades a feather-ring for full margination and a matching midrib in a thin, linear shape.

ha: 18 in. tall x 30 in. wide

lc: greenish-silver to pale silver margin to 30% of surface. New growth is flushed bright pink and mainly at lc: the base. The margin may be up to 1 in. wide.

ll: blades 8-10 in. long

so: [Silver Krome Gardens](#)



*Calathea roseo-picta* 'Dottie' has a thinnish feather-ring of light pink over olive that progressively becomes a very dark, glossy green. The midrib is a similar pink shade.

*Calathea roseo-picta* 'Eclipse'

lc: wide silver-green "feather ring" to 25% of surface. Midrib whitish. Leaves are bright pink

lc: below and at the base above in new growth. Older leaves may be silver margined.

so: [Silver Krome Gardens](#)

*Calathea roseo-picta* 'Illustris' ('Illustrus')

ha: more upright than species typical

lc: thin silver feather ring that is sometimes broken and not continuous like most modern

lc: cultivars. The feather ring is often lobed or with rounded edges to the outside. There are

lc: alternating light and dark green bars or brushstrokes inside the ring.

so: [Silver Krome Gardens](#)

*Calathea roseo-picta* 'Jungle Rose' ('Jungle Velvet' in part)

ha: compact

ls: well rounded blade compared to others

lc: white to light green feather ring. Whitish midrib. Dark green base color. Very purple below.

so: [Silver Krome Gardens](#)

*Calathea roseo-picta* 'Jungle Velvet' = 'Jungle Rose' or *C. warscewiczii*

ns: it has been listed as a synonym of 'Jungle Rose' as an error. Obviously it has no velvet

ns: surface like other taxa.



*C. roseo-picta* 'Red Mojo' is one of the darkest and yet brighted banded clones of this species, newish in 2021. Truth be told it is more a magenta-red to violet-red in the submarginal banding than a cherry or tomato red.

*Calathea roseo-picta* 'Rosy' (NOT 'Rosey')



As pink foliage plants go, this is a modern classic and a very pretty one. Keep it vigorous to be sure those metallic pink leaves keep showing up and lighting up the room.

lc: rich metallic fuchsia-pink to hot violet-pink at 80-90% surface, aging more silvery, something

lc: like a pink 'Corona' but with a wider green margin

id: a clone sold under the invalid name 'Rosey-Roseo' by Exotic Angel is similar to the species

id: but with very rich pink tints.

pat: US #8836

in: Silver Krome Gardens

*Calathea roseo-picta* 'Royal Picta' = 'Royale'

*Calathea roseo-picta* 'Royale' ('Royal Picta')

ha: upright



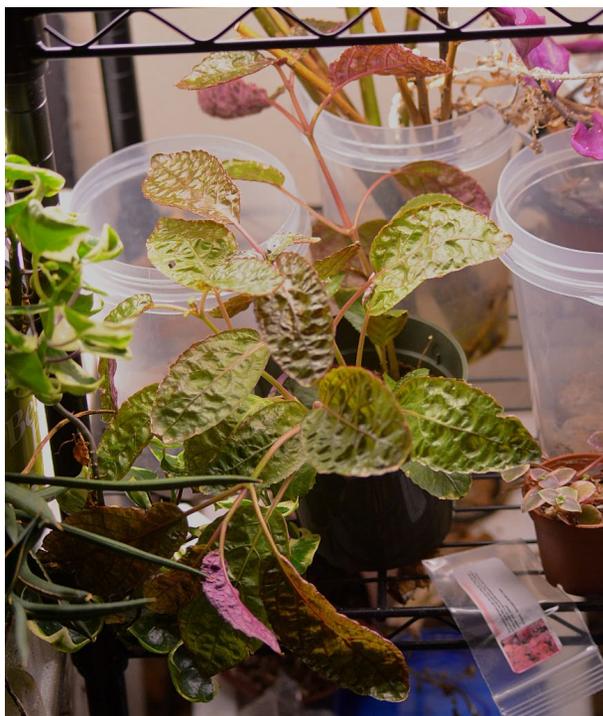
*Haworthia attenuata* Zebra Group 'Albovariegata' ('Variegata') in the variation sometimes called the "albino form". It is often sold under *H. fasciata* which it is not. I cannot yet verify if this epithet always indicates this clone but in the US and on eBay this pale green/whitish/albino clone is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



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

There are too many cultivars to name here but we have selected some of the most popular, distinct, and available ones. One collector I know has over 1200 different taxa, counting species. Besides the usual ebay.com collector's market I recommend these sites for additional named clones: <https://sales.maughanii.com> and <https://succumall.com>

1. 'Ace of Hearts' - triangular-cordiform apex heavily veined silver
2. 'African Sunrise' (venosa ssp. tessellata) - slower than variety typical, golden-grey stripes and lines, darker and more warty. Distinct clone and rare.
3. 'Alfonsii' (limifolia) - smaller, faint greyish-green ridges.
4. 'Aker's Black' (retusa) - a darker dusk form in blackish-green tones, numerous spots of dusky reddish-brown colors, can be very dark in sun
5. 'Al Dente' (truncata) - somber grayish-green, apical surface distinct marked in silver, sharp teeth (often 10-20) in a beautiful, irregular set of patterns
6. 'Alaskan Glacier' (truncata) - narrower, less thick blades, apical face finely marked in fused lines and spots to about 85% surface
7. 'Albert White' (attenuata) - bright medium green, numerous erect leaves with a fine acuminate apex, medium-thick white banding. In: Dummen Orange c. 2022
8. 'Altilinea' - a listed name.
9. 'Anna Coccoza' - truncate, purplish tints, triangular zones finely rugose and silvery, lime, and dark green, very detailed, short pilose to short-bristled
10. 'Arabian Night' - thick, long-triangular leaf in mostly glossy dark brown shades
11. 'Arctic Fox' (truncata) - apical face about 95-98% silver over green, not marked but like a milky wash
12. 'Asperula' (magnifica) - a rougher, more textured variant.
13. 'Avocado' (pumila) - light avocado green with some reddish tips
14. 'Ayer's Black' (retusa) - dark blackish-green, larger than species typical, leaves to 1 inches wide and then some.
15. 'Baccata' (coarctata) - light spotted
16. 'Barcelona' (attenuata) - heavily and thickly banded white to about 15% surface. In: Dummen Orange c. 2022
17. 'Bev's Wonder' - triangle with numerous, showy lighter green lines on a silvery-gray base color. This appears to be polyclonal, some of them numbers, others are separately named as 'Carousel' and 'Lover More'
18. 'Big Band China' (attenuata?) - white bands thick and wide, mostly not interrupted, this surface up to 20% surface. More erect than 'Boston'. In: Dummen Orange c. 2022
19. 'Big Joe' (fasciata x ?coarctata or ?reinwardii) - dense clustered of white-lined plants, lines of white tubercles to 45% of surface. Big plants of many rosettes.
20. 'Big One' (maughanii) - larger, bolder clone
21. 'Bijyo' - long triangular blade, apex slightly acuminate, washed silver to 95% or more some green lines
22. 'Black Alligator' - short, thick triangular blade, dark blackish-green to blackish-brown, fine rough surface
23. 'Black Cat' - short, thick triangular blade, dark blackish-brown, finely edged rough texture
24. 'Black Knight' (limifolia var. limifolia) - much darker, blackish-green leaf, likely from f. nigra. Same as or similar to 'Blackie'
25. 'Black Rain' - very wide triangular blades with a bloated, swollen appearance, mature leaves dark dark marked silver to 40% apical surface
26. 'Black Widow' - sharp-pointed leaf, rosette forming, dark brownish shades with large, silvery marginal teeth (fimbriations) and a light rasping. Like a very dark H. arachnoidea.
27. 'Blackie' (limifolia) - dark blackish-green, with very subtle, slightly lighter markings, app
28. 'Blonde' (attenuata) - lime to yellowish base color, species type of white banding
29. 'Blue Forest' - thick long-triangular blade, heavily striped silver, very sharp cuspidate apex.
30. 'Bob's Grace' - made up of triangular, cuspidate thick triangles striped light green and greenish-silver over a dark green base color, markings 60% or more
31. 'Boston' (attenuata) - extensively banded white in wide, most continuous shapes, about 15-20% surface, wider spreading and more radial than 'Big Band China'. In: Dummen Orange c. 2022
32. 'Bradgate' - triangle is formed of silver-green with little mountains on it of olive-brown colors. Very showy and nice.
33. 'Brian Fearn' - bright green with dark mottled tips
34. 'Bristle Tip' - irregularly, somewhat twisted, almost deformed leaves in dark brown to dark bronzy-green colors. Quite different and likely amazing with time.
35. 'Broad Bands' (attenuata var. attenuata) - largish rosettes, very wide or broader bands in white.
36. 'Brocken Wide Band' (attenuata var. caesitosa) - wide white bands, leaves longish, broken and not a continuous band,
37. 'Caespitosa' (turgida var. turgida) - a very small clone. JRB 29 is one popular offering of it.
38. 'Candle Glow' - long 3-D elliptic-lanceolate leaves with a long acuminate tip, liberally striped translucent silvery, mature leaves a ghostly white
39. 'Cape Town' (attenuata) - heavily banded and spotted white, a mix of medium-wide bands and hundreds of fine white spots. In: Dummen Orange c. 2022
40. 'Carissoi' (glaucous) - bluish-green clone
41. 'Carousel' - showy for 3-4 lines of whitish teeth
42. 'Cat's Tongue' - 7-10 lines of very raspy, silvery-green teeth.
43. 'Chocolate' (retusa x ?) - fat, somewhat reflexed leaf, rough dotted triangle, not particularly raspy, rich brown to bronze tints in season, greener in summer. Very popular and easy to find. Very showy in color especially in the middle of limey green ones from the genus and pale green succulents in genera.
44. 'Cinderella' - very thick, swollen apical faces that are deltoid, speckled finely in silvery and green, interesting orangish-brown lines in new leaves
45. 'Clive' (mirabilis x ?) - very rough surface. Coccoza hybrid.
46. 'Cloud' - thick triangular faces (apices) washed completely in white to silvery-grey shades, showing very little green
47. 'Clum's Hybrid' (viscosa ssp. tessellata x ?) - green mottled in other shades of green and grey, tubercles paler green to tan.
48. 'Colossus' - large plants, olive with silvery-green triangle, all lined in silver. Coccoza hybrid.
49. 'Compacta' (cymbiformis var. cymbiformis) - a smaller, more compact clone.
50. 'Concolor' (attenuata) - much sparser and more randomly distributed silvery spots
51. 'Craigii' (venosa ssp. tessellata) - blades more pointed, brightly and heavily mottled surface. Sometimes listed as a botanical variety but likely just a clone.
52. 'Crazed Glaze' (attenuata) - dark green, very irregular glumps of white, the spots very fine and irregular in some areas, very wide, clumping and clustered in other parts, extremely random for size and fusions.
53. 'Crocodile Rock' (koelnanirum x ?) - nicely marked silver.
54. 'Crystallina Group' ('Crystalline')(pygmaea) - triangle covered in short, shining white crystal-like bumps or hairs. It has been considered a botanical form and variety.
55. 'Cuspidata' - a listed name.
56. 'D-Light' (baderi x emelyae var. major) - dark olive green triangle with medium brown lines and sides. Bob Kent hybrid.
57. 'Dai Setsu Zan' (truncata) - face or window marked to suffused silver to 70% of surface. Very showy and rare.
58. 'Dark Joy' (truncata x ?) - bright and dark green on a truncated leaf
59. 'Darley Pearl' (attenuata) - listed name.
60. 'David Griggsby' (pumila or maxima?) - numerous translucent, silvery, wart-like tubercles covering about 30% of the surface. Different.
61. 'Diamond Snow' (truncata) - apical face richly striped silver over greyish-green, about 70% surface
62. 'Dizzy Spell' - triangle or window with silvery lines of varying length, somewhat like 'Vanity Fair'
63. 'Dodson' ('Dodson's Hybrid' invalid) - short leaf, mottled light green and lime
64. 'Donut' ('Little Donuts', 'Donuts')(pumila) - round, whitish tubercles to 30% of surface, many of them open-centered like little white, powdered-sugar donuts. A nice fun plant.
65. 'Down Under' (truncata or hybrid from it) - lime dark nice dark silvery window (apex). The lime green intrude into the silvery face for nice contrast. Superb!
66. 'Dragon Zakura' (truncata) - upper face frosted silvery-green, richly marked and reticulated silvery-white to 50% or more.
67. 'Dream Dancer Foxtrot' (paradoxa x dek.)- recurved leaves, 5-8 silver lines, long tips. Or: Coccoza.
68. 'Dream Dancer Waltz' - similar to above.
69. 'Enon' - short bright green, thick leaves, aging to darker shades, finely speckled with raised, white tubercles as if dusted with powdered sugar.
70. 'Emperor' (pumila) - pyramidal, incurved stack of narrow, dark green blades, heavily spotted in white to 90% surface, spots fused in many cases, tips reddish. The white markings are easily 3-4x as dense as some species clones.
71. 'Fang' (viscosa ssp. tessellata) - has numerous large, bright teeth, some of them hooked and fang-like.
72. 'Fingers' (truncata x ?) - a listed name.
73. 'Fish River' (attenuata) - heavily marked white (tuberculate lines).
74. 'Five Star' - thick, boat-shaped leaf with tips of irregularly grouped, silvery, raspy teeth
75. 'Flash Green' (herbacea) - incurved, light and dark green leaf with nice cream chimeras.
76. 'Fort Brown' (obesa) - densely packed lime green leaves with translucent tips and striations of this translucent shade, erect clump
77. 'Frogmouth' (cymbiformis var. planifolia) - light green, boat-shaped, incurving ovate leaves, open center like a frog's mouth, striped in darker and lighter tones to a very subtle degree.
78. 'Frosted Group' (pygmaea) - upper surface, apex and below, very micro-rugose, silvery to grayish as if frosted.
79. 'Frosty' - dark green with frosted tips
80. 'Fouchei' (retusa) - bright green with distinct, showy windows.
81. 'Gandahra' - full of ornate silvery lines, these branched into secondaries from the primary ones, very rugose. Or: Japan c. 1991
82. 'Gekkei' - flat triangle which is heavily veined in silver, quite showy.
83. 'Geraldii' (retusa) - medium green, nicely striped window.
84. 'Giant Zebra' (fasciata) - 8 inch wide rosettes (larger), white and wide bars to 45% of surface. Bolder and more showy.
85. 'Green Crab' - flat rosette or short one with flat top, medium to dark green, striped paler green, in sun can be very dark
86. 'Green Grass' (truncata) - apical face most silvery-white, some distinct central spots and zones of bright green
87. 'Green Knight' (cymbiformis var. cymbiformis) - light green. It is sold in Australia as var. keithii or 'Keithii' but is not the variety or clone.
88. 'Green Rose' (cymbiformis) - unmarked lime clone with a rosebud-like shape at times.
89. 'Grey Ghost' (retusa) - striped silver to 60% of surface.
90. 'Hakua' (truncata) - apical face heavily veins silvery-white over greenish-grey, marked about 45% surface
91. 'Hayashi' - smooth, sharply pointed leaf, very fountain-like, dark bronzy-green to almost black. Stays under 6-7 inches wide with age.
92. 'Haku Teijyu' - very silvery rasp in triangle, quite a frosty white appearance. Difference, treasured, and quite rare. From Japan of course.
93. 'Hakuma' (emelyae var. major) - very silver rasp on triangle, tinged bronze to reddish-orange in rich light. very small, dwarf plant. From Japan.
94. 'Hakuteijoh' - very heavy white teeth, long tips
95. 'Hairy Crab' - brownish, short leaf, numerous teeth. The name fits it well.
96. 'Harry Johnson' (retusa x ?) - nice intermediate between a truncated leaf and a pointed one, one more angular with good apical windowing. My plant ages to orange tints. Very common.
97. 'Hayashi' (bayeri) - blackish-green to dark bronzy-green, fountain-like plant, apices sharp. A very distinct and showy plant. Quite odd in this genus.



I grew this some decades ago as species *H. alternata*, light to medium olive above and metallic violet below. Not sure how "species typical" this is for cultivation but it's surely not the dark, blackish material that 'Exotica' is prone to be. I picked up some other stock and compared the two in flatbed scan and photo below. Is your experience with these taxa the same?



ns, id: from internet images it reminds me of *Iresine lindenii* and could belong there. The narrow ns, id: tapered blade, elegant at both apex and base is close to *I. lindenii*.  
photo: <https://www.schneiderbv.nl/products/annual/0806101-cherry>, accessed 9.29.2022

*diffusa* f. *herbstii* 'Gilsonii' Peter Henderson in Amer. Hort. Annual, New and Interesting Bedding and Other Plants Tested in 1868. 112 (1869)  
ha: more compact, denser than typical f. *herbstii*  
lc: rich carmine, not dark crimson nor dull red, brighter  
or: Alexander Gilson, gardener to Mrs. Cora Barton of Barrytown, New York

*diffusa* f. *herbstii* 'Heart Red' ballseed.com, accessed 9.29.2022, not described, no photo

*diffusa* f. *herbstii* 'Heart Variegated' ballseed.com, accessed 9.29.2022, not described, no photo



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

*diffusa* f. *herbstii* 'Purple Lady'  
ht: 15–20cm tall x 90–120cm wide  
ha: spreading, mounded with time, or useful in baskets  
lc: dark purple by reports, new growth more reddish–purple. It is less dark  
lc: the 'Purple Knight' *Alternanthera* for example.  
in: Pan–American Seed and Burpee in the US

*diffusa* f. *herbstii* 'Rose' stevesleaves.com, accessed 9.29.2022  
lc: dark dusky red maturing to near blackish–red, bright magenta to medium pink  
lc: veins.  
ns, id: Stevesleaves.com URL says "blazin–tm–rose" so it may be 'Blazin' Rose' but  
ns, id: their indoor stock does not have the washed out cream to pale pink of outdoor bedders.  
ns, id: Ballseed.com does not used a trademark (accessed 9.29.2022).

*diffusa* f. *herbstii* 'Sunray' (11/2003)  
ht: 40cm  
lc: bright green, distinct and showy yellow veins  
id: how it differs from 'Aureoreticulata' is not yet reported.

*diffusa* f. *herbstii* 'Variegata'  
lc: veined and variegated cream, some red tints  
ns: probably the same as 'Aureoreticulata' as this name is not known  
ns: from established literature. Such trade renames are very common.



*diffusa* f. *herbstii* in Curtis Botanical Magazine of 1865 and that was considered to be the same as *I. verschaffeltii* which is made a cultivar here for the oldest "bloodleaf" clone or set of clones and pretty much forma typical of gardens since the 19th century.



'Emerald Vase' is more narrow until plants reach a very old age (everything biological sags you know) and it's got a bright, lacy set of pinnae that always impress.

*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Emerald Vase' ('Green Fantasy' in Europe)

ha: vigorous, compact, plumose, upright-arching to vase-shaped

lt: appears 3-pinnatifid, bright green, very undulate, lacy

ll: fronds 12 in. long

in: Casa Flora, US, said to be "around for decades in

in: fern collections under this name" (September 7, 2010)

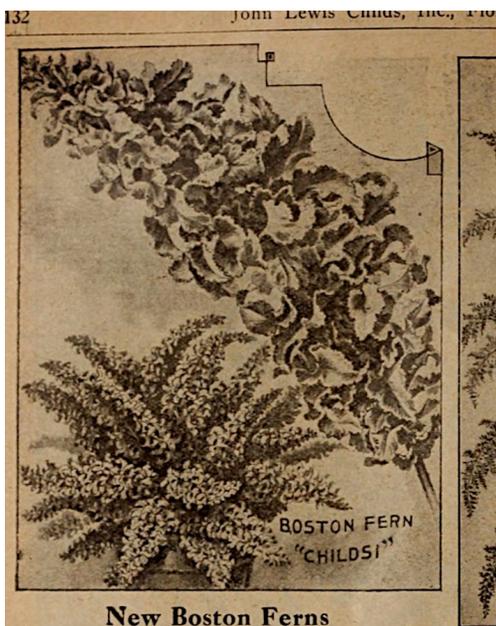
ns, id: The 3x pinnatifid, complex clone is believed to be true. Under this name

ns, id: we also find a vase-shaped to cascading simple front form that is not true.

photo: <https://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/6014/emerald-vase-fern/>



'Emina' is distinct among all cultivars, unique in the fronts and habit. Below is the same clone under a different name that we scanned.

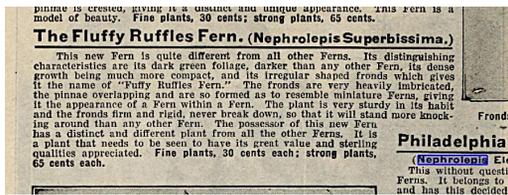


Here's a kicker. The 1918 Childs catalog shows the true 'Childs' (not the 3x lacy thing illustrated by Benedict) as looking very similar to our modern 'Emina' even if perhaps less stiff and erect. The similarity is frankly uncanny. It is clear the two are close, parallel mutations in any case. But in their 1919 catalog they mention it as dark green, stiff and erect.

**Childs (Childs' Boston Fern)**—This remarkable new sort which originated in our greenhouse, is a sport from *Muscosa*. The fronds are short, narrow and rigid, held mostly erect in dense masses which make a most peculiar and attractive plant. Each plant becomes a tuft of very dark and very light green foliage, the young fronds being light in color at first, but deepening to a rich dark green as they mature. It is exceedingly robust and will stand lots of abuse and look well all the time. Very distinct. 50c.

The 3 Crested Fronds for 85c.

*Nephrrolepis exaltata* 'Emina' ('Erect?' in part, 'Erecta', 'Curly Boston' in part, 'Miniature Crested', 'Curly Locks')  
 ha: slower, erect, very stiff but the point front rachis are quite brittle, breakable, these 3–7mm thick, plants of  
 ha: some size and maturity develop more irregular, wayward tips which twist and curl. Young plants very erect.  
 lt, ls: frond densely set, 3-D, pinnae very close together with a few mm between each, twisted, sometimes long-deltoid  
 lt, ls: and folded, others more elliptic but asymmetrical, some reniform, older ones often revolute or rolled into  
 lt, ls: twisted tubes, even like ram's horns, almost all pinnae shapes very undulate, somewhat folded, and twisted.  
 lt, ls: Most pinnae are much thickened, sometimes in groups that form wave-like units, "kinky" and curled, often  
 lt, ls: an artificial leather feel which together with the brittle fronds gives a very unfern-like aspect. The pinnae are  
 lt, ls: so close they seem like green leather, overlapping tiles, each with a curl to match the one above and below.  
 lt, ls: some old, very dark green fronds look like braided rope too.  
 lm: distinctly and boldly serrate, smaller pinnae have 7–10 teeth, older more revolute, ram's horn ones with 20 or more  
 lm: serrate teeth  
 lc: bright green becoming a very dark green shade, unusually dark for the species



*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Fluffy Ruffles' some c. 1913='Superbissima', unclear if modern material is the same or an improved clone or two. ha: very dense, upright, compact, can be brittle.

lt: fronds twice divided, highly undulate, 3-dimensional, forking, pinnae curled

lc: darker green

id: 'Double Fluffy Ruffle' is a more extreme selection for this foliage trait.

eval: one of the best known variants and popular for many years. It is not a tough house plant but

eval: was sure to attract the eye.

*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Fringed Vase' = 'Emerald Vase'

ha: erect fronds, vase-like

lt: pinnae crested and tasseled

or: Glasshouse Works, their intro. Fall 2010, said to

or: same as 'Emerald Vase' which is an established name

*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Frizzy Lizzy' (8/2001)

ha: compact, upright

ls: fronds very highly frilled

lc: dark green

*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Frombretata' Blaydes in Evol. Boston Fern Var. The Amer. Biology Teacher. March 1940, nomen nudum, name not found elsewhere

*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Galvestonii'

or: J.D. Pruessner, Galveston, TX

*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Giatrasii'

ll: to 45cm

lt: pinnae wider, undulate (wavy), simple

or: George Giatras, W. Hoboken, NJ

*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Golden Boston' ('Aurea' hort. US?)

ha: up to 60% slower than 'Bostoniensis' as known to originator

lt, ls: frond more flexible than parent 'Bostoniensis', pinnae linear-lanceolate, acute, 5 cm long x 1 cm wide, entire

lc: rich golden color, variable light from RHS 150B-145B to 144B-144C, being greener with shade

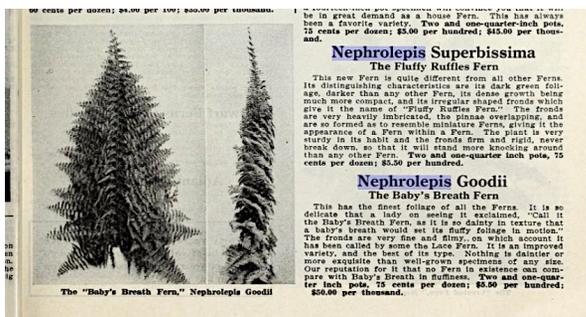
pat, or: US# 4023 on 22 March, 1977 to Robert O. Miller, Smith River California as sport of 'Bostoniensis'

*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Golden Claw' (8/2006)

lc: bright golden-yellow in strong light, more chartreuse with some shade

ls: pinnae distinctly claw-shaped unlike 'All Gold'

in: Asiastica Nursery, now closed, Fall 2005-Spring 2006 Catalog: 2, with color photo



'Goodii'. The originators Good and Reese in 1916 introduced this very complex, layered cultivar. As lovely as this one looks, we cannot find any collectors or growers offering it today in 2020. Likely lost?

*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Goodii' ('Baby's Breath')

lt: 4-pinnatifid, very finely incised

or: Good & Reese, Springfield, OH, about 1916

*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Gracillima' NOT of Barrows ('Irish Lace' in part)

lt: 3-4-pinnatifid, very finely incised, pinnae more ovate

lt: and uniform than 'Smithii', otherwise much like it

or: unknown, Barrows offered something else under this name

*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Green Delight'

ha: strong, upright (more than 'Blue Bell'), slower than some Boston types, "reduced front abscission"

lt, ls: pinnae apices more rounded than 'Blue Bell'

lc: glossier than 'Blue Bell'

pat, or: Petrus de Boer, Netherland 2006 as sport of 'Blue Bell'

pat: <https://patents.google.com/patent/USPP25058?oq=nephrolepis>

*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Green Fantasy' Europe = 'Emerald Vase'

*Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Green Lady' (8/2001)

ha: arching-spreading

ls: fronds narrow, fine-textured, and with a very sharply pointed apex.

photo, web: [plantscope.nl](http://plantscope.nl)

NEPH001- *Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Green Moment' - 31 cm x 61.5cm wide, moderate to high vigor, taller than parent cultivar and more vigorous. Fronds medium green (darker than yellowish-green parent 'Boston Blue Bell'), "attractice leaf abscission behavior", apparently dropping less freely, 130 fronds

Ic: with the inner two larger.

Il: 6.0–8.0cm – larger than some forms, perhaps smaller than 'Pan Am'

or: Mason, UK

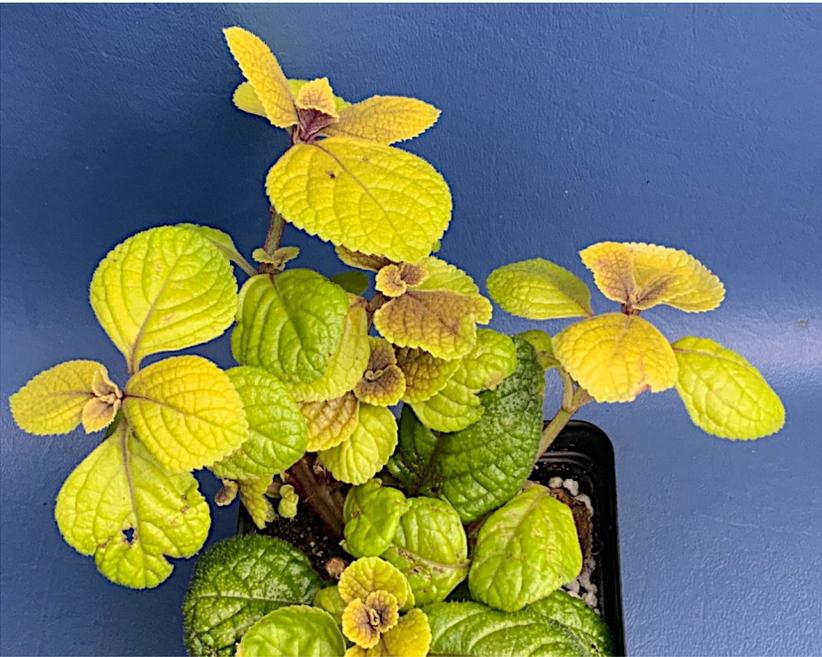


*Pilea spruceana* 'Pan Am' as sold by Costa Farms and others appears to be the widest, largest leaf form with blades easily 8–10cm long of which some plants of 'Norfolk' seem to reach too. Are they different? I cannot yet be certain. Both cultivars have two arcuate (arching) silver bands in young leaves, developing four such bands in older leaves, although the outer set is usually interrupted by dark base color zones. Typically I think 'Norfolk' is a smaller, narrower leaf but condition vary widely in collections and nurseries so this is very hard to pin down, lacking "common site" comparisons with identical growing parameter. Anyone up for doing a test?



*P. spruceana* 'Silver Tree' has medium-wide ovate blades, never as broad as 'Norfolk' or 'Pan Am' and it almost never has a submarginal silver ring or fourth arc of silver spots. There is always a single, narrow silver center with a dark green midrib going through it, not two silver bands or arcs like 'Norfolk' and 'Pan Am'. There may be smaller silver spots outside the silver center but never towards the margins. The base color is dark forest green and the new tips and old leaves are generally not copper, brownish, or bronze as the other cultivars. Blades are rarely over 3–4cm wide and never as huge as 'Pan Am' with blades I measured to 7cm wide in one case. The name 'Silver Tree' is also applied to a lanceolate form similar to a paler 'Dark Mystery' of an unknown species and this is one we are calling 'Silver and Bronze' for now.

## PIPER



*Plectranthus ciliatus* 'Easy Gold' ('Lemon', 'Lemon Gold') is not a *P. australis*, a golden Swedish ivy in the classical sense. It can, be believe from rooted, all gold sports of 'Troy's Gold' which produces these with some regularity. New leaves are tinged purple at their base and leaf backs are purplish too. Some reversioners of 'Easy Gold' have dark green sectors near the midrib, confirm the origin from 'Troy's Gold'. The RHS website uses the name 'Easy Gold' for the green-centered clone usually called 'Troy's Gold'. They kept be kept unique and stable and apart, so two different names are warranted and useful.



*Plectranthus* (*ciliatus*?) FANCIFILLERS™ 'Guacamole' like 'Avocado' appears to be a darker version of 'Troy's Gold' and perhaps with a larger center center. The three of them and other clones need to be compared side by side



*Plectranthus ciliatus* 'Royal Duke' is unknown in the US (2020) but is reported on European websites, notably France. It reminds me very much of *P. amboinicus* 'Lemon Twist'.

*Plectranthus ciliatus* 'Sasha' – leaves yellow becoming green, sport selected by Hill House Nursery, UK named for "Rays's wife". It is very similar to 'Troy's Gold' from Kew's online picture,



*Plectranthus ciliatus* 'Troy's Gold' aka 'Lemon Lime' and 'Limelight'. It needs strong light to be this gold and every time someone says 'Limelight' is more green, my plants turn gold! Glasshouse Works sells something similar as *P. discolor* 'Green and Gold'.



*Plectranthus ciliatus* 'Variegatus' (popularly so) is a very big, bold, fuzzy variegated and so makes a better bedding plant than a house plant so it can roam and range tall and wide. It is similar to *P. forsteri* 'Marginatus' but plants like this one appear to be more hairy, undulate, and textured than what I



- 'Tricochleata' (*Panax cochleatum* in part, *P. tricochleata* (Miq.) Fosb., 'Balfourii Marginata' in part, *P. balfouriana* 'Marginata' in part if not 'Marginata') – white margins, similar to 'Marginata' but more thinnly so and less bold, leaflets usually 3, much smaller than 'Dinnerplate' despite the association with *P. balfouriana* hort. Some plants under this name are dwarfish, slower than 'Marginata' it seems. *Tricochleata* means "three ears" referring to the 3, shell-shaped leaflets.

#### Polyscias scutellaria

- 'Balfourii Marginata' = *P. guilfoylei* 'Marginata'?
- 'Fabian' – is surely the *P. pinnata* clone but some think it belongs here. Flowers anyone?
- 'Plum' ('Bavaria') – leaves tinged dark purple to red, not green as typical

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## PROCRIS (PELLIONIA)

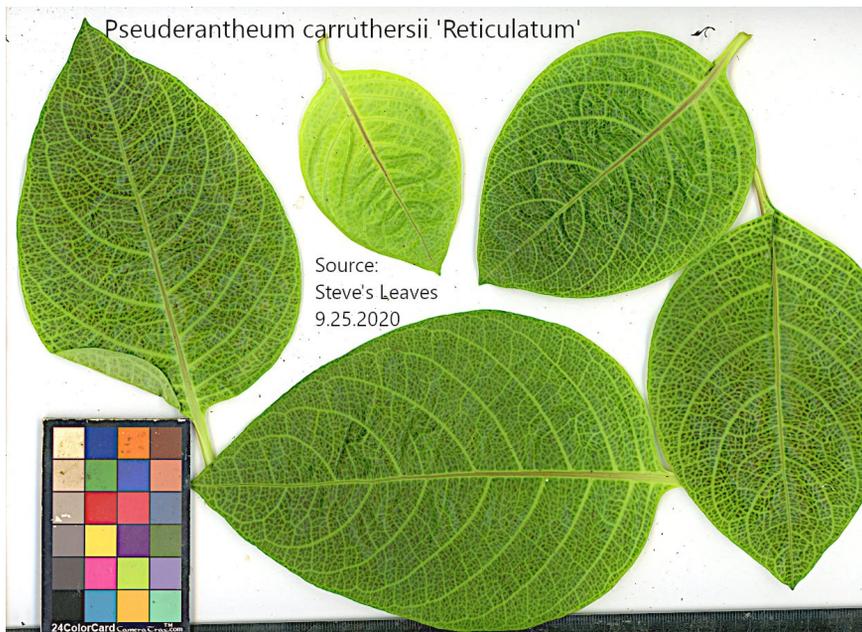


Procris (Pellionia) 'New Emerald Green' (also 'Emerald Green') is an unnamed species and may in fact, like some Pellionia and Procris, actually belong to *Elatostema*. Source: <https://www.joshsfrogs.com/pellionia-new-emerald-green.html>, accessed 11.28.2020. If any reader can shed some light on it's taxonomy please write. By the way, Kew Gardens puts *P. repens* into Procris while the RHS put it with *Elatostema*. We generally accept the Kew names when there is a dispute.



*Procris repens* var. *pulchra* (*Pellionia pulchra*) – different from var. *repens* (shown below) with a green to silver central zone in having leaves silvery-green with complex green reticulations along the primary and secondary veins. New growth for a brief period is silvery-green with dark rusty-red reticulations, soon becoming a dark green. It's common name "watermelon plant" suggests the patterns. The use of cultivar name 'Watermelon' is superfluous as var. *pulchra* is very uniform in the wild and cultivation, giving no requirement for a named clone at this time. Image above courtesy of Wikimedia.com and used under their license. The plate below is from *L'illustration Horticole* of 1883. Were the leaves as uniformly red below then whereas today they are merely red-veined below? Hard to say as older plates sometimes reflect a bit of artistic license and not the discipline of modern botanical illustration.





- 'Stainless Steel' – margined but with an extensive periclinal chimera network, the surface in many shades of white to gray and silver, being well named for this effect, the margins very irregular and more apt to be near white to bright silver. A scan of it below from our 2020 trials and one from a live plant.