

More than thirty-five years ago, I realized there was a lack of authoritative and comprehensive study of the new cultivars of interior, tropical, and house plant varieties of the ornamental type. All those "complete book of house plants" (of which I counted eight I think) turned out to be very much the opposite. A.B. Graf with his brilliant and voluminous *Exotica*, *Tropica*, and *Exotic Plant Manual* showed us how it should be done and we still value his influential and foundational works. He is our hero and in his spirit we move on today. We started the New Ornamentals Society to share information on new plants and now that organization is larger and broader under the Cultivar.org brand. While I will not go to the detail Graf did in terms of cultural growing techniques, this series *The New Houseplants* will cover several volumes and help the interior plant collector and grower get up to date with new cultivar descriptions, large, colorful images of them, and research on them from many sources, covering genetics to taxonomy. I have placed an emphasis on stabilizing nomenclature for the future or at least forming a single point of reference around which such can be developed.

The internet, and especially social media, is full of silly Latinized and bad, invalid names which need to be corrected. We need to get past the "Joe on Instagram says" or "Mary on Facebook thinks" approach to establishing the best names for our plants. And yes that "houseplant guru" with more Youtube hits than stars in the milky way is very often wrong, even if they manage by charm or persuasion to get people to part with \$900 in plastic money for a single leaf with 3 roots in a plastic bag of the "best albo I've seen anywhere". Some Youtube educators are informed and have done their research (which does not require a college degree) and others are just plain sloppy and have never heard of nomenclatural rules and codes let alone pioneers like Graf. There is no room for "albo this" and "variegatum that" when such Latin names are invalid or incompletely written. Fixing things and getting it right requires knowledge of the latest material, their patents, catalog references, horticultural histories, trademarks, academic and society articles, five centuries of tropical plant books, the plants themselves in one's own garden and much more. You must compare one cultivar with another in the same space to sort them out, preferably ten resemblant cultivars if you have room. This book is not the end of the story but just a beginning of a useful discussion because the origins of some cultivars are still not established. I am going to tell you what I know from personal experience, also with internet links to credible sources and literature citations. And yes, there is good academic, peer-reviewed work on many of these plants, sometimes with DNA analysis. There are many scans of plants from my collections and our Cultivar.org trials too. We present the best evidence found as of our publication date. Future volumes will amend the discussions as needed. Nothing is ever final in science, even less so in botany and horticulture.

Why is this important? First of all, the ancient principles of science requires truth and knowledge and today we are bound by those principles. There is no one guru or expert in most genera and I do not pretend to be him. Part of this process of fixing and setting down knowledge is summarizing what we know so far and building on it, making corrections along the way, adding little by little to find truthy truth. Secondly, when I spend \$127 for 'Snow Lady' and \$289 for 'Pink Wonder' when those are renames of plants I already have, not only have I been the victim of either fraud or ignorance but I have less money to spend on plants I really want and need. Most of us have a plant budget or a general budget that keeps us from being homeless; more or less depending on the passion. Even the millionaire plant collector does not like the feeling of being ripped off. And good luck getting eBay or Etsy to understand this and give you a refund.

Our website www.cultivar.org is our place for feedback and please contact me there if you have any new data, comments, corrections, and general thoughts. Alternative opinions and theories (with evidence) matter and I always present the most logical, informed ones for the reader to decide. Authors and experts always disagree and sometimes they are just talking about two different clones. We need to be sure from what viewpoint (with images) they are discussing a name or clonal stock. As we have found in so many genera, Cultivar X in Germany is not Cultivar X from America or England or Indonesia or Tokyo. Which is the real one and which are imposters? Are these only cultural differences in propagation and production methods? Should any of the imposters deserve and get new names as useful, distinct taxa? Opinions matter but I respect those best that come with evidence and documentation. If you have evidence, especially from experience (which can be written down), literature or images, to help readers of future editions please share with this vast worldwide audience. We'll all be smarter, better informed, and most importantly enjoy our plants to a greater degree. And have more money to buy yet more of them. Now I just need a bigger house.

This series of volumes uses our NOS II Field Name Syntax system proven over three decades for describing plants. The abbreviated field descriptors are:

Accepted plant name [botanical author, literature citation] (synonyms with authors, citations when possible), (hybrid parentage if appropriate) (month/year of addition to file)

----- general form and branching

ht: (height x width) + (in X years)

ha: (habit)

st: (stems) or tw: (twigs)

tsp: (thorns, spines, prickles)

bk: (bark)

----- foliage

lc: (leaf color)

ls: (leaf shape)

ll, lw: (leaf length, leaf width)

la: (leaf apex)

lb: (leaf base)

lm: (leaf margin)

lv: (leaf vestiture/hairs)

lt: (leaf type or leaf thickness)

afc: (autumn fall color)

----- flowers

fc: (flower color)

fd: (flower dimensions)

fq: (flower quantity incl. number per inflor, per plant, etc.)

ff: (flower fragrance)

bt: (bloom time)

infl: (inflorescence)

ft: (flower type including corolla shape and other terms)

----- fruit

frc: (fruit color)

frq: (fruit quantity)

frt: (fruit type)

frd: (fruit dimensions)

sex: (gender of clone, male or female)

----- resistances and adaptability

dr: (disease resistance)

ir: (insect resistance)

ch: (cold hardiness rating)

lu: (landscape use notes and ideas)

----- origins and documentation

or: (origin)

in: (introduction)

pat: (plant patent or pbr)

tm: (trademark)

ns: (nomenclatural status or discussion of name history)

gen: (genetics, ploidy level, cytology, known genes, name of mutation, etc.)

reg: (registration of cultivar, if not OROC)

hsp: (herbarium specimen)

lsp: (living specimen)

so: (source, usually retail, mailorder nursery URL link, typically we honor the first listing we find)

web: (web url of interest)

li: (literature citation) - main name citations on the first line(s) with the accepted name and it's synonyms.

CRASSULA

Crassula alba 'Rep-tiles' (5/2006)

ha: Agave-like rosette (as species)

lc: bright green mottled reddish-brown on upper wide to 50% of surface - species is more faintly mottled above in some forms and mostly purple-backed in others

in, so: [Yucca Do Nurseries](#) (online catalog 2005, with color photo), their own introduction

Crassula argentea = C. ovata, C. x portulacea, C. atropurpurea var. arborescens

Crassula arborescens = C. atropurpurea var. arborescens

Crassula arborescens 'Undulatifolia' = C. 'Blue Bird'

Crassula atropurpurea var. arborescens (C. arborescens)

id: many plants grown as C. arborescens in the US are really C. ovata or some clone of it.

Crassula atropurpurea var. arborescens 'Blue Bird' = hybrid C. 'Blue Bird' (see below)

Crassula atropurpurea var. arborescens 'Blue Mist' tentatively accepted name, RHS Horticultural Database, accessed 11.1.2020

Crassula atropurpurea var. arborescens 'Break Dancer'

ha: a crested form

Crassula atropurpurea var. arborescens CURLY GREEN 'OVCRAS03 (wrongly as 'Curly Green') (11/2020)

lc: a greener, less blue or glaucous form, very distinctly green compared C. 'Blue Bird', margined dark red

or: Johannese Ammerlan, Bleiswijk, The Netherlands

source: <https://www.hillcrestnursery.com/plant/Crassula-arborescens-Crassula-Curly-Green>, accessed 11.1.2020

photo: <https://littleprinceplants.com/our-plants/problem-solvers/prince-of-paradise/crassula-arborescens-curly-green-ripple-jade/>

Crassula atropurpurea var. arborescens 'Frodo'

photo: <https://group.flowers/en/crassula/6327/>

Crassula 'Baby's Necklace' (C. perforata x C. rupestris var. marnieriana)

ha: numerous cylindrical erect stems of very closely packed leaves, branching some. Large plants have numerous (10-30) tubes of foliage

ha: arching upright for a nest of leaves that resemble the "tube worms" of the deep oceans.

ls: broadly obovate, very thick, and stone-like in their 3-D quality

lc: dark greyish-green, margined red

or: Myron Kimnach as hybrid

id, ns: Not clearly a hybrid to me as it seems like a denser clone of C. rupestris var. marnieriana

id, ns: if anything. C. perforata's influence seems be mainly on vigor and not on leaf morphology.

id, ns: It resembles Graf's 'Jade Necklace' (ie. 'Marnieriana Hybrid') but my plants are much more densely

id, ns: packed that his photo.

eval: this is a pretty even if a bit rubbery plant. It will shock and amaze children and adults alike. Some will find it compelling and others "creepy". Be

eval: prepared to root a cutting or three.

Crassula 'Baby's Surprise'

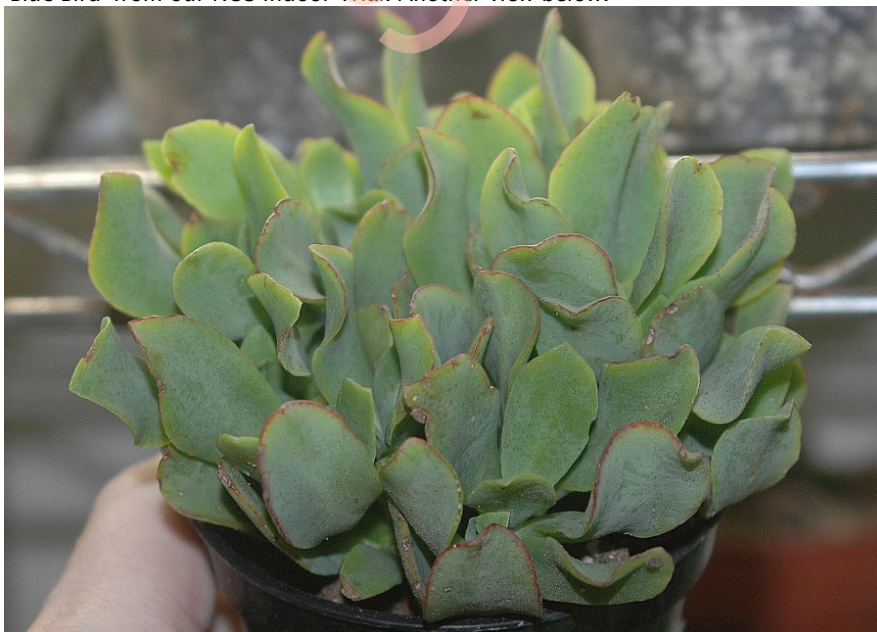
ha: cylindrical and erect towers much as 'Baby's Necklace'
ls, lc: as 'Baby Necklace' but leaves much more pebble-like, smaller, and rounded in outline
in: Rudolf Schulz c. 1978 as sport of 'Baby's Necklace'
photo, web: <http://media.huntington.org/ISI/ISI2004/2004-17.html>

Crassula 'Baby Jade' some = *C. x portulacea* 'Baby Jade'

Crassula 'Blauer Vovell', 'Blauve Vogel' = *C. 'Blue Bird'*



'Blue Bird' from our NOS Indoor Trial. Another view below.



Crassula 'Blue Bird' (*C. portulacea* x *C. atropurpurea* var. *arborescens*) ('Blauer Vogel', 'Blauve Vogel', 'Oiseau Bleu', *C. arborescens* 'Undulatifolia')
ha: eventually a nice small shrub of woody nature. It makes a fine succulent bonsai subject due to its color and texture

lc: blue-green to bluish-grey, often greenish with patches of glaucescence rather than a complete grey waxy covering as *C. atropurpurea* var. *arborescens*

ls: oblong, undulate, often nicely twisted

fc: pinkish-white

li: Lavender, T. 1971. A note on a hybrid *Crassula*. Bull. African Succ. Soc. 6(2): 74-75.

Crassula 'Blue Bird Variegated' (11/2020)

source, photo: <https://minigardencreations.net>, accessed 11/1/2020

Crassula 'Blue Hale'

ha: jade-type shrub with wide leaves

lc: glaucous blue with red margins

ns, id: Mountain Crest Gardens shows a clone much less undulate than 'Blue Bird', flatter, erect blades,

ns id: other websites show stock as undulate as 'Blue Bird'.

Crassula 'Blue Haze'

ls: thick, jade-type leaf

lc: powdery bluish-grey

ns, id: it is clearly a product of *C. atropurpurea* var. *arborescens*. May be a typo for 'Blue Haze' or vice versa.

Crassula 'Bride's Bouquet'

ha: mostly trailing, cascading in time, flowering shoot more erect

ls, lc: thick, triangular, shaped like a shark's tooth but not serrate

fc, infl: mounded, rounded head of light pink with darker centers

eval: similar to 'Springtime' but blades are smaller

Crassula 'Buddha's Temple' ('Kimnachi', 'Kimmachii')(*C. perforata* var. *minor* x *C. pyramidalis*)

ha: stack of very thick and wide hearts or fleshy shields, each leaf overlapping somewhat

lc: silvery-grey to greyish-green

fc: bright red buds open near white

or: Myron Kimnach as hybrid.

ns: It is not a Japanese plant describe an Asian sounding name like 'Kimnachi'.

photo: <https://worldofsucculents.com/crassula-buddhas-temple/>

Crassula sp. 'Calico Kitten' = *C. perfoliata* 'Variegata'

ha: loose, spreading, string-of-hearts type plant

lc, st: stems and leaves dark red overall, upper sides greyish-red, much richer red below

ns, id: I have a feeling this may be *C. marginalis* f. *rubra*. Otherwise, its like a red *C. perforata*.

Crassula 'Campfire' = *C. erosula* 'Flame' in part, also applied to red forms of *C. capitella*

Crassula capitella 'Daydream' (9/2022)

ha: offsetting freely, unlike many variegated mutaton this is commercially viable!

lc, lt: stable tricolor, creamy-yellow margins, apex raspberry red, apple green base color, some rose

lc, lt: tints in cooler weather, occasionally splashed rose to creamy-yellow

pat, or: US# 33928 on 1 Feb. 2022 to Renee O'Connell, Escondido, California and Altman Plants,

pat, or: found my Ms. O'Connell in a block of species plants in Vista, CA as a branch mutation 2015

Crassula capitella subsp. *thrysiflora* 'Pagoda Village'

ha: more compact, pagoda heads very dense, 1.0-1.75 in. tall, very odd and pretty

lc: mostly dark mint green, paler at the apex, center of each blade flushed bronze and dark red



'Christina' from our New Ornamentals Society trials.

Crassula 'Coralita' (C. susanna x C. falcata)

ha: tower of thick, block-like leaves much as 'Morgan's Beauty' but smaller overall

lc: blue-green

or: Myron Kimmach hybrid

source: https://minigardencreations.net/products/crassula-coralita-large?_pos=79&_sid=723fe66e4&_ss=r

Crassula 'Damsel'

web: <http://www.crassulaceae.ch/de/artikel?akID=31&aaID=3&ailD=D&alD=2487>

Crassula 'David'

ha: low spreading to mound

lc: green with very distinct silvery cilia which add much merit

ls: thick ovate

source, photo: https://minigardencreations.net/products/crassula-david?_pos=6&_sid=6981f178c&_ss=r

Crassula 'Dimples'

ha, lc: similar to 'Morgan's Beauty' but whiter and thicker in leaf

or: Tarrington Gardens

Crassula 'Dorothy' (C. susanna x C. deceptor)

ha, ls, lc: piles of folded, triangular, silvery-green leaves in small stacks, not as undulate as 'Celia'

Crassula 'Emerald' (C. teres x ?)

ha: conical

lc: bright green

fc: white

ff: fragrant blooms



C. erosula 'Flame' aka 'Campfire' in its true form is not 2-ranked like *C. capitella* but a slightly loose, almost *Sedum*-like plant contrasting with lime green and not always this much scarlet or oranges-red.

Crassula erosula 'Flame' ('Campfire' in part, *C. americana* 'Flame')

ha: loose tower, spreading to sprawling with age. Young plants with one or two stems more upright. It is NOT

ha: 2-ranked or staked in series as *C. capitella* red forms.

ls: long elliptic, medium thick

lc: bright colored rose-red to reddish-orange to 90% of plant in bright sun, light green portions contrasting much.

eval: this is one of the highest, boldest succulents in existence, being a true inferno of colors with nice limey contrasts.



'Flame Variegated' is a very rare, much desirable clone of the popular plant sometimes sold as 'Campfire'

Crassula erosula 'Flame Variegated' ('Flame Variegata' invalid, post-1959 Latin)

ha, ls: as 'Flame'

lc: green central zone, margins cream turning rich pink, less uniform red-rose overall than 'Flame'.

Crassula 'Estagnol' ('Spiralis Estagnol' Mountain Crest Gardens 2020 online website)

ha: miniature, pagoda-type but blades nicely spiralled around the stem, very artful

ls, lc: thick triangles in light green, much spiralled, densely packed

photo, source: <https://kajuard-plantes.com/produit/crassula-estagnol/>

Crassula falcata = *C. perfoliata*

Crassula 'Falchiria'

web: <http://www.crassulaceae.ch/de/artikel?akID=31&aaID=3&ailD=F&aID=4907>



From NOS Indoor Trials.

ha: more compact than 'Lemon Lime' , not quite a
 ha: Compacta Group look but internodes are shorter.
 lc: margined yellow-green to lime but not usually over
 lc: 30% of the surface (unlike 'Lemon Lime'). It is also
 lc: less bright (some say "gaudy") than 'Lemon Lime'.
 lc: Central white stripes are minor.

Dracaena deremensis 'Limelight' (1/2003)



These plants are not labeled but 'Limelight' fits the appearance and time of display best. However, the foliage is very wide and more typical of *D. fragrans*.

lc: yellowish-green (lime green) becoming light green with age
 pat, or: US# 12793 7/2302 to Julio Ceciliano, Costa Rica 1988 as sport of 'Warneckii'

Dracaena deremensis 'Longii'

lc: glossy dark green, yellow central band of 60–75% of surface, giving a bright yellow look
eval: it has the brightest, most regular yellow color of any clone known (2003).
or: Costa Rica as sport before 1998
in: Berneckers 2001 to US trade

Dracaena deremensis 'Santa Rosa'

lc: submargined stripes in white or near white. I have seen one website
lc: (www.houseofplants.co.uk, accessed 4.1.2013) which shows it
lcl with greenish–yellow margins and internal white stripes, very
lc: similar to the better known 'Lemon Surprise'.

Dracaena deremensis 'Shogun Gold'

lc: new growth all golden yellow
or: sport of 'Janet Craig Compact'
so: Glasshouse Works ("Golden Pineapple Top" common name)
li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1990: no page number.

Dracaena deremensis 'Skunky' ('Warneckii Skunky')(9/5)

ha: more compact due to higher number of leaves per stem
lc: white central stripe as wide as white margins
or, pat: Roy J. Krieser, WI USA as sport of 'Warneckei', US#5997 on 4/19/1987

Dracaena deremensis 'Souvenir de A. Schryver'

lc: margined yellow–white to cream

Dracaena deremensis 'Surprise' = 'Lemon Surprise'?

ns: has a similar appearance to 'Lemon Surprise' as discussed above.

Dracaena deremensis 'Te–We'

ns: a listed name

Dracaena deremensis 'Ulises' (8/3)

ha: compact
ll: 30cm
lw: 5cm
lc: dark green margins (RHS 139A) with gray–green and variously colored stripes (RHS 137A, 189A, 191A, 191B). Stripes up to 3cm wide.
or: Arturo Alvarado, Costa Rica as sport fo 'Warneckei' in 1995
pat: US#13959 on 7/8/03 to originator

Dracaena deremensis 'Warneckei' ('Warneckii' common error)

Illustrierte Wochenschrift für den gesamten Gartenbau.

Jahrgang XI. 27. Juli 1907. No. 43.

Nachdruck und Nachbildung aus dem Inhalt dieser Zeitschrift werden strafrechtlich verfolgt.


Neue Pflanzen.

Dracaena deremensis, Engl., var. **Warneckii**, Engl. (Nomen die Farbe nicht und eine Abbildung.) Wie schon hervorgehoben, läßt die Pflanze in ihrem Wachstum nichts zu wünschen übrig und gedeiht ganz vorzüglich in jedem Warmhause; sie liebt hohe Wärme und feuchte Luft, will aber nicht viel gespritzt sein. Eine leichte, humose Erde sagt ihr sehr zu. Hoffen wir, daß auch diese *Dracaena*, was einmal erst dem Handel übergeben, auch Einzelexemplare, von denen die obgenannte ein viel vornehmerer Handelsartikel zu werden verspricht. Die Erwartungen, die man sich Anfang an in bezug auf Schnelligkeit, Schönheit und leichte Vermehrung und Erhaltung, sowie Verweigerung ihrer Blütfähigkeit, haben sich vollumfänglich erfüllt. Heute, wo die Pflanze bereits mehrere Jahre im Berliner Garten in Kultur sind, erkennt man deutlich die Mannigfaltigkeit von Blütfähigkeiten, die diese Art bei ausgeprägten Kulturen zu entwickeln imstande ist. Sie werden sich selbstverständlich im Rahmen von grünen und weißen Längslinien bewegen, wie wir sie heute wahrnehmen, doch schwanken die grünen Farben zwischen matten, satigen, glanzlosem Dunkelgrün, die weißen hingegen zwischen Aschgrau und dem reinsten Weiß.

Jene Blätter mit dem matten, satigen, dunklen, grünen und reinweißen Längsstreifen erinnern uns auf den ersten Blick ausschließlich an *Ficus benjamina*, auch zeigen diese Blätter mehr an einer *Zamioculcas* in die Breite, dagegen verhalten sich die mit aschgrauen Längsstreifen konstatier und bilden mehr schmal, ähnlich der *Dracaena Sanderiana*.

Dracaena deremensis dürfte verwandtschaftlich der *D. fragrans* nahe stehen; sie erreicht eine Höhe von 3 bis 5 m. Die Blätter haben eine Breite von etwa 45 × 3 bis 5 cm.

Samenw. XI.



Dracaena deremensis var. **Warneckii**. Originalaufnahme für die „Gartenwelt“.

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lc: striped white, most of the bands being submarginal (that is, inside the margin). The margin is generally lc: green. It is rarely more than 10–20% white on the surface. 'Bausei' and 'Kanzi' have more distinctive lc: or wider bands in our observation, usually showing 2 sharp bands.

li: 45cm long x 3–5cm wide

or, in: Dr. A. Engler, Director of Berlin Bot. Garden, apparently found in East Africa before 1907
or in: this reported in Gartenwelt of 1907 (plate shown above)

Dracaena deremensis 'Warneckeii Marginata'

lc: margined white

Dracaena deremensis 'White Bird' ('Warneckii White Bird')
www.armstronggarden.com, accessed 4.1.2013, the only internet reference to it this year (2013), with color photo

ns: a listed name. The photo shows a plants with submarginal ns: white zones, random stripes in the center, most darkly green ns: margins, more marked than 'Warneckii' and similar to 'White ns: 'Jewel' but perhaps with slightly less chimera surface.

Dracaena deremensis 'White Jewel'



From our NOS Indoor Trials. Much more chimera than 'Warneckeii'.

lc: wide white submarginal bands similar to 'Kanzi', the white covering about 15% of surface.

Dracaena deremensis 'White King'

lc: wide, pure white margins

or: Singapore as sport of 'Warneckeii'

li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1990: no page number.

Dracaena deremensis 'White Stripe'

lc: thinly striped white.

ns: we suspect this is a synonym of 'Warneckeii', 'Bausei', or both

ns: but perhaps a more striped improvement upon it.



'Global Green' ('Green Global') is a lovely, strong, easy to grow variegated (hence less costly than some) with big yellowish-green, not too bold nor chartreuse centers, usually in variable shapes but without small spots (generally) and a chimeral surface of easily 30–60%. It is subtle but interesting, one of the two-tone green variegated found in so many genera today.

'Godzilla' = 'Shangri-la'

'Goldilocks' = 'Neon'

'Golden Marble' – an ambiguous name, not widely seen, generally the same as 'Aureum' in form heavily marbled gold and not cream.

'Golden Queen' – a fairly bold mottling and sectoring in yellow. If anything, I believe this is best considered synonymous with the juvenile phase of the species in cultivation, no more gold nor heavily marked than that widely spread material. It is a superfluous name or at best a synonym of 'Aureum'.

'Golden Pothos' – while this is a common name of 'Aureum' the VKC 1990 registration and notes by Boyce (2004) describe this as leaves entirely a clear golden-yellow, stems also yellow. 'Neon' has more green stems and is a more harsh acid green to chartreuse at some point.

'Green Fantasy' ('Green Scratch') – all green, non-variegated foliage, heavily ridged, rugose, and textured much as 'Linda' but not from Teruno and thus of different origin. Parallel mutations do occur in this genus, specially with all the TC work being done.

GREEN GENIE® 'UFM10' – Slower than genus standard 'Marble Queen', appearing "sturdier and thicker" in aspect. Leaves 7–9cm long x 4.8–5.8cm wide, glossy, uniformly dark green (RHS 139A), not variegated, somewhat more cordiform, folded (some leaves corucopia-like), and elegant than green 'Aureum' sports, apex very cuspidate to mucronate. Petiole with whitish wings, a unique trait to 2013. Or: University of Florida, MREC, Apopka, FL USA, as gamma-irradiated sport from a single, uniform mutation. Lit: Henny, R.J. et. al. 2009. HortScience 44(6): 1783–84. Patent:

<https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/78/5a/f7/17ada081b08d82/USPP20930.pdf>

Official UofG release: <http://www.ffsp.net/varieties/pothos/green-genie-ufm10/>

'Green Global' = 'Global Green'

'Green Javelin' = 'Shangri-la'

'Green Queen' – a name used for an all green form, similar to 'Jade', pretty the same as 'Jade Queen', neither of these being established names in literature.

'Green Scratch' = 'Green Fantasy'

'Hanahana' – leaves green with very fine, subtle suffusions and washes of paler, yellowish green, slight more rugose also. Or: Teruno World, Japan. In: US mailorder trade 2022.



'Hansoti14' ('Manjula', 'Marble Apple', 'Happy Leaf') – distinct variegate with up to 95% of the leaf center a very clean shade of white, usually speckled and spotted in darker green. Most of its leaves will have much more white than PEARLS AND JADE but the least variegated may prove similar. Overall, expect 80–95% of the blade to be white, creamy-green, or cream with green specklings that are usually fine but sometimes longer stripes and sectors. It is highly variable. Also distinct are the high numbers of olive green spots over the whitish to cream base color. In a true sense this is the first "albo media-picta" type clone in the species, the others being "maculata" types. It is patented in the US as 'Hansoti14' and thus this name has priority over any others except trademarks. Patent:

<https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/7c/0f/05/b0d4f6b829c410/US20150271976P1.pdf>

'Harlequin' = 'Hansoti14'



'Hawaiian Giant' ('Hawaiian') – in my experience this name as a cultivar is always applied to large-leaved, adult phases of the species must as adult forms of *Hedera helix* are being named. Being the species is cold hardy in Hawaii there are many opportunities there (as in other parts of the world) for it to produce vigorous, adult phases. The blades of the plants sold in the US, often as large totem shrubs in greenhouse shops are usually highly marked gold as the image here, blades both entire, pinnatifid, and very shallowly or partly pinnately lobed. They can easily be mistaken for a gold-variegated *Monstera* which should be called 'Marmorate' and not the silly name 'Aureo'. I saw a plant in a shop the other day just 4 feet tall for \$350.00. Expect to pay more in larger cities.

'Hicolor' – heavily mottled and sectored rich golden-yellow, more so than typical 'Aureum'. Thegingerjungle.com says it has a more elongated blade as well.

'Himako' – leaves subtle with a golden-yellow or greenish-yellow base color, striped and marked medium green. Or: Teruno World, Japan

'Jade' ('Tropic Green') – leaves mostly dark green, rarely if ever with faint yellow spots or stripes. It should be noted such mutations occurs in 'Aureum' and remain stable over time. That said, such reversions are almost certainly within the taxonomic range of the pure species. There is some case for recognizing what the Florida foliage trade seems to consider a clone. It would be good to study this variation and some wild species selections to see if this name is warranted or not.

'Jade Queen' – more or less a name a used for all green reversions or sports of the species or 'Marble Queen' that are nearly all green, lacking variegation. I don't believe such plants are always the same as 'Jade' aka 'Tropic Green' since green sports of different clones are sure to be different in leaf shape, vigor, density, etc.

'Jade Satin' (3/2013) = *Scindapsus pictus* cultivar. Plants with "thick, robust stems". Leaves "green...light mottled with a lighter green", cordate, "narrowly to broadly acute apices". Pat. or: US# 20457 on November 3, 2009 to Austin T. Bryant, Zolfo Springs, FL USA as sport of 'Silver Satin' (which is a *Scindapsus pictus*) June 2007. Every photo I have seen of it (no live plants so far) has been referable to the *Scindapsus* species. Patent: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/8f/a5/5a/81b70b71c64fe9/USPP20457.pdf>

ns, id: a listed name

Philodendron 'Moonlight'



'Moonlight' at Longwood, skillfully contrasted with red Guzmania, a very superb match.

ha: thick stems, short internodes, compact

lc: light yellow becoming greener, veins lighter in color

ls: broadly boat-shaped, ovate-elliptic

or: St. Rose Nursery

Philodendron 'Multicolor'

lc: new growth red, later greener

or: Robert McColley, Bamboo Nurseries, Orlando, FL 1960's

Philodendron 'New Black Cardinal'

ns, id: a named listed by Siong and Budiana, a better, valid

ns, id: cultivar name is required.



'New Yorker' is somewhat generic in look but remains in scale, compact, suitable for most homes.

Philodendron 'New Yorker'

ha: slow vine, compact

lc: glossy green tinged red, orange-red in new growth, veins always lighter

ls: long-sagittate, medium wide elliptic overall

pet: red raised markings

or: shows the influence of *P. youngii* according to Graf. Others list it under *P. imbe*.

Philodendron aff. *pinnatifidum* 'Olympiad'

ht: 5-6 ft.

ha: large mound

ls: pinnatifid, cut about 50-75% deep but variable so, somewhat fern-like

lc: medium green, silvery sheens from underside, petioles

lc: marked red

Philodendron 'Orange Sunset' (9/2022)

lc: as 'Prince of Orange' but heavily sectored in rich coral, orangish-pink, near red, and orange

lc: shades, new growth brighter and more intense in red to orange shades, chimera is creamy yellow

lc: develops more with age of the leaf.

or: Melissa Shi, sport found in Melbourne

Philodendron *oxycardium* = *P. scandens* f. *scandens*



'Painted Lady' is a subtle mix of yellow to green lades, lots of lime and chartreuse too, very pretty and bright when given enough sun.

Philodendron 'Painted Lady'

lc: lime green faintly mottled yellow, petiole rich pink. Some

lc: stock under this name is more overtly a speckled chimera, others

lc: more of a suffusion in yellow clouds, new growth is often bronze

lc: in strong chimera clones. Looks like a yellow-leaved clone from 20-30

lc: ft. view or more

ls: narrowly cordiform to narrowly ovate as young plants, mature

ls: mature more classically sagittate-ovate, 2x long as wide

Philodendron panduriforme 'Splash Gordon'

lc: mottled cream

ls: fiddlehead-shaped as the species

or: Dave Gordon



'Paraiso Verde' is one of the hot variegated Philodendron in the 2020's and by 2022 today I find plants as low as \$40.00, a mere fraction of earlier expenses. This richly colors, minty blend of colors is ornate, variable, and so complex it defies description. Sure to be a favorite for many years.

Philodendron 'Paraiso Verde'

ls: narrowly sagittate to narrowly oblong-triangular

ll: 20-24 in. long

lm: entire but can be very undulate with older blades

lc: pale, minty green, overlaid with green spots of various hues, some as oblong shapes,

lc: others fused doses, a very finely textured and complex chimera, midrib a bit yellower,

lc: chimera easily 90% or more of surface. The chimera seems almost horizontal between the

lc: secondary veins and spots or marks can be nearly perpendicular to the midrib, an odd but nice look.

lc: New growth is paler and more minty in the chimeral colors, older leaves darker.

or: Chandra Hendarto, Brazil, collected in French Guiana, named for his nursery

Philodendron 'Pastel Sport #2'

lc, ls: sport of 'Prince of Orange' with dark red petioles, glossy

lc, ls: blades in yellow to orange, more pastel or subtle, veins

lc, ls: pinkish.

pat, or: US# 16123 on Nov. 15, 2005 to H.W. Bellinger, Longwood, FL

Philodendron pedatum 'Glad Hands' (1/2021)

ls, lm: deeply pinnatifid, resembling hands with long green fingers,

ls, lm: often with very short, abbreviated lateral lobes, these often falcate (sickle-shaped),

ls, lm: the terminal lobe typically the largest, bulbous in comparison, elliptic, and dominant

so: <https://jordansjungle.net/products/philodendron-glad-hands>

so: <http://briansbotanicals.net/product/philodendron-pedatum-glad-hands-2/>

Philodendron pertusum 'Variegatum'

ns, id: a listed name

Philodendron 'Pin Ball' (9/2010)

ha: dense rosette

ls: elliptic-ovate

lc: new growth pale, yellowish-green to light green,

lc: sometimes sectored in white, midrib paler

Philodendron 'Pin Cushion'

ht: 3-4 in. when young

ha: very dwarf, a true cushion among a genus of giants and huge vines

lc: dark red becoming greener, petioles staying rose to red

ls: broadly to narrowly ovate

or: Bob McCaulley as hybrid

Philodendron 'Pink Congo' =not a cultivar, a physiological marketing form (1/2021)

ns, id: play videos below first. This so-called cultivar is somewhere between a

ns, id: scam (given prices to \$150) to a marketing gimmick designed to be useful

ns, id: for temporary decoration, notably at pink-themed parties and weddings.

ns, id: The new growth is a pretty medium to bubble gum pink that slowly turns into

ns, id: the normal dark green of 'Congo'. Plants of this cultivar, perhaps 'Red Congo' to

ns, id: get more pigment(?), are treated with an auxin that causes delayed chlorophyll

ns, id: development, making for a pink-tipped, virescent plant that is only temporary in

ns, id: these very pretty colors. Plants without continued treatment (as would be about 99.9%

ns, id: all consumers find their plants all green before long with no pink coloration.

video: <https://youtu.be/2VzscNbWFd4>

video: <https://youtu.be/7UK3LDhRIYI>

Philodendron 'Pink Lady'

ns, id: a listed name, some stock said to be

ns, id: 'Painted Lady' which is generally never pink except

ns, id: in some petioles.

Philodendron 'Pink Lemonade'

ns, id: a listed name

Philodendron 'Pink Panther'

ns, id: a listed name

Philodendron 'Pink Prince'

ha: vining, climber

ls: cordiform

lc: glossy dark green mottled in pink

Philodendron 'Pink Princess'

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

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

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

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

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Forescate' (2/2009)



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

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

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

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

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Futura'



ha: shorter than the group clone but more leaves per
 ha: rosette
 lc: margined light yellow – varying in the width by the clone of it,
 lc: typically 0.1–0.2 in. in old material, transverse banding very minimal and pale olive green
 lc: except on chimeral "slips" which are olive with bright silver bands
 lw: blades wider than 'Laurentii'
 or: thought to have come from Europe.
 ns, id: green plants from cuttings are usually sold as 'Robusta'

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

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

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

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

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Futura Tree'

ha: columnar with constantly growing center
 lc: margined yellow much like 'Futura'
 or: Ruth Crane

li: Glasshouse Works Catalog 1990: no page

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Ghost' (9/2022)

ha: intermediate length, very stiff blades

lc: center frosted silver over silvery-green stripes, margins light yellow, also frosted over, the

lc: yellow chimera about 20-30% of surface, extreme thin margins may be dark green, think

lc: of a shorter 'Laurentii' type with wider margination and a overall haze of silver over everything.

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

ha: as 'Hahnii'

lc: very narrow yellow margins. Green cross-bands are sharper, smaller, but numerous.

or: Oakhurst Gardens CA USA c. 1968

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Gold Banner'

ha: large, tall rosette, possibly staking, leaves irregularly spread

lc: very subtle yellow margin and central stripes over the frosty

lc: dark green center which is banded in various shades to 50%. The

lc: yellow chimera is distributed over the entire blade unlike most

lc: 'Gold Hahn' sports.

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Goldgreen'

ha: as 'Hahnii'

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

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

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Goldiana'

ha: compact, dense compared to 'Laurentii'

lc: wider margined than 'Laurentii' and with darker green for nice contrast.

id: Stover considers it generally identical to 'Compacta' (see above)

or: Seidel

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

Sansevieria trifasciata Laurentii Group 'Gold Flame'



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

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

lt: blade very thick

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

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

lc: 'Yellowstone' below.

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

Oct. 27, 1953

S. F. HAHN
SANSEVIERIA PLANT
Filed Aug. 15, 1952

Plant Pat. 1,224



INVENTOR
Sylvan Frank Hahn
By Charles M. Kille
Dec 26 1953

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



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

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

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

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

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

lc: selections have been named. The silver or light

lc: green crossbands still show nicely on most clones.

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

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

ns, id: avoided.

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

ha: as 'Hahnii'

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

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

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

ha: as 'Hahnii' but compact

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

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

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

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Golden Street'

lc: rich gold margins, robust plant

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

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

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Golden Wendy' (9/2022)

lc, ha: colored as 'Golden Hahnii' but blades with notable twist for added appeal. One
lc, ha: plant I saw on offer was more yellow than 'Golden Hahnii' without much silver and 90% yellow

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

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

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

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

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Green Gold'

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

Sansevieria trifasciata 'Green Mermaid'

pat: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/bb/c1/0e/6913023a65e48a/USPP29871.pdf>

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

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

Sansevieria trifasciata Hahnii Group 'Hahnii'

Syngonium 'Cream Allusion'
NOS Trials 2009



Cream Allusion® – habit branching much from base, dense. Leaves with light yellow to mostly cream overlay with pink veins, these veins cherry red in newest few leaves. Has a curious olive hue to these yellowish-cream tones. 'Gold Allusion' is an improved tetraploid of it. A fresh, "live herbarium" scan is shown above.

Cream Giant – mentioned by Alfieri (1969) as most resistant of *Cephalosporium*. I cannot find this name in the trade today (9/2010) unless it's the same as the giant 'Cream Tetra' or something similar.

Cream Supreme – basal branching habit. Leaves heavily veined yellowish-cream at 85–90%, green margins.

Cream Tetra – a listed name for a large tetraploid clone.

Creamsicle – listed by ForemostCo. (online catalog, September 17, 2010)

Dali – vining habit. Leaves bronze, "ashy amber" per Glasshouse Works with ivory tones, a pink blush too, narrow arrowhead shape. Klinger selection.

Daphne – one of the Mr. C. Fraser's selections out his 'Albolineatum'. We have seen no plants nor images of it. It may be lost.

DaVinci – Klinger hybrid.

Degas – Klinger hybrid.

Dot Mae – Mr. C. Frasier's selected clone of *Albolineatum*, presumably the *S. podophyllum* type, not *S. auratum*.

Dr. Birdsey (Birdsey) – blades bright, medium green, a distinct central "christmas tree" of off whiteApple Red (*S. erythrophyllum*). Listed by <http://www.sierehandel.nl> (September 2009), not white-veined in the usual pattern.

Eclipse – smaller, reduced blade, sectored in a creamy-white to various degrees, some leaves like an eclipse of pale chimera

over the blade, the margins can be dark green or mottled dark green regardless of where the chimera appears, fairly stable.
Source: <https://www.foliage-factory.com/>, accessed 1.20.2021

Elf (Elt?) – as reported in Japan, a dwarf compact plant, leaves narrowly sagittate, hastate, suffused silver with whitish midrib, new growth paler, whitish–green.

Emerald Allusion – plant basal branching, dense. Leaves narrower sagittate, medium to olive green, some white overlay, pink veined in new growth.

plants.

Horticultural Selections:

Syngonium podophyllum cultigen **Emerald Gem** (Hort.) N. Comb.

Synonym: *Nepthytis liberica* var. *Emerald Gem* Hort.

Description: Juvenile leaves similar to the species but a darker and glossier green.

Birdsey (Cultivated Aroids 1951) transfers it from *N. liberica* to the right species. His lack of mention white veins is interesting.

Emerald Gem – a variable plant, some mostly bright, glossy, "emerald" (rich) green with a few, sparsely placed white veins, others more highly veined to 50% surface. Highly Xanthomonas resistant by some reports, the most sensitive to *Cephalosporium* according to Alfieri (1969). The true clone is not heavily variegated but this name has been applied to 'Emerald Gem Variegated' without the third word. Dreer Nursery offered it in 1942 as a green–leaved, more compact version of the species.

Emerald Gem Variegated (Variegated Emerald Gem, some even as basic Emerald Gem) – plants compact. Leaves mottled and speckled in white to light gray. It has been linked as a synonym of 'French Marble' so may be yet another name for the older 'Albovariegatum'.

Emerald Green – mostly green, apparently a typical species form in green form, lacking white veins or markings

Emerald Jewel – listed legacy name with Aroid.org AIS Cultivar Database, accessed September 17, 2010

Estese – listed legacy name with Aroid.org AIS Cultivar Database, accessed September 17, 2010

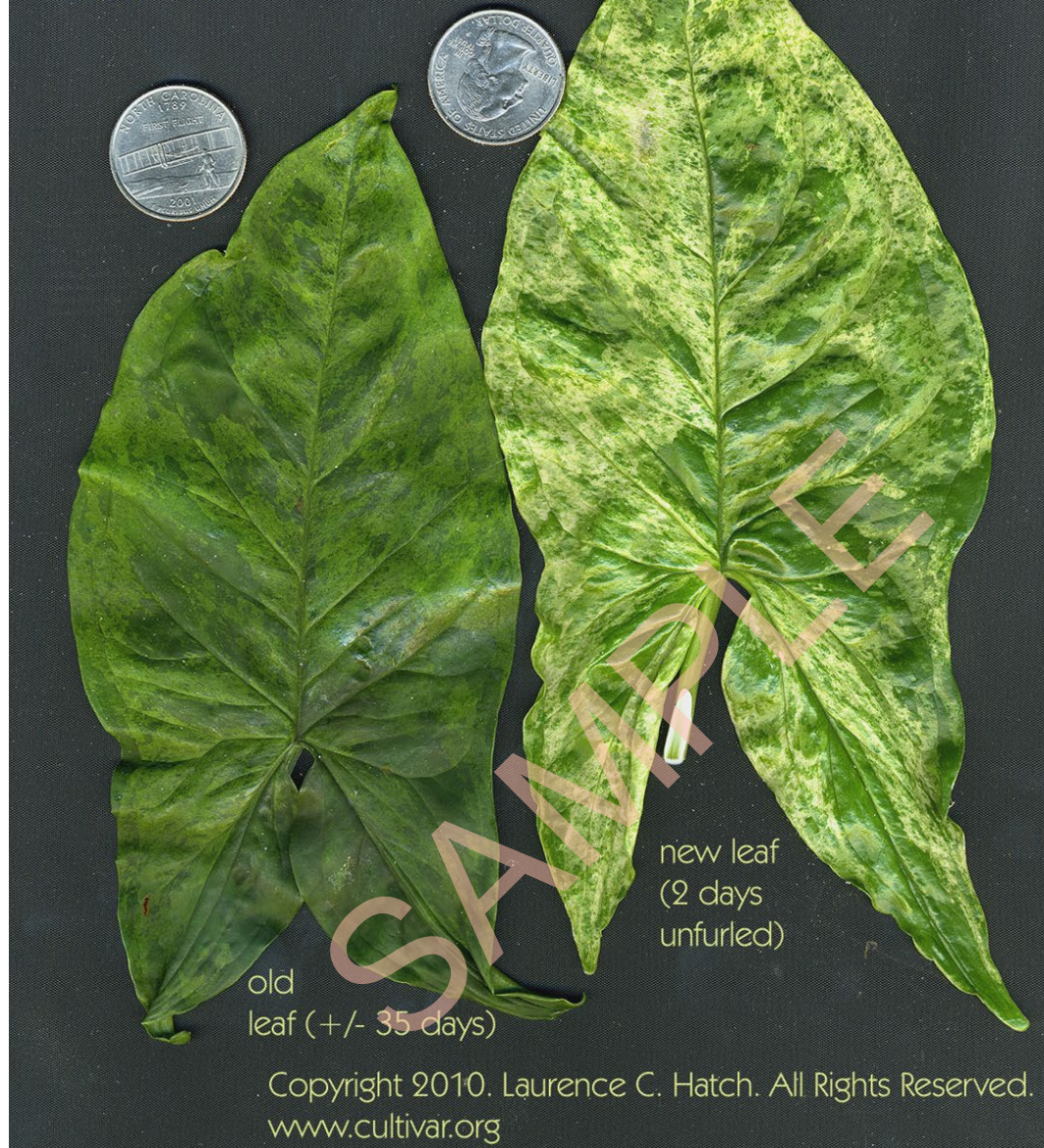
Exotic Allusion – in one form it is most white or white–suffused with smallish pink veins. My plants from Exotic Angel (see scan below) do not show pink veins as yet. There were at least eight I checked at my local Home Depot with the same traits and label so I consider them "true as shipped". I have seen several Exotic Angel plants in the another store using this name which are mostly pink much as 'Neon'. I cannot believe all those plants had labels switched with others plants of the true clone which were not anywhere in evidence there!

Syngonium podophyllum

'Mottled Arrowhead'

NOS Indoor Trials

2008-2010



Mottled Arrowhead – leaves dark green with irregular yellow ochre to lime green sectors, essentially a bicolored green chimera. central leaflet often the widest. Or: C. Calkins.

Mouse Ears – small leaves in the rounded shape implied by the name, about 80% greenish-cream at first, later cream veined to 40%. Offered by Glasshouse Works in recent years, appears similar to some material sold as 'Pixie'. There are lots of dwarf clones which need to be sorted out. I have raised about five so far.

var. multisectum Engler (Pflanzer. 4: 129 (1920) – a compound leaf, apparently a synonym for the adult phase.

Nak Tricolor = Red Spot Tricolor

Nancy (9/2010) – leaves long-sagittate, apex very acuminate/pointed, these tips nicely twisted, entire blade also semi-undulate, dark olive-green, veined greenish-cream to olive-mint to 30% or less, 50-70% greenish cream in new blades, venation very ornate and showy down to secondary and some tertiary veins. Web: plantscope.nl (accessed Sept. 25, 2010, with photo)



The pink-leaved arrowheads of the trade are not often named but many of them are generally what is called 'Neon'. They are often like this one, 100% light pink over the surface, the midrib a tad redder, and the reverse mostly a contrast mid-green.

Neon – leaves broad-sagittate, new growth near 100% pink over olive-cream base color, slowly fading to green tinged cream, little or no marginal maculations in green as the Allusion Series. 'Neon' and 'Neon Robust' are sometimes equated in the trade but in truth the second is a sport of the first according to the US Patent record.

Neon Allusion – a robust, wide-bladed 'Neon' type plant.

Neon Arrow – light, bright green with pink tints and veins, sometimes new growth very pink much as 'Neon'.

Neon Arrowhead – some plants under this name are adult, 3-leaflet version, mature version of 'Neon'

Neon Robust NEW NAME (Neon Robusta illegitimate Latin form) – as 'Neon' (near 100% pink) but more strongly so, dense, symmetrical, erect in baskets. Older leaves fade to nearly 100% cream with pink major veins. US Patent #18013 on Sept. 11, 2007 to Randall Strode, Longwood, FL, assigned to Agristarts, sport of 'Neon' 2003. A illegitimate, post-1959 Latin name was accepted by the USPTO, a sad and unfortunate part of that agency's ignorance, one frustrating many taxonomists and registrars to no end.

Neon Tetra = Aom Nak

Noak (Noak White?) – a listed name.

var. oerstedianum = *P. angustatum* Schott

Oam Manee = Liala

Oriental Series (9/2010) – Plantscope.nl (accessed Sept. 25, 2010)

- 'Oriental Bangkok' – leaves broadly ovate-sagittate, very rugose, bright olive-lime, suffused olive-cream at near 100% at first, later light olive green with subtle cream veins and suffusions, not boldly veined nor marked.
- 'Oriental Beijing' – leaves traditional sagittate-hastate, basal lobes very large, about 30% blade length, new growth nearly 100% white, later suffused greenish-white becoming pale mint-green with variable venations and tints.
- 'Oriental Rangoon' – leaves broadly ovate-sagittate, very rugose, greenish-white veined in pink to red shades, later more dark green shades.
- 'Oriental Shanghai' – leaves traditional sagittate-hastate, basal lobes large and flaring, pale silvery-pink at first, later greenish-white tinged pink
- 'Oriental Singapore' – leaves broadly ovate-sagittate, light olive green with huge cream centers and veins at 80-100%, later light olive green veined cream to 60%.
- 'Oriental Taipei' – compact, dense. Leaves broadly ovate to suborbicular-sagittate, 95-100% greenish-white, very rugose, greener with age.

Painted Arrow Allusion (Painted Arrow ex Exotic Angel?) – said by Agristarts to replace 'Julia Allusion'.

white to cream, finally a mix of green and paler spots, later mostly green. The "akebono" type mutation in Japan usually refers to sometime white-tipped in English terms, often a virescent or white suffused plant.

'Black Dragon' – leaves glossy, dark blackish-purple, similar to RAVEN (a patented clone)



'Chameleon' – leaves variegated heavily in yellow, also metachromatic yellow, yellow with green veins or tips, becoming more green. Pat. or: US# 32253 on 29 September 2020 to Michael Rimland, Miami, Florida as spontaneous mutation in 2017 in a nursery in Bangkok, Thailand, made a stable clone. The black and white plate above from the US Patent (these not being copyrighted) shows it is not the ordinary gold-marked clone of commerce (to date unnamed) but something very different from mostly yellow leaves having a green midrib and not any sectoring or blotching per se.

'Dark Zamicro' – compact, broadly erect, leaflets smaller, "close to pure black" Or, pat: US# 28847 on 2 January 2018 to Adrianus Spruit, The Netherlands as branch sport of 'Zamicro'

'Downon' see= RAVEN

'EDZAMDARK1' – more compact, leaflets darker green, more abundant, roots more easily by leaf cuttings. Pat, Or: US# 30529 on 21 May, 2019 to Ed Buinen of Ed Plant, The Netherlands, as whole plant sport in 2012. As a vegetative clone it is likely to be more uniform and stable than "species typical" from both vegetative and seed sources.

'Emerald Palm' = species typical, adopting a common name as if a cultivar of the species or genus.



[gold variegated sport] – leaflets partly striped, marked, and sectored in yellow to gold shades, some entirely all yellow to gold. On eBay and other sites they command prices of \$100 or more. It is unclear if there are more than one clone of this mutation and a good one, widely distributed should be named at some point. Several named clones of this type are described here.

'HANSOT113' – more compact than 'Zamicro', shorter internodes, more leaflets per leaf by 1.5–2.0 times, strong and stiff

form, petiole and rachis with distinct, atypical curvature, urn-shaped, leaflets to 6.0 cm long (longer than his 4.6 cm species), width 3.0 cm (1.7 cm in 'Zamico'), darker green, thicker, and glossy. Or, pat: US# 26760 on 24 May 2016 to Ashish, Hansoti of India as sport of a variegated, compact mutation (unnamed) near Mumbai in 2009.

'Heemzamio' – good basal clumping and density, uprightly pointed leaflets (not as rounded or obtuse as 'Lucky'), these dark greyed green to purplish, appearing blackish from a distance, rachis is dark greyed green (medium green in 'Lucky'). Or, pat: US# 26262 on 22 December 2015 to Harold Heemskerk, The Netherlands as branch mutation of species in 2012.

'Little Baby' – dwarf, compact, shorter internodes, leaves distichous (2-ranked) at times, wider, slightly recurved, very similar to 'Zenzi'. Comparisons should be made.



'LUCKY' with image from patent application, showing the distinctly rounded, obtuse blades, these slight concave towards the apex in the new growth, being more flat with maturity. Or, pat: US# 23594 on 14 May, 2013 o Edward Bruinen, The Netherlands as whole plant mutation in 2003. The habit is also shorter and more compact. A full plant image follow.