

# GENERA T - Z



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TALIPARITI TILACEUM =  
HIBISCUS TILIACEUS

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THEOBROMA

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*Theobroma cacao* fruit, nearly ripe. This is in your editor's humble opinion one of the four major food groups: 1) grease, 2) salt, 3) alcohol, and 4) chocolate. The ghostly background was an accidental creation of Spanish-moss, aka *Tillandsia usneoides*.

The major cultivars which do differ in fruit size and color (thus their ornamental traits too) are:

'Amelonado' – selected variant of 'Forastero' type, mild, variable in quality but yields often high.

'Criollo' – fruit longer, more pointed, deeply ridged, thin-walled, red to yellow when mature, seeds white or paler



shades. By some this is considered to have best, most refined, non-astringent flavor but quality varies as this cultivar is notoriously sensitive to climate and weather as well as disease. Therefore as little as 5–10% of world production comes from this cultivar. High end or elite chocolatiers generally prefer this material.

'Forastero' – fruit wider than 'Criollo', melon-shaped or rounder, melon-shaped, smoother exterior with shallow ridges, usually yellow at maturity, seeds purplish. Flavor generally considered slightly inferior to 'Criollo' but flavor is very consistent under different climate and weather conditions. The majority of world cacao comes from this variety but modern genetic research shows there is considerable variation in all these cultivars.

'Nacional' – a 'Criollo' variation from Ecuador, strong but creamy in texture, fairly sweet and not as bitter.

'Trinitario' ('Criollo' x 'Forastero') – fruit narrow, dark shades, aromatic, robust in flavors (oak, balsamic, honey), less yield than 'Forastero'. Named for the origin in Trinidad.

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## THUNBERGIA

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*alata* – introduced from S. Africa to Europe in 1823, it had "white, buff, and orange" variants as early as 1897 (Step, Favourite flowers of garden and greenhouse).

- 'African Sunset' – variable strain of melon-gold to light orange and gold suffused orange to red shades, some of them faintly mottled in the darker colors, dark eyes in all cases I have seen.
- 'Alba' (var. *alba* Paxton, Mag. 1837)– flowers whitish, center dark.



1. *Petunia octagoniflora*. 2. *Petunia phoenicea*. 3. *Thunbergia alata* *albiflora*.  
4. *Thunbergia alata*. 5. *Hyoscyamus nigricans*. 6. *Hyoscyamus aureus*.

'Alba' with a pale orange species example in Jane Loudon's *The Ladies flower-garden* of about 1840. She is the wife of the famous Scottish botanist J.C. Loudon, founder of the *Gardener's Magazine* (1826 onward), the first periodical devoted solely to horticulture and his very influential encyclopedia *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*. Mrs. Loudon and her husband are perhaps the first accomplished, Western "horticultural super couple", both of whom had very popular gardening books. As you can see from the descriptions and plates in both of their writings, they had intimate and detailed knowledge of many rare and new plants.

- alba pura hort. = 'Bakeri'
- 'Aurantiaca' (T. aurantiaca Paxton 1839, var. aurantiaca Kuntze, also in Breck, *The Flower Garden*, 1856) – early name used for orange variants, the early ones being white, buff, and orange. Can one say this is species typical of gardens? Not likely. Paxton in his *Magazine* of 1836 listed the basic T. alata as being "buff". This I infer that 'Alba' and 'Aurantiaca' were the other two variants popular in the early years. In the work *Occasional papers of Bernice P. Bishop Museum* (19110, the var. aurantiaca Ktz. is said to "occurs as a roadside plant in Pauoa Valley on Oahu"



- 'Aurantiaca' above from Paxton's *Magazine* of 1839 as T. aurantiaca.
- 'Aurantiaca Superba' – an improved orange strain. Little is reported of it except it is a parent from which 'Doddsii', the first variegated arose.
- 'Bakeri' (T. bakeri hort., T. backerii hort. ex LH Bailey, *Cyclop. Hort.* 1917, alba pura hort.) – flowers pure white, no contrasting eye. Grown since 1868 or before.
- 'Charles Star' – wide-petaled, golden-yellow, small dark eye, petals somewhat obcordate and slightly notched. Affinity with this species is not certain.
- 'Doddsii' (T. doddsii hort., T. aurantiaca variegata hort.) – leaves margined and lightly sectoried in white. Flowers rich, dark orange as the parent. Or: Mr. Dodds, gardener to Col. Barker, Salisbury, England 1847 from seeds of T. aurantiaca superba.





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- 'Doddsii' above from Paxton's Mag. 15: 220 (1849)
- 'Fieldgrown Mixed' – "unchecked name", RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 16, 2010
- 'Fryeri' (T. fryeri hort. ex LH Bailey, Cyclop. Hort. 1917, T. alata intus-alba hort., Frieri hort.) – flowers light orange, white eye. Known since 1869 or before.
- 'Lemon' – flowers lemon yellow
- 'Lemon Queen'
- 'Lutea' (T. alata var. unicolor hort. ex LH Bailey, Cyclop. Hort. 1917) – flowers all yellow, no contrasting eye.
- 'Orange Beauty'
- [salmon shades] – listed name in RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 16, 2001
- Smoothie series (6/5) – mounded, neater habit, less pinching than older strains. In: US c. 2000. Cultivars include:
  - 'Apricot Smoothie' – yellowish-orange with orangish-red flush in the center
  - 'Mango Smoothie' – orange and yellow blend
  - 'Raspberry Smoothie' – light pink with dark purplish center
- 'Sulphurea' – flowers light yellow
- 'Sunny Lemon Star' –
- Sunrise Series
  - Orange
  - Orange with Eye
  - White with Eye
  - Yellow
  - Yellow with Eye
- 'Superstar Orange'
- Susie Series
  - Susie Clear Orange



- Susie Clear White
- Susie Clear Yellow
- Susie Orange with Black Eye
- Susie White with Black Eye
- Susie Yellow with Black Eye
- White
- Orange–yellow with dark eye
- Orange–yellow without dark eye
- Medium to light yellow
- 'Orange Susie' – listed name, probably one of the above orange–yellows.
- 'Unicolor' (unicolor, Betts, British Gardening 1892) – flowers all yellow, no contrasting eye. Grown since 1892 or before. LH Bailey places it with 'Lutea'.



Thunbergia alata 'Sunny Lemon Star' is one of the best new strains. It is strong, vigorous, floriferous, and has a large diameter to each of the lighter lemon crosses. At the NC State trials grounds in Raleigh is reached 7 feet by summer's end. The dark brown center, appearing black, is large, clean, and sharp. The face of the flowers is wide, flat, and straight which cannot be said of some of the older entities.

Thunbergia alata 'Susie' seriesht: 4 ft.

ns: the species' common name "Black–eye Susan Vine" is echoed here.

so: Thompson & Morgan

variants:

d: 1.25 in. – larger than some older strains

cultivars:

- 'Sunny Lemon Star' – light yellow, dark brown center

'Beauty Spots' – Tentatively accepted name, RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 2010





*Thunbergia battescombei*. AAS Trials, Raulston Arboretum. August 2003. A lovely true blue with a pleasant gold center. For some reason the flowers seem to face everyway but up so they are not immediately stunning

'Caribbean Dawn' – Tentatively accepted name, RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 2010



'Daniella' – listed name, RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 2010

'Debora' – listed name, RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 2010

'Diana' – Tentatively accepted name, RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 2010

#### Thunbergia erecta

- 'Alba' ('Albiflora') – 6 ft. (as species), evergreen vine (as species) but commonly a greenhouse shrub. Flowers pure white – species is dark blue to bluish-purple with a yellowish-orange throat, trumpet-like (as species). bt: in a warm greenhouse it may bloom throughout the entire year.
- 'Caerulea' (var. caerulea hort. ex LH Bailey, Cyclop. Hort. 1917) – flowers larger, intense violet, orange throat.
- 'Fairy Moon' – flowers bluish-lavender with white picoteed margins, giving a thin (10% surface) star like some Ipomaea. In: Glasshouse Works.
- 'Granada Purple' ('Blue Moon') – flowers light violet-purple, more periwinkle lavender to me, pale yellow throat, larger than species typical. Leaves darker green. Ns, id: has been associated also with T. affinis.
- 'Kingston' – flowers rich violet, golden throat, fade to more lavender-mauve shades with yellow center.

#### fragrans

- 'Angel Wings' – appears to be a common name for the species, in any case, a white-flowered taxon.
- var. laevis Clarke – glabrous parts.
- var. rosea – pink tinged, species is nearly all white
- var. vestita Clarke – more pubescent. Flowers also not scented.





*Thunbergia grandiflora*, as typical in the US, basically a bright sky blue with some darker lines and tints, throat tan to dark yellow.





Raulston Arboretum. August 2003. A very dramatic summer vine that grows and flowers well enough in zones 5–8 (at least) to be of wonderful merit. It is hardy in USDA 9 with some protection. The foliage is interesting and appealing, like a wall of jagged little green shields.

*Thunbergia grandiflora* – variants

- 'Alba' – flowers mostly white. Known since 1892 (Gard. Chron. of that year)
- 'Angkor Beauty' – listed name, RHS
- 'Antigua' (9/3) – flowers light violet–lavender, darker zone around throat, not blue shades as species. so: Logees



(Fall 2003 Catalog: 30, with color photo)

- 'Augusta Blue' – vigorous vine. Flowers dark rich blue, darker than species typical, at least as seen in the popular sky blue form, 2–3 in. wide. Leaves dark glossy green. Or: Kew Gardens. Eval: it is one of the finest, most elegant blue-flowering vines for the conservatory. A mature, well grown plant is beyond the definition of class. Also listed by the RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 16, 2010 under *T. laurifolia*
- 'Variegata' – leaves margined and sectored into the blade in white to ivory, chimera about 15–25%. In: Glasshouse Works c. 2009, perhaps earlier, their stock from Mr. David Biggar. Ns: almost certainly a post-1959 Latin name.

gregorii

- 'Mango' – flowers bright golden-orange, no contrasting eye, petals much lobed as the species.
- 'Sun Lady'

laurifolia

- 'Augusta's Blue' – see under *T. grandiflora*
- 'Variegata'

'Lisa' – listed name, RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 2010

'Molly' – listed name, RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 2010

'Moonglow' – Tentatively accepted name, RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 2010

'Samantha' – Tentatively accepted name, RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 2010

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## TIBOUCHINA

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*Tibouchina* 'Athens Blue' (*T. x urvilleana* var. *grandiflora* 'Athens Blue' ex Armitage, Garden Annuals (2004), *T. x urvilleana* 'Compacta' in part, 'Athens')

ha: more compact than species typical in gardens.

ha: It is sometimes sold as a standard

ls: blade narrower, more lanceolate

fc: bluish purple

fd: 4 in. (average)

ir: one report states inch worms can be a minor problem.

eval: becoming widely regarded as the best landscape

eval: cultivars of this species.

ns, id: since we still do not know the full parentage of *T. x*

ns, id: *urvilleana* or the relationship of *T. grandifolia* to

ns, id: *T. 'Grandiflora'* hort, I believe this simple hybrid

ns, id: designation is best for current time.

or: Horticulture Dept., University of Georgia, Athens, GA USA before 1999.

*Tibouchina elegans*

ht: 4–6 ft. where cold hardy\



ha: shrub  
lc: glossy green  
ll: 2 in. (average)  
fc: purple  
fd: 1.5–2.5 in. wide



*Tibouchina* 'Grandiflora' hort. Daniel Stowe Botanical Garden, Charlotte, NC USA. Summer 2003. This lovely outdoor example of summer bedding shows the value of this genus. While the species may not reach this size in cold climates, one can easily get 3–4 feet from one started early in a greenhouse. There is simply nothing else like this blend of violet and magenta. It is a good choice with orange and yellow flowers such as the Lantana shown here. The "tropical bedding" trend may be a fad in some minds but effects like this should help change a few minds.

*Tibouchina* 'Grandiflora' of gardens (*T. grandiflora* hort., *T. x urvilleana* 'Grandiflora' in part, possibly a clone of *T. grandifolia*)

ht: 8–10 ft.

ha: large shrub to small tree

ll: 8–10 in. long, sometimes only to 6 in. a

ll: s young plants

fc: violet, some material centered magenta and also white, depending

fc: on the age of the flower.



infl: vertical spike of 8–12 in. long, occasionally longer to 16 in.  
ns, id: T. grandiflora is not a true species per International Plant Names  
ns, id: Index but I suspect this might be a corruption from T. grandifolia  
ns, id: Cogn. which is a solid citizen of the botanical world. The common  
ns, id: name for T. grandiflora is the "large-leaf Princess Flower" which  
ns, id: suggests again the "grandifolia" epithet might have been right.  
ns, id: Given that T. x urvilleana is now considered a hybrid and not  
ns, id: a pure wild taxon, this may in fact be a clone from that material.  
ns, id: T. grandiflora hort. is linked in some popular literature to  
ns, id: T. urvilleana perhaps due to sloppy taxonomy but I believe some  
ns, id: stock is a particularly good, larger-leaved, stronger form of it.  
ns, id: As ever, DNA analysis of both documented wild and garden  
ns, id: material is sorely needed for clarification.

Tibouchina granulosa (T. 'Purple Glory')

ht: 10–20 ft. in gardens, known to 40 ft. in the wild

ha: broad, spreading tree

fc: purple

fd: 2 in. wide

infl: clustered 10–12 in. wide on larger plants

ll: 5–8 in.

eval: variable results in California according to the

eval: Sunset Gardening people. "Heat may be impediment".

cultivars:

- 'Jazzie' – unchecked name in RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 15, 2010. The also list this epithet under T. urvilleana as the Tentatively Accepted Name, October 15, 2010.
- 'Jules' – 1m tall x wide, smaller than species typical. Flowers purple. In: Austral Plants
- 'Kathleen' ('Kathlene') – flowers dusky pink. In: Austral Plants

'Groovy Baby' (10/10)

ht: 45cm tall x wide

ha: compact

lc: "vibrant purple", orangish-red center and stripes

in: Plants Management Australia, website, October 14, 2010

web: [http://www.pma.com.au/fact\\_files/t\\_groovy\\_baby\\_fs%28new%29.pdf](http://www.pma.com.au/fact_files/t_groovy_baby_fs%28new%29.pdf)

Tibouchina holosericea 'Elsa'

so: Austral Plants

Tibouchina holsericea var. albip

Tibouchina lepidota

- 'Alstonville' – 3–5m tall, tree in warm climates, more compact than species typical. Flowers bright magenta-purple. Leaves dark green. or: Alstonville, New South Wales c. 1977 where they hold a regular Tibouchina festival.
- 'Alstonville Variegata' ('Variegata', 'Alstonville Variegata', T. x urvilleana 'Variegata?') – leaves with large surface chimera of paler, silvery-green, covering up to 95% of surface, typical darker green patches and sectors occurring, margins rolled and edged pink to red at first, later narrow and irregularly edged in cream to greenish-cream.
- 'Purple Ghost' – vigorous shrub. Flowers purple. In: Larkman Nurseries



'Variegata' Glasshouse Works = 'Alstonville Variegata'

Tibouchina 'Jules'

ha: dense, shrub

Tibouchina 'Noeline' (T. laxa 'Noelene' RHS PLANT FINDER 1998)

ha: large shrub

fc: mauve pink

ns, id:

so: Larkman Nurseries

organensis 'Moonstruck' RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, November 16, 2010 = T. x urvilleana 'Moonstruck'?

'Peace Baby'

fc: reddish buds open white

ch: slightly more cold hardy

or: Terry Keogh, Victoria Point, Australia bef. 2013

Tibouchina 'Purple Glory' = T. granulosa

ns: this is the common name of this recognized species.

sarmentosa 'Skylab' (T. laxa 'Skylab' RHS PLANT FINDER)

ns: no description is available. Please send descriptive data to society office.

ns, id: T. sarmentosa is not a valid wild species per the IPNI

so: Larkman Nurseries

Tibouchina semidecandra or T. semidecandra of gardens = T. x urvilleana

'Spanish Snow'

fc: white

ns: listed on trail with the Univ. of Tennessee but the evaluation link has expired.

x urvilleana (T. aspera x T. ?)(T. semidecandra, T. semidecandra)

ht: 5–18 ft. in the wild, typically 2–4 ft. tall in

htL gardens as a summer annual. Standard

ht: form trees of 4–6 ft. are sometimes offered.

ha: mounded, globose in compact cultivars but

ha: open shrubby in species form. There

ha: also a good trade in the US in the sale of standard, tree-form specimens for patio or

ha: or terrace landscapes.

st: reddish to violet pilose

fc: violet purple

fd: 2–5 in. wide

ll: 5–12cm long

ls: ovate to oblong-ovate or long-ovate

lc: green with velvety surface with orange to red hairs,

lc: sometimes lightly margined red.

lc: Mature leaves are sometimes spotted red, orange,

lc: or yellow shades as they fade or in

lc: cool fall weather.

lm: serrulate, appearing entire

eval: this species, unlike some others, thrives

eval: in summer heat even with humidity. It is

eval: thus very popular in the southern US as a summer annual or standard tree.

ch: USDA 8–9

ns, id: Wei, Dai, Bao et. al published in 2009 the paper "Hybrid status of

ns, id: *Tibouchina urvilleana* Cogn. revealed by ITS sequences of nuclear

ns, id: ribosomal DNA" (Biochem. System. Ecol. 37(5): 640–44).

ns, id: Their conclusion is that *T. aspera* or something similar is

ns, id: the maternal parent and the male is left for conjecture. It is

ns, id: not a pure, native Brazilian species (considered so for decades)

ns, id: in any case. Elsevier is charging \$37.95 online for a copy of this

ns, id: 4 page article should you be so inclined.

id (vs. *T. granulosa*): from that species this hybrid differs in 1) wide, less

id: lanceolate or elliptic shape, more ovate, 2) blades under 12cm long,

id: 3) serrulate margins, and 4) stems reddish pilose (green and pilose in

id: *T. granulosa*).

*Tibouchina urvilleana* 'Compacta' some='Athens Blue'

ns: this Latin epithet is not known to be published before 1959 and is thus invalid.

*Tibouchina* x *urvilleana* 'Edwardsii'

ht: 3.0–4.5m in warm climates – typically 2–3 ft. as summer annual

ha: small tree where cold hardy, more compact than species typical

st: young stems reddish, showy

fc: royal purple to violet

lc: dark green above

or: Ed Edwards, Australia, crossed 'Grandiflora' hort. x *T. x urvilleana*

or: to get larger, more darker flowers

x *urvilleana* 'Edwardsii Robusta'

ha, ht, fd: a version of 'Edwardsii' with larger flowers and more vigor of growth

x *urvilleana* 'Edwardsii Superba'

ns, id, or: Ed Edwards selection even more vigorous and

ns, id, or: larger flowered than his 'Edwardsii'

*Tibouchina urvilleana* 'Grandiflora' some=*T. grandiflora* = *T. heteromalla*

ns: this name could represent a larger-flowered clone but plants with this epithet often

ns: have the distinct morphology of the species – that is, inflorescence in vertical spikes

ns: to 12 in. long, very large leaves of 8–10 in. long, and a height of 6–7 feet. A plant with

ns: a smaller inflorescence, leaves 2–4 in. long, and much shorter stature is likely to be

ns: associated with *T. urvilleana* or another species.

x *urvilleana* 'Moonstruck' = 'Totally Moonstruck'?



Tibouchina urvilleana 'Nana'

ns: a named listed for what is presumably a more compact selection. Rare in the trade. It

ns: appeared in the RHS Plant Finder in 1999.

x urvilleana 'Oostsunny'

pat: Eur PBR

x urvilleana 'Oostrio'

pat: Eur PBR

x urvilleana 'Rich Blue Sun' ('Rich Blue')

fc: bluish violet with a redder center

Tibouchina urvilleana 'Variegated'

lc: variegated in some manner. We have not seen it.

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## TIGRIDIA

## PAVONIA

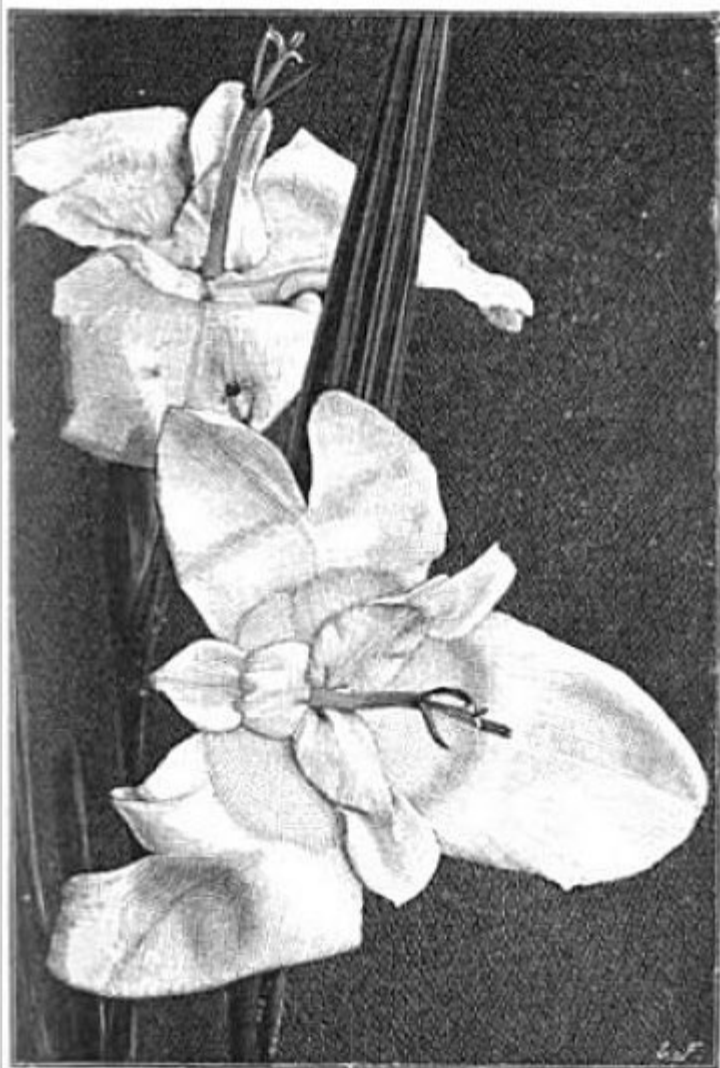
## HYBRIDS

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All the following belong to *T. pavonia* except where noted by other species name in brackets.

'Alba' – 30–40cm tall (shorter than some other clones), white to ivory with carmine–red to reddish–brown spots on yellow, blooms to 6 in. wide. The first white–flowered plant (not using this name at the time) is thought to have originated with M. Hennequin, Angers, France before 1882.

'Alba Grandiflora' – ivory with spotting, larger than species typical. Likely the same or similar to 'Grandiflora Alba'



*Tigridia pavonia alba immaculata.*

From Robinson, *The English Flower Garden* 1900: 839.

'Alba Immaculata' – white, lacking spots. Or: sport of the spotted 'Alba', known since 1896 (*Gard. Chron.* 1896: 361).

'Aurea' = 'Watkinsonii'

'Canariensis' – 75cm tall, light yellow to creamy-yellow, center darker yellow, carmine red spots, leaves slightly more lanceolate

'Carminea' – carmine red shades

'Coccinea' – bright red, well marked

'Conchiflora' (*T. conchiflora* Sweet, *T. pavonia* f. *conchiflora* (Sweet) Voss, *T. pavonia* var. *conchiflora* (Sweet) Baker) – yellow, very heavy and bold vermillion to red spots and markings, smaller bloom diameter than most others. Known widely in European gardens about 1836 (Paxton), came to Britain from Mexico in 1823.

'Conchiflora Grandiflora' – larger version of the above

*conchiflora watkinsonii* = 'Aurea'

[dwarf form][*T. durangense*] – tentatively accepted name, RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 17, 2010

'Flava' – light yellow, red spots. Gardens since 1896 (*Garden* 1896: 22)

'Grandiflora' – brighter colors than species typical, larger diameter bloom, tepals a bit more rounded too. William Robinson in the *English Flower Garden* included the names "speciosa, splendens, coccinea, and wheeleri" under his var. *grandiflora*, all larger, more colorful entities.



'Grandiflora Alba' – white and yellow shades, marked brown, very large. Described in the 1906 Barr & Sugden Catalog as "petals white, cup spotted ruby, large, very chaste, and beautiful. ht. 1 ft."

'Grandiflora Alba Immaculata' = 'Alba Immaculata'

'Grandiflora Rosea' (T. grandiflora rosea Gard. & For. 1893: 367) – flowers large, yellow tinged in rose pink. Species of gardens x 'Conchiflora'.

'Grandiflora Rubra' (T. grandiflora var. rubra hort.) – "petals rich scarlet, cup spotted crimson on a yellow ground, flowers very large" (Barr & Sugden Catalog 1906)

'Lilacea' (T. x lilacea hort. ex Garden 1894: 263, 955, 'Ruby Queen') – lilac–red to rose–carmine, very dense red spots. It is neither lilac nor lavender in color. Mary Hampton in Bulb Gardening (1922) describes the correct color as "mauve–magenta and white, spotted with chocolate", noting 'Ruby Queen' as a synonym. Barr & Sugden of 1906 say "beautiful soft ruby–rose", noting an RHS FCC awarded to it. Obtained from species type x 'Alba', not a true interspecific cross.

'Lutea Immaculata' – light yellow, no spots. Not thought to be related to T. lutea Link.

'Pavonio–conchiflora' Morren. is based on a supposed hybrid species T. pavonio–conchiflora (T. pavonia x T. conchiflora), in reality just an inter–cultivar cross. This name has no garden meaning but we can note several cultivars here are said to arise from this same early and obvious cross.

'Red Hot Tiger' [T. orthantha] – Flowers bright scarlet to orangish–yellow overall, nicely flecked paler shades, reflexed tepals as a tiger lilyOr, in: Crug Farms, from their BSWJ10244, coll. near Oaxaca, Mexico.

'Rosea' – rose–pink, yellow and dark red markings. Obtained from species type x 'Conchiflora'

'Ruby Queen' = 'Lilacea'

'Speciosa' – light red, I call this a carmine–red or violet–red, yellow center, red spots. Possibly based on T. speciosa Poit. 1843 but connection to garden material is unclear to me.

'Splendens' – a bright showy clone, red by one report.

'Sunset in Oz' – listed name, "unchecked", RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 17, 2010.



The first known published image of 'Watkinsonii', from Sir Joseph Paxton's Magazine (14: 50–52) of 1848.

'Watkinsonii' ('Aurea', *T. conchiflora watkinsonii*) – orangish–yellow, nice brown to red spotting. Thought to be a hybrid involving 'Conchiflora' x *T. pavonia* in the base species form of gardens by H. Horsefield, Manchester, England c. 1840, later sold to Mr. Thomas D. Watkinson, Longford Nursery, Stretford, England.

'Wheeleri' (*T. conchiflora wheelerii* Flor. and Pom. 1: 279 (1848), *T. pavonia wheeler* W. Robinson in *The Garden* 1875) – red and yellow, heavily marked, favoring red shades, very large diameter. similar to 'Conchiflora'. Or: George Wheeler, Warminster, England before 18 "scarlet with spots".

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## TILLANDSIA

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This is a lovely entrance gate made of various *Tillandsia* taxa in the Orchid House of the Stowe B.G. in Belmont, North Carolina outside of Charlotte. A second image follows.





aeranthos

- 'Grisea' – a particularly griseus or silvery form



- 'Major' – plant larger. Leaves green to bronze. Inflor. pale pink, flowers rich blue.

#### araujei

- Bronze Group – plants looser, more open than some species examples. Leaves green tinged bronze, a bit softer and more lax.

#### bulbosa

- 'Giant Red' – 12 in. tall, bulbous base to 2 in. wide, larger than some. Inflor. bright red, larger. very bright.

#### capitata

- 'Domingensis' – smaller than some forms. Or: Rauh obtained from Dominican Rep.
- 'Marron' – plants larger, tinged dark red. Inflor. yellowish–green becoming more yellow
- 'Peach' – inflor. red to orange tones, tinged pink and tan.
- Red Group excluding 'Rubra' – foliage intensely tinged red to scarlet shades. Inflor. red, flowers purplish.
- Red Group 'Rubra' – leaves rich pinkish–red to vermilion–red if strong light. A paler clone from the usual Red Group clones.

'Cheryl' (T. caput–medusae x T. capitata 'Peach') – leaves long, velvety silver–green, curled, C–shaped loops, tinged rose–pink in new growth. Inflor. red with violet–purple flowers.

#### concolor

- 'Cuicatlan' – plant much larger, to 12 in. wide. Leaves silvery tinged yellow or yellowish–green. Inflor. greenish–yellow with red markings, flowers red to pink. In: from Cuicatlan, Oaxaca.

#### cyanea

- 'Josee'

'Emile' (T. lindenii x T. cyanea) – large spike of light blue flowers on a pale yellow infl. Or: David Barry, 1950's.

#### fasciculata

- 'Hondurensis' – 20 in. tall. Leaves bluish–silver, very thick, succulent, irregular and incurving. Inflor. red and yellow.
- 'Tricolor'
- 'Tropiflora' – robust, narrow–leaved clone, bright silvery–gray, blades to 24 in. long. Inflor. mostly bright red, some paler shades.

'Feather Duster' (T. stricta x T. gardneri)– 8 inches wide, multiples strongly. Leaves numerous, narrow, very silver, soft. Inflor. bracts pink, very showy. Or: Mark Dimmit.

'Heather's Blush' (T. brachycaulos x T. exserta) – 10–16 in. wide. Leaves numerous, narrow, twisted and curled in a loop, green tinged silver. Infl. near red to rose–red, very showy.

'Houston' (T. stricta x T. recurvifolia') –

#### lanta

- 'Canta' – 12 in. tall, upright. Leaves silvery. Inflor. orange.
- var. divaricata 'Hardleaf' – leaves silvery, thick, wide–arching.

ionantha

- 'Blushing Bride'
- 'Fireball'
- 'Fuego' – very rich, bright red in the upper foliage, only if light is strong enough. Plant in scan below was received as 'Fuego Red Giant'





- 'Haamelula'
- var. scaposa = *T. kolbii*
- var. stricta

'Jackie Loinaz' (*T. concolor* x *T. capitata* 'Rubra') – leaves recurving, stiff, silver tinged red if good light. Infl. reddish–

orange, showy, flowers blue.

'Joel' (T. ionantha x T. bulbosa) – inflor. and upper leaves rich coral–pink to magenta–red, flowers violet, very showy.

'Lynette' (T. concolor x T. paucifolia) – compact, semi–dwarf, open erect rosette. Leaves sparse, stiff, open, silvery. Inflor. tinged pink, often clustered in groups and very showy.

'Maya Red Cap' (T. 'Rio Hondo' x T. capitata Red Group) – mid–sized, leaves arching or recurving downward, green richly tinged rose–red to various degrees, depending on the light. Or: Bill Timm.

'Spectra' Pat: Eur PBR.

'White Star' (T. ixioles x T. recurvifolia) – large rosette, leaves silvery to whitish–silver, very white from a distance, stiff, outward–facing. Infl. pink, flowers light yellow.

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## TOLMIEA

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'Cool Gold' (11/3) – leaves light "cool" yellow, lacking reversions and spotting  
pat: US# 15948. in,ph: Terra Nova Nurseries (online catalog Fall 2003, introduced 2004)

'Taff's Gold' ('Goldsplash', 'Maculata', 'Variegata') – 30cm. Leaves mottled golden yellow. ns: named by Stephen Taffler, UK. The older Latin names are not legit.

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## TRADESCANTIA –

## TROPICAL TAXA

## excl. ANDERSONIANA GROUP

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In this age of political correctness or should we skip that and say "nomenclatural justice" or simple, decent avoidance of offense, this genus' popular common name "wandering jew" is cast into question, although the concept of a mythical character of this name may date to the pages of The Torah and The Holy Bible and surely other very old literature. Since this plant has no historical connection to the Jewish race, Judaism, or Israel, it seems time time to drop the name and merely note's its historical use. The oldest reference to "wandering jew" referring to Tradescantia taxa I can find in English is 1880. The common name "inch plant" is used by some and will suit me just fine.

**This genus section is in revision and formats will vary. All contents remain true and valid.**

albiflora 'Albovittata' = T. fluminensis 'A'

albiflora NANOUK® 'Fantasy' Venice' = T. cerinthoides NANOUK®

fluminensis 'Aurea' ( 'Variegata')	lc: striped yellow to creamy–white ns: the name 'Aurea' is applied also to an all gold, not
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striped clone best called 'Golden Inch'

lc: uniformly yellow in sun, more greenish–yellow with some shade, older leaves sometimes bleached pale yellow if sun scorched. It is not striped as the true 'Aurea' or, in: unknown, first seen by us at Paul J. Ciener B.G. 2009 (see image to the left) and this likely sourced from Kartuz Greenhouses or Glasshouse Works.  
lu: it is very useful in contrast to other low, tropical bedding vines, especially the dark and silver *Zebrina pendula* clones or as ground cover in a conservatory bed.

fluminensis 'Maiden's Blush' ('First Blush', 'Blushing Bride')

- Plant Delights Nursery

lc: light pink new growth, usually lacking all lc: chlorophyll, becoming striped pink on green  
ll: smaller than species typical. Some plants fade to green with white tips.  
id: some plants of 'Rainbow' we have seen id: appear very similar.  
ns: sold also as 'Blushing Bride', a name which belongs to one of the Kevin Vaughn's pink-flowered hybrids  
ns: of *T. x andersoniana* extraction. Tony Avent in his 2006 Spring Sales Catalog at Plant Delights renamed ns: it 'First Blush' to correct that error, not aware that 'Maiden's Blush' was also in use and available for ns: this same taxon. Asiatica Nursery, the RHS PLANT FINDER, and the NOD all have established 'Maiden's ns: 'Blush' as the earliest available and valid name.

fluminensis 'Quicksilver'	lc: striped silver–white to 50% of surface, much lc: more chimera than typical 'Albovittata'.
fluminensis 'Rosea'	ns: a listed name.
fluminensis 'Variegata' = 'Aurea'	

albiflora most= fluminensis per Eur. Garden Flora, no specific distinction as species is valid.

Andersoniana Group (T. x andersoniana) – see Hatch's Perennials at cultivar.org

'Baby Bunny Bellies' = T. chrysophylla, a common name, no evidence of it being for a distinct clone

blossfeldiana 'Variegata' – cerinthoides 'Variegata'

'Blushing Bride' = fluminensis 'Maiden's Blush'

'Brown Hill' = said be the "Bunny Ears" plant, possibly 'Baby Bunny Ears'. Others report affinity to T. sillamontana

### cerinthoides (blossfeldiana) – Cultivars

- 'Lilac' – striped lavender to lilac shades, probably the same as NANOUK® aka 'Pink Furry'
- NANOUK® ('Fantasy Venice' Eden Plants, 'Pink Furry' of UK, ie. plantsoftheworldonline.org by Kew and other sources?) – boldly striped violet–pink to magenta in new growth, very bright and showy, blades perhaps thicker than some species variants, fading to light lavender–pink stripes on a nearly olive green base, reverses in rich lilac and violet at first. Image below from our trials.
-



# Tradescantia cerinthoides NANOUK(R)



Source:  
Aerifyplants.com via  
Hirt Gardens  
September 2020

- 'Variegata' (T. blossfeldiana 'Variegata') – leaves light green, striped cream to yellow, dark purple below which imparts some pink tints to the upper surface, white pubescent below. This older name appears to be a much paler, less strongly violet–pink a clone compared to NANOUK.

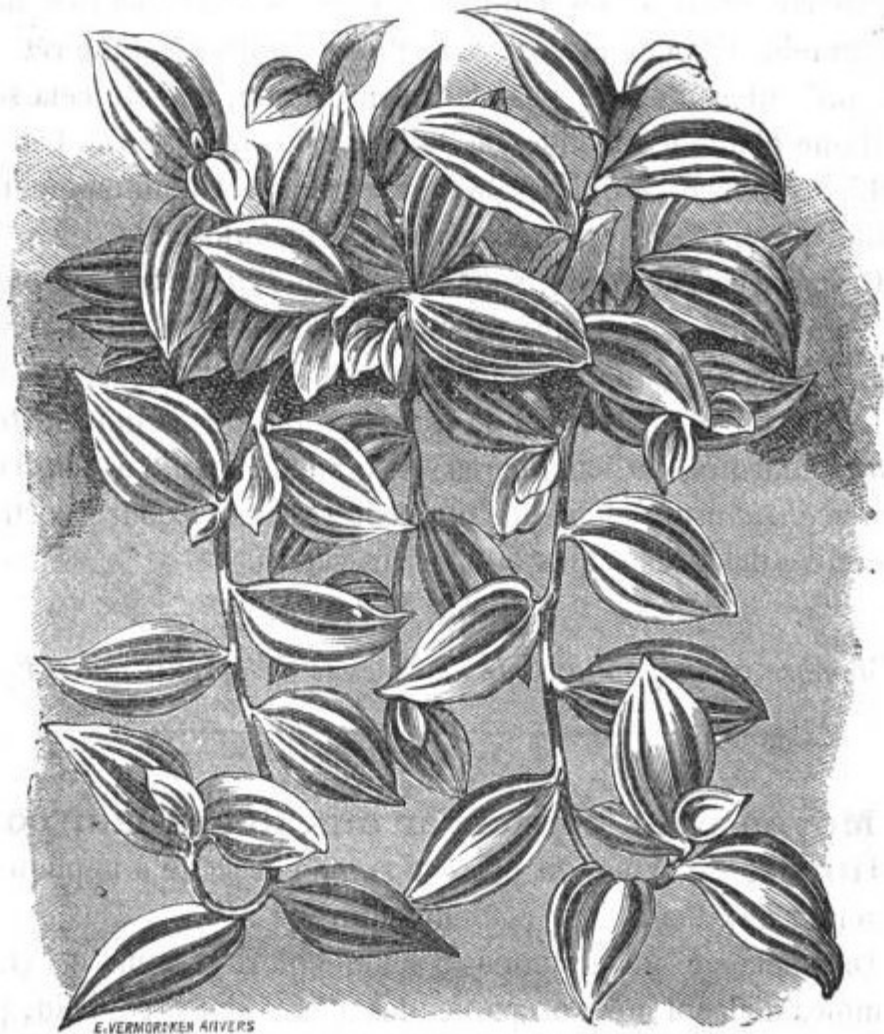
## fluminensis – Variants

- 'Albovittata' (T. albo vittata E. Pyneart ex Van Geert, T. repens albo vittata Soc. reg. d'hort. 5: 199 (1885), 'Ivory Hill') – heavily striped white to cream, about 15–25% surface, occasionally more in flourishes and entirely white leaves, having no clear or distinct of the colors yellow, pink, lavender, or similar tones. Plate below of 'Albovittata' from Ed Pynart in Bull. Soc. d'hort 12: 274 (1885), likely the very first published illustration of this taxon. Or: 1885 or before, Certificat de Merite in France given to Pynart–Van Geert in 1885 as T. albo vittata, a plate shown here



## TRADESCANTIA ALBO VITTATA

Voici encore une charmante variété horticole qui sera accueillie avec empressement dans les serres, les appartements et les vérandahs, autant pour la culture en pots ou en corbeilles, suspensions et jardinières, puis pour la décoration des murs et des rocailles.



*Tradescantia albo vittata.*

- 'Aurea' ('Variegata', 'Aureovariegata', 'Yellow Zebra', 'Yellow Hill?') – leaves 5cm long, striped creamy-white to light yellow, not as pale a stripe as 'Albovittata'. It is not all yellow to chartreuse, as 'Lime Time' and those occasional all yellow leaves are pastel cream and not usually greenish nor translucent as 'Lime Time'. This is an RHS AGM plant and their description confirms it is striped yellow and not all yellow as 'Lime Time'.
- 'Green Hill' = species typical in an all green-leaved clone.
- 'Ivory Hill' = 'Albovittata'
- 'Laekenensis' ('Rainbow', 'Tricolor', 'Laekenensis Rainbow') – stems tinged violet to lilac, leaves light green, striped and sometimes banded white, tinged or faintly banded lavender unlike 'Albovittata'. Eval: 'Rainbow' was considered in our earlier edition as brighter clone of it and has mainly replaced it today but this distinction seems unwarranted. This Latin-formed name dates to LH and EZ Bailey in Hortus 1930 but likely from a nursery source known to them. It could be confused with NANOUK of *T. cerinthoides* but this one differs in: 1) blades longer, sharper, more acute (not obtuse), 2) blades much thinner (not thick, plastic-like), and 3) new growth a pale lilac to pink (never a rich violet-pink shade). (believe also that the clasping leaf bases of NANOUK to be more distinctly striped as well. Plate below.





- 'Lavender' = new growth lavender. Almost certainly 'Laekenensis' renamed.
- 'Lime Time' ('Aurea' misapplied when not striped chimera) NEW CULTIVAR – leaves all yellow becoming lime to pale chartreuse, finally a pale green





- above = 'Lime Time' (not labeled as such) at Paul J. Ciener Bot. Gard. in NC. Summer 2009.
- 'Maiden's Blush' ('First Blush', 'Blushing Bride') – leaves light pink new growth, usually lacking all chlorophyll in an abrupt manner, often truncated from the green portion of the dark green in a manner quite other for a variegated plant. The pale pink portions are intense magenta at times, quickly becoming pale pink. Some blades have an ellipse or oval of pink to white in the center. This is one very odd chimera. Leaves are shorter, wider than smaller than species typical, the base color darker than ordinary *T. flumensis* in its bright salad green form. Some plants fade to green with white tips.  
id: some plants of 'Rainbow' we have seen  
id: appear very similar.  
ns: sold also as 'Blushing Bride', a name which belongs to one of the Kevin Vaughn's pink-flowered hybrids of *T. x andersoniana* extraction. Tony Avent in his 2006 Spring Sales Catalog at Plant Delights renamed it 'First Blush' to correct that error, not aware that 'Maiden's Blush' was also in use and available for  
ns: this same taxon. Asiatica Nursery, the RHS PLANT FINDER, and the NOD all have established 'Maiden's 'Blush' as the earliest available and valid name.





- above='Maidens Blush' at Plant Delights Nursery in 2008.
- 'Quicksilver' ('Silvery Hill') – leaves striped silver–white to 50% of surface, much more chimera than typical 'Albovittata'
- 'Rainbow' = 'Laekenensis'– Stems light lilac–violet shades, very showy, contrasting well.
- 'Rosea' – RHS PLANT FINDER 1999 and not since, "unchecked" per RHS
- 'Rosey Stripes' NEW NAME ('Roseovittata' post–1959 Latin name) – very thin, sparse, mostly sparse and central light pink stripes, not more than 5–10% surface, many leaves mostly green, new tips violet–pink.
- 'Shiny Hill' – leaves 5.0–7.5cm long, shorter, ovate, acute, entire, dark glossy green. Species affinity here is not confirmed. Ph: [www.plantscope.nl](http://www.plantscope.nl) (October 14, 2010, described with color photo, as T. 'Shiny Hill')
- 'Silver Hill' = 'Quicksilver'
- 'Tricolor' some if not all= 'Laekenensis'– striped mauve and white.
- 'Tricolor Minima' – RHS AGM, smaller pink and white striped form, appears to be a more compact 'Laekenensis' with a slightly smaller blade and shorter internodes.
- 'Vara' – leaves striped white and pink to red
- 'Variegata' = 'Aurea' in part. This name appears in Julius Roehrs Catalog in the US in 1926.
- 'Yellow Hill' = 'Variegata?', certainly very similar

pallida = *Setcreasea pallida*



'Red Hill' costafarms.com, accessed 9.28.2020 = *T. cerinthoides* (species)



*T. sillamontana*. AAS Trail Gardens. NC State University. 2006. This stock appears to be more silvery and more pubescent than some some others.





Greenhouses, Univ. of North Carolina at Charlotte, NC. Summer 2003. The "white velvet" or "web plant" common names become obvious.





JC Raulston Arboretum. July 2004. This plant has been used as an outdoor cover (USDA 7b) for some years. Older plants moved out give it some advanced aid to get it flowering well and full. A moist and coolish spot is good but not essential.

sillamontana

- 'Gold Stripes' ('Variegata?') – blades widely and heavily striped yellow, 15–50% of surface. I am seriously and lustfully dreaming of a USDA 7b winter-hardy, gold-striped plant of this genus for us in USDA 7b. Dare we? It has been given to a leading nurseryman for outdoor trials so we are crossing our fingers. Tissue culture people today can maximize the size and stability of chimeras so perhaps there is hope. My original plant is show below. It was not cheap at \$32 with shipping but the rarity and quality of this plant justified it.
-



# Tradescantia sillamontana 'Gold Stripes'

Source:  
tomplantman @ eBay.com  
September 2020

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Laurence C. Hatch.  
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[www.cultivar.org](http://www.cultivar.org)

- 'Hogan's Hero' – 10 in. tall x 18 in. wide, compact. Flowers lavender. Or: Sean Hogan collected 80 miles NW of Sierra La Pena, Coahuila, Mexico at 6500 ft., possibly more cold hardy due to this elevation. In: Plant Delights Nursery, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA. Plate below from PDN sales yard where the blades seem more folded than normal. This is a hard distinction to make between mature, inground plants and small nursery container stock but is a potential difference worth noting.





- 'Variegata' RHS Horticultural Databases, "invalid name" from RHS Plant Finder, accessed 9.19.2020. It may be the plant sold in the US as 'Gold Stripes', a fairly decent vernacular name. All the images I receive of 'Variegata' from Google Images have a similar gold to greenish-gold stripe.

'South Orange Golden' Manda Nursery Catalog 1916, apparently a lost golden form of some species, not variegated. We cannot place this name today nor does it appear in reference works.

'Violet Hill' = *Zebrina pendula* 'V.H.'

viridis = *fluminensis*





zanonia 'Albomarginata' in an old plant, noting Linden's old name of *Dichorisandra* 'Albomarginata'. It is margined white with a distinctly green midrib zone unlike today 'Variegata' with stripes over the entire surface and not a marginated pattern at all. The species is in fact all green despite the striped "Mexican Flag" clone 'Variegata' being many times more common in gardens. Unless the plate above reflects extreme artistic license (and we doubt that), 'Variegata' has stripes widely distributed over the entire blade as the plate below illustrates.





zebrina = *Zebrina pendula*

zebrina vittata = unclear, surely a striped cultivar.

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## TURNERA

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diffusa 'Sunny Smile' – flowers golden–yellow. Eur PBR. Note that the species contains chemicals known to produce nerve or relaxation effects in humans, sometimes more serious and toxic as Damiana. It is banned in Louisiana. Rumor has it that this species may have been used in the original Mexican drink the margarita!

'Eldorado' (*T. ulmifolia* x ?) – 12–20 in. tall. Flowers rich golden–yellow. Leaves rich, often dark green, contrasting well with the bright gold flowers.

'Moonlight' – a listed name, apparently a pale flower shade?





*Turnera subulata*, a malvaceous indoor tropical or summer bedding plant. The cream flowers fading to gold and dark-eye centers is very appealing.

'White Lights' (*T. subulata*) – flowers a white with distinct dark eye and golden halo. We cannot currently distinguish it from the species typical of gardens (see photo above).

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## URENA

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lobata 'Rose Newman' – leaves light green banded in darker green. Flowers rich lilac. Or: Robert Newman, named for his mother.

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# VANILLA

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'Iced Cream' NEW NAME ('Marginata', 'Variegata' misapplied) – blades thinly margined cream to near white, about 3–6mm wide in general. This name seems to trace to A.B. Graf's volumes but I still cannot find it validated before 1959. I decided on this name in honor of the specie's massive contribution to the world's favorite frozen delight.







'Rayas de Cal' climbing a colorful palm trunk

'Rayas de Cal' NEW NAME – ('Variegata' in part when not the marginal clone, variegated hort.) – center of blade striped lime, chartreuse, and paler green, usually 6–11 bands of variable width, mostly 2–7mm wide, not a completely uniform or fused medio-picta situation, some plants more subtle than others. Neither 'Variegata' nor 'Marginata' are found in pre-1959 literature, thus requiring new vernacular names. I have added this new name which is Spanish for "lime stripes".

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## VICTORIA

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'Adventure' (*V. amazonica* x *V. cruziana*) – pads bronzish-green, low edges, more dark red on edges. Flowers numerous, creamy-white tinged medium pink, slightly crinkled Or: Kitt and Ben Knotts, Nancy and Trey Summers, and Joe Summers 1999.

'Atlantis' ('Adventure' x *V. amazonica*, thus a backcross to one parent) – pads dark red to bronze. Flowers medium pink with darker tints from pointed buds.

'Challenger' ('Longwood Hybrid' x *V. cruziana*) – pads bright green, margins tall, slight undulate, reddish, favoring *V. cruziana* overall. Flowers creamy, becoming more light pink the second day. Or: Knotts and Summers 1999.

'Columbia' ('Adventure' x *V. cruziana*, thus a backcross) – pads bright green, closer to *V. cruziana*. Flowers cream at first, light pink later. Or: Knotts 2000.

'Discovery' ('Longwood Hybrid' x *V. amazonica*) – pads reddish-bronze over green, margins low. Flowers white, tepals very pointed, dark pink to red the next day. Or: Knotts 1999.





The big 'Longwood Hybrid' (*V. cruziana* x *V. amazonica*), having wonderful cherry-bronze tones over a sky-toned, charcoal sea. This photo was shot at the originating garden at Kennett Square in 2005. Long before the world's navy departments invented inflatable boats, our Creator found a way to unfurl these living, armored rafts and float them with supreme efficiency and elegance. The genus *Victoria* has been known to keep afloat small children with ease over the last century. Bred by Nutt in 1962, the first cross grown in this genus.

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## VRIESEA

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The FCBS gallery is recommended as your best reference for cultivar images and details. There are hundreds of hybrids, many named.

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

Here are some of my favorites:

The type "glyphs" refers to similar to *V. hieroglyphica*, a pattern of very fine, variable transverse bands.

'Apollo' – leaves glossy green. Inflor. large, branching, rich scarlet tinged orange.



'Barbarossa Red' – leaves medium green. Infl. branched and much elongated, rich scarlet.

'Bernice' – leaves medium green. Infl. dark purplish–red to violet–red, branching much.

'Carly Deplacer' – infl. bicolored with bracts rich red with golden tips.

'Draco' – leaves light to medium green. Infl. bicolored with bracts scarlet with gold tips.

'Elan' – infl. much–branched, bright coral–red, more yellow and red bicolored on close examination.

'Evita' – infl. very wide, feathery in bract formation, mostly gold to yellow, stem base rich coral–red, contrasting with the upper bracts.

fosteriana

- 'Rubra' – rich red over patterns.
- 'White Bands' –

'Kallisto' – leaves glossy medium green. Infl. very wide, flat, bright coral–red. In: Exotic Plant, Belgium.

'Kiwi Cream' – leaves medium olive–green, heavily and finely striped (longitudinally) in cream, new growth paler of these shades. Or: Andrew Maloy, NZ.

'Kiwi Dusk' – olive with cream transverse "glyphs" but tinged dusky pink tones.

'Kiwi Sunset' – strong cream "glyphs" with new growth bright pink, fading to olive–green.

'Lemon Sorbet' – extremely fine longitudinal lines in cream to greenish–white, perhaps 30 wide per blade, tips more olive–green, new growth a yellowish–green, very finely striped cream.

'Miranda' – leaves glossy medium to dark green. Infl. rich gold, tinged pink to a subtle degree, tinged lime green at first.

'Oberon' – leaves glossy medium green. Infl. very wide, branched, rich orangish–red to dark orange, tips more gold but a subtle transition.

'Uluru Sunset' – very fine hierogluphic markings in tan–cream over olive, nail–like tips very brightly tinged magenta–red to violet–red

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## X VRIESLANDSIA (VRIESIA X TILLANDSIA)

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'Inca Chief' (V. 'Platystachys' x T. deppeana) – foliage dense, recurving down, green. Infl. coral–red. Or: John Arden.

'Pink Magic' (T. laxissima x V. 'Redondo Beach') – infl. huge to 1.3m, bright pink bracts, these open, feathery. Or; John Arden

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## URENA

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Urena lobata 'Rose Newman' – Leaves "pale ochre dramatically banded in dark green". Flowers lilac, Hibiscus–like as species. or: Robert Newman, named for his mother. In: Glasshouse Works, online catalog, accessed 7.7.2012

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## WEDELIA

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Wedelia trilobata

- 'Outenreath Gold' ('Outerreach Gold') – leaves splashed and sectored gold to chartreuse, tricolored. Flower rays yellow, daisy–like head (as species typical)

## XANTHOSOMA

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atrovirens

- 'Albomarginatum Monstrosum' (X. sagittifolium 'Albomarginatum Monstrosum'. X. albomarginata hort, X. atrovirens variegatum montrostum) – leaves dark bluish–green, margined cream to light yellow, quickly margined white, many blades with larger sectors, especially in the basal lobes, chimera 5–15%, often shown as much larger chimera in nursery photos (big surprise!), deformed to various degrees, apex often shorter and aborted in shaping (not acute or symmetrical), some sections densely crested and raised in thick patches as if plastic was fused and melted.  
.X. albomarginatum is not a valid botanical species according to the International Plant Names Index, accesses October 11, 2010.





- The oddly deformed 'Albomarginatum Montrosum' at the Orchid House at Lewis Ginter B.G. A not too atypical "melted" blade shot follows.





- 'Appendiculatum' (*X. appendiculatum* Schott., *Arum appendiculatum* hort, *Caladium appendiculatum* hort.) – leaves below with odd fused structures, many of them leafy, pouch-like, and cup-shaped; generally like a smaller inverted leaf. The J. RHS of 1866 says "an Arad [sic] which formed part of Mr. Bull's splendid collection, was remarkable for an appendage on the underside of the leaf, as if a portion had been turned inside out."
- 'Dwarf Green' – 18–24 in. tall. Leaves medium olive-green, veins paler silvery-green, broadly saggitate with short cordate basal lobes. In: Agristarts, online website with color photo, October 11, 2010.

'Hulk' – listed name for a robust, large-bladed taxon. Agristarts, online catalog, October 11, 2010, very small color photo.



jacquinii 'Lineatum' – midrib and secondary, lateral veins whitish, contrasting much, the lateral contrasting only 30–70% of their length.

mafaffa

- 'Aurea' = "
- 'Chartreuse Giant'
- 'Golden Delicious'
- 'Lime Zinger'



- 'Lime Zinger' shown above and below. With so many similar, cordiform aroids being dark green or silvery, this bright contrasty, accent taxon is welcome indoors and out. It make a fine tropical landscape plant.





*lindenii*

- 'Albescens' – leaves more richly veined and feathered in white. Tends to lack a pale submarginal section as with 'Magnificum'
- 'Magnificum' – leaves larger than species typical, boldly veined white, somewhat *Syngonium*-like in this aspect. Midrib is wide (8–13mm) creamy-white and lateral veins at least 50% of their length creamy-white to white, arcuate (arching upward). Some species forms in gardens are just a richly veined.



maculata = Alocasia 'Hilo Beauty'

'Princess' – listed name. This is a much older name than Colocasia esculenta 'Pineapple Princess'

roseum 'Variegatum' – sectored white on green.

violaceum – stems tinged violet to purple.

- 'Blue Giant' – leaves cordiform, bluish-violet, large to 14 in. long or more, veins paler. This name is also listed under X. atrovirens and I cannot determine if there is more than one clone or not. If anything, perhaps the X. atrovirens material may be darker green sheened blue with a light green not violet stem. The species is called "blue taro"
- 'Purple Giant' – possibly the same as 'Blue Giant', in any case, a larger, strong clone of this species.

'Violet' – a listed name, perhaps related to X. violaceum

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## ZAMIA

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floridana 'Palatka Giant' ('East Palatka Giant') – 5 ft. tall x 7 ft. wide – 2–3 times species typical in gardens, larger in all parts. id: this larger strain remains distinct in side-by-side trials with species in, so: [Yucca Do Nurseries](#) from FL seed c. 1999 (online catalog 2002)





Zamia splendens, the amazing metallic golden-tan foliage plant. This is such a rare hue and sheen in the plant world. Only the new growth is this colorful and distinct.

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# ZAMIOCULCAS ZAMIIFOLIA

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'Chameoleon' – 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'

'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.

'HANSOTI13' – 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 'Zamicro'), 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.





'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.





'LUCKY'.

'LUCKYWHIT' – "blotched and marbled" yellowish–green (RHS 151C, 151D), curled margins, midrib distinctly dark green unlike other variegated sports I know. Pat, or: US# 23614 on 21 May 2013 to Edward Bruinen, The Netherlands as whole plant mutation in 2007. Photo: [https://www.plantica.cz/data/ep2/tn2\\_003092\\_003390.jpg](https://www.plantica.cz/data/ep2/tn2_003092_003390.jpg), accessed 9.20.2020





RAVEN™ 'Downon' is a very dark plant useful for contrast with other plants of paler color and as in this image a mostly white decor.

RAVEN™ 'Downon' (incorrectly 'Raven') – leaves much darker, perhaps flat, a very glossy dark blackish–purple to



greenish-black above, a dusky charcoal shade below, new growth however is often a medium to lime green (similar to species) and may contrast on vigorous, strong plants. This is a trademarked name and so 'Raven' should not be used in commerce as a cultivar rank. It is widely introduced by 2018 and more widely by Exotic Angel (Costa Farms) since Spring 2020. Or, pat: US# 30035 on 25 December 2018 to Hyuk Jin Lee of South Korea as branch mutation in 2006 at originator's nursery in Segok-dong, Seoul.



[white-variegated sport] is distinct from the gold variegated one, having a chimera in shades of off white, cream, and shades of silver and gray. Some leaflets are all cream to whitish. It should be named in a good clone that is distributed in the trade. In 2020 it seems more rare than the gold variegated sports.



'Zamicro' ('Mini') – 16 inches tall, shorter, compact, shorter internodes, leaflets just 1.7 cm wide. Or, pat: US# 19314 on 14 October 2008, the first US patent in the genus, to Adrianus Spruit, The Netherlands as whole plant mutation in 2002. It's leaflets are mostly flat and straight, not recurved, nor wide as 'Zenzi' with leaflets to 3 cm wide.



'Zenzi' is in some ways a prettier plant than species forms and more useful in smaller spaces.

'Zenzi' ('Dwarf' in part) – 12–14 in. tall, shorter, stems appearing thicker as the leaflets are reduced, internodes much reduced, 1 cm long or less, leaflets are distinct as they are shorter, up to 3 cm wide (wider), thicker, distinctly recurved (curved down at the tip), and the apex often visually more sharp as a result. A well grown plant may appear more regularly distichous (2-ranked parallel) than the species with more irregular leaf placement.

'ZZ' = species, a common name that is shorter than saying the entire species name. Oddly enough, the "cultivar ZZ"



appears in the US Patent application for 'Zamicro' and this dwarf form is compared to both its parent selection and 'ZZ', suggesting they are and were different. It is more compact, shorter, and with smaller leaves than both these compared taxa.

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## ZANTEDESCHIA

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The Airlie Gardens of Wilmington, North Carolina show these strong 'White Giant' sourced from Plant Delights.

These sites are recommended for excellent color images.

- [sandegroup.nl](http://sandegroup.nl)



- [cnb.nl](http://cnb.nl)
- [www.bloomz.co.nz](http://www.bloomz.co.nz)
- [www.montereybaynsy.com](http://www.montereybaynsy.com)

Cultivars are sometimes trademarked "after the fact" (after being listed as cultivars for years) and many of the following are found both ways. Often the originator lists it one way and the vendors the very opposite!

Many of you in USDA zones 7 – 10 will find your local florist's offerings sometimes cold hardy. Other stock is more tropical for USDA 8–9 only. Some material of *Z. aethiopica* extraction will handle USDA 6 if mulched or given a warm spot in a courtyard or near a building. If in doubt, buy from a reliable nursery willing to stand by their hardiness ranking in their catalog. In general, the dark reddish, purple, and highly colored sunset cultivars are less cold hardy. One can always experiment with a potted plant from the local supermarket and if it lives, it lives and if not, lesson learned. Nice surprises may happen.

#### WHITE TO CREAM TO IVORY

- *aethiopica* 'Apple Court Babe' – 24 in., shorter.
- *aethiopica* 'Caerwent' – wider spathe, more cold hardy in the UK
- *aethiopica* 'Childsiana' – 12 in. dwarf. Image below courtesy of Andy King at Wikimedia, listed as 'Childsii'





- aethiopica 'Childsiana Lisa' – a listed name from the UK.
- aethiopica 'Compacta' 45–60cm, shorter
- aethiopica 'Crowborough' – larger spathe, more cold hardy in UK, and also more drought tolerant there. A Graham S. Thomas selection and that said enough.
- aethiopica 'Devon Cream Tea' (5/8) – as 'Crowborough' but a sport with creamier tones. Source: [www.cgf.net](http://www.cgf.net)
- aethiopica 'Giant White' – 2–3 ft., taller, purpue white, flowers 4–6 in. wide (larger). Same as 'White Giant'? but listed as as shorter by some
- aethiopica 'Gigantea' – a larger form, perhaps the same as 'Giant White' or 'White Giant'
- aethiopica 'Hercules' – 4–5 ft. tall, much stronger and larger, spathe is more flat and open than normal
- aethiopica 'Little Gem' ('Minor', var. minor) – 12–18 in., dwarf to semi-dwarf, creamy-white, unspotted leaf. Used for waterside gardens where hardy



- aethiopica 'Mister Martin' – 75cm or more, very huge spathe, larger even than 'Crowborough', reminding some huge easter lilies. Known in the UK but not yet seen in the US (5/2008). Named for the retired Vet Mr. Martin of Pershore, UK. Originally a seed strain but good clones are being named from it. There is already a 'Green Mister Martin' raised from it.
- aethiopica 'Mr. Sam' – a listed name from the UK.
- aethiopica 'Perle de Stuttgart' – more floriferous, German clone.
- aethiopica 'Pershore Fantasia' – great flowers but best known for it's foliage splashed in light yellow to cream.
- aethiopica 'Whipped Cream' – 36 inches, pure white, very large flowers, leaves more heavily spotted with large white dots. Selected by [www.plantdelights.com](http://www.plantdelights.com) before 2000 from seed of S. African origin
- aethiopica 'White Dream' – a listed, improved clone
- aethiopica 'White Giant' – larger to 5 ft. tall, creamy-white flower, nicely white-mottled leaf
- aethiopica 'White Gnome' ('Gnome?') – 50cm, shorter than not dwarf, smaller flower in scale with plant.
- aethiopica 'White Mischief' – a cutflower variety, often just 30cm in gardens, reported larger in greenhouses.
- aethiopica 'White Pixie' – a listed name with [www.beechesnursery.co.uk](http://www.beechesnursery.co.uk) 2008
- aethiopica 'White Sail' – pure white spathe, to 4 inches wide, smaller than some of the new clones.
- 'African Gold' – leaves distinctly veined, widely so in yellow to light green shades, giving much interest when not in flower, a true foliage plant in fact. Look how those lower veins just bend and twist in such unique, lovely shapes. Tony Avent gives it a "wow" rating. Source: <https://www.plantdelights.com/products/zantedeschia-aethiopica-african-gold>. Image below





- 'Bridal Bliss' (4/6) – compact, ivory white. so: [Monterey Bay Nursery](#) (online catalog 2006)
- 'Elegant Swan' – large white flowers with wide open oval face to the spathe. Large blades have few spots.
- 'Innocense' – pure white, of course.
- 'Little Jim' – compact, shorter, cream
- SWAN LAKE® – pure white spathe, spadix yellow

#### WHITE TO CREAM WITH DISTINCT DARK MARKINGS OR EYES

- ALBERTVILLE® – wide white face, distinct dark eye. Moderately marked leaf.
- 'Black Eyed Beauty' – 30–40cm, flowers with spathe creamy to chartreuse–green with dark, blackish eye inside, more green inside than out. Spadix yellow. Heavily mottled leaf. From C. Geerlings likely with *Z. elliottiana* in it.
- 'Black Magic' – 75cm, spathe clear yellow with blackish burgundy center ls: more distinctly cordate than some



hybrids, heavily mottled leaf. From *Z. elliottiana* x *Z. pentlandii*

- CAPTAIN VOLANTE® – creamy–white, small purple center inside
- 'Eleganza' – clean white with purple eye, large light green leaf with some spots

#### LIGHT YELLOW

- 'Harvest Moon' – spathe light yellow, dark eye inside. Heavily marked leaf.
- 'Lemon Drop' – bright light yellow, not a gold
- 'Pot 'O Porridge' (4/6) – light creamy yellow. so: Monterey Bay Nursery (online catalog 2006)
- 'Solfatare' (9/2) – 60–80cm, spathe light yellow, throat blotches black. From M. Leichtlin as *Z. elliottiana* x *Z. adlamii*

#### GOLD TO MEDIUM YELLOW

- 'Best Gold' (9/02) – 55–65 inches, spathe medium yellow, veined lighter green, based more green, quite yellow inside. Spadix a light yellow. Heavily mottled leaf. From C. Geerlings. The nomenclature code prohibits easily outdated names containing word like "best" so it must be renamed.
- CAPTAIN MILLER® – yellow, small dark center inside, larger size flower. Moderate leaf mottling.
- 'Citron' – citron or lemon yellow, not pale though
- 'Cleopatra' – golden–yellow
- CONCA D'OR® – rich gold, very wide open, funnel–shaped flower. Wide sagittate blades have no marks.
- 'Florex Gold' – golden–yellow
- 'Gold Crown' – dark golden–yellow.
- 'Golden Affair' – yellow
- 'Golden Star' – 45cm, nice gold, a bit later than some.
- 'Millenium Gold' – yellow fading to more orange shades, very huge flower.
- 'Rembrandt' – good all gold (spathe and spadix), very wide oval face. Light green unmarked leaf.
- 'Serrada' – medium height, medium yellow with a well–pointed (acuminate) flower. Smaller leaf but heavily marked.
- 'Vivaldi' – a bright yellow
- 'Yellow Mammoth' – a larger–flowered yellow
- 'Yellow Queen' – an old gold and not widely offered today.

#### YELLOW TO CREAM TINGED BRONZE AND RED, SUNSET SHADES LACKING PINK

- 'Butterscotch' – butterscotch, that is a orangish–yellow
- CHOPIN® – yellow tinged orange
- 'Fireglow' – light yellow to cream, tinged pink to red, especially glowing on the fiery margins
- INDIAN SUMMER® – cream to yellow shades with upper portion violet–red, thin irregular yellow picotee, a very rich



blend. Finely spotted, wavy leaf.

- 'Hawaii' – yellow with orange tones and orangish–red margins, a subtle flow over the entire flower. Dark, sparsely spotted leaf.
- 'Neroli' – yellow and orange blend, more orange from a distance
- SALINAS® – yellow tinged pinkish–orange
- 'Sensation' – yellow fading with apricot orange shades
- SUNLIFE® – nice blend outside of cream–yellow with upper parts mulberry–red, more pink edged red inside, big gold throat. Dark, finely speckled leaf.
- 'Treasure' – 15–18 inches, yellowish–orange with darker center. Does not darken with age. Offered by Parks.
- WOODY WOODPECKER® – curious creamy–orange flower with upper portions mulberry–red, often one side much more red than another. Dark, barely spotted leaf. Comes off as a light orange and red bicolor.

#### ORANGE INCLUDING BURNT ORANGE AND BROWNISH–ORANGE

- 'Regal Charm' – apricot–orange
- 'Cameo' – 2.5–3.0 ft., spathe creamy–orange to straw yellow, darker center. Dark red to black inside at base with darker yellow margins. Often fades to light orange with age. Heavily marked leaf. From J. Weymouth.
- CAPTAIN TENDENS® – yellowish–orange, margined red
- 'Fandango' – burnt to dark orange
- 'Flame' – 2.0–2.5 ft., mango–orange opening yellowish, fading to red and orange tones. Blooms up to 3 weeks.
- HOT BLOODED® – dark orangish–red overall, margins a tad yellowish. Sagittate blade.
- 'Mango' – 40–60cm, spathe mango orange, orangish–red at times. Heavily marked leaf. Proven cut flower.
- 'Passionfruit' – orange tinged salmon–red outside, mid orange overall, wide oval face to spathe. Spotted, more narrow blade.
- 'Peach Chiffon' – creamy tinged orange on the margins, more light orange than most of those above.

#### LIGHT TO MEDIUM PINK, INCLUDING PALE LAVENDER–PINK AND BLUSH

- aethiopica 'Glow' (5/8) – vigorous, tinged pink. Larger spathe and more cold hardy in UK than 'Kiwi Blush' per Bob Brown ( [www.cgf.net](http://www.cgf.net) )
- aethiopica 'Marshmallow' – 24 inches, compact, light pink flowers
- aethiopica PINK MIST® – white to blush, pinker center (inside) and pinker base (outside)
- aethiopica [pink–flowered] – a general name used for blush to light pink selections.
- 'Angelique' – light baby pink
- 'Auckland' – light pink overall, richer inside, whiter–paler pink outside, very large pointed spathe. Huge, darker, spotted leaf.
- CAPTAIN RODIN® – light pink, darker pink and orange veins, some darker pink tints overall



- CALLAFORNIA GROUP 'Crystal Blush' – 24 inches, plant more vigorous. White blushed pink to lavender on outer half, yellowish center inside, quite floriferous. Unmarked blades.
- 'Classic Harmony' – pale pink outside, medium pink inside. Very dark, narrower blades with just a few spots.
- 'Dominique' – reddish-pink with pink to white outside. Very heavily mottled leaf.
- 'Elegance' – good rose-pink
- rehmannii SUPERBA GROUP 'Dwarf Pink' – 18–24 in., soft to medium pink, flowers 2–4 inches wide. Propagated by seed and bulb. From Parks.
- 'Kiwi Blush' – white blushed pink, more colorful with age.
- 'Little Dream' – pink
- 'Little Suzie' ('Little Suzy') – pink, heavily marked leaf. The most popular potted cultivar by one Dutch report in the 2000's
- 'Pacific Pink' – light pink
- 'Parfait' – blend of dark to light pink shades, medium overall
- 'Pink Diamond' – clear medium pink
- 'Pink Giant' – very large pink
- 'Rubylite Pink Ice' (4/6) – light lavender-pink. so: [Monterey Bay Nursery](#) (online catalog 2006)

#### DARK TO MAGENTA PINK

- ARIES® – violet-pink, moderately mottled leaf
- 'Aruba' – dark, clear rose-pink. Source: [www.montereybaynsy.com](http://www.montereybaynsy.com) , intro. by them 2008
- 'Rubylite Rose' – dark pink, lighter pink and light green base outside.
- 'Candle Glow' – rich rose-pink inside, outside green base becomes white then pink at the top, often double-flowered. Leaves richly marked white. Source: [www.montereybaynsy.com](http://www.montereybaynsy.com) , intro. by them 2008
- 'Firelow' – "warm rose pink", smaller dimensions. Leaves weakly marked white. Source: [www.montereybaynsy.com](http://www.montereybaynsy.com) , intro. by them 2008
- 'Garnet Glow' – reddish-pink, bright shade, darker eye inside. Small 1.5 inch flower. Z. rehmannii x ?
- 'Gem Rose' – A bit stronger than 'Lavender Gem'/'Gem Lavender', rich rose-pink.
- 'Hot Flashes' – very bright pink.
- 'Neon Anour' – compact plant, bright rose-red, non-fading and glowing. Light spotted leaf.
- RED PULSE® – reddish-magenta, very wide open flower. Pale, moderately marked leaf.

#### ROSE-RED TINGED ORANGE TO NEAR TRUE RED, NOT DARK OR BLACKISH

- 'Allure' – very near true dark red, lanceolate sparsely marked leaf.
- 'Apricot Glow' – pink tinged orange over a yellow base. Margins are mostly highly tinged pink and orange



DORDOGNE® – rich cherry-pink, veined paler pink outside, more uniform inside.

- 'Pink Persuasion' – 24 inches, medium rose-pink with orange-yellow throat, flowers to 5 inches long. Sold by Park Seed.
- RED SOX® – reddish-orange, yellow base inside and out, very showy. Reminds one of a two-toned tulip.
- Chianti – 2.0–2.5 ft., dark purplish-pink to burgundy-black, may appear lavender-purple from a distance. Dutch clones. Very hardy to classify here!
- MOZART® – salmon blend with paler margins
- PRETTY WOMAN® – orange-red overall but undertones and base color distinctly cream and yellow. Dark, finely spotted leaf.

#### LAVENDER TO LILAC

- ANNEKE® – lavender, some darker lines or veins, whitish margins
- 'Lavender Gem' ('Gem Lavender') – 8–14 inches, shorter, purplish with lavender picotee, rich lavender overall, flowers 3.0 inches or smallish. [www.montereybaynsy.com](http://www.montereybaynsy.com) is offering an 'Improved Gem Lavender' (name illegitimate), a uniform, larger flowered variant.

#### MEDIUM TO DARK PURPLE TO TRUE VIOLET, NOT BLACKISH

- 'Galaxie' – purple overall, more rose-red tinged pink. There may be more than one clone of this name, one pinker and one more purple?
- PURPLE HAZE® – rich purple, yellow to orange tints on margins
- 'Purple Star' – purple
- 'Regal' (4/6) – dark purple. so: [Monterey Bay Nursery](#) (online catalog 2006)

#### REDDISH-VIOLET TO MEDIUM PURPLE TO REDDISH-PURPLE, NOT BLACKISH

- BARBADO® – reddish-purple
- BIG MAMA® – rich dark, violet-purple, very wide face, spadix lavender and blending with these colors. Pale, nicely marked leaf.
- CAPTAIN SAMOS® – purplish-red, yellowish margins and veins
- 'Carmine Red' – 70–80cm, spathe violet-purple outside, base tinged yellow fading to mostly violet-red, red mottled purple inside. Heavily marked leaf. From J. Geerlings.
- 'Celeste' – violet-red flowers. Leaves moderately flecked, the blade shorter than more lanceolate than sagittate.
- CRACKER JACK® – near red, paler at base outside, yellow spadix contrasts well. Grown for Valentine's Day sale.
- 'Majestic Red' – dark blood red
- NAOMI® – dark reddish-purple, pedicel (flower stalk) also showy purple, giving a rich fully saturated effect

#### PURPLE/DARK RED AND WHITE/YELLOW BICOLOR

- 'Ascari' – brownish-mulberry red with distinct light yellow to cream margin. Dark, well-mottled leaf.



- 'Banana Split' – brownish–red inside, wide yellow edge with some red venation.
- CAPTAIN CHELSEA® – rich mulberry–purple with a very distinct yellow to gold edge. Rich marked leaf.
- CAPTAIN JDOY® – yellow tinged purple outside, inside finely mottled lavender and purple with a subtle yellow edge, not as wide or sharp as CAPTAIN CHELSEA
- 'Midnight Eclipse' (2/2001) – 25 in. tall, dark maroon red with distinct cream picotee, flowers to 3 inches wide. Park Seed Exclusive in 2001.
- 'Picasso' – near true purple with wide cream picotee. Smallish but highly marked leaf.
- ODESSA®– dark purplish–black, very narrow leaf with just a few spots.
- 'Vermeer' – purple with large cream edge inside, outside white tinged purple and lavender. Small, moderately marked leaf. Wider edge than 'Picasso' but similar.

#### BLACKISH–PURPLE TO VIOLET–BLACK NEAR BLACK, DARK MAROON

- BLACK CRUSADER® – glossy dark blackish–purple, very cuspidate tip, more purple than black outside. Moderate leaf markings.
- 'Black Forest' – dark blackish purple
- 'Black Star' ('Brilliant') – very blackish–purple, glossy. Green heavily marked leaf with blackish veins and margins in some conditions.
- HOT CHOCOLATE® – dark brownish–purple, more brown than many of those here but not a chocolate at all. RHS 187A.
- 'Jewel of Night' – very dark blackish–purple, very narrow lanceolate–undulate blade with moderate markings.
- 'Schwarzwald' (Z. sprengeri x ?) – 60cm, near black, really a dark blackish–maroon. Popular in floral arrangements. From Sande Group before 2002.

#### GREEN TO GREENISH–YELLOW

- aethiopica 'Green Goddess' – 90cm, more vigorous, green flecked and mottled white inside, tips greener, flowerous.
- aethiopica 'Green Mister Martin' (5/8) – green tipped sport of 'Mister Martin' from [www.cgf.net](http://www.cgf.net)

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ZEA

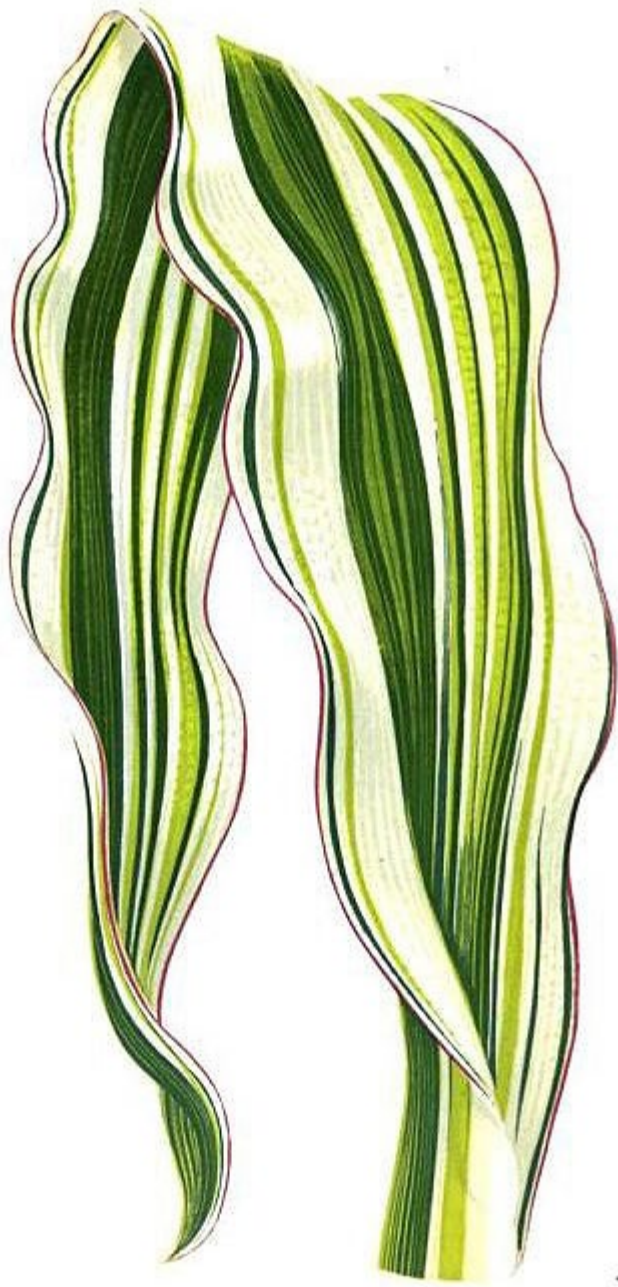
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*Zea mays* in a variegated seed strain. There are numerous genes which cause variegation in this widely cultivated species. This may be 'Japonica Variegata' but in my experience that strain is often more highly marked.





Z. japonica variegata

plate from Hibberd's New and rare beautiful-leaved plants as *Z. japonica variegata*.

'Gigantea Quadricolor' ('Quadricolor', *Z. mays* var. *japonica* 'Quadricolor' hort.) – more colorful than 'Japonica Variegata', bearing stripes of four or more colors, pink, white, gray, and green shades. One can see cream, greenish-white, jade, blush-gray, and other shades with ease. Thompson & Morgan has promoted it of late. I found reference to *Z. Mays gigantea quadricolor* in the 1918 Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science as a starting point for the US. The 1914 Bull. of the Missouri Bot. Gard. lists this and *Z. japonica* var. *foliis variegatus* but it is unclear if they were cultivated there. European references go back to 1907 (Chifflet in Compt. rend. Acad. Sc. R. CXLIV(14): 764–766)

'Gracillima Variegata' – plants dwarf, very short. Leaves striped white. LH Bailey and Miller (Cycl. Hort.) refer to this under *Z. mays*, described this variegated form of *Z. mays* var. *gracillima*, so I am certain there is no confusion with *Miscanthus* which was called *Eulalia* back then. This dates to at least 1902 in European literature.



**26389 to 26397. ZEA MAYS L. Corn.**

From Hamburg, Germany. Purchased from Mr. Albert Schenkel, 47 Rosenstrasse. Received December 10, 1909.

Seeds of each of the following; names of varieties as catalogued:

- 26389. ZEA ATROPURPUREA.
- 26390. ZEA CARAGUA.
- 26391. ZEA GRACILLIMA VARIEGATA.
- 26392. ZEA GRACILLIMA VARIEGATA *gigantea*.
- 26393. ZEA GRACILLIMA ZEBRINA AUREA.
- 26394. ZEA JAPONICA, foliage variegated.
- 26395. ZEA JAPONICA GIGANTEA QUADRICOLOR.
- 26396. ZEA sp. Rissen mais von Peru.
- 26397. ZEA TUNICATA, foliage variegated.

The above were purchased for the experiments of Mr. G. N. Collins, assistant botanist, Bionomic Investigations, this Department.

This USDA record (Bulletin) of plant introductions describes 6 different imported variegated corn strains.

'Gracillima Pumila Zebrina' – 2.5 ft. tall, leaves striped white. Barr's Nursery bef. 1911. Gartenflora of Germany described it in 1888.

'Gracillima Variegata Gigantea' – see USDA record above.

'Gracillima Zebrina Aurea' – leaves striped yellow. It is also listed in Barr's Nursery Cat. of 1891 so is one of the oldest named variegates.

'Harlequin' – a strain of mixed striped mutations, said to include various colors of stripes, some of them striated in rich red with red ears. The word "harlequin" is also applied to varieties with multicolored grains as opposed to foliage variegation.

'Japonica Variegata' ('Variegata' hort. in part, Z. japonica van Houtte, Z. vittata hort. ex LH Bailey, Z. japonica variegata hort., Z. mays f. variegata, 'Japonica striped', Z. japonica var. foliis vaiegatis) – richly striped white, new growth pink-tinged. It belongs to ordinary Z. mays and is sometimes considered a botanical variety japonica from it. USDA-GRIN considers Z. japonica van Houtte to be Z. mays subsp. mays. Said to have originated in Japan.

'Tunicate Variegated' NEW NAME – see USDA record above. Regel's Gartenflor. mentions a "tunicata fol. var.". The var. tunicata is essentially a cultivar group for "pod maize" which has a large husk of enlarged glumes, a small grain. This variegated tunicate form is not named but was clearly grown in the past.

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## ZEBRINA PENDULA (TRADESCANTIA PENDULA, COMMELINA ZEBRINA)

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Zebrina pendula has been known in house plant circles since 1852 when most of our popular houseplants were just a glimmer in the jungle an unknown to European, Asian, or North American botanists.





A weakly striped clone of *Z. pendula*. Much of the highly marked cultivar material is sold under the species name. This is not 'Discolor' due to the greater width of the silver banding.



# BURGUNDY



'Burgundy' is a compact "super purple" clone.



# BURGUNDY



'Burgundy' – more compact than most clones, internodes shorter, blades tinged violet above and below, the banding a lavender-violet to magenta-violet (unlike 'Dark Desire' with silvery bands) metallic tone, yet in older blades silvery-violet but never a clear, clean silver color, center and margins a dark brownish-violet to dark purplish-violet. The presence of violet or pink-tinged bands in newer leaves is diagnostic here. In: Exotic Angel Plants, first bought by us in 2018.

'Daniel's Hybrid' – c: "rosy wide green-purple leaves of heavy substance". li: Glasshouse Works catalog 1990: no pagination.

'Dark Desire' – one of the named "super purple" clones, see color scan below. Blades with very wide silver to greenish-silver bands (these 3–8mm wide), not as wide or large a band as 'Silver Plus', the margins and central zone uniformly rich violet-purple, sometimes suffused green but in full sun usually quite purple and dark. It is essentially a violet and silver bicolor, about 50% of the space allocated to each of the two colors. 'Purpusii' and 'Burgundy' are other "super



purples".



'Discolor' (*Tradescantia discolor* hort. in part, some material inclusive of *Rhoeo spathacea*, especially if called "oyster plant") – leaves green, sometimes heavily tinged and margined purple on occasion above, mostly a violet-red red midrib to part of the length, can be splashed orange-red but not always, having 2 silver bands but narrower than species typical (usually 2–5mm wide), purple below, 5–7cm long. Flowers purplish. Ns: I cannot make the historical, literature-based jump between *T. discolor* which is often *Rhoeo spathacea* and this particular clone of Zebrina.

'Discolor Multicolor' ('Quadricolor', *Tradescantia zebrina multicolor*, *T. multicolor* hort.) – leaves striped and margined cream (pink in new tips), banded silver as 'Discolor' (not overly large or wide), often with flourishes of the chimera so it becomes 40–90% of surface, more typically 20–35% surface. Purple below. Id: it has more colors and a higher number of lighter ones than 'Discolor'. After studying much material, I have concluded that 'Quadricolor' is not a distinct clone though tending to be used for more boldly variegated material in sun with four or more distinct colors. Shades plants of this clone are more apt to be green and cream, lacking many of the pink to violet shades above. Known since about 1876, possibly from M. Lequesne, France. It is considered to be a sport of 'Discolor' or a similar type due to the weak,



narrower, separated silver markings similar to 'Discolor'. Full reversions are identical to 'Discolor'.

- Perhaps "Tradescantia zebrina multicolor Mme. Lequesne" is a cultivar (Soc. d'hort. et de viti. d'Épernay 6: 62 (1879) unique unto itself. This is based on references to "T. Madame Lequesne" in early French literature which in Lyon horticole 1905 is listed separate from multicolor under a list T. zebrina variants. In Blatter für Aquarien und Terrarien-Kunde 15: 113 (1904) we have this photo of "Mad. Lequesne" and from this I conclude it may be ordinary 'Multicolor'. In your editor's studies, most older listings do not differentiate between the two.

herbergen.

Als erste, man möchte sagen, für jeden Terrarienbesitzer unentbehrliche Pflanze muß *Tradescantia viridis* L. genannt werden. Die Pflanze ist wegen ihrer Härte, Genügsamkeit und dankbaren Wachstums so bekannt, daß man von einer Beschreibung und Kulturangabe getrost absehen kann. Es sei nur angeführt, daß sich dieselbe durch Stecklinge, welche in mit Sand gemischte Lauberde gesteckt werden, bis ins Ungemessene vermehren läßt. Sie entwickelt sich am besten im Halbschatten und kann deshalb im Terrarium dahin gepflanzt werden, wo andere Pflanzen nicht mehr recht gedeihen wollen. Im Sommer braucht diese Art viel Wasser, im Winter hält man sie nur mäßig feucht. Für den Anfänger ist diese Art die beste, man erhält sie für wenig Geld in jeder Gärtnerei. Etwas an-



Originalaufnahme für die „Blätter“.

*Tradescantia zebrina* ist eine Varietät, welche den langen Namen *Tradescantia zebrina* var. *multicolor* Mad. *Lequesne* führt. Diese Varietät ist zarter und leuchtender in der Färbung der Blätter, aber auch empfindlicher als die Stammart und geht besonders im Winter leicht zurück, wenn sie keinen hellen Standort hat und zuviel begossen wird.

In den schattigsten Winkeln der Terrarien kann man ferner mit Vorteil *Ficus stipulata* Thumb. anpflanzen. Diese Pflanze liebt kräftige Erde und entwickelt bis meterlange Triebe, welche Grotten, Rinde usw. aufschönste überziehen, sich aber auch an den Holzpfählen der Terrarien mittelst ihrer Haftwurzeln anklammern und in die Höhe klettern. Diese Art sei wie die vorigen besonders dem Anfänger empfohlen. Unter den

This reference in Jardin de France p. 357 (1879) is perhaps the most clear:

Par M. Lequesne, horticulteur à Rouen (Seine-et-Oise), un *Tradescantia zebrina* multicolor? [multicolor?]- qu'il nomme Ma lame Lequesne, plante à très-joli feuillage panaché de rouge, blanc et vert, pour la présentation de laquelle il lui est donnée une prime de 2<sup>e</sup> classe, sur la proposition du Comité de Floriculture.

M. le Président de ce Comité dit que cette nouvelle forme étant venue sur des boutures, il y a peut-être lieu de craindre que la stabilité n'en soit pas complète; cette crainte ne serait pas venue à l'esprit si elle eût été le produit d'un semis et, dans ce cas, le Comité n'aurait pas hésité à demander pour l'obtenteur une prime de 1<sup>re</sup> classe.

M. Lequesne déclare qu'il peut garantir la fixité de la panachure de sa plante. Quelquefois il a vu que l'une ou l'autre des branches qu'elle donne retournait au type du *Tradescantia zebrina*; mais, même alors, toutes les autres branches conservaient

Google Translations yields:

By M. Lequesne, horticulturist at Rouen (Seine-et-Oise), a *Tradescantia zebrina* multicolor? - He calls My blade Lequesne, very pretty plant with variegated foliage of red, white and green for the presentation which he it donnée une premium 2nd class, on the proposal of the



## Floriculture.

The President of the Committee said that this new form having come on cuttings, there may be reason to fear that the stability is still not complete; Celtic fear would not come to mind if she had been the product of a seedling, and in this case, the Committee would not hesitate to ask the breeder for a premium of 1 "class.

Mr. Lequesne said he could guarantee. Fixity of variegation of its plant. Sometimes he saw that one or other of the branches it gives back to the type of *Tradescantia zebrina*, but even then, all other branches retained

The great Carrière of conifer fame wrote the following in Rev. Hort. 51: 297

### TRADESCANTIA MULTICOLOR MADAME LEQUESNE

La plante dont il va être question est issue d'un dichroïsme du *Tradescantia zebrina*, dont elle a conservé l'aspect général, mais dont elle diffère par son coloris plus vif, ce qui en fait une plante ornementale de premier ordre, fait constaté, du reste, par la Société d'horticulture de la Seine-Inférieure où, à l'Exposition de 1879, à Rouen, le jury attribuait à son obtenteur, M. Lequesne, horticulteur, 10, rue de la Mare-du-Parc, une médaille de vermeil.

Voici ce qu'en dit cet horticulteur dans une circulaire qu'il vient de publier :

Cette nouveauté est une *Tradescantia mul-*

*ticolor*, sortie de la *Tradescantia zebrina*. Elle en a le port, la vigueur et la rusticité; ses feuilles sont partie zébrées, partie striées de rose, de violet, de lilas et de blanc, et ces couleurs, qui sont le plus souvent parfaitement tranchées, sont aussi parfois légèrement fondues et semblent s'harmoniser pour charmer l'œil. Les branches sont elles-mêmes quelquefois colorées.

Cette plante est très-bien fixée.

Ayant vu cette plante à l'hôtel de la Société d'horticulture, 84, rue de Grenelle, où M. Lequesne l'avait apportée à la séance du 12 juin 1879, nous n'hésitons pas à affir-

Digitized by Goc

mèr que ce dernier n'en a pas exagéré le mérite, au contraire. En effet, de toutes ses parties s'échappent comme des ondes lumineuses et chatoyantes qui reflètent les coloris les plus brillants.

Une particularité que présente cette plante et qui constitue son grand mérite, c'est la végétation à peu près uniforme que présentent toutes ses parties, cela quelle qu'en soit la couleur, ce qu'assure M. Lequesne, de sorte que la plante est toujours régulière et que les branches qui, par retour, tendent à reprendre les caractères du *Tradescantia zebrina*, dont la plante sort, ne s'emporent

pas ni ne prennent pas un plus grand développement que celles qui sont fortement colorées.

Néanmoins, et quoi qu'il en soit, il est prudent, quand on la multiplie, de prendre pour boutures les rameaux qui sont bien marqués, en évitant de prendre les extrêmes : ceux qui sont presque incolores ou ceux qui paraissent faire retour au *Tradescantia zebrina*.

Le *T. multicolor* M<sup>me</sup> LEQUESNE est en vente chez l'obteneur, M. Lequesne, horticulteur à Rouen.

E.-A. CARRIÈRE.

'Green Ghost' – mostly medium green, little silver and purple tones, similar in appearance to 'Discolor'. So: Hirt Gardens, hirts.com. accessed 9.19.2020

'Little Hill' – violet with somewhat subtle silver bands per photo at [www.plantscope.nl](http://www.plantscope.nl) (October 14, 2010). Many of the plants in the Hill Series seem to be renames of existing, named clones.

'Purple Gypsy' – a more richly or intense purple tones. So: Hirt Gardens, hirts.com. accessed 9.19.2020

'Purple Plush' (out of var. mollipila) – see plate below from our trials.



**Tradescantia  
zebrina  
var. mollipila  
'Purple Plush'**

**Source: tomlantman @ ebay.com**

**Received: September 2020**



'Purpusii' (Z. purpusii) – bronze–purple, perhaps the most dark and purple in this species, sometimes faintly striped green, blades shorter and smaller, silver markings often faint if there at all. Flowers pink, somewhat showy.

'Quadricolor' = 'Discolor Multicolor'



**TRADESCANTIA REGINA.**

THE useful character and general acceptability of *Tradescantia zebrina* and other members of the genus should command attention for the large and handsome kinds that have been exhibited this year by L'Horticulture Internationale, and which may be classed as great improvements on the old species. Two, *T. Regina* and *T. superba*, have received first-class certificates from the Royal Horticultural Society this year. The former, which fig. 18 represents, exhibits remarkably attractive leaf-colouring. It is a Peruvian species of great beauty, with much bolder and more beautiful foliage than that of *T. zebrina*. The leaves are lanceolate, 6 to 7 inches long. The centre is dark green lightly flecked with greyish white. Two broad flakes of the same shade extend along each side of the central band from base to tip, and the edges of the leaf are of the same deep green hue as the centre; the under surface

with a grand promise of seeds for next year. One patch of minor *Convolvulus* yielded the deepest blue, and not far off were Marigolds of glorious colouring. The *Calendulas* were vast, of the brightest yellow and orange, almost unequalled for massing.

The Sweet Peas promised this year to make up for last year's disastrous failures, Imperial Blue, a lovely red, white in abundance, and the usual mixed sort were all represented. It must be admitted there are other flowers at this season worth looking at besides Roses. Annuals also have their excellencies. I could mention many others were their names likely to be admitted. I must claim space for three, now at the very height of glory: Summer Chrysanthemums, Nasturtiums, and *Godetias*. The good monks to whose domain the Suttons in part have succeeded—and they are very loyal to the Abbey in Reading—(The Abbey arms with the town arms are on the Palmer Park gateway; the Abbey Hall is a most admirable Evangelistic place of worship; the Archaeological Society, again, rejoices in the Abbey three-escalop-shells badge and holds its meetings in the Abbey gateway house by favour of

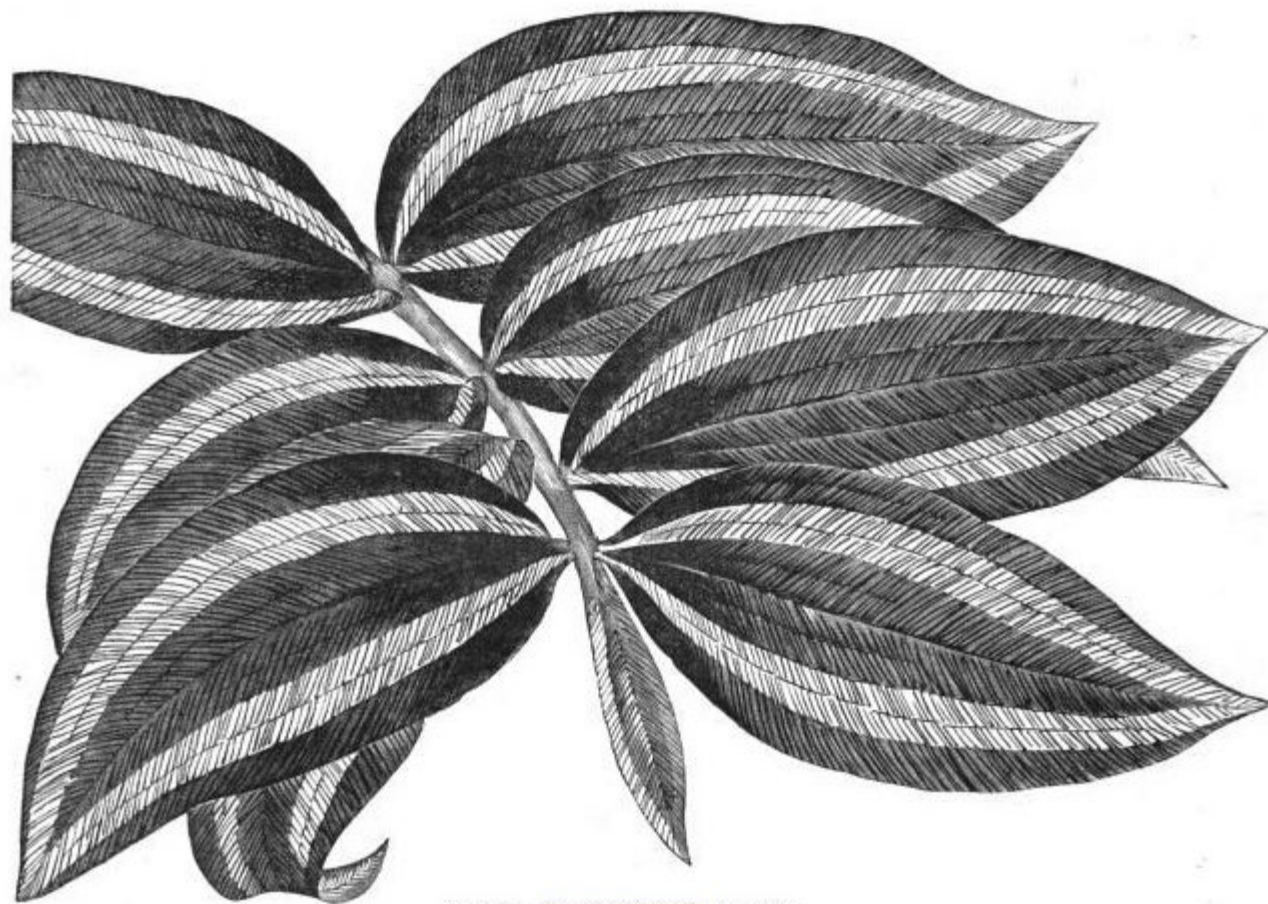


FIG. 18.—*TRADESCANTIA REGINA*.

'Regina' ('Reginae') in the Journal of Horticulture of 1892, a clone not known today (June 2018), said to be a dark green with strong silver markings. Based on this image, the bands are not as wide as the "super silver" clones known today, notably 'Silver Plus'. Further research suggests this plant, associated with *T. zebrina* in this article, is in fact the species *Dichorisandra reginae* (*D. superba hort.*). The true *D. reginae* is distinct from all *Zebrina pendula* clones I know in having small, silver dots and dashes perpendicular to the margins in the older leaves, nor is it very violet or purple below. The leaf above is also only purple in the central zone (between the silver bands) and not generally so on the margins. Some clones of *D. reginae* have virtually no purple above or below and would never be mistaken for *Z. pendula*. Tracking old catalogs, the first American reference we can find to 'Reginae' is Pitcher and Manda's Catalog of 1894. It also appeared as a name only in Julius Roehdr's as *T. reginae pendula* in 1931.

'Red Gem' – name used by Gardenpathplants&gifts on ebay.com (Oct. 14, 2010), per their photo: blades a rich burgundy or reddish-purple striped greenish-silver to 30%. Not likely a new cultivar but part of the species' range I believe.

'Silver Plus' – "very showy broad bands of glittery silver on each succulent leaf if grown in very high light" (Glasshouse Works, online catalog, October 11, 2010), however their photo resembles an intensely, boldly striped chimera of *Tradescantia fluminensis* 'Variegata' – there is a great disparity here.

'Velvet Hill' (10/10) – dark greenish-violet based on photo as www.plantscope.nl (October 14, 2010).

'Violet Hill' (10/10) – violet-purple below and above in center, banded silver to 60% or more according to photo at www.plantscope.nl (October 14, 2010).



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# ZINGIBER

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## Literature:

Ravindran, P.N. and K. Nimal Babu. 2005. Ginger: the genus Zingiber. CRC Press.

sp. 'Bengal Tiger' (10/10) – 4–5 ft. Infl. cone red, throat speckled white and yellow. So: <http://www.alohatropicals.com> (online catalog, October 16, 2010)

sp. 'Burmese Ruby' – 4–6 ft. tall. Leaves bright emerald green, spice-scented when rubbed. Infl. cone dark blood red to ruby red. Or: species or hybrid from Thailand. So: <http://www.alohatropicals.com> (online catalog, October 16, 2010)

'Chocolate Ball' = *Z. macrodenium* or a clone from it.

*citradorum* 'Chaing Mai Princess' – 3–4 ft. tall. Leaves grayish-green. Infl. citrus-scented, greenish in bud, maturing to very bright scarlet, scales arching and recurved outward. Thought to be a good tissue-cultured or cloned version of the variable species.

*collinsii* 'Silver Streaks' (10/10) – 4–6 ft. tall. Leaves striped along lateral veins, pointed upward to the apex in silver to silvery-white, about 4–6 per blade. Infl. cones red, oblong, from basal branches. So: <http://www.alohatropicals.com> (online catalog, October 16, 2010)

*corallinum* 'Bonita' – inflor. a very narrow, long cone, rose-red, coral-red to medium red.

## Darzing Series

or, in: DBIRD of Australia 1998 to improve cut flower trade

- 'Darzing Blaze'
- 'Darzing Chocolate Delight' (*Z. marcodemia* x *Z. spectabile*)(10/02)
- 'Darzing Dawn' – light orangish-pink
- 'Darzing Golden Glory' – rich golden-yellow tinged orange
- 'Darzing Pinelime' – pale yellowish-lime green
- 'Darzing Sunset' – rich sunset, golden-orange shades
- 

in: N. Territory of Australia (government) 2001

'Hainan Pink' – Infl. cones pyramidal, rose pink, flowers white mottled dark violet-red Or: Tim Chapman. Ns: this is NOT a typo for Hawaiian. Photo: [http://www.botany.hawaii.edu/herbarium/digitallib/collections/hlaplants/pdfs/Zin\\_Zingiber\\_zzsp\\_Hainan\\_Pink\\_w.pdf](http://www.botany.hawaii.edu/herbarium/digitallib/collections/hlaplants/pdfs/Zin_Zingiber_zzsp_Hainan_Pink_w.pdf)

'Ivory Ice' = *Z. parishii* or a clone thereof

*junceum* ('Yellow Delight' as species)

*junceum* 'Esan Jade' – inflor. flat, jade green with cream margins, flowers yellow.

'Lemon Lights' = *Z. parishii*

'Maroon Plume' (10/10) – infl. dark red, winter-flowering



'Midnight' (9/2000) – 24 in. tall (36 in. in flower) x 36 in. wide. Leaves dark glossy purplish–black, evergreen (Heims says "everblack?"). Flowers yellow fading to peach. ch: 9. or: found in Jahor Malaysia. in: Terra Nova Nur. 2000 to US trade. lu: useful in containers where not cold hardy

'Milky Way' – 3 ft. tall. Leaves light green. Inflor. cones dense, very large scale or shields, milky white, sometimes tinged faint pink, flowers pure yellow in them. So: <http://www.alohatropicals.com> (online catalog, October 16, 2010)

#### mioga

- 'Crug's Zing' –
- 'Dancing Crane' (9/00) – 18 in. tall (30 in. in flower) x 28 in. wide, dwarf compared to species typical. Leaves white-centered. Flowers yellow, apparently near typical. In: Terra Nova Nurseries
- 'Variegatum' – leaves striped and center white, the bands often forming a wide basal central zone to 50% of surfaces. These central zones usually have 4–7 stripes proceeding to the apex. Other leaves are less distinctly centered and are made up of 4–8 branching stripes which are sometimes fused together. Many of the less centered and more striped blades are only 15–25% chimera. li: Yokoi, M. and Y. Hirose. 1978. Variegated Plants. Siebundo Shinkosha Pub. Ltd.
- 'White Feather' (10/7) – 30 in. tall. Leaves light, bright green in spring, darkening in green base color by summer, irregularly sectored cream to white between secondary veins, more so near the apex, giving a general marginate look at the apex only, chimera 15–25% of blade, many sectors reaching the midrib but some not so long. This delicate feathery is most appealing. so, in: [www.plantdelights.com](http://www.plantdelights.com) (2007 Fall Sales Catalog: 27, with color photo)
- 'White Feather' above at Juniper Level B.G. in 2006. The chimera is very subtle and also quite charming.

#### officinale

- 'Bhutan Princess' – plants smaller. Stronger medicinal chemistry.
- 'Buderim Gold' – flowers golden yellow – species is yellowish–green

in: State of Queensland, Australia

'Powder Purple' – likely an unnamed species, infl. pale violet with white flowers.

'Rafael's Chocolate' (10/10) – listed by B & T Worlds Seeds, description not found online, we suspect it has a dark brownish infl. cone.

'Red Dwarf' – Ns: Tentatively accepted name, RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 16, 2010.

'Rosy Pinnacle' (10/10) – 8 ft. tall, very large. Infl. cone pink, floriferous

#### spectabile

- 'Early Gold' – infl. large, early, mostly yellow
- 'Giant Honeycomb' – plants and infl. larger, longer stems. Infl. red at base, paler lime to yellowish at apex.
- 'Glowing Orb'
- 'Golden Sceptor' – infl. earlier, rich lemon–yellow to lime tones.
- 'Jungle Drum' – large infl. cone in red to lime shades.
- Malay Hybrid Group – infl. larger, colorful shades, varying with the seedling variant.
- 'Pink Maraca' – 4–5 ft. tall Infl. clone red at base, fading to pale rose–yellow above, pink on average
- 'Singapore Gold' – inflor. cone coral–red at base, orangish–gold above that, apex of the cone greenish–yellow, somewhat tricolored and subtle shades, even more than 3 colors.



'Thai Giant' – 4–5 ft. tall, very tall. Infl. cones 8–9 in. tall x 3–5 in. wide, red. Or: Thailand.

'Thomas' (10/10) – listed by B&T World Seeds, description needed.

'Twice as Nice' (10/10) – infl. at apices of pseudostems, not basal, very short, purple–red, flowers orange. Ns, id: possibly from or related to *Z. ottensii*.

'Yellow Delight' = *Z. junceum* per Ravindran (2005), "This species is being sold in the United States under the name *Yellow Delight*". Infl. cones yellow. Ns: Tentatively accepted name, RHS HORTICULTURAL DATABASE, October 16, 2010.

zerumbet

- 'Awapuhi' – said to be the original "Hawaiian shampoo ginger" clone.
- 'Darceyi' – ht: 3 ft., vigorous where hardy – not weak variegate in warmer Southern US states.
- 'Giant Awapuhi' – a larger, robust clone. Infl. cone red at apex, light yellow with red margins below the tip, very base very pale greenish–yellow.
- 'Giant Shampoo' – inflo. much larger. Likely 'Giant Awapuhi'.
- 'Pink Maraca' – infl. mostly pink. A proven cut variety.
- 'Phuket Point' – infl. red, sharply pointed cone.

lc: margined white, sometimes having white bands or stripes in the middle of the blade. The new growth

lc: may be tinged pink in stronger light.

fc: red bracts (as species)

ns: this species should not be confused with *Alpinia zerumbet* which is correctly called *A. speciosa*.

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

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ZYGOCACTUS =  
SCHLUMBERGERA

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