

This is to certify that the

thesis entitled

A CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION
OF SOME
COMMERCIAL FOLIAGE PLANTS

presented by

George S. Bunting, Jr.

has been accepted towards fulfillment
of the requirements for

M. S. degree in Horticulture

Donald P. Watson
Major professor

Date 14 November 1951

This thesis cannot be reproduced in
full or in part without the consent of the
author.

Submi
of Michigan C
in 1

A CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION
OF SOME
COMMERCIAL FOLIAGE PLANTS

by
George S. Bunting, Jr.

A THESIS

Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies
of Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Horticulture

1951

7

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

11-5-52

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is deeply grateful to Dr. Donald P. Watson for his invaluable assistance in the basic planning of this project, his willing advice throughout its progress, and his energies in procuring necessary materials and in the preparation of the many photographs; and to Dr. William B. Drew for his assistance with the botanical portions of the text. Sincere gratitude is also expressed to Miss Gertrude Nygren, Department of Home Economics, for her aid in staging numerous plant specimens for photographing, and to Mr. Paul Andrews for his instruction in use of the photographic equipment.

Deepest appreciation is extended to those many persons who so graciously permitted the usage of their homes as settings for the photographs: Mrs. Homer A. Barrett, Mrs. Frank M. Clark, Miss Barbara Hamel, Mrs. John W. Hope, Miss Jeanette Lee, Mrs. Roy E. Marshall, Mrs. Ray Nelson, Mrs. Frances Patch, Mrs. Harold A. Price, Mr. Albert G. Redmond, and Miss Mary Whitlock; also to the custodians of various campus buildings used: Mr. James Gardner, West Shaw Hall; Mr. Michael J. Dmochowski, Union Building; Mrs. Edna Muir, Gilcrest Hall; and Dean Marie Dye, Home Management Houses.

Acknowledgment is also made to the following persons: for aid in taking the photographs, to Mrs. Harold Davidson, Mr. Cecil G. Hard, and Miss Annmoray Pedlow; Dr. William M. Seaman,

who made sever

Mrs. Floyd M.

Wilgus for the

Especial

Chicago, Ill.

the photograph

cut materials;

Park Conservat

Lansing Florid

Gardens and R

which many of

who made several necessary translations from the Latin;
Mrs. Floyd M. Clum for aid in locating references; Mrs. Margaret
Wilgus for her encouragement during the completion of this work.

Especial thanks is expressed to the A. L. Randall Company,
Chicago, Illinois, who supplied some of the planters used in
the photographs; also to: The Kervan Company, for most of the
cut materials; Norman Kesel; West Side Greenhouses; Garfield
Park Conservatory; Louis Hahn and Son; Flowers of Hawaii, Ltd.;
Lansing Florists' Exchange; Mrs. George S. Bunting; and Atkins
Gardens and Research Laboratory (of Harvard University) from
which many of the plant materials were obtained.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Key to the Genera Included	3
Alphabetical arrangement of species described and photographed	12
Complete List of Sources of Plants	243
References	245

INTRODUCTION

The use of "foliage plants"¹ in homes, offices, and public buildings has become more popular in the past twenty-five years. In the last decade, there has been an increase in the use of plants because of their utility in design and decor. Over three-hundred species are available and with the increase in number, great confusion of the commonly used names has developed.

The floricultural industry has always encountered difficulty in adopting botanical nomenclature. Misnomers, improper identification, and total lack of study of many species are unfortunate; the confusion in the literature is as frequent as that in verbal usage. The generic name Syngonium is not well known in the industry, plants of this genus being offered for sale as Nephtytis or Philodendron; Scindapsus is known widely as Pothos, yet no species of either Nephtytis or Pothos appear to be in general cultivation today. Species are no more accurately defined, a common example being Philodendron oxycardium, Schott, from Puerto Rico. This plant is commonly labelled Philodendron cordatum, which is an introduction from Brazil. Differences in the two species are slight, but readily discernible.

¹"Foliage plants", a common term in the florists' business, is usually applied to plants, the vegetative parts of which are important for their ornamental value.

With imp
containing "T
from Hawaii m
Paradise (Stre
and varieties
constantly. F
must have the

The incre
extent been in
There is a con
leaf variation.

Consequen
classify one-h
ment has been
consumption.

1) a key to the
characteristic
included, the
give some sug
proper name (
where each is
and informati
botanical des
vegetative ch
the culture o
and wherever
or variety

With improved transportation, a flower arrangement containing "Ti" leaves (Cordyline terminalis var. Ti, Baker) from Hawaii might be found combined with flowers of Bird-of-Paradise (Strelitzia Reginae) from Florida. Many new species and varieties are being introduced and placed on the market constantly. For many practical purposes the horticulturist must have the proper names at his disposal.

The increased use of "foliage plants" has to a great extent been influenced by contemporary building design. There is a constantly increasing demand for "new" and unusual leaf variations.

Consequently, an effort has been made to identify and classify one-hundred species of "foliage plants". The treatment has been designed to be most practical for horticultural consumption. It is therefore presented in the following manner: 1) a key to the genera included, based on vegetative characteristics alone, 2) a photograph of each species included, the specimen placed in an ornamental setting to give some suggestion of its potential utility, and 3) the proper name (alphabetically arranged), citation, and reference where each is described, illustrated, or both; its synonyms, and information concerning them; common names where known; a botanical description of each (including, at least, all vegetative characters necessary for identification); a note on the culture of each species; suggested uses of each species; and wherever possible, at least one source where each species or variety may be purchased.

KEY TO THE GENERA INCLUDED

Based on cultivated species

- A. Leaves needle- or scale-like, not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ " long.
- B. Commonly with spiral phyllotaxy, mostly epiphytic, and growing in dry habitats, young leaves without a ligule on the ventral surface near base. Lycopodium
- BB. Leaves commonly in decussate pairs, or in 4 long rows, or if spiral, of drier habitats, but most species found in moist places, rarely epiphytic; leaves with a ligule on ventral surface near base. Selaginella
- BBB. Stems with sharp-pointed appendages at each node (the true leaves), but with needle-like or leaf-like cladodes growing from the axils of each; twining vines or erect. Asparagus
- AA. Leaves larger, at least not as above.
- C. Leaves compound.
- D. Leaves all basal, stem not apparent, or very short, palm- or fern-like.
- E. Leaf bases sheathing one another, the oldest outermost, palm-like.
- Pinnae usually more or less fascicled, or else in many different planes, often glaucous or floccose beneath, lower ones mostly represented by strong or weak spines; vernation induplicate. Phoenix
- Pinnae long-pointed and hanging, with bifid ends; vernation reduplicate. Howea
- EE. Leaf bases not sheathing, fern-like.
- Segments of fronds small, thin, cuneate, rhomboid or trapeziform. Adiantum
- Segments of fronds of a firm texture.
- Fronds pinnatifid with obtuse sinuses between segments, often completely pinnate below; veins anastomosing to form areolae. Phlebodium

Fronds 1-more pinnate, not as above.

Pinnae articulate at rachis, often falling. Nephrolepis

Pinnae not articulate at rachis.

Veins anastomosing, simple pinnate; pinnae numerous. Cyrtomium

Veins free, not anastomosing; pinnae few, often bifid or bipinnate. Pteris

DD. Leaves alternate or opposite, caudex ascending, not fern- or palm-like.

Climbing vines

Climbing by tendrils, leaflets 3. Cissus

Climbing by aerial roots, leaflets 5-13, sap milky. Syngonium

Erect

Leaves palmately compound, leaflets 6-11 or more. Schefflera

Leaves pinnately compound.

Leaves simple pinnate, leaflets 3-5, fleshy. Kalanchoe

Leaves 3-pinnate, 7-11 leaflets, not fleshy. Dizygotheca

CC. Leaves simple

F. Leaves parallel-veined, margins entire or spiny.

Green foliage represented by leaf-like cladodes from the axils of the scale-like true leaves. Asparagus

Foliage of a typical form, not represented by cladodes accompanying scale-like leaves.

G. Margins spiny or spinulose, leaves more or less linear or oblong.

Leaves all crowded at tips of triangular stems (culms); plants caespitose.

Cyperus

...inate, not as above.

...inate at rachis, often fall-
Hesperolepis

...inate at rachis.

...inate, simple pinnate;
Cyrtomium

...inate, not anastomosing; pinnae
Pteris

...inate, caudex ascending.

...inate, leaflets 3.
Cissus

...inate, leaflets 3-13, sep
Synonymum

...inate, leaflets 6-11 or
Schefflera

...inate, compound.

...inate, leaflets 3-5,
Kalanchoe

...inate, 7-11 leaflets, not
Disyrodia

...margin entire or spiny.

...ed by leaf-like cladodes
... scale-like true leaves.
Asparagus

...not represented by
... scale-like leaves.

...leaves more or
...long.

...at tips of triangular
...plants caespitose.

Cyperus

Leaves all basal in a rosette or fascicle,
or caudex very short (as cult.)

Midrib spiny beneath; leaves angle-
channelled. Pandanus

Midrib not as above; leaves flat, or
essentially so.

Low and depressed herbs, stoloniferous,
but not exceeding 10". Cryptanthus

Larger than above, leaves 1½'-3' long.
Cordyline

GG. Margins entire.

H. Leaves all basal, acaulescent herbs.

I. Leaves forming a dense rosette, or in
fascicles, not petiolate.

Leaves stiff, thick and fibrous, from
horizontal rhizomes. Sansevieria

Leaves thin, from a rhizome with
thickened white roots. Chlorophytum

II. Leaves stiff-petioled, singly from
thick, matted rhizomes. Aspidistra

HH. Leaves cauline, stems ascending or spread-
ing, leaves vaginate or amplexicaule.

J. Creeping herbs.

Leaf sheaths hairy on top edge only.
Tradescantia

Leaf sheaths hairy on both top and
bottom. Zebrina

JJ. Decidedly erect.

Leaves stiff, thick, and fibrous with-
in, terete or concave on face;
rhizomatous. Sansevieria

Leaves thinner, more or less flat;
mostly non-rhizomatous.

Hardy, perennial, to 3'. Tradescantia

basal in a rosette or fascicle,
very short (as with).

Pandanus very dense; leaves angle-
flat.

of as above; leaves flat, or
slightly so.

Cryptanthus depressed herbs, stoloniiferous,
not exceeding 10".

Corallina than above, leaves 1 1/2-3' long.

19.

basal, sessile herbs.

forming a dense rosette, or in
flat, not petiolate.

Sargassum stiff, thick and fibrous, from
central rhizomes.

Chlorophytum thin, from a rhizome with
branched white roots.

Amidaria stiff-petioled, singly from
matted rhizomes.

line, stems ascending or spread-
ing, vaginates or amplexicaules.

herbs.

Tridacnopsis leaves hairy on top edge only.

Lepturus leaves hairy on both top and
bottom.

erect.

Sargassum stiff, thick, and fibrous with
terete or concave on face;

thinner, more or less flat;
slightly non-rhizomatous.

Tridacnopsis perennial, to 5'.

Woody, leaves mostly crowded at tips
of stem; to 8'; tropical.

(Ovules 1-3 in each cell.) Dracaena

(Ovules many in each cell.)
Cordyline

FF. Leaves palmately veined

Herbs.

Acaulescent, leaves all basal. Galax

Caulescent, leaves with 3 primary ribs. Pilea

Woody shrubs.

Petioles longer than leaf-blades. Abutilon

Petioles shorter than leaf blades. Hibiscus

FFF. Leaves pinnately veined.

K. Leaves opposite.

L. Leaf margins entire.

M. Leaves thick and fleshy.

Leaves sessile, or very short petiolate;
plants mostly erect, at least not
climbing. Crassula

Leaves petiolate.

Plant twining, or climbing by aerial
roots. Hoya

Stems decumbent, but not climbing.
Peperomia

MM. Leaves not thick and fleshy.

N. Woody plants with leathery, persistent
leaves.

Trees to 90', with purple-brown bark and
resinous sap. Podocarpus

Shrubs, without resinous sap.

Stem quadrangular, very leafy. Buxus

• 1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to make an observation or ask a question.

• 2. The second step is to do background research.

• 3. The third step is to form a hypothesis.

• 4. The fourth step is to test the hypothesis by doing an experiment.

• 5.

• 6. The fifth step is to analyze the data and draw a conclusion.

• 7. The sixth step is to communicate the results.

• 8.

• 9. The seventh step is to repeat the experiment.

• 10. The eighth step is to publish the results.

• 11. The ninth step is to make a model.

• 12.

• 13.

• 14.

• 15. The tenth step is to make a prediction.

• 16.

• 17.

• 18.

• 19.

• 20.

• 21.

• 22.

• 23.

• 24.

• 25.

• 26.

• 27.

• 28.

Stems not as above, leaves fewer,
opposite or in whorls of 3. Kalmia

NN. Low herbs, leaves not leathery.

Annual, leaves green, of two sizes,
largest not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Pilea

Leaves much larger, about 4" long, veins
and midrib red or white. Fittonia

LL. Leaf margins various, not entire.

O. Low herbs, not exceeding 6" in height, erect
or decumbent.

Petioles much shorter than leaf blades;
leaves pubescent or villous, variously
patterned. Episcia

Petioles nearly as long as blade; leaves
greenish-purple or purple. Hemigraphis

OO. Much larger, at least exceeding 1' in height.

Large woody shrub to 15'; leaves simple,
coarsely toothed above the middle. Aucuba

Herbs to subshrubs, sometimes woody at
base.

Stems square; leaves simple or lobed,
bright colored and variously patterned. Coleus

Stems round.

Stems hollow; leaves fleshy, producing
young plants from the crenatures. Kalanchoe

Stems not hollow; leaves variously
lobed or dissected; foliage often
strong-scented. Pelargonium

KK. Leaves not as above, alternate, or all basal.

P. Leaves more or less all basal, or stem very
short.

Q. Petioles canaliculate and sheathing, at
least toward the base; margins entire.

• The first of these is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The second is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The third is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The fourth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The fifth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The sixth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The seventh is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The eighth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The ninth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The tenth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The eleventh is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The twelfth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The thirteenth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The fourteenth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The fifteenth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The sixteenth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The seventeenth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The eighteenth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

• The nineteenth is the fact that the system is not a simple one.

Leaves solid green, not variegated.

Spathiphyllum

Leaves variously variegated.

Leaf bases sagittate, often peltate by
union of margins of basal lobes. Caladium

Leaf bases not as above, not sagittate.
Calathea

QQ. Petioles not as above, mostly not sheathing.

Margins entire, leaves decidedly peltate.
Peperomia

Margins mostly variously toothed and/or
lobed, leaves not peltate. Saxifraga

PP. Leaves alternate, caudex apparent, ascending,
spreading, or climbing.

R. Plants erect, not becoming a vine.

S. Petioles sheathing.

T. Petioles geniculate near the top.

Petioles not long-sheathing, mostly
canaliculate in lower part only;
basal lobes generally elongated,
cordate, sagittate, or hastate;
plant erect, creeping, or climbing
by aerial roots. Anthurium

Petioles long-sheathing, canaliculate
in $\frac{1}{2}$ or more of their length; leaf
bases not sagittate or hastate; no
aerial roots present.

(Ovary fully 3-celled, inflorescence
mostly capitate or cone-like.)
Calathea

(Ovary 1-celled by abortion; in-
florescence branched.) Maranta

TT. Petioles not geniculate near top; leaf
bases not as above, mostly sub-cordate,
obtuse, or cuneate.

• The first of these is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The second is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.
• The third is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The fourth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.
• The fifth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The sixth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.
• The seventh is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The eighth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.
• The ninth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The tenth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.
• The eleventh is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The twelfth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.
• The thirteenth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The fourteenth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.
• The fifteenth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The sixteenth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.
• The seventeenth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

Plants robust, stems thick, leaves
mostly oblong-ovate. Dieffenbachia

More slender than above, leaves mostly
oblong-lanceolate; (stems very short
in A. costatum.) Aglaonema

SS. Petioles not sheathing.

Sap milky. Ficus

Sap not milky.

Mostly herbaceous, or woody only at
base, somewhat succulent, nodes
swollen. Begonia

Woody shrubs or trees, nodes not
swollen.

U. Leaves variegated (or if green,
stipulate, in one sp. of Acalypha).

Leaves marked with white, especially
along the margins, on a dark
green ground, glossy, ex-stipulate.
Pittosporum

Leaves, at least some of them,
pink, red, copper, or yellow
variegated, marginal or general.

Leaves stipulate, simple, hairy.
Acalypha

Leaves without stipules, entire,
scalloped, or 3-lobed; gla-
brous. Codiaeum

UU. Leaves solid green, not at all
variegated.

Evergreen tree to 80' or more,
leaves 5-8" long, glossy green
above, rusty-pubescent beneath
and on young stems. Magnolia

Trees or shrubs, not as above.

Sap resinous. Podocarpus

Sap not resinous.

- V. Leaf margins mostly ciliate- or bristly-serrate or serrulate, or denticulate; if entire or revolute, leaves deciduous or plant creeping.

(Fruit a berry-like capsule, bright colored, inclosed by the fleshy calyx) Gaultheria

(Fruit a berry, not bright colored, capped by the persistent calyx.) Vaccinium

- VV. Leaf margins mostly revolute, undulate, crenate, or entire.

- W. Margins various, not entire.

Margins mostly revolute or undulate. Pittosporum

Margins mostly dentate, crenate, or wavy. Ardisia

- WW. Margins all entire.

Leaves evergreen, glabrous, yellowish-green beneath, acute at both ends; twigs red or yellow, and slender. Kalmia

Leaves not persistent, mostly lepidote, hairy, or pubescent, or with at least a few hairs beneath; or if evergreen, glabrous, and acute, simply paler beneath, not yellowish-green; and twigs green, often stout. Rhododendron

- RR. Plant becoming a vine, at least not erect.

- Y. Climbing by aerial roots or rootlets.

- Z. Stout; leaf bases sheathing, petioles canaliculate or channelled on face.

Stems striate. Scindapsus

Stems not striate.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full, including the street, city, and state.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the secretary. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full, including the street, city, and state.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the treasurer. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full, including the street, city, and state.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the clerk. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full, including the street, city, and state.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the recorder. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full, including the street, city, and state.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the auditor. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full, including the street, city, and state.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the assessor. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full, including the street, city, and state.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the collector. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full, including the street, city, and state.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the comptroller. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full, including the street, city, and state.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the controller. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full, including the street, city, and state.

11. The eleventh part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the treasurer. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full, including the street, city, and state.

12. The twelfth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the clerk. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full, including the street, city, and state.

Leaves pinnatifid and often
perforated with holes. Monstera

Leaves not pinnatifid.

Sap milky Syngonium

Sap not milky Philodendron

ZZ. Not as above, much more slender. Hedera

YY. Not climbing by aerial roots.

Twining vine. Senecio

Tendrill-bearing. Cissus

Prostrate or reclining, not climbing.

Leaves very small, $\frac{1}{4}$ " long, numerous
stems filamentous. Helxine

Leaves larger.

Leaf bases oblique-cordate Pellionia

Leaf bases cuneate or obtuse, not
oblique. Peperomia



ABUTILON STRIATUM var. SPURIUM

Abutilon str.
var. S

Family: Malv

Common name:

Description:

throughout:

outline, some

irregular bu

long as the

cordate, tip

young stems

peduncles ex

flower, caly

green midve

obovate, im

pubescent b

column arou

exserted.

much more v

Culture: S

1/4 sand; c

temperature

seeds; seed

certain var

plants grow

Abutilon striatum, Dickson in Bot. Reg. (1839) Misc. 39.

var. spurium, Lynch. in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort. I (1947) 178.

Family: Malvaceae

Common name: Variegated Flowering-Maple

Description: Erect shrub, the woody stems whitish; pubescent throughout: leaves alternate, palmately 5-lobed, ovate in outline, some distorted, oblique or otherwise, light green, with irregular but definite white border, middle lobe about twice as long as the undivided part, somewhat narrowed at base, bases cordate, tips of lobes acuminate, margins irregularly serrate; young stems and long petioles stellate pubescent; flowers solitary, peduncles axillary, longer than petioles, articulate just below flower, calyx deeply 5-lobed, these long-acuminate and white with green midvein, the united bases green, pubescent; petals 5, obovate, imbricate, to 1" long, pale orange with reddish veins, pubescent beneath; many stamens with filaments united into a column around the pistil, anthers light gold-colored, column exserted. Not stable, occasionally reverting to a solid green, much more vigorous type. - Brazil.

Culture: Soil mixture - 3/8 rotted compost, 3/8 fibrous loam, 1/4 sand; constant supply of water; full sunlight; night temperature above 60° F.; propagation by tip cuttings or by seeds; seeds germinate easily, cuttings necessary to maintain certain varieties; pinch young shoots to improve shape of plants; plants grow rapidly.

Uses: Most satisfactory as a cut foliage, as shown, in a low bowl; soft green and white colorations lend its use to paler shades, especially pinks, lavender, gray, and possibly yellows; flowers not showy; leaves wilt easily - immerse in water for a few hours before use, to lengthen keeping quality of foliage.

Sources: (var. Thompsonii or sp. hybridum)

California Nursery Co.

North Street Greenhouses

G. W. Park Seed Co. (seed)

Vaughn's Seed Store (seed)



ACALYPHA WILKESIANA var. OBOVATA

Acalypha Wilkesiana, Muell. Arg. in DC. 1 Prodr. Syst. Nat.
xvii (1862) 817.

var. obovata, Hort. in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort. I (1947) 191.

A. tricolor, Hort. ex Seem. in Fl. Vit. 225.

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Common name: Copper Leaf

Description: Shrub to 15": leaves cordate to obovate to elliptic, to 7" long, of variable color, green with coppery colored midrib and veins and a narrow white margin when young, to deep copper with dark rose margins in age, bases cuneate, tips of elliptic and/or obovate ones acuminate, hirsute above, glabrous beneath, margins irregularly serrate, the marginal color only slightly exceeding the length of the teeth; petioles long, reddish, and villous: flowers occasionally, these not ornamental. - South Pacific Islands.

Culture: Soil mixture - 6/8 rich soil, 1/8 coarse sand, 1/8 rotted compost; high moisture supply and high humidity desirable; full sunlight; night temperature above 60° F.; propagated from mature stem cuttings; growth rapid; pinch to insure branching.

Uses: Limited even as a cut foliage; less desirable as a pot plant; cut foliage should be placed in deep water for a few hours after cutting to delay wilting after arranged; copper-colored leaves good against light colored background; foliage most effectively used alone, unless flowers blend with it unusually well; few plants necessary for good supply of cut material.

Sources: sp. Wilkesiana

Royal Palm Nurseries

Shaffer Nurseries

var. obovata not listed.

1. *How do you think about the current situation of the Chinese economy?*
 2. *What are the main challenges facing the Chinese economy?*
 3. *What are the main opportunities for the Chinese economy?*
 4. *What are the main factors affecting the Chinese economy?*
 5. *What are the main trends in the Chinese economy?*
 6. *What are the main policies of the Chinese government?*
 7. *What are the main achievements of the Chinese government?*
 8. *What are the main problems of the Chinese government?*
 9. *What are the main goals of the Chinese government?*
 10. *What are the main strategies of the Chinese government?*

• *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 1999, 38(12):1351-1358.

[illegible]

• *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1025-1026

Figure 1 shows the results of the regression analysis. The regression coefficients are reported in the first column, the adjusted R^2 in the second column, and the F -value in the third column. The regression coefficients for the independent variables are all positive, indicating that the dependent variable increases as the independent variables increase. The adjusted R^2 values are all positive, indicating that the regression model is a good fit for the data. The F -values are all significant at the 0.05 level, indicating that the regression model is a good fit for the data.

• **Prüfungsausschuss** (Prüfungsausschuss) ist ein Gremium, das die Aufgaben der Prüfungsausschüsse der Bundesländer wahrnimmt. Es besteht aus Vertretern der Bundesländer und der Bundesregierung. Die Aufgaben des Prüfungsausschusses sind:

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

• *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1031-1034.



ADIANTUM CUNEATUM var. CROWEANUM

Adiantum cuneatum, Langsd. & Fisch. in Bailey Stand. Cycl.
Hort I. (1947) 220.

var. Croweanum, Hort. ex Benedict in Bailey Man. Cult.
Pl. (1949) 82.

A. Croweanum, Hort. ex Crowe

Family: Polypodiaceae

Common name: Maidenhair Fern

Description: Dainty fern, the many graceful fronds to 18" or more, with stiff, slender black stipes; blades oblong-ovate to triangular in outline, to 12" across, 3-4 pinnate, the pinnules cuneate-rhomboid, simple to 3 or more lobed, these unequal, thin, bright green but not shining, on thread-like stalks: 2-6 reniform or orbicular indusia on tips of lobes beneath. Variety Croweanum is largest, most vigorous hardy form, with best lasting qualities. Brazil.

Culture: Soil 1/2 loam and 1/2 leaf mold or peat moss; constant soil moisture, moderately humid atmosphere; partial shade; temperatures above 60°-65° F.; propagation in quantity best from spores, division very satisfactory; poor growth or scale attacks corrected by drying-off in temperatures of 45° to 55° F. for a month, then cut off dead tops and begin growth again.

Uses: Most ornamental and artistic of the ferns; cut foliage of var. Croweanum desirable for arrangements, lasts longest, and is largest; dainty dull but bright green pinnules give almost ephemeral effect when arranged in a Cambridge glass globe as shown, and judiciously placed; remains in good condition for 24 hours; cut fronds of the species collapse after 12 hours under house conditions; keep cut material wrapped in wet newspaper

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

until ready to arrange; spraying with wax emulsions will improve keeping qualities.

Sources: (var. Croweanum)

Kervan Co.

(sp. cuneatum)

J. F. Anderson (Wholesale only)

Royal Palm Nurseries

Shaffer Nurseries

Journal of Management Education 36(7) 809–824

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p. 789-804

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Johnson (1977). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973).

• • • • •

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

1. *Phragmites* (common)

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.



AGLAONEMA COMMUTATUM

Aglaonema commutatum, Schott in Syn. Aroid. (1856) 123.

A. marantifolium var. maculatum, Hook. in Bot. Mag. t. 5500.

A. marantifolium, Hort. (not Blume)

Family: Araceae

Common Name: Variegated Chinese Evergreen

Description: Erect, to 20", retaining lower leaves, often branched: leaves oblong to narrowly ovate, glabrous, shining, and green, but somewhat lighter than A. modestum, irregularly blotched pale green along the 3-5 primary lateral veins and along the prominent midrib at the apex, leaf tips acuminate, the point reflexed, bases obtuse to slightly cordate, margins entire, slightly undulating; petioles slightly shorter than the blade, canaliculate almost to the junction with the blade; flowering freely; spathe greenish white, to 3" long, straight, open above; monoecious; spadix just slightly shorter, on peduncle to 3" long, stipitate; spathe withering in age, exposing the lower fertile portion of the spadix with its red to purple berries. - Malaya.

Culture: Soil should be wet and high in organic matter; low humidity is not detrimental, but the plant grows well with a high supply of water; reduced light intensity desirable; temperatures above 65° F. at night; terminal stem cuttings can be rooted easily; stem sections are satisfactory.

Uses: Not as popular as Chinese Evergreen, but equally as desirable, especially for red berries, produced more freely; variegated foliage useful for different situations and effects

• 1991 年 12 月 1 日，中国正式成为世界贸易组织（WTO）的成员国。
• 1992 年 10 月，中国正式成为联合国开发计划署（UNDP）的成员国。
• 1993 年 3 月，中国正式成为世界银行（WB）的成员国。
• 1994 年 1 月，中国正式成为国际货币基金组织（IMF）的成员国。

（三）中国加入世界贸易组织（WTO）的意义

中国加入世界贸易组织（WTO）具有重大的意义，主要体现在以下几个方面：
1. 有利于中国进一步扩大对外开放，提高对外开放水平。
2. 有利于中国更好地利用国际国内两个市场、两种资源，促进国民经济的发展。
3. 有利于中国更好地参与国际分工，提高国际竞争力。
4. 有利于中国更好地维护国家经济利益，促进经济结构的调整。
5. 有利于中国更好地参与国际规则的制定，提高在国际事务中的影响力。
6. 有利于中国更好地参与国际经济合作，促进世界经济的发展。
7. 有利于中国更好地参与国际文化交流，促进文化事业的繁荣。
8. 有利于中国更好地参与国际环境保护，促进生态环境的改善。
9. 有利于中国更好地参与国际人权保护，促进人权事业的发展。
10. 有利于中国更好地参与国际法治建设，促进法治水平的提高。

（四）中国加入世界贸易组织（WTO）的挑战

中国加入世界贸易组织（WTO）也面临着一些挑战，主要体现在以下几个方面：
1. 国内经济结构的调整压力增大。
2. 国际市场竞争加剧。
3. 知识产权保护面临挑战。
4. 贸易摩擦增多。
5. 国际规则的不确定性。
6. 国际经济环境的不稳定性。
7. 国际政治环境的不确定性。
8. 国际文化交流的障碍。
9. 国际环境保护的压力。
10. 国际人权保护的挑战。

than the green species; basal branching habit gives fuller plant; as illustrated on table.

Sources: Robert Craig & Co.

Glen St. Mary Nursery

Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the project.

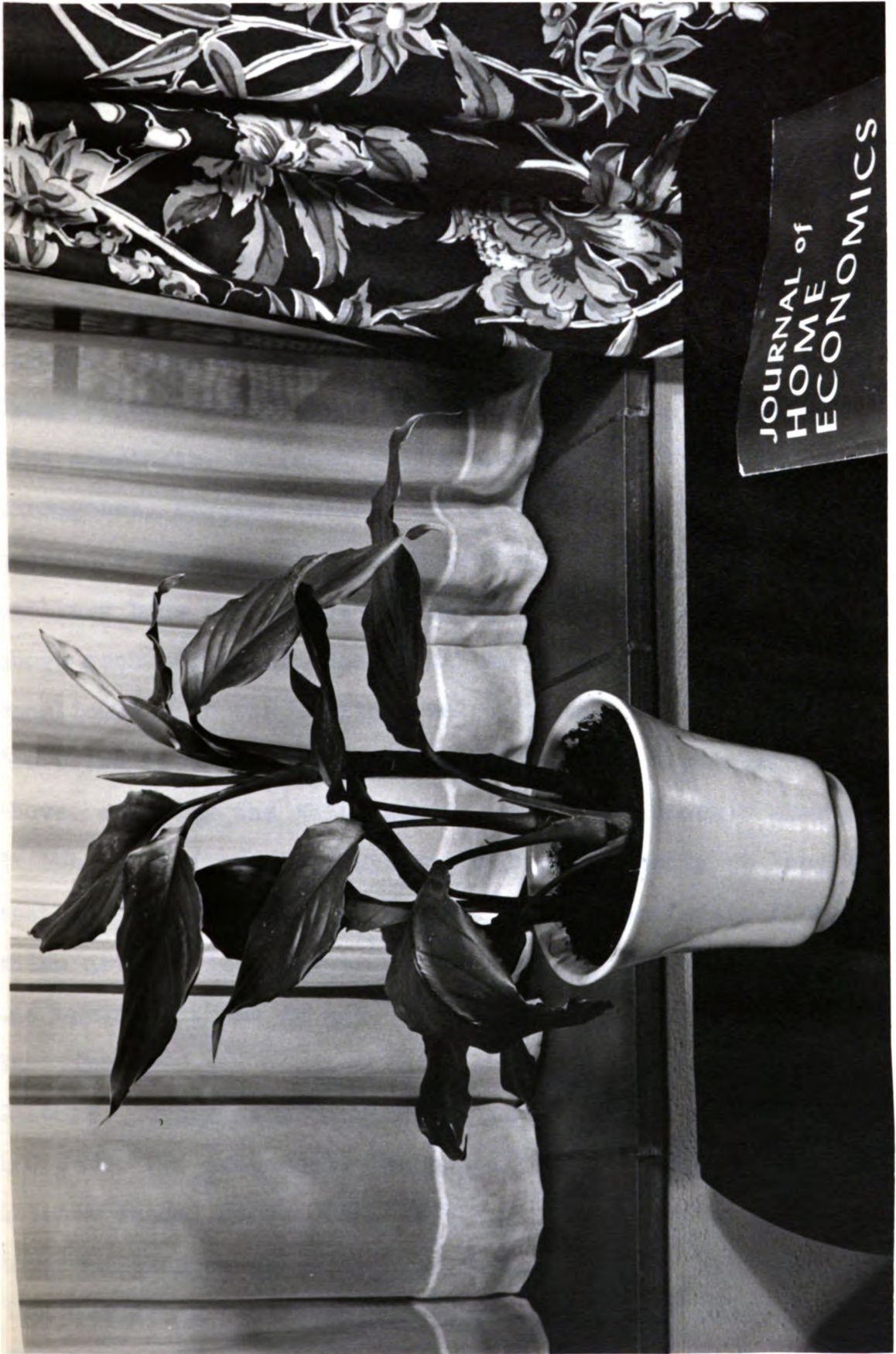
• The second part of the report is a detailed description of the project.

• The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the project.

• The fourth part of the report is a conclusion.

• The fifth part of the report is a bibliography.

• The sixth part of the report is an appendix.



AGLAONEMA MODESTUM

Aglaonema modestum, Schott, in Syn. Aroid. (1856) 122.

Family: Araceae

Common names: Chinese Evergreen, Chinese Water Evergreen, China-green.

(Note: Known as A. simplex in the trade, but this species, citation Blume, is not common, being a native of Java, varying markedly in inflorescence characters from the Chinese Evergreen.)
Description: Erect, stem stout: leaves ovate, about 6" long, tips acuminate, reflexed at the end, bases obtuse, dark green throughout, margins entire, undulating; canes with prominent nodes 3/4" apart near base, caused by abscission of lower leaves; axillary buds not exposed, forming a small blister on stem just above each node; petioles about two-thirds as long as blade, canaliculate in the proximal half, bases sheathing the stem: flowering freely; spathe green, to 3" long, tip acuminate, open above, exposing the white spadix, which is somewhat shorter, to 2" long, stipitate, on axillary peduncles nearly as long as the spathe; lowermost part of spadix bearing the female flowers, which develop into red or yellow berries, becoming exposed as the spathe withers in age. - Philippines Islands; Malaya; Dutch East Indies.

Culture: Grows well continually in water and wet soil, 3/4 soil, 1/8 sand, 1/4 peat moss; low humidity not detrimental; tolerates intense shade; above 60° to 65° F. temperature; propagation by terminal stem cuttings, rooted in water, or by stem sections (each with one bud) laid horizontally in sand; tends to become "leggy" in age - break off tip and root.

• 2017年12月12日，中国首艘自主建造的极地科考破冰船“雪龙2”号在上海正式交付。

“雪龙2”号是中国自主设计建造的首艘极地科考破冰船，也是我国极地科考史上最大的破冰船。

“雪龙2”号满载排水量2.1万吨，最大冰级为1级A类，具备在极区开展破冰作业的能力。该船由上海外高桥造船有限公司建造，总长129.65米，型宽22.6米，型深14.5米，设计吃水12.5米，续航力15000海里，最大航速15.5节。该船配备了4000千瓦的破冰主机，可在1.5米冰层中以1.5节的速度破冰，在0.5米冰层中以3.5节的速度破冰，在0.2米冰层中以5.5节的速度破冰。该船还配备了先进的导航系统、通信系统、气象观测系统等，能够满足极地科考的各种需求。该船的交付标志着我国极地科考破冰船实现了从无到有、从弱到强的跨越，为我国开展极地科考提供了有力的支撑。

“雪龙2”号的交付，是我国极地科考破冰船发展史上的一个重要里程碑。该船的交付，不仅为我国开展极地科考提供了有力的支撑，也为我国极地科考破冰船的发展积累了宝贵的经验。未来，我国将继续加大极地科考破冰船的研发和建造力度，不断提升我国极地科考破冰船的综合实力，为我国开展极地科考提供更加有力的支撑。

Uses: Anywhere a green plant is desired in very low light; excellent alone or in combination planters for upright form; used for its simplicity, as in illustration.

Sources: John's (wholesale only)

Clarke's Aquarium

(listed as A. Simplex, probably the same)

Royal Palm Nurseries

Roy F. Wilcox



ANTHURIUM ANDREANUM

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text suggests that organizations should implement robust systems to track every aspect of their operations, from procurement to sales.

2. The second section focuses on the role of technology in modern business management. It highlights how digital tools can streamline processes, reduce errors, and improve overall efficiency. The author argues that embracing technology is not just a competitive advantage but a necessity for long-term success in today's fast-paced market.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of human resource management. It discusses the importance of attracting and retaining top talent, as well as the need for continuous training and development. The text provides insights into how organizations can create a positive work environment that fosters innovation and productivity.

4. The fourth section explores the impact of market trends and external factors on business performance. It encourages organizations to stay vigilant and adaptable, as market conditions can change rapidly. The author suggests that proactive planning and strategic decision-making are key to navigating these uncertainties successfully.

5. The final part of the document concludes with a call to action, urging leaders to take responsibility for their decisions and to strive for excellence in all aspects of their work. It reiterates the importance of integrity, honesty, and a commitment to the organization's mission and vision.

Anthurium Andreanum, Linden, in Illus. Hort. 43 (1877) t. 271.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Flamingo Flower.

Description: Erect; stem short and slender; terminal bud sheaths persistent at each node, brown in age; short stout aerial roots produced at each node: leaves ovate to ovate-cordate, to 2 feet long, thick, and leathery, green and shining, basal lobes very large and expanded, with a sinus between, tips acuminate-cuspidate, midrib and 7 pairs of primary lateral veins prominent; petioles long and slender, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than blade, bent abruptly at junction with blade, terete, except at base, becoming wide and sheathing the stem at the node; young leaves copper with green veins, lustrous shining: flowering freely, the peduncles axillary, long and slender, the flowers rising above the leaves; spathe pink-red, to 5" long, cordate at base, nearly orbicular, tip cuspidate, expanded entirely and flat, the white spadix sessile, perpendicular to the spathe, about the same length; all flowers hermaphroditic: spathe with prominent parallel veins, especially beneath; margins entire; somewhat paler beneath and very shiny. - Colombia.

Culture: Soil $\frac{1}{3}$ chopped sphagnum, $\frac{1}{3}$ chopped osmunda fibre, $\frac{1}{6}$ rotted manure and $\frac{1}{6}$ sand; humid atmosphere; shaded location; temperature above 55° F.; propagated by removing and rooting suckers, or seed, or cuttings of the rhizomes; keep crowns low, if high above rooting medium, cut off top and root in sand, or add medium up around the stem.

Uses: Not recommended as house plants; desirable as a cut foliage; large glossy green leaves most useful to add size to a banquet, blended with large flowers, especially those of the Anthurium; makes a handsome arrangement of large size; combines well with contemporary decor, as shown; adds a bright spot in a drab corner; supplements a party mood.

Sources: (many varieties, based on flower color)

Julius Roehrs

Oakhurst Gardens

the first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, involving many different factors, and the second is the fact that the system is not a static one, but a dynamic one, involving many different factors. The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, involving many different factors, and the second is the fact that the system is not a static one, but a dynamic one, involving many different factors. The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, involving many different factors, and the second is the fact that the system is not a static one, but a dynamic one, involving many different factors. The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, involving many different factors, and the second is the fact that the system is not a static one, but a dynamic one, involving many different factors.



ARDISIA CRENATA

• *Staphylococcus aureus* is a common cause of skin infections, such as abscesses and impetigo. It is also a leading cause of hospital-acquired infections, including pneumonia and bloodstream infections.

• *Streptococcus pyogenes* is responsible for strep throat, scarlet fever, and skin infections like cellulitis. It can also cause severe complications like necrotizing fasciitis.

• *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is a major cause of pneumonia, especially in young children, the elderly, and those with weakened immune systems. It can also cause meningitis and sepsis.

• *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) is a common bacterium found in the gut. Some strains can cause food poisoning and urinary tract infections. Certain strains are also associated with severe illnesses like hemolytic uremic syndrome.

• *Salmonella* is a leading cause of bacterial gastroenteritis, often acquired from contaminated food or contact with animals.



ARDISIA CRENATA

Ardisia crenata, Sims. in Bot. Mag. t. 1950.

A. crenulata, Lodd. in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort. I. (1947). 387.

Family: Myrsinaceae

Common name: Ardisia

Description: Evergreen shrub, to 6': leaves alternate, elliptic, to 8" long, acute, bases cuneate, margins crenate-crested, glabrous, rather thin, green and shining above, pale green and raised-punctate below; on short petioles (3/8"); leaves crowded at end of stems: freely branching: inflorescence terminal in late summer; producing small bunches of attractive red fruit. - China.

Culture: Soil - 1/3 loam, 1/3 peat, and 1/3 sand; moderate moisture; partial shade; night temperature above 65° F.; root stem cuttings in sand, with high humidity, to obtain small bushy plants; seed may be used, but give tall, unbranched plants.

Uses: Best in small sizes; excellent house plant; simple, blending well into period settings; flowers produce attractive red fruit in autumn.

Sources: Florida Nursery and Landscape Co.

Glen St. Mary Nursery

John's (wholesale only)

Royal Palm Nurseries

Julius Roehrs

Robert Craig & Co.

• 1990-1991: 1st year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 1991-1992: 2nd year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 1992-1993: 3rd year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 1993-1994: 4th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 1994-1995: 5th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 1995-1996: 6th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 1996-1997: 7th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 1997-1998: 8th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 1998-1999: 9th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 1999-2000: 10th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2000-2001: 11th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2001-2002: 12th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2002-2003: 13th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2003-2004: 14th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2004-2005: 15th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2005-2006: 16th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2006-2007: 17th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2007-2008: 18th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2008-2009: 19th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2009-2010: 20th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2010-2011: 21st year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2011-2012: 22nd year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2012-2013: 23rd year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree

• 2013-2014: 24th year of the 1st cycle of the 1st degree



ASPARGUS ASPARAGOIDES var. MYRTIFOLIUS

Asparagus asparagoides, Wight, in Century Dict. xi. (1909) 845.
var. myrtifolius, Hort. in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort. I.
(1947) 409.

Medeola asparagoides, L. (Goebel in) Organagr. Pfl. ed. 2,
i. (1913) 275.

Myrsiphyllum asparagoides, Willd. in Bot. Mag. xcii. (1866)
t. 5584.

Asparagus medeoloides, Thunb. in Bailey Cycl. Amer. Hort.
(1900) 106.

Family: Liliaceae

Common name: Florists' Smilax; Baby Smilax; String Smilax

Description: Much-branched delicate, twining vine, to great lengths, from tuberous roots: cladodes (the seeming leaves) alternate, ovate, 1" or less long, in the axils of the small leaf scales, tips pointed, bright green and shining, many veined, glabrous: flowers 1 or 2 in axils of leaf scales, on slender pedicels, greenish-white, 3/8" long. - So. Afr.

Culture: Soil mixture - 1/2 soil, 1/4 leaves, 1/4 sand; high moisture and humidity; growth under reduced light conditions; night temperature 60° F.; propagated by division or cutting; grown on a string, the several stems climbing about one another.

Uses: Desirable only in the cut form; chains of greenery achieved by its use; formal in effect, superb for serving table at wedding receptions, or on formal banquet tables draped along the edge; equally effective over archways; picture suggested as more casual usage.

Sources: Kervan Co.

Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •



ASPIDISTRA ELATIOR var. VARIEGATA

• The first of these is the fact that the
•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•



ASPIDISTRA ELATIOR var. VARIEGATA

Aspidistra elatior, Blume in Hoen. & DeVries, Tijdschr. 1.
(1834) 76. t. 4.

var. variegata, Hort. in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort. I. (1914) 413.

A. variegata, Regel, in Flora, xxxiii. (1850) 354.

A. lurida, Hort. not Ker.

Family: Liliaceae

Common name: Bar-Room Plant; Cast-Iron Plant

Description: Stemless, leaves all basal, from thick rhizomes: leaves narrowly elliptic, to 2' long and 5" wide, very oblique, acute, bases cuneate, narrowed to a stiff, wiry petiole, which is sheathed by 1-several foliaceous bract-like processes, to 5" long, these variegated, tip 3-notched, drying in age, and persistent; leaf blade variously irregularly striped with broad and narrow bands of white, pale green, and dark green, parallel to the prominent veins, glabrous: flowers in the spring, most obscure, at soil level, dark reddish-brown, bell-shaped, about 1" in diameter. - Japan.

Culture: Soil 1/4 sand, 3/4 loam, no fertilizer, unless soil is low in nutrients the variegation will be lost; moderate soil moisture; good indirect light for the best growth, tolerates intense shade; new plant by division in spring.

Uses: As tolerable of adverse conditions as a plant can be; plants may be used widely for this reason; cut leaves last well; good with some flowers in bouquets, etc.; only the variegated form is recommended.

Sources: Royal Palm Nurseries
Julius Roehrs
Roy F. Wilcox
Glen St. Mary Nursery

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..



AUCUBA JAPONICA var. VARIEGATA

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1863. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's message to Congress regarding the state of the Union and the progress of the war.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War Department, dated January 10, 1863. It contains a detailed account of the military operations of the Army during the year 1862, and a statement of the condition of the Army at the beginning and end of the year. It also contains a list of the names of the officers and soldiers who were killed or wounded during the year.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy Department, dated January 10, 1863. It contains a detailed account of the naval operations of the Navy during the year 1862, and a statement of the condition of the Navy at the beginning and end of the year. It also contains a list of the names of the officers and sailors who were killed or wounded during the year.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, dated January 10, 1863. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the Department during the year 1862, and a statement of the condition of the Department at the beginning and end of the year. It also contains a list of the names of the officers and employees who were killed or wounded during the year.

Aucuba japonica, Thunb. in Nov. Gen. 61.

var. variegata, D'Ombrian (not Regel) in Bot. Mag. t.1197.

var. maculata, Regel.

var. picta, Hort.

var. punctata, Hort.

Family: Cornaceae

Common name: Gold-Dust Tree

Description: Evergreen shrub to 15', stems stout, and green: leaves opposite, elliptic-lanceolate to oblong-elliptic, to 9" long, coarsely serrate in apical half, bases obtuse to cuneate, apex acute, blunt, glabrous, dark green and shining, with small cream-colored spots all over the blade above, pale beneath; petioles to 2" long, purplish above; freely branching: flowers in terminal panicles, small, purple, unisexual, fruits wine, oblong, in dense bunches under the leaves. - Himalayas to Japan.

Culture: Any good porous soil with good drainage, preferably sandy loam; moderate soil moisture; partial shade; in winter, may reduce water and give cool temperature; frost hardy; propagation by terminal shoot cuttings, root easily in water in approximately two months or in sand.

Uses: Because of the yellow dots, caution must be exercised in use as a pot plant; oriental in effect, and good against a red drape as pictured, or other settings equally as good; large sizes good as tub specimens on floor; cut material works into certain arrangements, and in water, will last indefinitely.

[illegible]

Sources: Bonnell's Nursery

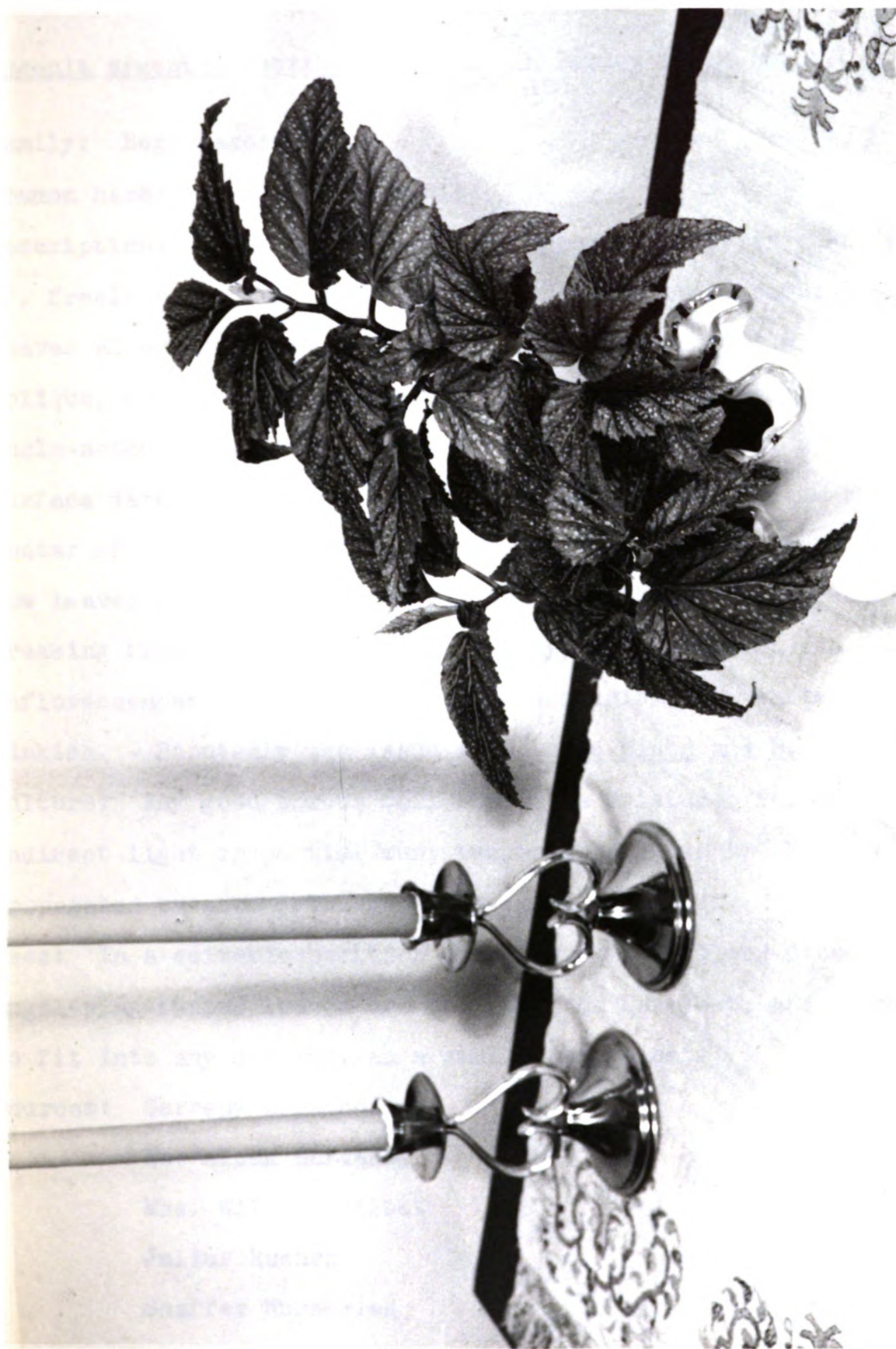
California Nursery Co.

Fruitland Nurseries

Blackwell Nurs., Inc. (wholesale only)

Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox



BEGONIA ARGENTEO-GUTTATA

Begonia argenteo-guttata, Lemoine, in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort.
I. (1947) 483.

Family: Begoniaceae

Common name: Angel-Wing Begonia

Description: Erect, shrubby plant, somewhat woody at base, to 4', freely branching, with swollen nodes; roots fibrous: leaves alternate, ovate, to $5\frac{1}{2}$ " or more long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, very oblique, acute, bases subcordate, margins very coarsely serrate, angle-notched, crenulate-crinkled between each notch, upper surface dark olive green, profusely silver spotted, from the center of each spot arising a glandular hair; red beneath; new leaves copper-red above, red below; axillary buds prominent, breaking freely: flowers occasionally, the pendulent axillary inflorescences short peduncled, flowers unisexual, white or pinkish. - Reputedly the issue of B. albo-picta and B. olbia; cult.

Culture: Any good porous soil, moderate moisture; strong indirect light or partial sun; temperature above 60° F.; propagated by stem cuttings, root quickly in sand.

Uses: In a suitable position for growth, its silver-dotted angel-wing-shaped leaves are the point of interest, and seems to fit into any decorum, as a small table plant.

Sources: Garrepy Greenhouses

Hav'alook Gardens

Mrs. William Nisbet

Julius Roehrs

Shaffer Nurseries

...the ... of ...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...



BEGONIA PHYLLOMANIACA h.v. TEMPLINII

BESONIA sp.

h.v. 2

B. tenuis

(A sport of

Family: B.

Common name

Description

to 6' with

leaves alt.

basal lobe

the space

yellow, 6'

of a sing

having a

below, at

present,

lets on

clusters

Culture

east wi

at night

young

contain

grow 6

Begonia phyllomaniaca, Mart. in Ann. Sc. Nat. Ser. III.
xix. (1853) 366.

h.v. templinii

B. templinii, Hort.

(A sport of B. phyllomaniaca, Mart. or B. Jessie, Hort.
originated 1901).

Family: Begoniaceae

Common name: Snow Spot Begonia (suggested)

Description: Fibrous-rooted, much-branched, monoecious herb to 6' with rather stout, fleshy stems, the joints swollen: leaves alternate, ovate-cordate, to 8" long, very oblique, basal lobes overlapping, very shallowly lobed, margins dentate, the space between the teeth denticulate-ciliate, mottled white, yellow, green, yellow-green, and pink, with some large zones of a single color, some leaves entirely green, all leaves having a reddish cast around margin, red-hairy along veins below, and on petioles, the latter to 4" long; stipules present, drying and persistent; producing adventitious plantlets on the blade: flowering occasionally, in large pendulous clusters, rose-pink. - Brazil.

Culture: Good rich porous soil; moderate moisture; north or east windows, not direct sunlight; temperature above 60° F. at night; propagation by placing leaf blade on sand, the young plants root easily, leaf may be cut into sections, each containing a part of the leaf blade base, each section will grow a new plant.

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

Uses: Of coarser texture than the preceding, and brighter variegation, may be used in situations for highlight; fits well into contemporary settings; or as shown.

Sources: Garrepy Greenhouses



BUXUS MICROPHYLLA var. JAPONICA

Buxus microphylla, Sieb. & Zucc. in Abh. Akad. Muench. iv. II.
(1846) 142.

var. japonica, Rehd. & Wils. in Bailey Man. Cult. Pl.
(1949) 623.

B. japonica, Muell. Arg. in DC. Prod. Syst. Nat. xvi. I.
(1867) 20.

Family: Buxaceae

Common name: Japanese Boxwood

Description: Evergreen, much branched shrub to 6', with four-angled, slightly winged stems: lvs. opposite, obovate or rarely orbicular, to 1" long, retuse, bases long cuneate, margins entire, leathery, green and shining above; petioles very short: flowers in small axillary clusters in early spring, unisexual, inconspicuous. - Japan.

Culture: Any well drained soil; moderate moisture; partial shade; new plants from mature stem cuttings in autumn; frost hardy; slow growing.

Uses: As a pot plant, good in situations of limited space, as on the desk in photograph; small, dark green leaves are always attractive; good in combination planters.

Sources: Armstrong Nurseries

Eastern Shore Nurseries, Inc.

Kingsville Nursery

California Nursery Co.

Fruitland Nurseries

Glen St. Mary Nursery

Semmes Nurseries (wholesale only)

Blackwell Nurs., Inc. (wholesale only)

Tingle Nursery Co.

Roy F. Wilcox

• • • • •
• • • • •
• • • • •

• • • • •
• • • • •
• • • • •
• • • • •
• • • • •

• • • • •
• • • • •
• • • • •
• • • • •
• • • • •

• • • • •
• • • • •
• • • • •
• • • • •
• • • • •

• • • • •
• • • • •
• • • • •
• • • • •
• • • • •



CALADIUM BICOLOR

Caladium bicolor, Vent. in Kunth Enum. Plant. III. (1850) 42.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Fancy-Leaved Caladium

Description: Acaulescent perennial herb, with long petiolate, brightly colored leaves: leaf blades sagittate-ovate to ovate-rotund, to 12" or more long, the basal lobes with margins adnate about $\frac{1}{2}$ their length, then separated by a narrow sinus, margins entire, variously colored, splotched, patterned, etc., above with purple, rose, red, pinks, and white, of delicate texture, often thin and translucent, glabrous, slightly glaucous beneath; petioles attached peltately, 2-3 times the length of blade, terete except at base, then canaliculate in lower 2-3", and sheathing the newer leaves, glaucous toward the top: flowers solitary on purple stipes to 6" tall; spathe about $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long, open in upper two-thirds, lower one-third inflated, a constriction between, green and glaucous without, tip cuspidate and white, whitish-green within, the throat purplish; spadix white, shorter than spathe; flowers unisexual, separate, female few at base of spadix. - West Indies to Brazil.

Culture: Start tubers in March, in chopped moss, at 75 to 85° F.; carefully orient tubers when planting; after roots develop pot in small pots in a mixture of leaf mold and a little sand; shift to larger pots, use soil mixture with some organic matter in bone meal; shade from direct sunlight; grow at temperatures above 60° F. moderate water supply; use liquid manure frequently

humid atmosphere preferred; in fall when leaves collapse, with hold water gradually; lay pots on side and remove tubers for storing in sand, not too wet or dry, above 60° F.; start again in March; propagation by division of tubers; dust cut surfaces with charcoal to prevent rot.

Uses: Excellent variegated foliage; very ornamental; planted several varieties in one pot; use with simple accessories; allow leaf coloration to make highlight; good for bedding out-of-doors in summer; cut leaves work into many arrangements very nicely.

Sources: Flowerfield Bulb Farm

Wyndham Hayward

Cecil E. Hondyshel

Julius Roehrs

Royal Palm Nurseries

Oakhurst Gardens



CALATHEA ORNATA



Calathea ornata, Koern. in Regel, Gartenfl. (1858) 87.

Family: Marantaceae

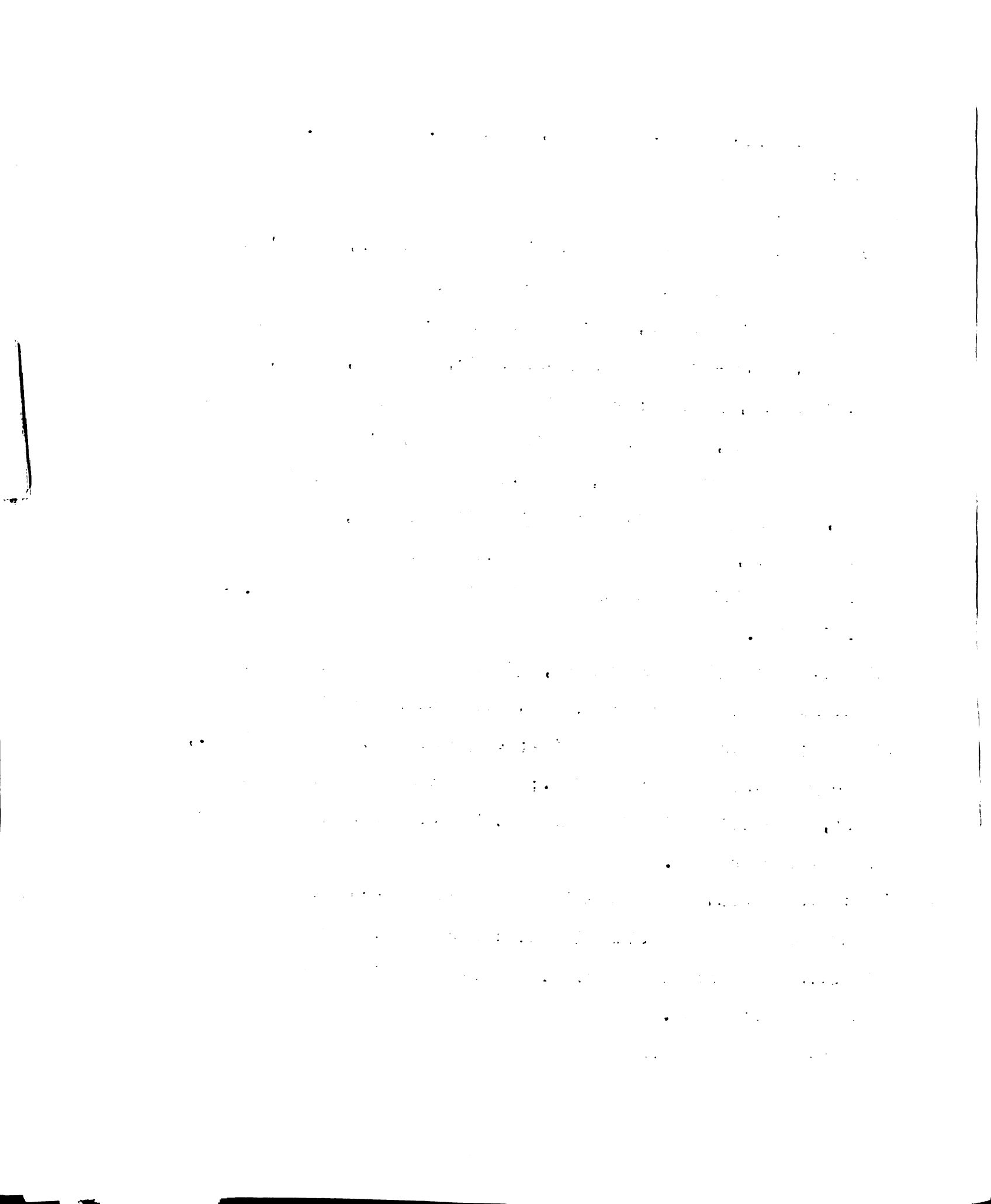
Common name: Pencil Marked Calathea (suggested)

Description: Acaulescent herb: leaves all basal, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' or more; petioles purple, expanded, canaliculate in lower half and sheathing the inner, subsequent leaves; blade to 8" or more long, lance-ovate to lance-elliptic, oblique, acute, margins entire, glabrous and shining and rich dark green above, midrib prominent, area between pinnate primary lateral veins with 2 parallel white lines, not extending to the margin or midrib, (lines pink in leaves of juvenile plants), reddish - purple beneath, blade erect or reflexed at thickened terminal portion of petiole: not observed to flower as a pot plant. - Amer. Tropics.

Culture: Soil $\frac{1}{3}$ fibrous loam, $\frac{1}{3}$ leaf mold and $\frac{1}{3}$ sand; excellent drainage necessary; high soil moisture; high humidity; reduced light intensity; temperature not below 65° F., day temperature not above 95° F.; propagated by division of crowns, or cuttings if stems are developed, tubers if produced; renovate each spring.

Uses: Variegated leaves notable addition to decor; small plants good in combination planters; larger cut leaves work into arrangements; single larger plants good with period furnishings as shown.

Sources: Julius Roehrs.





CHLOROPHYTUM CAPENSE
(variegated form)

Chlorophytum capense, Kuntze in Rev. Gen. iii. II. 316.

Asphodelus capensis, L. in Syst. Ed. 10. 982.

C. elatum, R. Br. in Kunth Enum. Plant. IV. (1848) 604.

Anthericum elatum, Ait. in Kew. 1. 448.

Family: Liliaceae

Common name: Spider Plant.

Description: Perennial herb, to 2' or more, from a rhizome with thick white roots: leaves many, radical, linear, to 15" long and 1" or more across, often narrowed into a petiole-like base, and troughed, long-pointed at apex, glabrous, green (or with a white strip down center of leaves next to the midrib): branching occasionally from the base: scape reclining, to 2' long, with reduced leaves, single or in clusters, often becoming stoloniferous, and bearing offsets, sometimes branched; flowers in open racemes, 2-5 flowers/fascicle at each node; perianth 6, 3/8" long, diameter 3/4"; stamens 6, exserted, anthers golden, introrse; pistil 3-celled, acutely 3-angled, superior, perianth persistent, 2-3 ovules/cell, axil placentae, pedicils jointed. - So. Afr.

Culture: Any good rich soil; high moisture supply; reduce light intensity; 65° F. night temperature; propagated by natural offsets, division, and seeds.

Uses: Excellent pot plant for home; variegated form (shown) best; singly or in combination; good on the coffee table or other small spot where a low plant is desired.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox

Oakhurst Gardens

Rex D. Pearce (seed)

F. I. Carter & Sons



CISSUS ANTARCTICA



Cissus antarctica, Vent. in DC. Prod. Syst. Nat. I (1824) 629.

Vitis antarctica, Benth. in Fl. Austral. i. 447.

Family: Vitaceae

Common name: Kangaroo Vine

Description: As generally seen, a small woody vine, climbing by tendrils, though becoming an erect shrub with climbing branches: leaves ovate, to 6" long and 4" wide, short acuminate, bases subcordate, margins coarsely serrate-dentate, 6 pairs primary lateral veins, each ending at center of a large tooth, a smaller tooth between each; young leaves and stems densely tawny villous, older leaves medium green and almost glabrous; petioles and stems rich brown, retaining their tawny pubescence; not freely branching: apparently not flowering as a pot subject.
- Australia.

Culture: Any good soil; moderate soil moisture; reduce light intensity; temperature above 55° F.; moderate nutrient supply; propagation by stem cuttings, and seed, if available.

Uses: On top of bookcases and similar areas where vining stems may have plenty of room; on the mantle when fireplace not being used, as shown; medium-sized green leaves handsome, an excellent addition; probably better in rather large sizes in large areas, due to coarse texture; grows rapidly, can become ungainly.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox

• The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This is often done through market research, which involves gathering information about the target market and its needs. Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a new product that meets this need. This is often done through brainstorming and prototyping. Once a concept has been developed, the next step is to create a business plan for the new product. This plan should outline the costs of production, the pricing strategy, and the marketing strategy. Once a business plan has been created, the next step is to secure funding for the new product. This can be done through a variety of methods, including venture capital, angel investors, and crowdfunding. Once funding has been secured, the next step is to manufacture the new product. This is often done through a contract manufacturer. Once the product has been manufactured, the next step is to distribute it to the target market. This can be done through a variety of methods, including direct sales, retail stores, and online sales. Finally, the last step in the process is to monitor the success of the new product. This is often done through sales data and customer feedback.

• The second step in the process of creating a new product is to develop a concept for a new product that meets this need. This is often done through brainstorming and prototyping. Once a concept has been developed, the next step is to create a business plan for the new product. This plan should outline the costs of production, the pricing strategy, and the marketing strategy. Once a business plan has been created, the next step is to secure funding for the new product. This can be done through a variety of methods, including venture capital, angel investors, and crowdfunding. Once funding has been secured, the next step is to manufacture the new product. This is often done through a contract manufacturer. Once the product has been manufactured, the next step is to distribute it to the target market. This can be done through a variety of methods, including direct sales, retail stores, and online sales. Finally, the last step in the process is to monitor the success of the new product. This is often done through sales data and customer feedback.

• The third step in the process of creating a new product is to create a business plan for the new product. This plan should outline the costs of production, the pricing strategy, and the marketing strategy. Once a business plan has been created, the next step is to secure funding for the new product. This can be done through a variety of methods, including venture capital, angel investors, and crowdfunding. Once funding has been secured, the next step is to manufacture the new product. This is often done through a contract manufacturer. Once the product has been manufactured, the next step is to distribute it to the target market. This can be done through a variety of methods, including direct sales, retail stores, and online sales. Finally, the last step in the process is to monitor the success of the new product. This is often done through sales data and customer feedback.

• The fourth step in the process of creating a new product is to secure funding for the new product. This can be done through a variety of methods, including venture capital, angel investors, and crowdfunding. Once funding has been secured, the next step is to manufacture the new product. This is often done through a contract manufacturer. Once the product has been manufactured, the next step is to distribute it to the target market. This can be done through a variety of methods, including direct sales, retail stores, and online sales. Finally, the last step in the process is to monitor the success of the new product. This is often done through sales data and customer feedback.

• The fifth step in the process of creating a new product is to manufacture the new product. This is often done through a contract manufacturer. Once the product has been manufactured, the next step is to distribute it to the target market. This can be done through a variety of methods, including direct sales, retail stores, and online sales. Finally, the last step in the process is to monitor the success of the new product. This is often done through sales data and customer feedback.

• The sixth step in the process of creating a new product is to distribute it to the target market. This can be done through a variety of methods, including direct sales, retail stores, and online sales. Finally, the last step in the process is to monitor the success of the new product. This is often done through sales data and customer feedback.

• The seventh step in the process of creating a new product is to monitor the success of the new product. This is often done through sales data and customer feedback.



CISSUS RHOMBIFOLIA

Cissus rhombifolia, Vahl. in DC. Prod. Syst. Nat. I. (1824) 631.

Vitis rhombifolia, Baker in Mart. Fl. Bras. xiv. 11. 207.

Family: Vitaceae

Common name: Grape Ivy

Description: Evergreen climbing vine, by tendrils; much branched, new stems densely tawny-villous: leaves alternate, compound; leaflets 3, short stalked, rhomboid, the 2 lateral ones oblique and rhombic-ovate, loosely tawny villous, green and shining above, densely villous beneath, the older leaves often very dark green, and all but glabrous above; becoming woody in age: not flowering in cultivation, apparently. -

No. South Amer.

Culture: Good rich soil; moderate moisture supply; diffused light; temperature above 60° F.; propagated by stem cuttings.

Uses: Of finer texture and darker green color than *Cissus antartica*; excellent in the shaded window; on coffee table (in small sizes); in combination planter to add low form.

Sources: Royal Palm Nurseries

Roy F. Wilcox

Julius Roehrs (var. mandaianum)



CODIAEUM VARIEGATUM var. PICTUM

Codiaeum variegatum, Blume in Bijdr. 606.

var. pictum, Muell. Arg. in Bot. Mag. t. 3051.

Phyllaurea Codiaeum, Lour. in Fl. Cochinch. (1790) 575.

Croton pictus, Lodd. in Bot. Caf. ix. (1824) t. 870.

C. medium, Baill. in Addisonia i. (1860-61) 251.

C. variegatus, L. in Illus. Hort. xxxviii. (1891) t. 140.

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Common name: Croton; Variegated Laurel

Description: Small tree, or shrub with a single, or few, stems, to 6': leaves alternate, ovate-lanceolate to linear, entire or 3-lobed, thick and leathery, glabrous, midrib prominent, pinnate venation, primary lateral veins more or less perpendicular to midrib; variously mottled, spotted, or striped with red, pink, yellow, and white, margins entire variously scalloped, cleft, or lobed, often undulate, entire, leaves of some forms spiralled; petiolate: flowering at times, these monoecious, on axillary elongate racemes to 10" long; not ornamental. - Malaya.

Culture: Any good soil mixture; moderate constant soil moisture; moist atmosphere by frequent syringing; full sunlight, for good bright color, but if too strong, leaves may be injured; propagation by aerial layers, cuttings with bottom heat, or seed.

Uses: Prized for bright-colored leaves, use where color is needed, if cultural requirements are satisfied; may be grown by window, and moved to desired location when entertaining; grow in window as shown; large plants good as floor specimens,

• The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to determine what consumers want and what problems they are trying to solve. Once a need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a product that addresses that need. This often involves brainstorming and sketching ideas.

• The next step is to create a prototype of the product. This allows the designer to test the product and make any necessary adjustments. Prototyping can be done in a variety of ways, from simple sketches and models to more complex 3D printed or CNC machined parts. Once a prototype is created, it is important to test it thoroughly to ensure it meets the requirements and is safe for use. This may involve conducting user tests or stress tests.

• After testing the prototype, the next step is to create a detailed design for the product. This includes specifying the materials, dimensions, and manufacturing process. Once the design is complete, it is time to start production. This involves finding a manufacturer and setting up the production line. It is important to monitor the production process closely to ensure the product is being manufactured to the highest quality standards.

as a small tree. Cut leaves superb in arrangements for added color; blends well with autumnal tones.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Royal Palm Nurseries

Roy F. Wilcox



COLEUS BLUMEI var. VERSCHAFFELTII

Coleus Blumei, Benth. in Lab. Gen. Et Sp. 56.

var. Verscheffeltii, Lem., in Illustr. Hort. viii. (1861) t.293

Family: Labiatae

Common name: Coleus

Description: Tender perennial, much branched herb or subshrub, with square stems, very vigorous, to 3': leaves opposite, ovate, acute, bases truncate, margins with very large, irregular, deeply crenate-crisped teeth, a sinus between each; variously patterned with brilliant colors, pink rose, fuchsia, deep red, purple, yellow, white, and green; stems mostly pale green or purple; petiolate: inflorescence terminal, verticillate, often branched near the base; flowers small, blue, bilabiate, not showy. - Java.

Culture: Any good soil; constant moisture; sunlight for best color; temperature above 60° F.; propagation by stem cuttings (for varieties) or seed; pinch for well branched plants.

Uses: Inside home, in window, or as a table specimen for a bright spot of color. Outside in summer, in the window box or other planter, or for bedding. Should be replaced often if grown inside; flower stem should be removed. Many colors for selection for definite color schemes.

Sources: Somerset Rose Nursery (wholesale)

State Nursery & Seed Co.

George W. Park Seed Co. (seed)

Thompson and Morgan (seed)

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

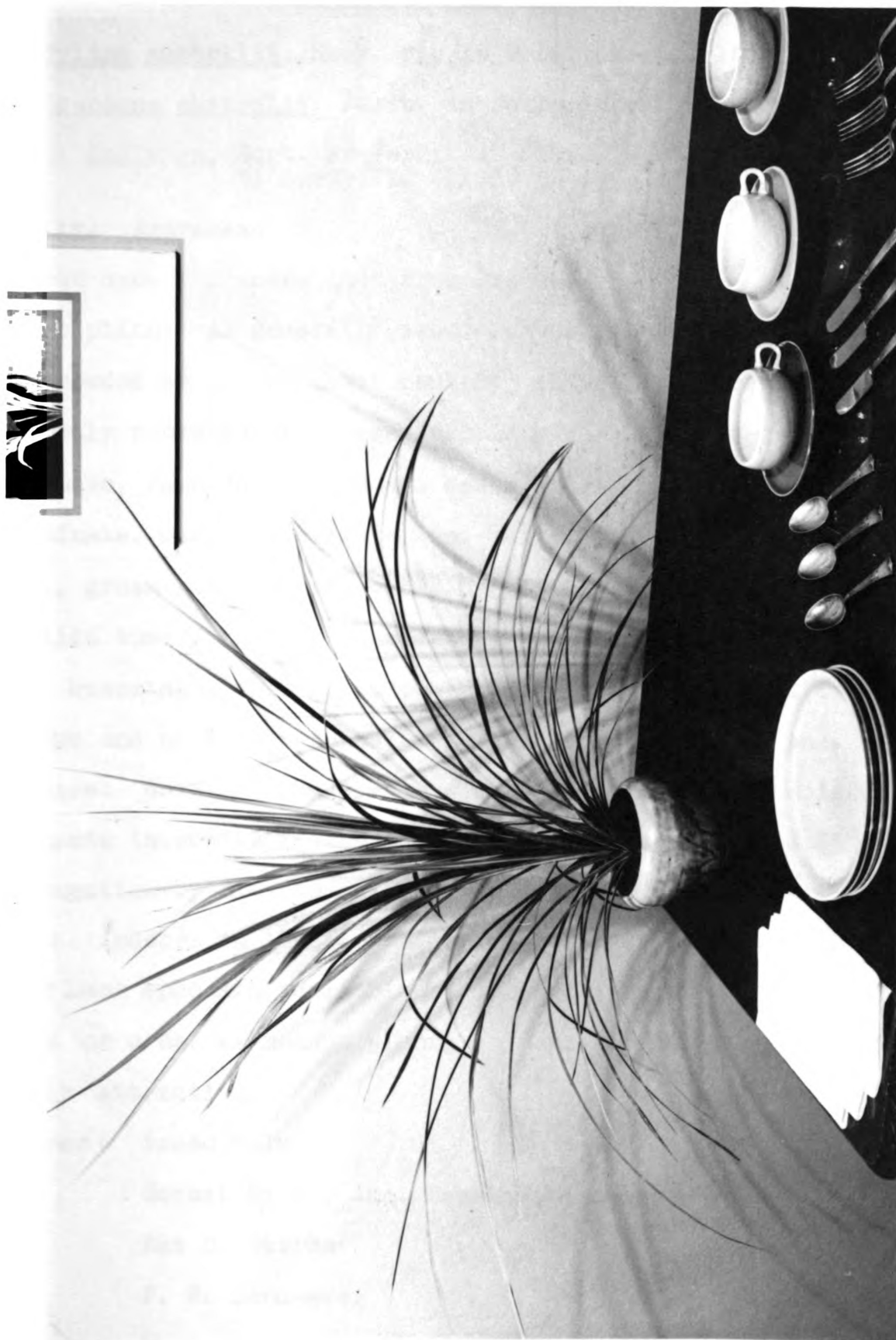
• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •



CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

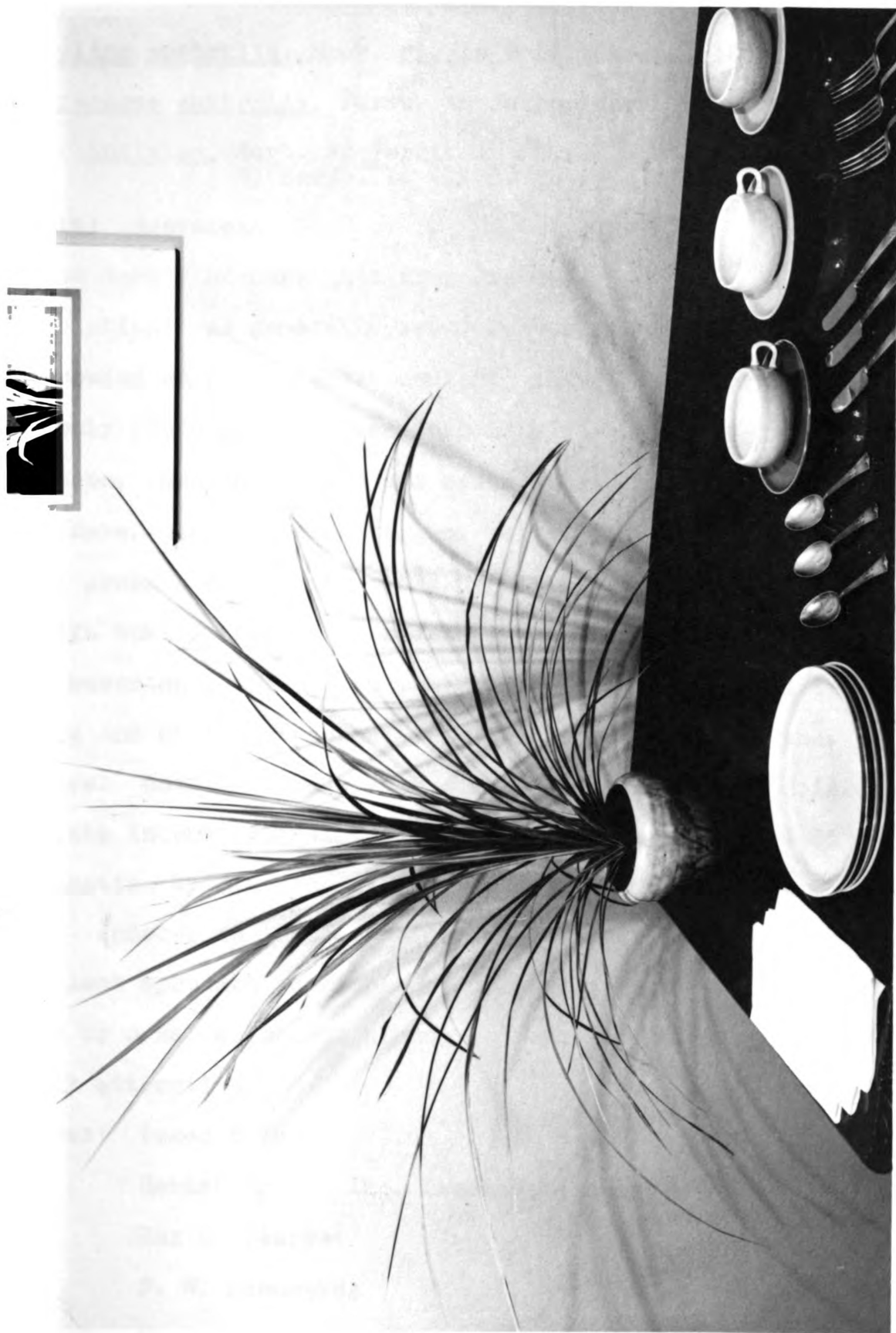
• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •



CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS



Cordyline australis, Hook. f., in Gard. Chron. (1860) 792.

Dracaena australis, Forst. in Journ. Hort. xlix. (1873) 163.

D. indivisa, Hort. ex Forst. in Journ. Hort. xlix. (1873)
8; Ser. III. (1901) 486.

Family: Agavaceae

Common name: Dracena (not true Dracena)

Description: As generally seen, leaves more or less all basal, or crowded on a very short caudex: leaves to 3' or more long, narrowly sword-shaped, less than 1" wide, narrowed just above the base, then channelled and bases sheathing, contiguous, tips acuminate, margins revolute, and very finely serrulate-spiny, flat, green and shining, veins parallel, midrib prominent, reddish toward the base, especially beneath in some forms; in age, becoming a tree to 40', branching, the leaves all crowded at the end of the branches; and flowering. - New Zealand.

Culture: Soil-3/4 sandy loam and 1/4 peat; moderate moisture; moderate intensity indirect light; minimum temperature 65° F.; propagation by division of crowns, suckers, or seed.

Uses: Indoors in large combination planters, or singly, as a low floor specimen where plenty of space; outside in window boxes or urns, as accent plants by merit of their height. Not really attractive.

Sources: (seed only)

Herbst Bros., Inc. (wholesale only)

Rex D. Pearce

F. W. Schumaker

Thompson & Morgan

• The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This is often done through market research, which can involve surveys, focus groups, and other methods of gathering information from potential customers.

• The next step is to develop a prototype of the product.

• This is often done by creating a small-scale version of the product that can be used to test the design and to gather feedback from potential customers. This step is crucial in ensuring that the product is designed to meet the needs of the market.

• The third step is to conduct a feasibility study. This involves assessing the technical, financial, and market viability of the product.

• This study is often conducted by a team of experts who will evaluate the product's design, production costs, and potential market demand.

• The fourth step is to develop a business plan. This document outlines the company's strategy for producing and marketing the product.

• It also includes information about the company's financial needs and its sources of funding.

• The fifth step is to secure funding. This can be done through a variety of methods, including bank loans, venture capital, and crowdfunding.

• The final step is to launch the product. This involves creating a marketing campaign and distributing the product to the market.

• Once the product is launched, the company will need to monitor its performance and make adjustments as needed.

• This may involve conducting further market research, adjusting the product design, or changing the marketing strategy.

• The process of creating a new product is a complex one, but it is essential for any company that wants to succeed in the marketplace.

• By following these steps, companies can ensure that they are creating products that meet the needs of the market and that are financially viable.

• This process is often iterative, meaning that companies may need to go back and forth between different steps as they develop their product.

• However, by following these steps, companies can increase their chances of creating a successful new product.

• The process of creating a new product is a complex one, but it is essential for any company that wants to succeed in the marketplace.

• The first step is to identify a market need.

• This is often done through market research.

• The next step is to develop a prototype.

• This is often done by creating a small-scale version of the product.

• The third step is to conduct a feasibility study.

• This involves assessing the technical, financial, and market viability of the product.



CORDYLINE TERMINALIS var. REGINAE

Cordyline terminalis, Kunth in Abh. Acad. Berl. (1820) 30.
 var. reginae, Hort. in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort. I.
 (1947) 843.

Asparagus terminalis, L. in Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 450.

C. australis, Nadeaud & Jouan in Mem. Soc. Sc. Nat. Cherb.
 xi. (1865) 127.

Dracaena terminalis, Reichard in Garden xix. (1881) 126.

Family: Agavaceae

Common name: Dracena; Dracena Palm (not true Dracena)

Description: Erect, to 8', becoming woody, stems usually one,
 or somewhat branched below: leaves crowded at tip of stem,
 lance-elliptic to lance-ovate, to long-oblong to narrowly
 oblanceolate, 1-2½' long and to 2-5" wide, many-veined, more
 or less parallel off the prominent midvein, tip aristate, bases
 cuneate, the petioles clasping and contiguous, leaves green,
 variously colored, striped, suffused and/or spotted, often
 with metallic hues, and some forms with no green color apparent;
 glaucous: flowers terminal in open panicle to 1' long;
 perianth about ½" long. - Trop. Asia, Australia.

Culture: Light porous soil; moderate to high moisture supply;
 diffused light; minimum temperature 65° F.; propagation by
 sections of stem laid in sand, new shoot produced.

Uses: Plants desirable as floor specimens, to lend color, and
 for height in other locations. Cut foliage excellent in unique
 arrangements, for color and height; beautiful even alone, as
 illustrated.

Sources: (plants)

Julius Roehrs

Royal Palm Nurseries

(cut foliage)

Kervan Co.

Flowers of Hawaii, Ltd.

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •



CRASSULA ARBORESCENS

Crassula arborescens, Willd. in Sp. Pl. 1. 1554.

Family: Crassulaceae

Common name: Jade-Plant

Description: Much branched shrub, to 10', stems stout: leaves opposite, obovate to elliptic-obovate, to 2" or more long, and to 1½" or more wide, apex obtuse or very weakly mucronate, bases cuneate, sessile, green and shining on both surfaces, punctate, especially above, succulent, about 3/16" thick, margins entire, reddish; new leaves convex-rolled on face: not observed to flower in cultivation. - Trop. Afr.

Culture: Light well drained soil; plenty of water when in growth; during rest period, dry atmosphere and little soil water is desirable; bright sunlight, but tolerant to shade; temperature above 60° F.; propagated by stem cuttings.

Uses: Best as small plants in combination planters; larger well-branched plants fine as specimens singly, a good type for true ranch house decor, will withstand dry atmosphere.

Sources: John's (wholesale only)

Howard E. Gates (wholesale only)

Julius Roehrs

Alan & Ester Macneil

W. E. Marshall & Co., Inc.



CRASSULA ARGENTEA

Crassula argentea, Thunb. in Bailey Man. Cult. Pl. (1949) 456.

C. portulacea, Lam. in Addisonia iii. (1918) t. 109.

Family: Crassulaceae

Common name: Small-Leaved Jade Plant (Suggested)

Description: Much branched shrub to 10', with fleshy stems,

but more slender than in the preceding species: leaves

opposite, broadly obovate, 7/8"-1" long and 5/8" wide,

micronate, occasionally retuse or obtuse, bases cuneate,

sessile, margins entire, green and shining, surface not

obviously punctate; old stems scurfy gray-brown, new ones

reddish: not observed to flower in cultivation. - So. Afr.

Culture: Porous open soil; good water during the growing period

dry atmosphere and little water in the soil during the rest

period; high light intensity excellent for good growth;

temperature at night above 65° F.; propagated by stem sections.

Uses: Good as a table specimen, for its form, as illustrated.

Sources: The Cactus Gardens (wholesale only)

Fitzpatrick's Cactus Gardens

F. I. Carter & Sons

Quality Hill Cactus Home

Rex D. Pearce (seed)



CRYPTANTHUS ACAULIS

Ornament:

Title:

C. No.

Family:

Common n

Descript

stolons

forming

than 1"

then sh

dentate

in age,

scarify

Culture

sphagnum

during

growing

remain

propag

Uses:

to use

effect

Source

Cryptanthus acaulis, Beer in Bromel. 75.

Tillandsia acaulis, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. xiv. (1828) t. 1157.

C. undulatus, Otto & Dietr. in Allg. Garten. iv. (1836) 299.

Family: Bromeliaceae

Common name: Dwarf Cryptanthus (suggested)

Description: Low herb, acaulescent, producing short stout stolons on top of the soil, and producing offsets: leaves forming a dense rosette, stiff, leathery, to 6½" long and more than 1" wide, linear, long-acuminate, bases narrowed somewhat, then sheathing, contiguous, margins undulating, finely spiny-dentate, yellowish-green above, coppery red near base, fading in age, or persistent, some leaves red-bordered, all white scurfy beneath: rarely flowering in cultivation. - Brazil.

Culture: Root medium of fibrous material, osmunda fibre or sphagnum, and small pieces of charcoal; little water necessary during rest period, and low water supply from above during the growing season, moisture constantly necessary and water should remain in center of crown; relatively high light intensity; propagated by suckers arising from the base of the plant.

Uses: Suspended in window ideal; dry appearance lends them to use in combination planters with cactus and other succulents; effective in large terraria.

Sources: (sp. and varieties)

Charles Cass

Oakhurst Gardens

Julius Roehrs

Shaffer Nurseries



CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS



Cyperus alternifolius, L. in Kunth Enum. Plant. II. (1837) 33.

Family: Cyperaceae

Common name: Umbrella Plant

Description: Perennial, caespitose sedge, with stout triangular culms to 4' or more tall, from densely matted roots: culms more or less striate; leaves all terminal, crowded at tip into an involucre, long linear to 12" or more and $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, held horizontally, the longest somewhat pendulous toward apex, tips long acute, margins finely barbed, especially toward the tip, bright green; sheaths closed: flowers borne from between leaves, in flattened spikelets, with 6-12 flowers on either side; not ornamental. - Madagascar; Africa.

Culture: Any good soil, with some organic matter; abundant soil moisture necessary; full or partial sunlight; temperatures above 60-65° F.; propagate by division of plant, seed, or cut off crown of leaves and place in sand or moss, new plants from leaf axils.

Uses: A good pot specimen in a water garden; or alone, with contemporary or oriental furnishings; as cut foliage, excellent in many arrangements; form unique, see illustration.

Sources: Beldt's Aquarium	Joseph Lingg Aquatic Gardens
Clarke's Aquarium	Amos Perry
Florida Nurs. & Land. Co.	Shaffer Nurseries
Royal Palm Nurseries	DeGiorgi Brothers Co. (seed)
Julius Roehrs	Hav'alook Gardens (variety)
Wm. Tricker, Inc.	



CYRTOMIUM FALCATUM var. BUTTERFIELDII

Cyrtomium falcatum, Presl. in Bailey Man. Cult. Pl. (1949) 86.
 var. Butterfieldii, Hort. in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort.
 I. (1947) 945.

Polypodium falcatum, L.f. (Thung. in) Fl. Jap. (1784) t. 36.

Aspidium falcatum, Sw. (Schneider in) Book Choice Ferns 1.
 (1892) 449.

Polystichum falcatum, Diels. (Wu, Wong & Pong in) Bull. Dept.
 Biol. Coll. Sc. Sun Yatsen Univ.
 (Nov. 3, 1932) t. 35.

Family: Polypodiaceae

Common name: House Holly-Fern

Description: Erect fern, the outer fronds somewhat spreading, stipes stiff, covered with brown scarious bract-like processes, to $\frac{1}{2}$ " long near the base, reduced to tawny villous hairs on the rachis; fronds 15" to 2' long, to 6" or more wide, long-oblong in outline: pinnae alternate, ovate, about 3" long, long acuminate, bases obtuse, spurred on upper side, margins irregularly serrate-dentate in upper (apical) half, (the type with entire pinnae), hardly stalked, dark green and glossy above, those of young fronds bright green: sori densely scattered over undersurface, or in approximate rows, usually 5. - Japan; China; So. Afr.; Polynesia.

Culture: Soil - $\frac{3}{8}$ fibrous loam, $\frac{1}{8}$ fibry peat, $\frac{1}{8}$ sand, $\frac{1}{4}$ leaf mold, and $\frac{1}{8}$ sphagnum moss, with good drainage: constant soil moisture and humid atmosphere desirable; some shade required; minimum temperature 55° F. (night) and 65-70° F. (day); propagation by spores.

Uses: A good house plant, the shining pinnae attractive; neutral in effect; see illustration.

Sources: J. F. Anderson (wholesale only)

Armstrong Nurseries

Saxton & Wilson

University of Copenhagen

Julius Roehrs (variety)



DIEFFENBACHIA AMOENA

Dieffenbachia amoena, Hort. ex Gentil, in Pl. Cult. Serres
Jard. Bot. Brux. 75 (1907).

Family: Araceae

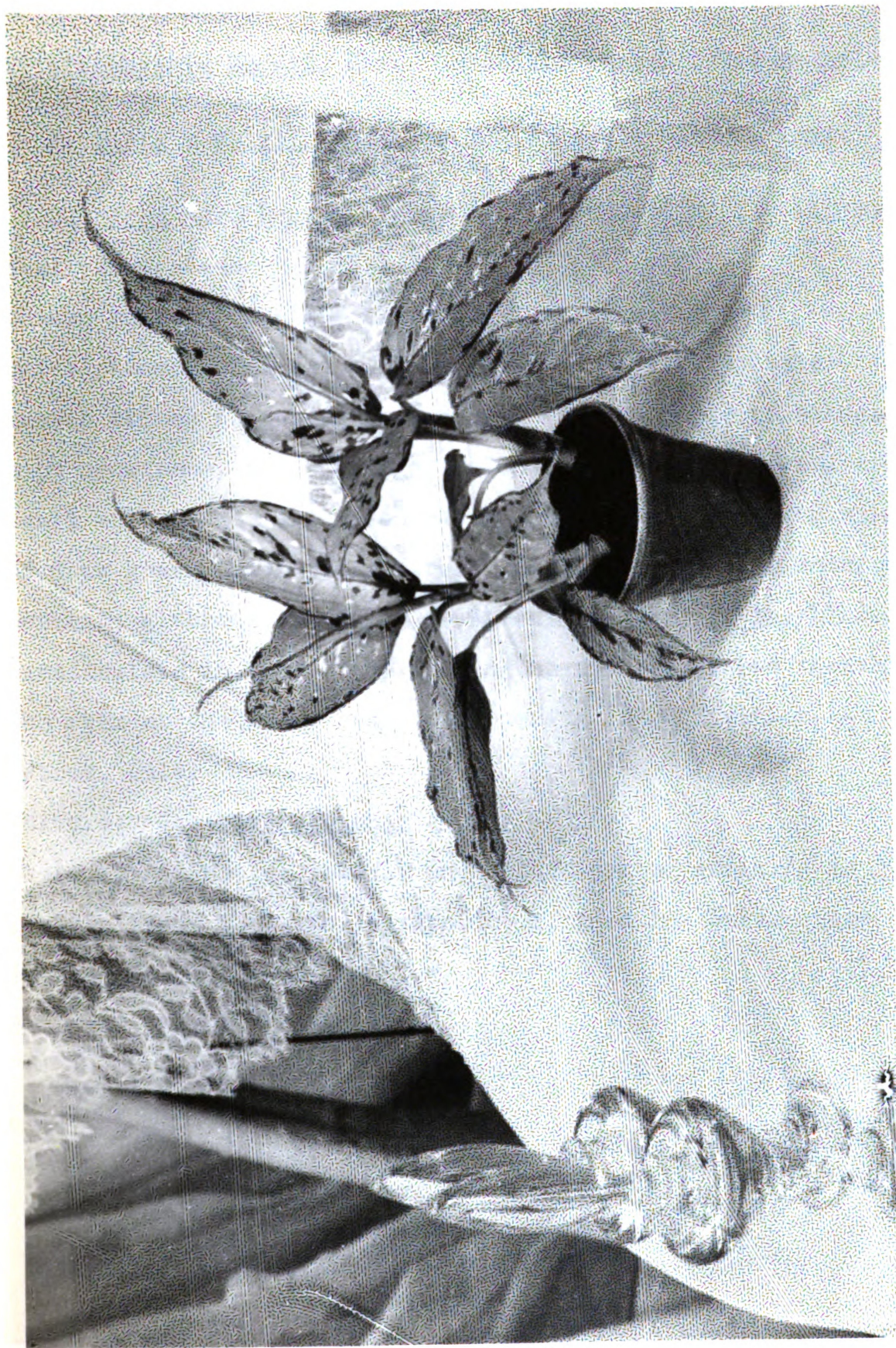
Common name: Giant Dumb Cane (suggested)

Description: Large, robust plant, becoming woody at base: leaves oblong-lanceolate to elliptic-ovate, cuspidate, bases rounded to truncate, midrib wide and prominent, solid green, primary lateral veins conspicuous with greenish-white irregular zones and splotches adjacent to them, but not extending to the margin, the ground color darker green than the midrib, pale beneath, glabrous; petioles stout, nearly as long as blade, channeled on the face in upper $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$, canaliculate below, the bases sheathing the stout stem: not flowering in cultivation. - unknown.

Culture: Soil fibrous loam and peat mixture; constant soil moisture; high atmospheric moisture preferred; partial shade; temperatures above 60-65° F.; when lower leaves absciss, and lower stem bare and unsightly, cut off the top and root in sand; remaining stem, cut into sections, dry for 1-2 days, lay in sand, new shoots produced; may be grown in water constantly with good results.

Uses: Small plants ideal in combination pots; for specimens, put 2-3 plants to a pot; larger plants in large situations, appearing as a small tree; very good in store window displays, if in shaded location, or on hearth of fireplace, when not in use.

Sources: Julius Roehrs



X DIEFFENBACHIA BAUSEI

the first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
the sixth is the fact that the
the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the
the tenth is the fact that the
the eleventh is the fact that the
the twelfth is the fact that the
the thirteenth is the fact that the
the fourteenth is the fact that the
the fifteenth is the fact that the
the sixteenth is the fact that the
the seventeenth is the fact that the
the eighteenth is the fact that the
the nineteenth is the fact that the
the twentieth is the fact that the
the twenty-first is the fact that the
the twenty-second is the fact that the
the twenty-third is the fact that the
the twenty-fourth is the fact that the
the twenty-fifth is the fact that the
the twenty-sixth is the fact that the
the twenty-seventh is the fact that the
the twenty-eighth is the fact that the
the twenty-ninth is the fact that the
the thirtieth is the fact that the
the thirty-first is the fact that the
the thirty-second is the fact that the
the thirty-third is the fact that the
the thirty-fourth is the fact that the
the thirty-fifth is the fact that the
the thirty-sixth is the fact that the
the thirty-seventh is the fact that the
the thirty-eighth is the fact that the
the thirty-ninth is the fact that the
the fortieth is the fact that the
the forty-first is the fact that the
the forty-second is the fact that the
the forty-third is the fact that the
the forty-fourth is the fact that the
the forty-fifth is the fact that the
the forty-sixth is the fact that the
the forty-seventh is the fact that the
the forty-eighth is the fact that the
the forty-ninth is the fact that the
the fiftieth is the fact that the
the fifty-first is the fact that the
the fifty-second is the fact that the
the fifty-third is the fact that the
the fifty-fourth is the fact that the
the fifty-fifth is the fact that the
the fifty-sixth is the fact that the
the fifty-seventh is the fact that the
the fifty-eighth is the fact that the
the fifty-ninth is the fact that the
the sixtieth is the fact that the
the sixty-first is the fact that the
the sixty-second is the fact that the
the sixty-third is the fact that the
the sixty-fourth is the fact that the
the sixty-fifth is the fact that the
the sixty-sixth is the fact that the
the sixty-seventh is the fact that the
the sixty-eighth is the fact that the
the sixty-ninth is the fact that the
the seventieth is the fact that the
the seventy-first is the fact that the
the seventy-second is the fact that the
the seventy-third is the fact that the
the seventy-fourth is the fact that the
the seventy-fifth is the fact that the
the seventy-sixth is the fact that the
the seventy-seventh is the fact that the
the seventy-eighth is the fact that the
the seventy-ninth is the fact that the
the eightieth is the fact that the
the eighty-first is the fact that the
the eighty-second is the fact that the
the eighty-third is the fact that the
the eighty-fourth is the fact that the
the eighty-fifth is the fact that the
the eighty-sixth is the fact that the
the eighty-seventh is the fact that the
the eighty-eighth is the fact that the
the eighty-ninth is the fact that the
the ninetieth is the fact that the
the ninety-first is the fact that the
the ninety-second is the fact that the
the ninety-third is the fact that the
the ninety-fourth is the fact that the
the ninety-fifth is the fact that the
the ninety-sixth is the fact that the
the ninety-seventh is the fact that the
the ninety-eighth is the fact that the
the ninety-ninth is the fact that the
the hundredth is the fact that the

XDieffenbachia Bausei, Hort. Chiswick, (Regel in) Gartenflora (1873) 49, 50.

D. picta x Weirii, Engl. in Engler's Bot. Jahrb. xxvi. (1899) 571.

D. picta var. Bausei, Engl. in Fl. Bras. iii. II. (1878) 176.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Lime-Leaf Diffenbachia (suggested)

Description: Stem erect, or somewhat prostrate at base: leaves oblong to oblong-lanceolate, bases cuneate to obtuse, tips acuminate, pale green or yellowish-green, spotted with small white, and dark green, spots, a narrow, irregular margin of dark green, midrib dark green; margins entire: glaucescent beneath; glabrous; petioles about half as long as the blades, canaliculate in two-thirds of length, the broad base sheathing the stem at the node: rarely flowering in cultivation. -

Hybrid, cult.

Culture: See Dieffenbachia amoena

Uses: Plant not as robust, and colors not so striking as D. picta; blends more easily with decor; good in contemporary settings.

Sources: Royal Palm Nurseries

Julius Roehrs



DIEFFENBACHIA PICTA

Dieffenbachia picta, Schott in Syn. Aroid. (1856) 129.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Spotted Dumb Cane

Description: Stem upright, tending at base to be slightly prostrate; to 5' or more tall; glabrous: leaves oblong-elliptic to oblong-lanceolate, the bases cordate to acute, tips acuminate, halves unequal in size, leaves blotched irregularly with white, the number and size of blotches greatest toward the midrib, is green and conspicuous, 15-20 pairs of primary lateral veins, ascending; petioles mottled pale green, spreading out to form sheathing bases surrounding the thick stem, proximal half of long petioles canaliculate; stem circled by tan leaf scars about 1 inch apart, resulting from abscission of lower leaves; lateral buds obscured under stem tissue, forming small ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch) blisters just above the leaf scars, one at each node; stem becoming woody: rarely producing flowers in cultivation. Taller plants give effect of a banana "tree". - Trop. So. Amer.

Culture: see Dieffenbachia amoena.

Uses: White-dotted foliage more difficult to blend into decorations; ideal in small sizes for large terraria; larger plants in combination planters, or as illustrated.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox

F. H. Riegelmeir (wholesale only)



DIEFFENBACHIA PICTA h.v. RUDOLPH ROEHRS

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

Dieffenbachia picta, Schott in Syn. Aroid. (1856) 129.
h.v. 'Rudolph Roehrs'

Family: Araceae

Common name: Roehrs Dumb Cane (suggested)

Description: Leaves widely ovate-oblong, greenish-yellow to greenish-white, weakly spotted pure white, narrowly irregular margined dark green, midrib dark green, wide and conspicuous; petioles pale green; otherwise as D. picta. - a sport of D. picta, cult.

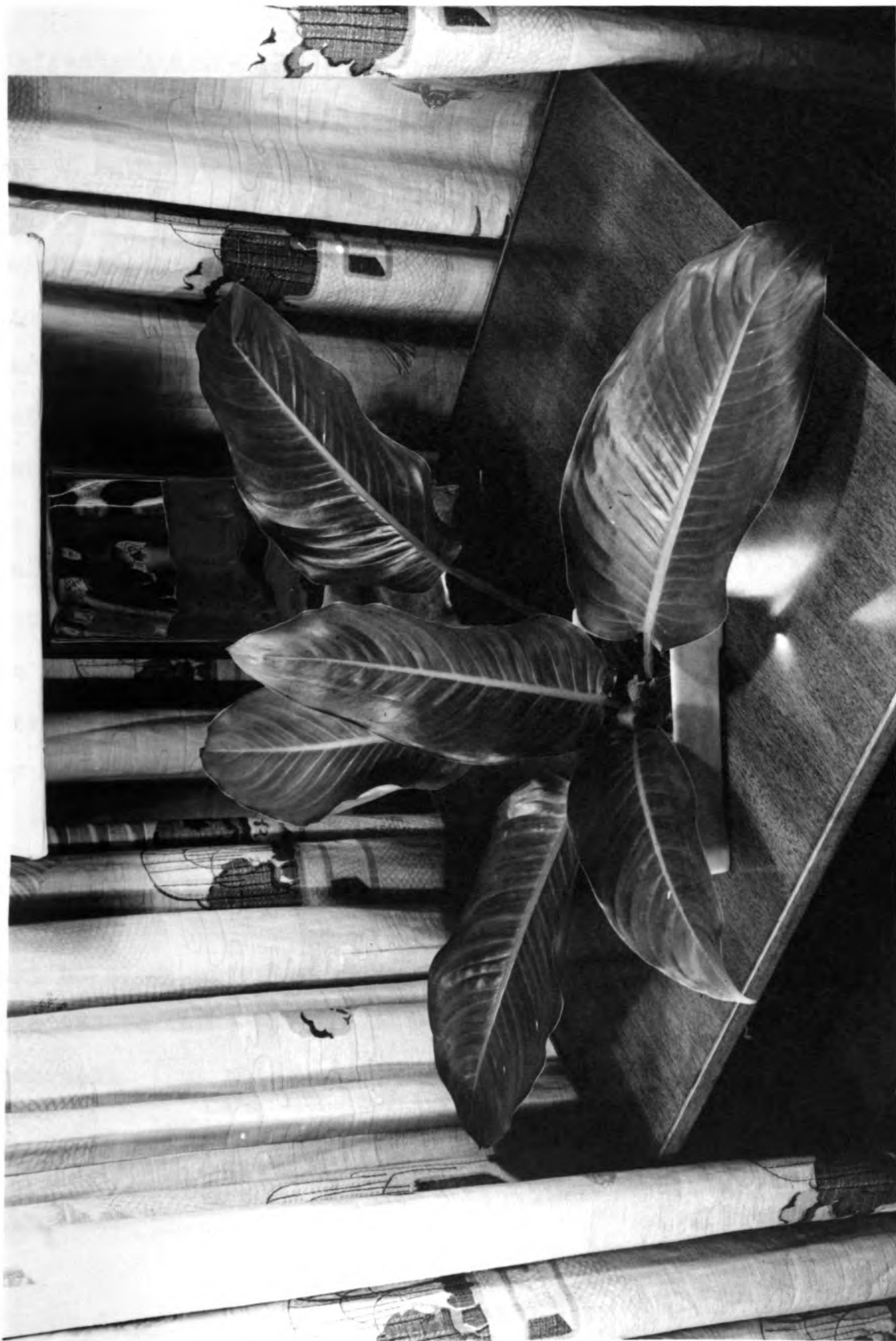
Culture: See Dieffenbachia amoena.

Uses: Color excellent against dark walls for accent; though of delicate appearance, and good house plant.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Robert Craig & Co.

Roy F. Wilcox



DIEFFENBACHIA SEGUINE

Dieffenbachia Seguine, Schott in Melet. i. 20.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Common Dumb Cane

Description: Erect, with thick stem; glabrous: leaves oblong to ovate-oblong, bases obtuse, cordate, or truncate, tips short-cuspidate, green and shining above, paler beneath, margins entire, midrib broad and conspicuous, the primary laterals to 15 pairs, embedded above, prominent beneath; petioles shorter than blade, not strongly canaliculate. -

W. Indies and So. Amer.

Culture: As a pot plant, see Dieffenbachia amoena; but grown out of doors in tropical and subtropical regions, and found on market primarily as cut foliage.

Uses: Leaves cut singly; useful for situations not satisfied by many other foliages; use in combinations blending with its lush nature; blends well with flowers of other Aroids, as Spathiphyllum, and other tropicals, as Bird-of-Paradise (Strelitzia Reginae); arranged well, a minimum of flowers may be used, accenting the foliage; good designers are not limited to these possibilities; lasts well in water.

Sources: (cut material, 6 leaves per bunch)

Kervan Co.

(plants, h.v. 'Noble')

Royal Palm Nurseries

• • •

• • • • •

:

•

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •



DIZYGOTHECA KERCHOVEANA

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861.

2. The second part is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861, on the state of the Treasury.

3. The third part is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861, on the state of the Interior.

4. The fourth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861, on the state of the Navy.

5. The fifth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861, on the state of the War.

6. The sixth part is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861, on the state of the State.

7. The seventh part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861, on the state of the War.

8. The eighth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861, on the state of the Navy.

9. The ninth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861, on the state of the War.

10. The tenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861, on the state of the Navy.

Dizygotheca Kerchoveana, N. Taylor in Bailey Man. Cult. Pl.
(1949) 745.

Aralia Kerchoveana, Hort.

Family: Araliaceae

Common name: False Aralia

Description: Erect, woody; leaves alternate; petiole bases much expanded in final 1" and sheathing stem, purplish, mottled pale green: leaves ovate in outline, 3-pinnate, 7-13 rachilla, these articulate, each bearing 5-11 leaflets, these odd-pinnate and articulate, oblong-lanceolate, variously serrately notched, each segment thus formed deeply serrate, the apex pointed, medium green, midribs pale and prominent: inflorescence a panicle, terminal, each branch articulate; flowers small, not at all ornamental. - probably Pacific Isls.

Culture: Soil - $\frac{1}{2}$ sandy loam and $\frac{1}{2}$ peat; moderate moisture; partial shade; temperatures above 60° F.; propagation from mature wood cuttings.

Uses: In small sizes, in combination pots for a contrasting foliage type; large specimens on the floor, as suggested in illustration; good in period settings.

Sources: (sp. elegantissima listed)

Royal Palm Nurseries

Roy F. Wilcox

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •



DRACAENA DEREMENSIS h.v. WARNECKII

Dracaena deremensis, Engl. in Engler's Bot. Jahrb. xxxii. 95.
 h.v. Warneckii, Hort. in Gard. Chron. Ser. III. (1911)
 1. 23.

Family: Agavaceae

Common name: Warneck Dracena (suggested)

Description: As usually seen, a woody tree-like plant, with a single stem, the many leaves crowded near the tip, to 15' in age: leaves more or less linear, to 18" or more long, 2' wide, tapering to a long bristle-tip ($\frac{1}{4}$ "), the base narrowed, then expanded to sheathe the stem, contiguous, margins entire, striped with white along the margins parallel to them, the center area variously striped green, pale green, and white, veins parallel; stem rather stout, stiff: not observed to flower as a tub specimen. - Trop. Afr.

Culture: See Cordyline terminalis.

Uses: For table decoration as shown, or large plants as floor specimens, below curve of a grand piano, or in other positions where a plant may add interest and simple beauty.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox

Robert Craig & Co.

F. H. Riegelmeir (wholesale only)

• The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

• The second part of the document is a list of the topics that were discussed at the meeting. The topics are listed in alphabetical order.

• The third part of the document is a list of the actions that were taken at the meeting. The actions are listed in alphabetical order.

• The fourth part of the document is a list of the decisions that were made at the meeting. The decisions are listed in alphabetical order.

• The fifth part of the document is a list of the recommendations that were made at the meeting. The recommendations are listed in alphabetical order.

• The sixth part of the document is a list of the conclusions that were reached at the meeting. The conclusions are listed in alphabetical order.

• The seventh part of the document is a list of the recommendations that were made at the meeting. The recommendations are listed in alphabetical order.

• The eighth part of the document is a list of the conclusions that were reached at the meeting. The conclusions are listed in alphabetical order.

• The ninth part of the document is a list of the recommendations that were made at the meeting. The recommendations are listed in alphabetical order.

• The tenth part of the document is a list of the conclusions that were reached at the meeting. The conclusions are listed in alphabetical order.

• The eleventh part of the document is a list of the recommendations that were made at the meeting. The recommendations are listed in alphabetical order.

• The twelfth part of the document is a list of the conclusions that were reached at the meeting. The conclusions are listed in alphabetical order.



DRACAENA FRAGRANS h.v. MASSANGEANA

Dracaena fragrans, Ker Gawl. in Bot. Mag. t. 1081.
h.v. Massangeana, Hort. in Belge Hort. xxxi. (1881) 327.

Family: Agavaceae

Common name: Corn Plant

Description: As generally seen, a small tree-like plant, but reaching 20' in age, with a single stem, the lower leaves often being retained: leaves oblong to narrowly oblanceolate, somewhat broader beyond the half-mark, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' or more long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, long-tapered to a bristle-tip $\frac{1}{4}$ " long, the tips recurved, narrowed to $\frac{1}{2}$ " toward base, then expanded to sheathe the stem, contiguous, green, the central area with a broad yellow stripe parallel to the margins and often variously yellow striped toward the margins, which are entire and undulating; stem rather stout, becoming woody: not observed to flower in cultivation. - Trop. Afr.

Culture: see Cordyline terminalis.

Uses: As pictured, as a specimen on the floor; attractive with Philodendron oxycardium climbing on the woody trunk of large, topped specimens.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox

Robert Craig & Co.

Glen St. Mary Nursery

F. H. Riegelmeir (wholesale only)

Royal Palm Nurseries

Shaffer Nurseries

1

the first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
the sixth is the fact that the
the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the
the tenth is the fact that the
the eleventh is the fact that the
the twelfth is the fact that the
the thirteenth is the fact that the
the fourteenth is the fact that the
the fifteenth is the fact that the
the sixteenth is the fact that the
the seventeenth is the fact that the
the eighteenth is the fact that the
the nineteenth is the fact that the
the twentieth is the fact that the
the twenty-first is the fact that the
the twenty-second is the fact that the
the twenty-third is the fact that the
the twenty-fourth is the fact that the
the twenty-fifth is the fact that the
the twenty-sixth is the fact that the
the twenty-seventh is the fact that the
the twenty-eighth is the fact that the
the twenty-ninth is the fact that the
the thirtieth is the fact that the
the thirty-first is the fact that the
the thirty-second is the fact that the
the thirty-third is the fact that the
the thirty-fourth is the fact that the
the thirty-fifth is the fact that the
the thirty-sixth is the fact that the
the thirty-seventh is the fact that the
the thirty-eighth is the fact that the
the thirty-ninth is the fact that the
the fortieth is the fact that the
the forty-first is the fact that the
the forty-second is the fact that the
the forty-third is the fact that the
the forty-fourth is the fact that the
the forty-fifth is the fact that the
the forty-sixth is the fact that the
the forty-seventh is the fact that the
the forty-eighth is the fact that the
the forty-ninth is the fact that the
the fiftieth is the fact that the
the fifty-first is the fact that the
the fifty-second is the fact that the
the fifty-third is the fact that the
the fifty-fourth is the fact that the
the fifty-fifth is the fact that the
the fifty-sixth is the fact that the
the fifty-seventh is the fact that the
the fifty-eighth is the fact that the
the fifty-ninth is the fact that the
the sixtieth is the fact that the
the sixty-first is the fact that the
the sixty-second is the fact that the
the sixty-third is the fact that the
the sixty-fourth is the fact that the
the sixty-fifth is the fact that the
the sixty-sixth is the fact that the
the sixty-seventh is the fact that the
the sixty-eighth is the fact that the
the sixty-ninth is the fact that the
the seventieth is the fact that the
the seventy-first is the fact that the
the seventy-second is the fact that the
the seventy-third is the fact that the
the seventy-fourth is the fact that the
the seventy-fifth is the fact that the
the seventy-sixth is the fact that the
the seventy-seventh is the fact that the
the seventy-eighth is the fact that the
the seventy-ninth is the fact that the
the eightieth is the fact that the
the eighty-first is the fact that the
the eighty-second is the fact that the
the eighty-third is the fact that the
the eighty-fourth is the fact that the
the eighty-fifth is the fact that the
the eighty-sixth is the fact that the
the eighty-seventh is the fact that the
the eighty-eighth is the fact that the
the eighty-ninth is the fact that the
the ninetieth is the fact that the
the ninety-first is the fact that the
the ninety-second is the fact that the
the ninety-third is the fact that the
the ninety-fourth is the fact that the
the ninety-fifth is the fact that the
the ninety-sixth is the fact that the
the ninety-seventh is the fact that the
the ninety-eighth is the fact that the
the ninety-ninth is the fact that the
the hundredth is the fact that the

Dracaena fragrans, Ker Gawl. in Bot. Mag. t. 1081.
 h.v. Massangeana, Hort. in Belge Hort. xxxi. (1881) 327.

Family: Agavaceae

Common name: Corn Plant

Description: As generally seen, a small tree-like plant, but reaching 20' in age, with a single stem, the lower leaves often being retained: leaves oblong to narrowly oblanceolate, somewhat broader beyond the half-mark, $1\frac{1}{2}'$ or more long, and $3\frac{1}{2}"$ wide, long-tapered to a bristle-tip $\frac{1}{4}"$ long, the tips recurved, narrowed to $\frac{1}{2}"$ toward base, then expanded to sheathe the stem, contiguous, green, the central area with a broad yellow stripe parallel to the margins and often variously yellow striped toward the margins, which are entire and undulating; stem rather stout, becoming woody: not observed to flower in cultivation. - Trop. Afr.

Culture: see Cordyline terminalis.

Uses: As pictured, as a specimen on the floor; attractive with Philodendron oxycardium climbing on the woody trunk of large, topped specimens.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox

Robert Craig & Co.

Glen St. Mary Nursery

F. H. Riegelmeir (wholesale only)

Royal Palm Nurseries

Shaffer Nurseries

• • • • •

• • • • •

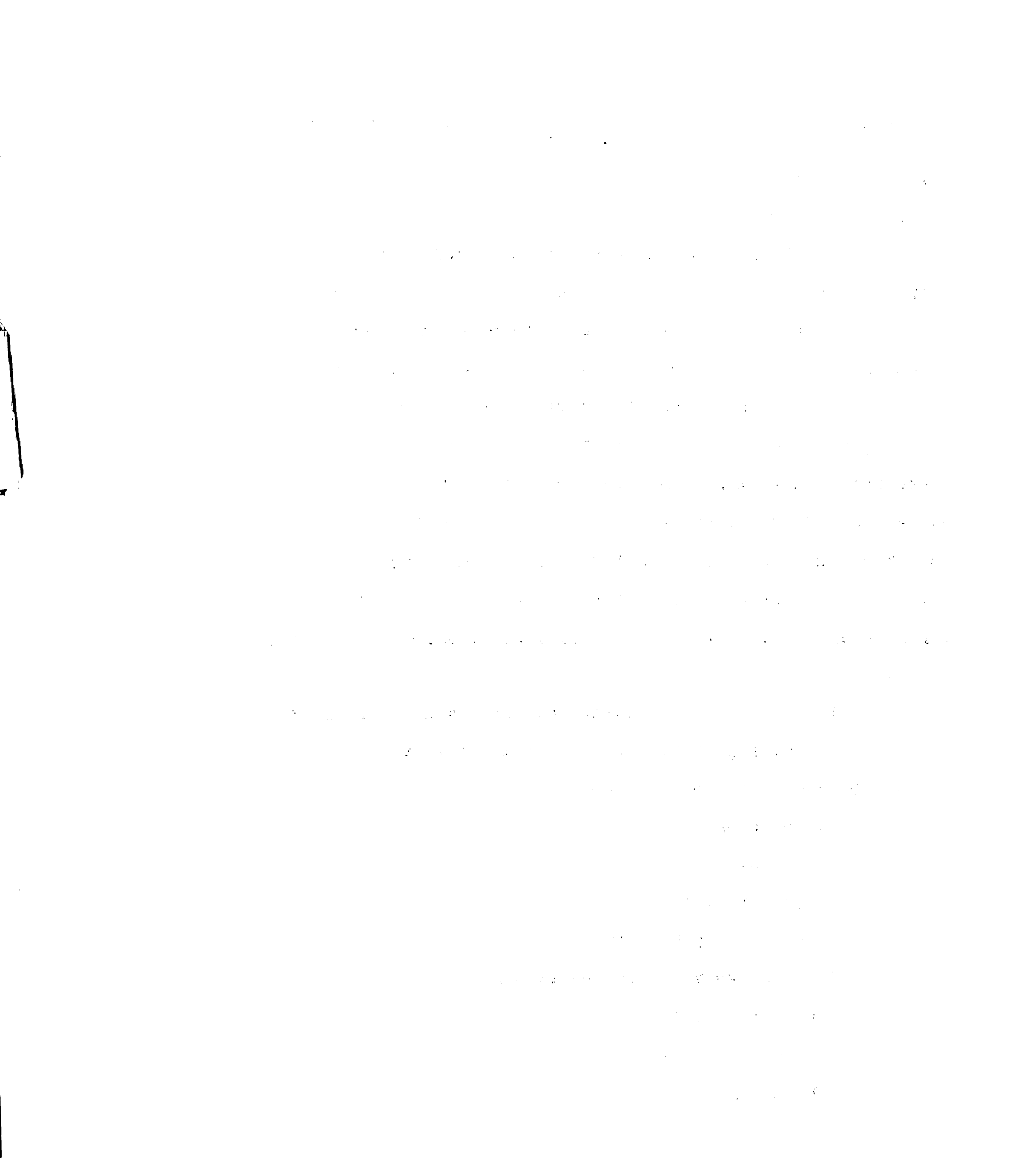
• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •



DRACAENA GODSEFFIANA



Dracaena godseffiana, Hort. ex Sander in Gard. Chron. Ser. III. xxi. (1847) 347.

Family: Agavaceae

Common name: Spotted Dracena

Description: Much branched shrub, stems slender and very stiff: leaves 2-3 at a node, to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long and 2" or more wide, elliptic to oblong, spotted irregularly with white dots, some of which coalesce to form zones of white, parallel veined, acuminate, bases short cuneate, margins entire, glabrous; petioles very short ($\frac{1}{4}$ "); 10-12 foliaceous bracts present along new stem growth, the final bract to $\frac{7}{8}$ " long, these quickly deciduous, leaving as many scars on each internode: not observed to flower in cultivation. - Upper Guinea.

Culture: Propagated by division or stem cuttings; if too tall, pinch to induce branching; see Cordyline terminalis for other details.

Uses: As table plant, as illustrated; in combination planters for its leaf color pattern; cut leaves may find usage in certain bouquets or even corsages.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox

Robert Craig & Co.

Glen St. Mary Nursery

F. H. Riegelmeir (wholesale only)

Royal Palm Nurseries

Shaffer Nurseries

John's (wholesale only)

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •



DRACAENA SANDERIANA

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861.

2. The second part is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861.

3. The third part is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861.

4. The fourth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861.

5. The fifth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861.

6. The sixth part is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861.

7. The seventh part is a report from the Secretary of the Army, dated January 1, 1861.

8. The eighth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861.

9. The ninth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861.

10. The tenth part is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861.

11. The eleventh part is a report from the Secretary of the Army, dated January 1, 1861.

12. The twelfth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861.

13. The thirteenth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861.

14. The fourteenth part is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861.

15. The fifteenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Army, dated January 1, 1861.

16. The sixteenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861.

17. The seventeenth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861.

18. The eighteenth part is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861.

19. The nineteenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Army, dated January 1, 1861.

Dracaena sanderiana, Hort. ex Sander in Gard. Chron. Ser. III.
xiii. (1893) 445.

Family: Agavaceae

Common name: Sander Dracena (suggested)

Description: Stem erect, simple: leaves more or less linear,
to 10" long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide long taper-pointed to a bristle
($\frac{3}{8}$ " long), narrowed somewhat toward base, expanding to
sheathe the stem, with a broad, white border, the central area
green, whole leaf occasionally variously striped green and
white, and shades of green, margins entire, slightly undulating:
not flowering as a pot plant. - Cameroons.

Culture: see Cordyline terminalis

Uses: Much smaller than either D. Warneckii or D. Massengeana,
is suited for combination planters, where is excellent in
small sizes; tall plants almost worthless, shorten by topping
and rerooting; as a table plant, best with 2-3 plants in same
pot when used alone.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

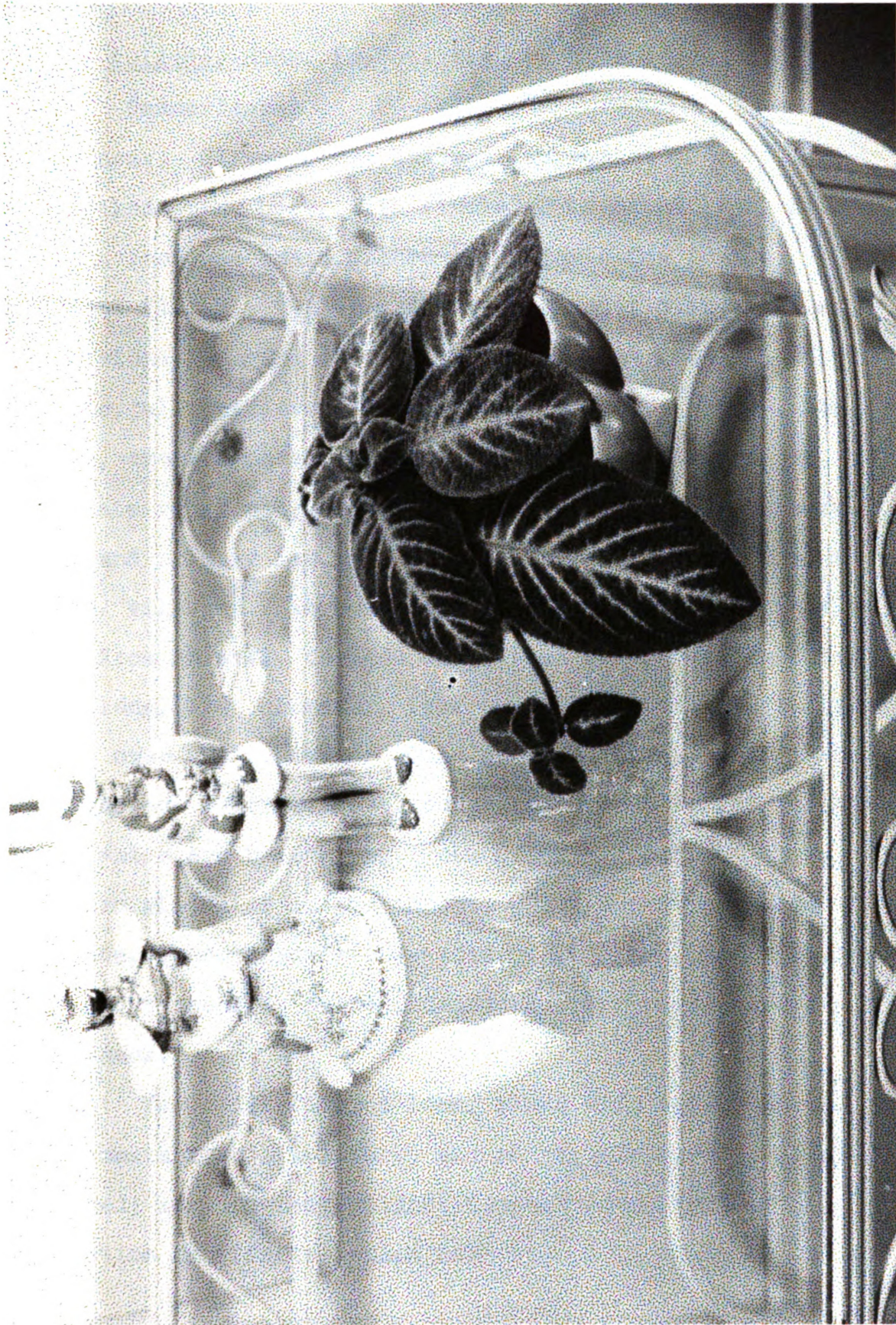
Roy F. Wilcox

Robert Craig & Co.

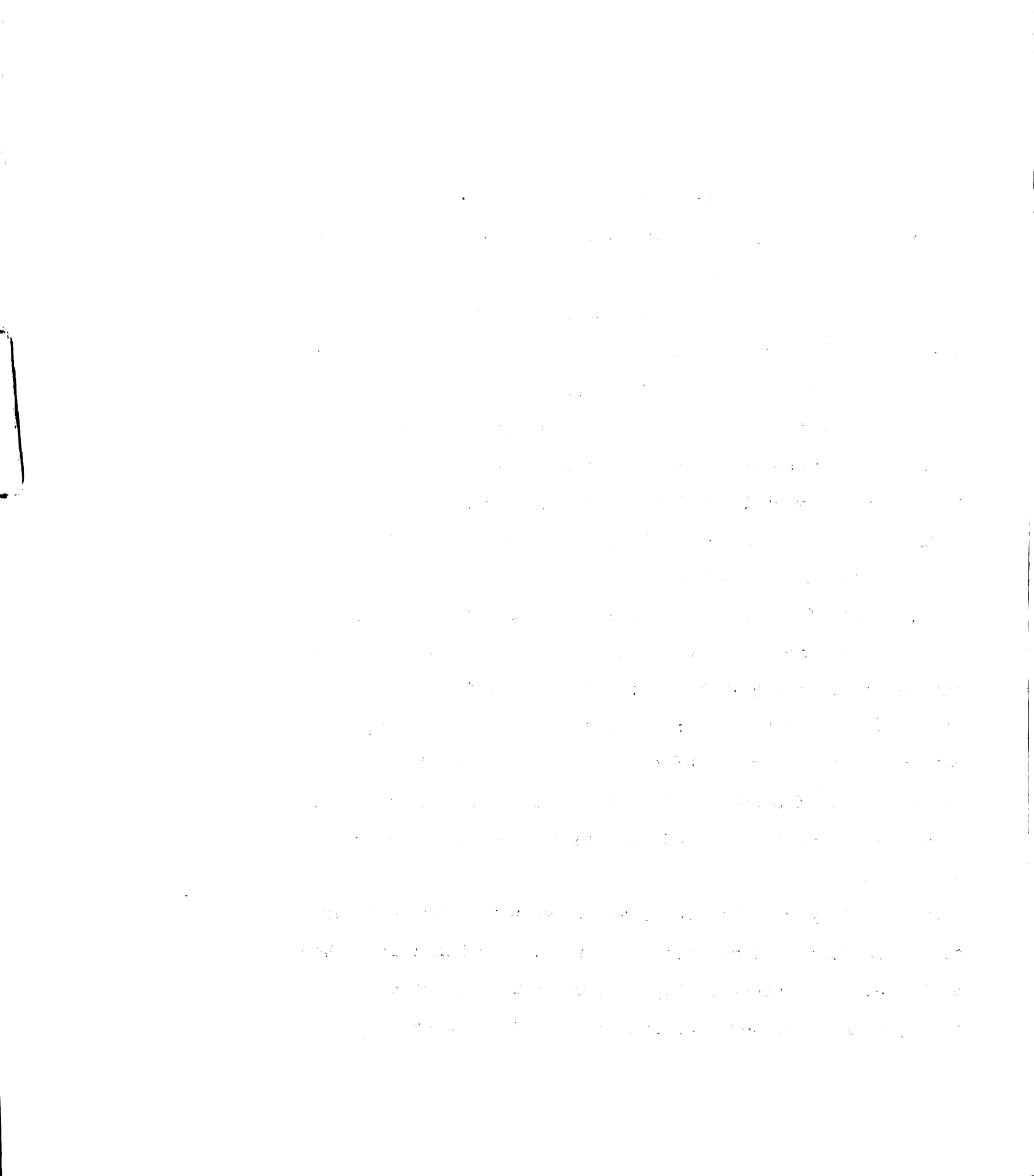
Glen St. Mary Nursery

Royal Palm Nurseries

F. H. Riegelmeir (wholesale only)



EPISCIA FULGIDA



Episcia fulgida, Hook. in Bot. Mag. t. 6136.

Family: Gesneriaceae

Common name: Silver Sheen Episcia (suggested)

Description: Low herb, with simple or branched stem, from a creeping root, the main branch erect for a few inches, (somewhat fleshy), the branches with slender stems, rather like stolons, bearing offsets, these rooting freely: leaves opposite, elliptic-oval, to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long, acute or obtuse, subcordate, crenate margined, soft villous on both surfaces, reticulate-roughened, copper-colored, except the area next to midrib and primary lateral veins silvery-green; petioles to 2", reddish, villous: flowers slightly zygomorphic, solitary or 2 or 3 from an axil, on peduncles about $\frac{3}{8}$ ", corolla salverform, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long, $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, tube curved or straight, inflated at base over the posterior gland on disc, and appearing somewhat spurred, hairy without, paler than the 5 bright red corolla limbs, which are $\frac{5}{16}$ " long, rotund, denticulate at apex, yellowish glandular in the throat; calyx 5 parted, lobes spatulate, predominately one-sided, $\frac{7}{16}$ " long, hairy, purplish, recurved; stamens 4, paired, included; ovary long-hairy. -

N. So. Amer.

Culture: Very rich fibrous loam, mixed with some peat and sand; constant soil moisture, and relatively humid atmosphere preferred; low intensity light; temperatures above 60° F.; propagation by offsets, which root easily in water or soil.

• • • • •

• • • • •

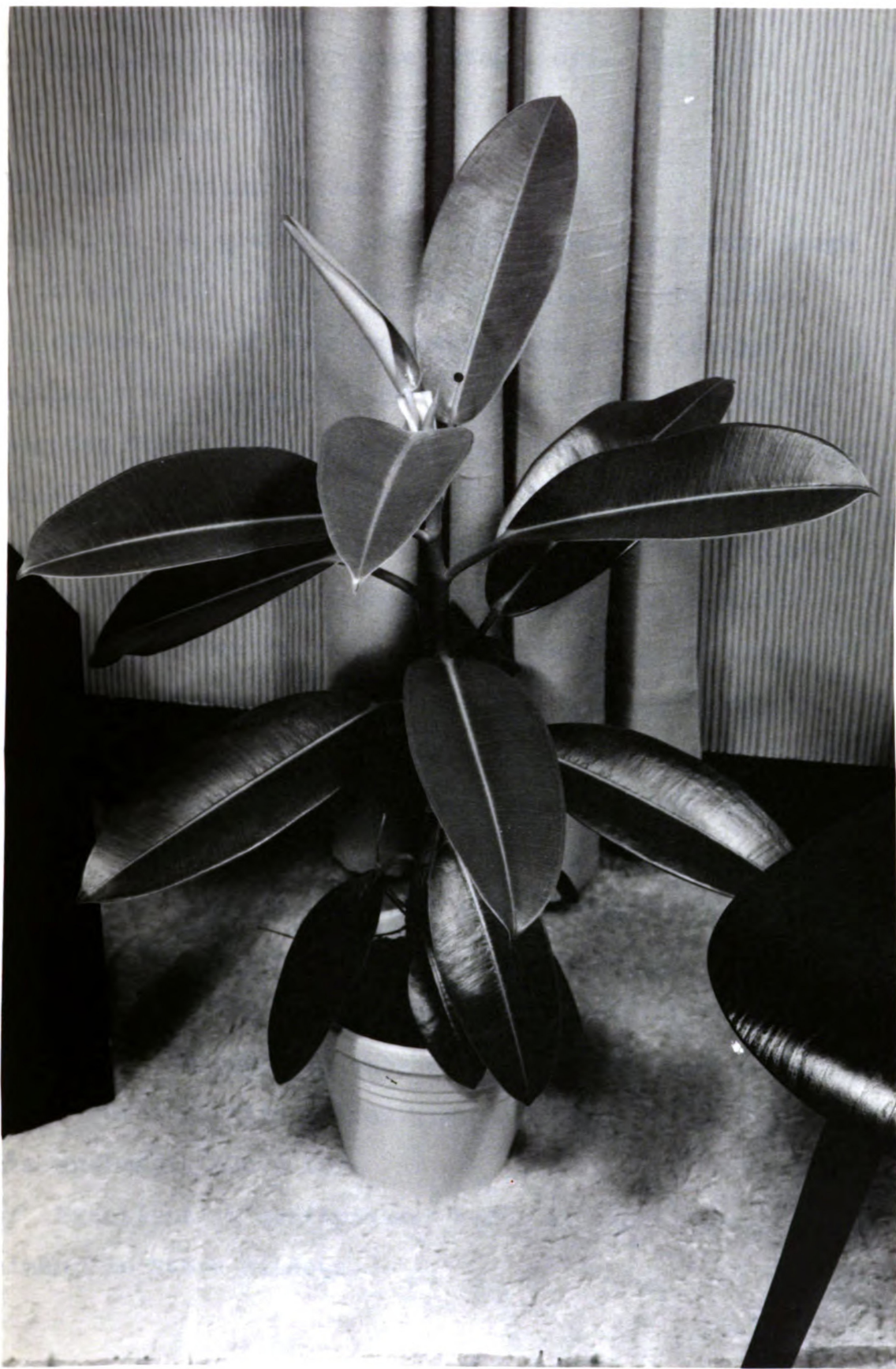
• • • • •

• • • • •

Uses: Hanging baskets; pyramids; combination planters; in flat containers alone on a table, as illustrated; good for the coffee table if new plants started occasionally and old ones discarded.

Sources: (listed as sp. coccinea and cupreata)

Julius Roehrs



FICUS ELASTICA

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

Ficus elastica, Roxb. in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort. II.
(1947) 1232.

Family: Moraceae

Common name: Indian Rubber Plant

Description: As grown, a small tree, becoming a very large tree in the wild: leaves oblong to elliptic, cuspidate, bases obtuse, tip of apex recurved, dark green (except irregularly white margined and green-gray blotched in the variegated form), with prominent pale green midrib, and many parallel lateral veins perpendicular to the midrib, glabrous and shining, margins entire; petioles pale green, at first held straight out, soon drooping; new leaves with midrib reddish below; stem stout, sap milky; terminal bud sheath bright pink, deciduous, the scars obvious above each node; terminal bud conical and pointed, axillary buds short, conical; slender brown aerial roots produced from trunk in large specimens: not flowering in the greenhouse. - Trop. Asia.

Culture: Any good soil mixture; responds well to feeding; plenty of water; likes bright, hot sun, tolerates shade well; temperatures above 65° F.; propagation by aerial layers, check flow of sap with powdered charcoal-lime dust; single-"eye" leaf-bud cuttings with bottom heat satisfactory, but slow; plants unshapely above 10'.

Uses: Excellent in contemporary home, as shown, as a floor specimen; in store windows.

Sources: Glen St. Mary Nursery
John's (wholesale only)
Rex D. Pearce (seed)
F. H. Riegelmeir (wholesale only)
Julius Roehrs
Shaffer Nurseries
(var. variegata or Doescheri)
Julius Roehrs
Shaffer Nurseries
Roy F. Wilcox

1. The first part of the document is a list of names.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names.



FICUS LYRATA

Ficus lyrata, Warb. (Domke in) Gartenflora, lxxxiv. (1935) 135.

F. pandurata, Hort. ex Sander in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort.
II. (1947) 1232.

Family: Moraceae

Common name: Fiddle-Leaf Fig

Description: Evergreen tree to 40'; as generally seen, a small woody plant appearing as a shrub by cultural practices: leaves alternate, fiddle shaped, to 15" long, the large and quite rounded, to 10" across, the lower part about half as wide, bases cordate-truncate, margins entire, somewhat undulate and slightly revolute, glabrous, dark green above, with prominent midrib and few pinnate ribs, these lighter colored, paler beneath, the veins and midrib much raised and prominent; petioles very stout, short, 1-1½" long; leaves held erect or arched outward from near the base of the blade; stems dark brown with darker brown dry scales or bracts, especially just above each node, lance-deltoid and acuminate, to 1½" long, persistent: not flowering in cultivation. -

Trop. Afr.

Culture: Reduced sunlight; plants best under 5' tall,

2-3 to a pot or tub; see Ficus elastica.

Uses: Decidedly for the contemporary homes, but surely not limited to them; a fine floor specimen, as pictured; superb in store window decorations; in lobbies, and interiors of large public buildings, as well as in sunken indoor gardens in the home.

Sources: Edwin A. Menninger

Julius Roehrs

Royal Palm Nurseries

Roy F. Wilcox

•
•

•
•

•
•

•
•

•
•

•
•

•
•

•
•

•
•

•
•

•
•

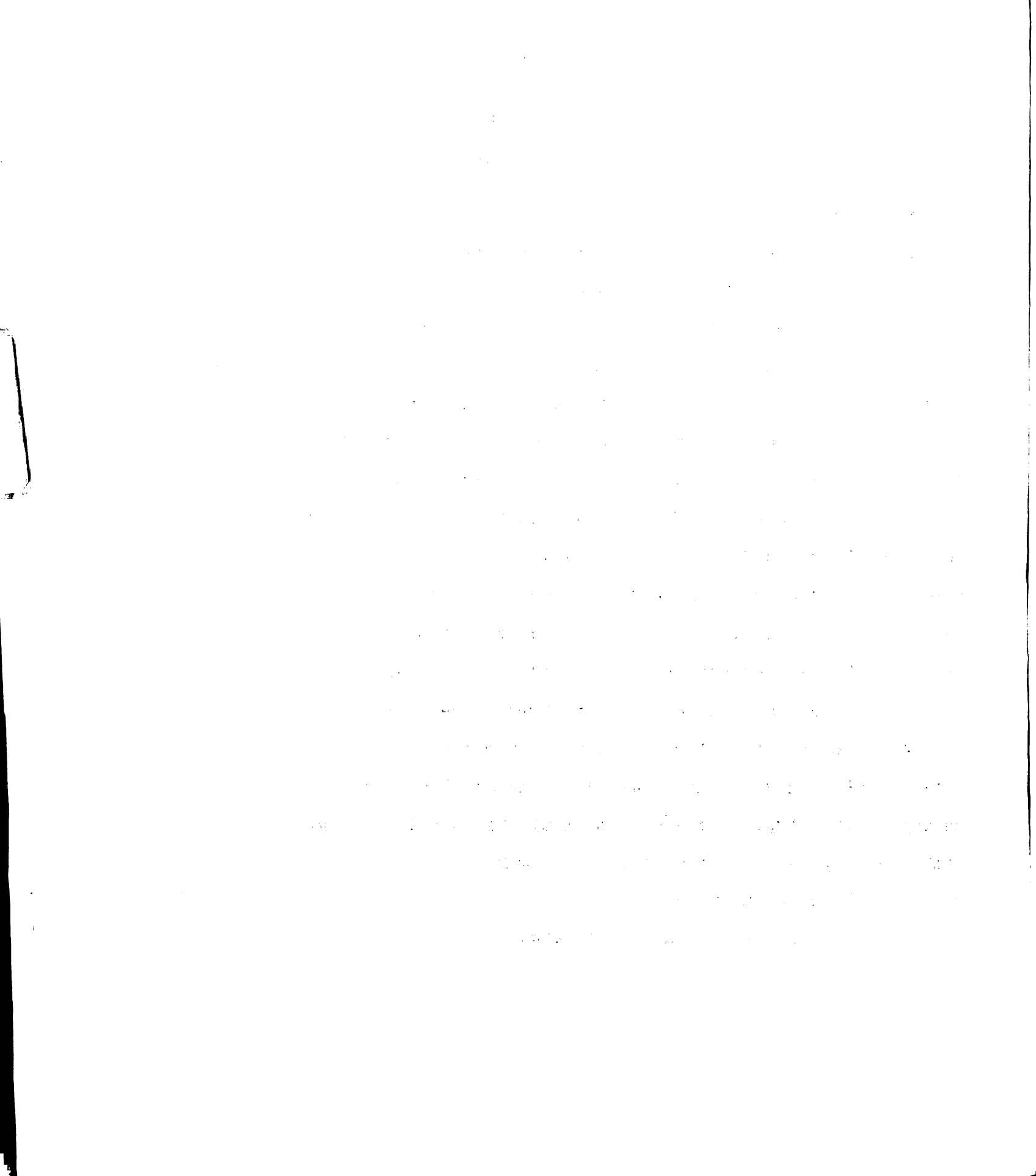
•
•

•
•

•
•



FICUS RUBIGINOSA



Ficus rubiginosa, Vent. in Bailey Man. Cult. Pl. (1949) 340.

F. australis, Willd. (Schacht in) Abh. Senckenb. Nat. Ges.
i. (1854) t. 7.

Family: Moraceae

Common name: Australian Rubber Plant (suggested)

Description: A much-branched evergreen tree, but as used, appearing as a shrub or small tree: leaves alternate, elliptic to oval-elliptic, to 7" long, obtuse at either end, margins entire, glabrous, very dark green and shining above, rusty-tomentose beneath, midrib prominent and pale green; petioles to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", pale green and tomentose, as is the spur-like terminal bud; young stems brown and tomentose, producing brown aerial roots which form trunks in large individuals; sap milky: not observed to flower as a tub specimen. - Australia.

Culture: Good indirect light; see Ficus elastica.

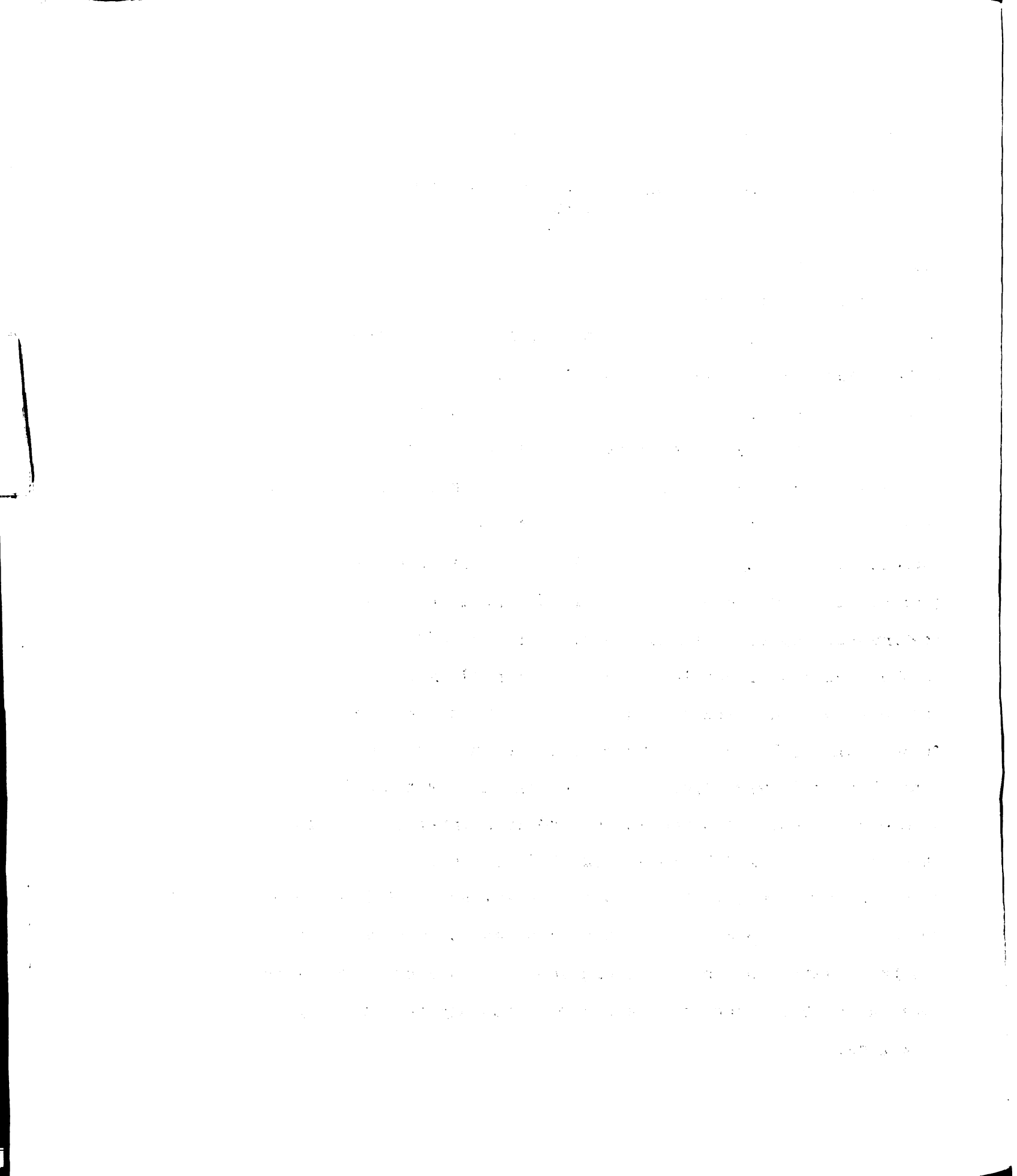
Uses: Much-branched and often as broad as tall, lends self to lobbies and other large rooms, to break lines and add interest; in any space large enough for the specimen; simple enough, yet with good characters which do not limit its use in any special type of design; small plants useful in large combination planters, or as table specimens.

Sources: Royal Palm Nurseries

Julius Roehrs (var. variegatus)



FITTONIA VERSCHAFFELTII



Fittonia Verschaffeltii, Coem. in Fl. des Serres, vx.
(1862-65) 186.

Gymnostachyum Verschaffeltii, Nob. in Hibberd New & Rare
Beaut. Leaved Pl. (1870)
23, 24. t. ix.

Family: Acanthaceae

Common name: Red-Veined Fittonia

Description: Stems creeping, green, villous along the angles of the square stem: leaves opposite, elliptic-ovate to ovate, to 4" long, apex rounded, bases subcordate, margins weakly crenate and ciliate, dark olive green with midrib and veins deep rose above, paler green beneath, veins green and pubescent, upper surface shining, rugose-reticulated by the sunken veins; petioles to 1" long, rather 3-angled, villous along the angles, pink-purple above, green below: flowering more or less continually; spikes terminal, simple or branched, to 5" long, on short reddish peduncles, bracts 4-ranked, green, rotund and covered with gland-tipped hairs; one flower per bract, these small, pale yellow, zygomorphic, bilabiate, about $\frac{1}{2}$ " long; 1 or 2 flowers open at a time, and not ornamental in themselves, though bracted spikes add much interest. - Peru.

Culture: Soil - $\frac{1}{3}$ fibrous loam, $\frac{1}{3}$ leaf mold, and $\frac{1}{3}$ sand; constant supply of soil water; heavy shade; temperatures above 60° F.; propagation by stem cuttings in sand, will root easily in water; pinch all strong shoots to prevent straggling appearance; best grown on a mound so stems may root as they grow longer.

Uses: Combination planters; around edge of hanging baskets possibly; in pyramid planters; small plants good in planter lamps, on coffee table, etc.

Sources: Clarke's Aquarium

Julius Roehrs



FITTONIA VERSCHAFFELTII var. *ARGYRONEURA*

Fittonia Verschaffeltii, Coem. in Fl. des Serres, xv.
(1862-65) 186.

var. argyroneura, Nichols in Bailey Man. Cult. Pl.
(1949) 922.

F. argyroneura, Coem., in Fl. des Serres, xvi. (1865-67) 103.

Family: Acanthaceae

Common name: White-Veined Fittonia

Description: Very similar to the species, except the leaves bright green, midrib and veins white, not as coarse in appearance, probably due to a greater number of primary lateral veins and secondary ones: not flowering so profusely as the type, the bracts obovate and cuspidate, about $\frac{1}{4}$ " long; peduncles green; spikes more slender than in the species. - Peru.

Culture: see Fittonia Verschaffeltii.

Uses: Combination planters; around edge of hanging baskets; in pyramid planters; small specimen plants good in planter lamps, on coffee table, or in decor where the white-veined leaves will be effective.

Sources: Clarke's Aquarium

Julius Roehrs

Royal Palm Nurseries

Roy F. Wilcox



GALAX APHYLLA

Galax aphylla, L. in Sp. Pl. (1753) 200.

Family: Diapensiaceae

Common name: Galax

Description: Evergreen perennial herb; acaulescent: leaves all basal, orbicular or broadly-ovate, to 5" or more across, cordate, margins crenate-dentate and shallowly lobed toward apex, the terminal lobe most prominent, glabrous, bright green and palmately veined, glossy, leathery, turning bronze-purple in autumn; on long petioles to 8": inflorescence a raceme, 2-5" long on a scape to 2½' tall; flowers white, to 3/16" across. - Va. to Ga. and Ala., S. E. No. Amer.

Culture: Outside; moderate moisture; shade; northern exposure. Not grown indoors.

Uses: Only as cut foliage, available in both green and autumnal coppery-red; in wreaths, bouquets, and some small arrangements with certain flowers; other decorations.

Sources: (cut)

Kervan Co.

(plants)

George D. Aiken

Carl Starker Gardens

F. M. Crayton & Sons

Vick's Wild Gardens

Gardens of the Blue Ridge

Isaac Langley Williams

Lounsberry Gardens

Harlan P. Kelsey, Inc.

Mayfair Nurseries

Rex D. Pearce (seed)

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •



GAULTHERIA SHALLON

the first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
the sixth is the fact that the
the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the
the tenth is the fact that the
the eleventh is the fact that the
the twelfth is the fact that the
the thirteenth is the fact that the
the fourteenth is the fact that the
the fifteenth is the fact that the
the sixteenth is the fact that the
the seventeenth is the fact that the
the eighteenth is the fact that the
the nineteenth is the fact that the
the twentieth is the fact that the
the twenty-first is the fact that the
the twenty-second is the fact that the
the twenty-third is the fact that the
the twenty-fourth is the fact that the
the twenty-fifth is the fact that the
the twenty-sixth is the fact that the
the twenty-seventh is the fact that the
the twenty-eighth is the fact that the
the twenty-ninth is the fact that the
the thirtieth is the fact that the
the thirty-first is the fact that the
the thirty-second is the fact that the
the thirty-third is the fact that the
the thirty-fourth is the fact that the
the thirty-fifth is the fact that the
the thirty-sixth is the fact that the
the thirty-seventh is the fact that the
the thirty-eighth is the fact that the
the thirty-ninth is the fact that the
the fortieth is the fact that the
the forty-first is the fact that the
the forty-second is the fact that the
the forty-third is the fact that the
the forty-fourth is the fact that the
the forty-fifth is the fact that the
the forty-sixth is the fact that the
the forty-seventh is the fact that the
the forty-eighth is the fact that the
the forty-ninth is the fact that the
the fiftieth is the fact that the
the fifty-first is the fact that the
the fifty-second is the fact that the
the fifty-third is the fact that the
the fifty-fourth is the fact that the
the fifty-fifth is the fact that the
the fifty-sixth is the fact that the
the fifty-seventh is the fact that the
the fifty-eighth is the fact that the
the fifty-ninth is the fact that the
the sixtieth is the fact that the
the sixty-first is the fact that the
the sixty-second is the fact that the
the sixty-third is the fact that the
the sixty-fourth is the fact that the
the sixty-fifth is the fact that the
the sixty-sixth is the fact that the
the sixty-seventh is the fact that the
the sixty-eighth is the fact that the
the sixty-ninth is the fact that the
the seventieth is the fact that the
the seventy-first is the fact that the
the seventy-second is the fact that the
the seventy-third is the fact that the
the seventy-fourth is the fact that the
the seventy-fifth is the fact that the
the seventy-sixth is the fact that the
the seventy-seventh is the fact that the
the seventy-eighth is the fact that the
the seventy-ninth is the fact that the
the eightieth is the fact that the
the eighty-first is the fact that the
the eighty-second is the fact that the
the eighty-third is the fact that the
the eighty-fourth is the fact that the
the eighty-fifth is the fact that the
the eighty-sixth is the fact that the
the eighty-seventh is the fact that the
the eighty-eighth is the fact that the
the eighty-ninth is the fact that the
the ninetieth is the fact that the
the ninety-first is the fact that the
the ninety-second is the fact that the
the ninety-third is the fact that the
the ninety-fourth is the fact that the
the ninety-fifth is the fact that the
the ninety-sixth is the fact that the
the ninety-seventh is the fact that the
the ninety-eighth is the fact that the
the ninety-ninth is the fact that the
the hundredth is the fact that the

Gaultheria Shallon, Pursh. in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort. II.
(1927) 1319.

Family: Ericaceae

Common name: Salal; Lemon Leaf

Description: Evergreen shrub, to 2' tall: leaves alternate, ovate, to 5" long, cuspidate, bases obtuse, margins serrulate, leathery, dark green above, paler beneath, midrib and main lateral veins sunken and prominent, surface somewhat reticulate; on short reddish petioles ($\frac{1}{4}$ "); stems light green, somewhat zig-zag and flattened, wiry: flowers rarely seen on cut material; inflorescence a compound raceme of small pink or white flowers, each about $\frac{2}{3}$ " long. - B. C. to Calif., N. W. No. Amer.

Culture: Not cultivated; cut from the wild.

Uses: Many and sundry; one of the two most used greens in the florists' industry; particularly as foliage in sprays, bouquets and arrangements.

Sources: (cut)

Callison's



HEDERA CANARIENSIS var. VARIEGATA

Hedera canariensis, Willd. in Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berl. Mag.

ii. (1808) 171.

var. variegata, Schulze in Bailey Man. Cult. Pl. (1949) 746.

H. Helix, Lowe, in Fl. Moder. 376

var. algeriensis, Hort. in Neubert's Deutsche. Gard. Mag. (1866) 289.

cl. variegata, Hort. (Nicholson in) Illus. Dict. Gard. ii. (1884-88) 120.

Family: Araliaceae

Common name: Algerian Ivy

Description: As generally seen, a vine, evergreen, rooting where it meets the soil, stems dark reddish, slender but stiff, quickly glabrous: leaves to 3" or more long, alternate, triangular, usually somewhat 3-lobed, tips of lobes acute, bases obtuse, or slightly subcordate, margins entire or slightly wavy, with an irregular white margin, the central area blue-green, irregularly splotched with areas of pale metallic blue-green or blue-gray, the zones not integrating, but with definite irregular margins; new leaves yellow and green, becoming typical, 3 primary veins palmately arranged; petioles long, to 4½" or more, reddish, ascending, the blade held quite horizontally; rarely branching: not flowering as a pot plant. - Canary Island northw., and southw. to S. Afr.

Culture: Any rich, porous soil; good moisture; thrives in reduced light; temperatures above 55° F.; propagation by stem cuttings; pinching necessary to induce branching; best in small sizes.

Uses: As a table plant, on coffee table, step table, etc.; see picture. A good house plant; useful in combination pots.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the project is on track.

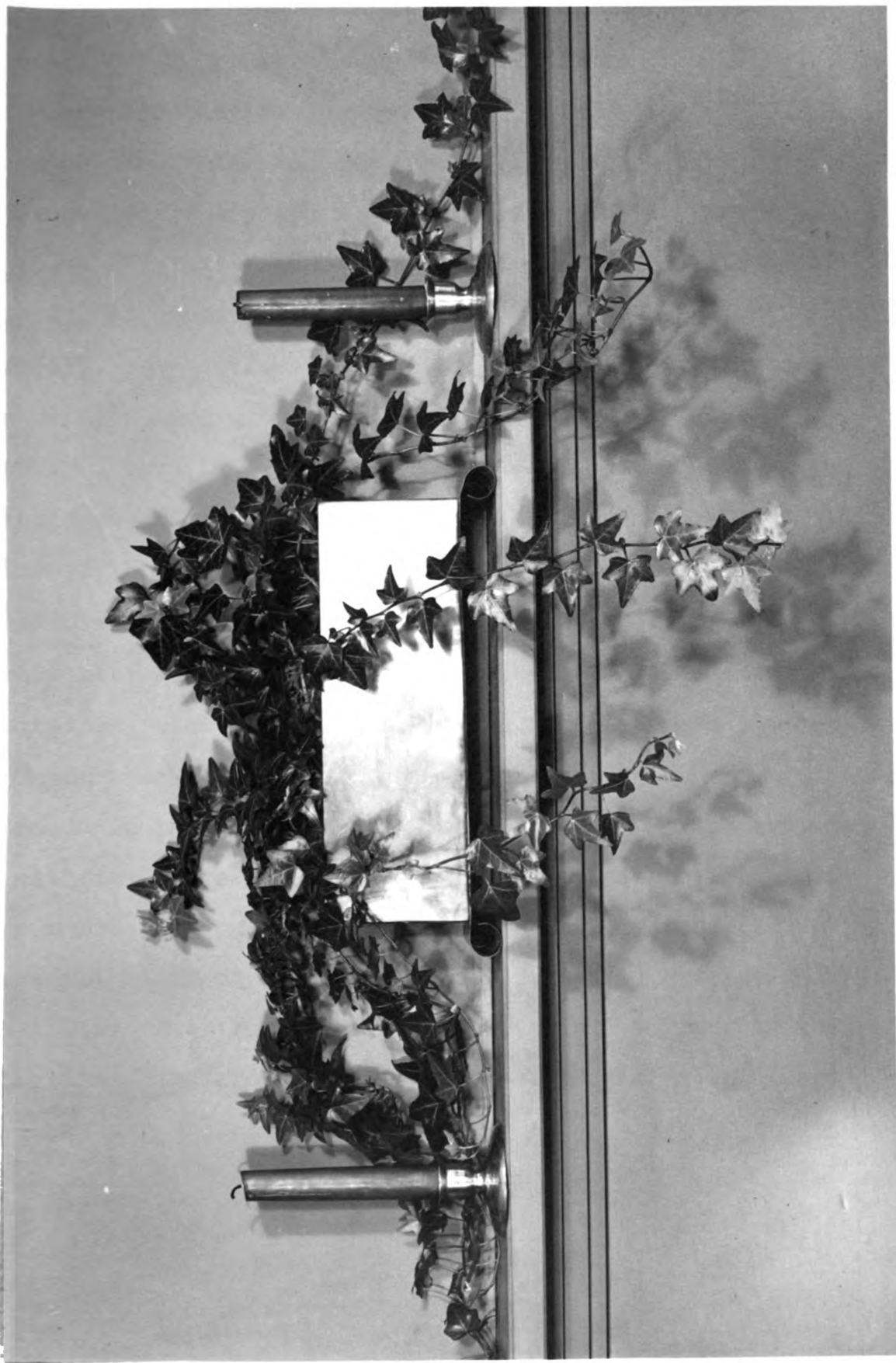
5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any areas for improvement.

Sources: (h.v. 'Yellow Edge')

Armstrong Nurseries

Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens

Julius Roehrs



HEDERA HELIX

the first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
the sixth is the fact that the
the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the
the tenth is the fact that the
the eleventh is the fact that the
the twelfth is the fact that the
the thirteenth is the fact that the
the fourteenth is the fact that the
the fifteenth is the fact that the
the sixteenth is the fact that the
the seventeenth is the fact that the
the eighteenth is the fact that the
the nineteenth is the fact that the
the twentieth is the fact that the
the twenty-first is the fact that the
the twenty-second is the fact that the
the twenty-third is the fact that the
the twenty-fourth is the fact that the
the twenty-fifth is the fact that the
the twenty-sixth is the fact that the
the twenty-seventh is the fact that the
the twenty-eighth is the fact that the
the twenty-ninth is the fact that the
the thirtieth is the fact that the
the thirty-first is the fact that the
the thirty-second is the fact that the
the thirty-third is the fact that the
the thirty-fourth is the fact that the
the thirty-fifth is the fact that the
the thirty-sixth is the fact that the
the thirty-seventh is the fact that the
the thirty-eighth is the fact that the
the thirty-ninth is the fact that the
the fortieth is the fact that the
the forty-first is the fact that the
the forty-second is the fact that the
the forty-third is the fact that the
the forty-fourth is the fact that the
the forty-fifth is the fact that the
the forty-sixth is the fact that the
the forty-seventh is the fact that the
the forty-eighth is the fact that the
the forty-ninth is the fact that the
the fiftieth is the fact that the
the fifty-first is the fact that the
the fifty-second is the fact that the
the fifty-third is the fact that the
the fifty-fourth is the fact that the
the fifty-fifth is the fact that the
the fifty-sixth is the fact that the
the fifty-seventh is the fact that the
the fifty-eighth is the fact that the
the fifty-ninth is the fact that the
the sixtieth is the fact that the
the sixty-first is the fact that the
the sixty-second is the fact that the
the sixty-third is the fact that the
the sixty-fourth is the fact that the
the sixty-fifth is the fact that the
the sixty-sixth is the fact that the
the sixty-seventh is the fact that the
the sixty-eighth is the fact that the
the sixty-ninth is the fact that the
the seventieth is the fact that the
the seventy-first is the fact that the
the seventy-second is the fact that the
the seventy-third is the fact that the
the seventy-fourth is the fact that the
the seventy-fifth is the fact that the
the seventy-sixth is the fact that the
the seventy-seventh is the fact that the
the seventy-eighth is the fact that the
the seventy-ninth is the fact that the
the eightieth is the fact that the
the eighty-first is the fact that the
the eighty-second is the fact that the
the eighty-third is the fact that the
the eighty-fourth is the fact that the
the eighty-fifth is the fact that the
the eighty-sixth is the fact that the
the eighty-seventh is the fact that the
the eighty-eighth is the fact that the
the eighty-ninth is the fact that the
the ninetieth is the fact that the
the ninety-first is the fact that the
the ninety-second is the fact that the
the ninety-third is the fact that the
the ninety-fourth is the fact that the
the ninety-fifth is the fact that the
the ninety-sixth is the fact that the
the ninety-seventh is the fact that the
the ninety-eighth is the fact that the
the ninety-ninth is the fact that the
the hundredth is the fact that the

Hedera Helix, L. Sp. Pl. (1753) 202.

Family: Araliaceae

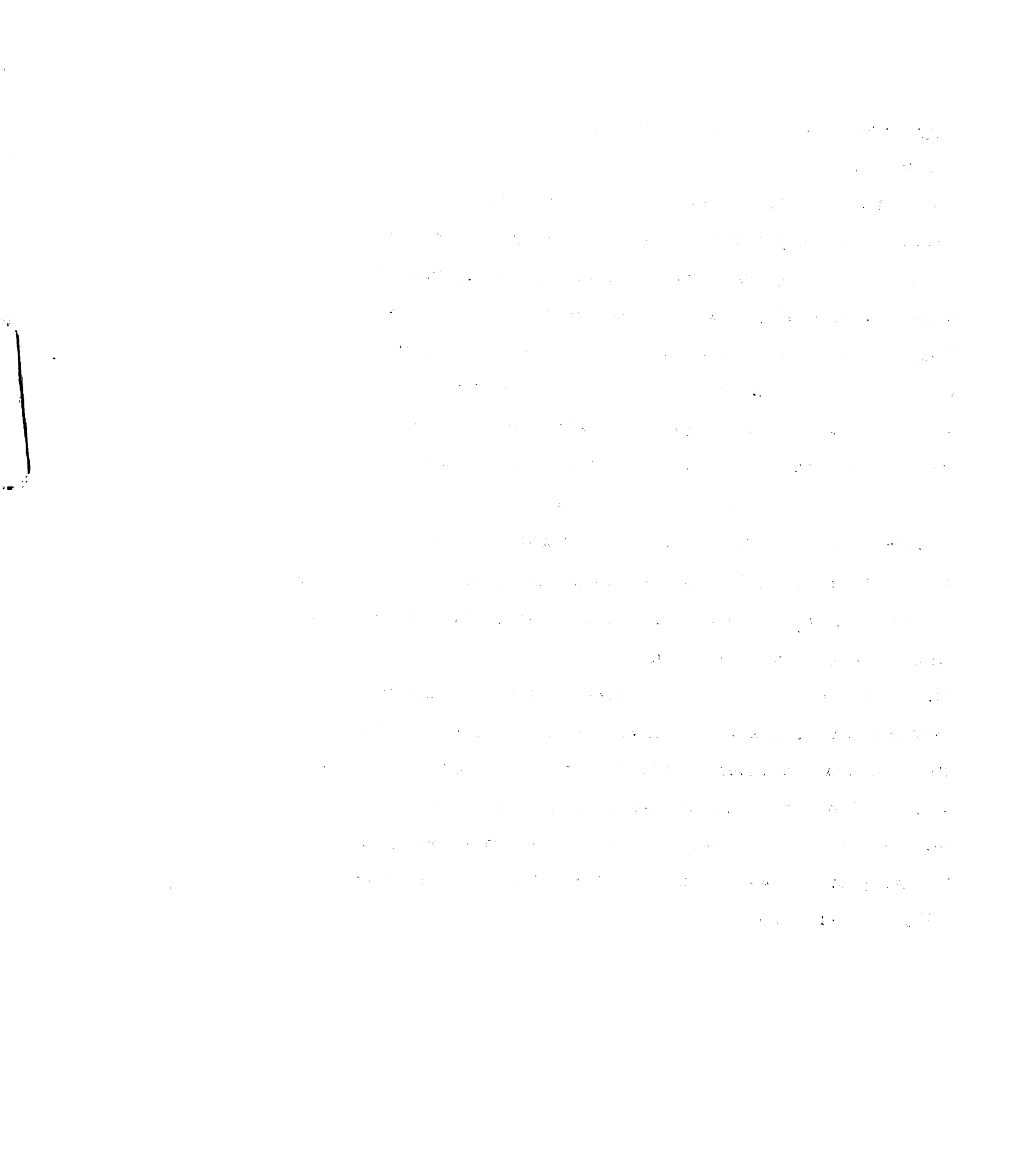
Common name: English Ivy (and variety names)

Description: A polymorphic species, with many named varieties, (about 80), evergreen shrub climbing by aerial rootlets, though as generally seen, a small decumbent vine, becoming woody: leaves alternate, 3-5 lobed or entire, of various size depending upon variety, petioles also various, margins entire, usually dark green and shining above; several variegated forms are grown: not flowering as a house plant. - Europe, No. Afr., temp. Asia, Canaries.

Culture: Any good porous soil; good moisture; thrives under very poor light conditions; frost-hardy; propagation by stem cuttings; slower growing varieties by grafting sometimes on common stock. Excellent house plants.

Uses: On the table; hanging baskets; wall containers, mantle (without a fire below) as shown; countless possibilities; even creeping on interior masonry (not a chimney); cut, in a vase, alone or in arrangements, bouquets, corsages.

Sources: Most nurseries; various varieties grown by most foliage plant grower. Julius Roehrs offers an excellent collection of forms.



Hedera Helix, L. Sp. Pl. (1753) 202.

Family: Araliaceae

Common name: English Ivy (and variety names)

Description: A polymorphic species, with many named varieties, (about 80), evergreen shrub climbing by aerial rootlets, though as generally seen, a small decumbent vine, becoming woody: leaves alternate, 3-5 lobed or entire, of various size depending upon variety, petioles also various, margins entire, usually dark green and shining above; several variegated forms are grown: not flowering as a house plant. - Europe, No. Afr., temp. Asia, Canaries.

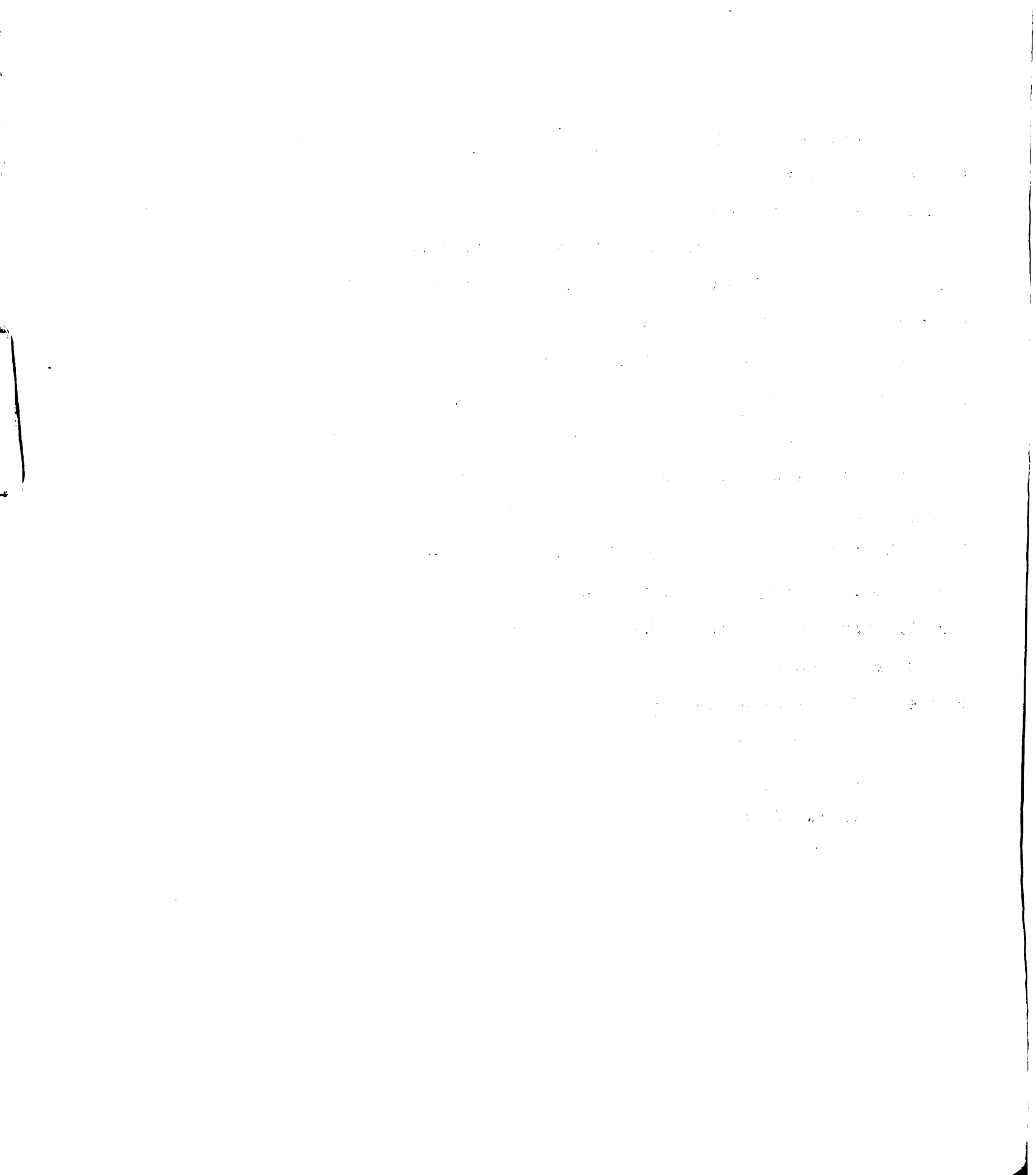
Culture: Any good porous soil; good moisture; thrives under very poor light conditions; frost-hardy; propagation by stem cuttings; slower growing varieties by grafting sometimes on common stock. Excellent house plants.

Uses: On the table; hanging baskets; wall containers, mantle (without a fire below) as shown; countless possibilities; even creeping on interior masonry (not a chimney); cut, in a vase, alone or in arrangements, bouquets, corsages.

Sources: Most nurseries; various varieties grown by most foliage plant grower. Julius Roehrs offers an excellent collection of forms.



HEIXINE SOLEIROLII



Helxine Soleirolii, Req. in Ann. Sc. Nat. Ser. I. V. (1825) 384.

Family: Urticaceae

Common name: Babys' Tears

Description: Small, decumbent herb, with many stems, very delicate: leaves alternate, obliquely reniform or orbicular, about $\frac{1}{4}$ " long, pubescent above glabrous below, margins entire; stems more or less hyaline, often red-tinted, pubescent: flowers not ornamental, minute. - Corsica and Sardinia.

Culture: Soil of sandy loam; plenty of soil water; prefers high humidity; moderate shade; above 60° F. temperatures; propagation by division, rooted tips, seed, if available.

Uses: To hide bare soil in pot with large specimens, as an Indian Rubber Plant; as pictured, making a mat of green in a small container, on the coffee table; in terraria; common on and under bench in conservatories.

Sources: Armstrong Nurseries

H. Correva & Sons

H. Kohankie & Sons

Julius Roehrs

North Street Greenhouses



HEMIGRAPHIS COLORATA

Hemigraphis colorata, Hallier in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort.
II. (1947) 1457.

Ruellia colorata, Vell. in Fl. Flum. vi. (1827) t. 99.

Family: Acanthaceae

Common name: Hemigraphis

Description: Decumbent, rooting at the swollen nodes: leaves opposite, ovate, to 3" long, acute, bases more or less cordate, margins irregularly crenate, glandular-pubescent above, simply pubescent below, leathery, green to purplish-green above and purplish beneath when young, the veins dark green or purplish, midrib and petioles purple, blade becoming purple in age, intermingled with green or becoming quite green; petioles about 3" long, puberulent; freely branching, branches at wide angles from the main stems, these puberulent, with a few long hairs intermingled: free flowering; inflorescence a spike, to 1½" or more, on a peduncle 1" long, terminal on the side branches; flowers subtended by purple foliaceous 4-ranked bracts, ovate or lanceolate, with ciliate margins, opposite, 2 flowers per bract, white, bilabiate, small. - Java.

Culture: Any rich, porous soil; reduced light; temperatures above 60° F.; plenty of water; propagation by cuttings; forms a hanging mat.

Uses: Ideal in hanging baskets; or in small sizes, on the coffee table as shown, or similar spot; fine in the window box in summer to hide the front of the box.

Source: Royal Palm Nurseries

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

Hemigraphis colorata, Hallier in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort.
II. (1947) 1457.

Ruellia colorata, Vell. in Fl. Flum. vi. (1827) t. 99.

Family: Acanthaceae

Common name: Hemigraphis

Description: Decumbent, rooting at the swollen nodes: leaves opposite, ovate, to 3" long, acute, bases more or less cordate, margins irregularly crenate, glandular-pubescent above, simply pubescent below, leathery, green to purplish-green above and purplish beneath when young, the veins dark green or purplish, midrib and petioles purple, blade becoming purple in age, intermingled with green or becoming quite green; petioles about 3" long, puberulent; freely branching, branches at wide angles from the main stems, these puberulent, with a few long hairs intermingled: free flowering; inflorescence a spike, to 1½" or more, on a peduncle 1" long, terminal on the side branches; flowers subtended by purple foliaceous 4-ranked bracts, ovate or lanceolate, with ciliate margins, opposite, 2 flowers per bract, white, bilabiate, small. - Java.

Culture: Any rich, porous soil; reduced light; temperatures above 60° F.; plenty of water; propagation by cuttings; forms a hanging mat.

Uses: Ideal in hanging baskets; or in small sizes, on the coffee table as shown, or similar spot; fine in the window box in summer to hide the front of the box.

Source: Royal Palm Nurseries



HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS var. COOPERI

Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis, L. in Sp. Pl. (1753) 694.

var. Cooperi, Hort. ex Nichols in Fl. des Serres Ser.
II. (1862-65). v.t. 1556

Family: Malvaceae

Common name: Fancy-Leaved Chinese Hibiscus

Description: Large shrub to 25', sometimes tree-like: leaves alternate, lanceolate, very often distorted, to 4" long, acuminate, variously margined, serrate, wavy, or entire and undulate, midrib deep pink, the blade mottled green, lighter shades of green to white, and pink to white, often with large zones of one or more colors; petioles nearly as long as blade, reddish and pubescent, as are the new stems; stipules dark-colored, soon deciduous; freely branching: flowers often, these solitary, axillary, on jointed peduncles exceeding the petioles; bracts at base of calyx linear, 10 in number; calyx 5-lobed, these lanceolate, greenish-white, 1" long; petals 5, somewhat distorted, separate, spatulate-oblong, 2" long, deep red, wide open and recurved, with a dark crimson eye at base; stamens many, filaments united into an exserted column surrounding the pistil, anthers yellow, column deep pink, 3" long. - sp. widespread in tropics.

Culture: Well-balanced soil mixture; continuous water supply; syringe frequently to maintain atmospheric humidity; temperatures above 60° F. (about 65°F.); sunlight; in reduced light, retard growth by reducing temperature to 50° F. and withholding water; propagation by cuttings or grafts - softwood cuttings

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

in spring, or hardened cuttings in fall; pinch to induce branching.

Uses: Recommended as a cut foliage; to lend color, or as a focus point in decorations, alone or with suitable types of flowers; the growing plant may be used, but doubtful if vigorous growth could be maintained in the home.

Source: (var. Versicolor, probably the same)

Glen St. Mary Nursery



HOWEA FORSTERIANA



Howea Forsteriana, Becc. in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort. II.
(1947) 1612.

Grisebachia Forsteriana, Wendl. in DeKerchove Les Palmiers
(1878) 325, & t. VII.

Kentia Forsteriana, F. Muell. (Chabaud in) Palm. Cote
d'Azure (1915) 110.

Family: Palmaceae

Common name: Kentia

Description: A feather palm; as generally seen, a more or less acaulescent plant to 8' tall: leaves from a very short stem, the petioles of the fronds flat on the face, rounded behind, erect up to the pinnae, then pendulous; bases expanded and sheathing, their fibrous extensions also sheathing: pinnae spreading outward from the rachis horizontally on a flat plane, then pendulous and hanging, the final one bifid and pendulous, dark green, rather coarse in texture. Not flowering in this juvenile condition. - Lord Howe Is. (east of N. S. Wales).

Culture: Soil of light, rich loam with medium quantity of fertilizer added; constant moisture, and moist atmosphere; moderate shade; nite temperature about 60° F.; propagation by seed (imported).

Uses: Though outmoded today, still used considerably, for wedding and church decorations, stage, and similar large spaces, as greenery, or background for flowers, etc.; may be used in the home, as shown.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

F. W. Schumacher

Roy F. Wilcox

Royal Palm Nurseries

F. H. Riegelmeir (wholesale only)



HOYA CARNOSA h.v. VARIEGATA

the first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
the sixth is the fact that the
the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the
the tenth is the fact that the
the eleventh is the fact that the
the twelfth is the fact that the
the thirteenth is the fact that the
the fourteenth is the fact that the
the fifteenth is the fact that the
the sixteenth is the fact that the
the seventeenth is the fact that the
the eighteenth is the fact that the
the nineteenth is the fact that the
the twentieth is the fact that the
the twenty-first is the fact that the
the twenty-second is the fact that the
the twenty-third is the fact that the
the twenty-fourth is the fact that the
the twenty-fifth is the fact that the
the twenty-sixth is the fact that the
the twenty-seventh is the fact that the
the twenty-eighth is the fact that the
the twenty-ninth is the fact that the
the thirtieth is the fact that the
the thirty-first is the fact that the
the thirty-second is the fact that the
the thirty-third is the fact that the
the thirty-fourth is the fact that the
the thirty-fifth is the fact that the
the thirty-sixth is the fact that the
the thirty-seventh is the fact that the
the thirty-eighth is the fact that the
the thirty-ninth is the fact that the
the fortieth is the fact that the
the forty-first is the fact that the
the forty-second is the fact that the
the forty-third is the fact that the
the forty-fourth is the fact that the
the forty-fifth is the fact that the
the forty-sixth is the fact that the
the forty-seventh is the fact that the
the forty-eighth is the fact that the
the forty-ninth is the fact that the
the fiftieth is the fact that the
the fifty-first is the fact that the
the fifty-second is the fact that the
the fifty-third is the fact that the
the fifty-fourth is the fact that the
the fifty-fifth is the fact that the
the fifty-sixth is the fact that the
the fifty-seventh is the fact that the
the fifty-eighth is the fact that the
the fifty-ninth is the fact that the
the sixtieth is the fact that the
the sixty-first is the fact that the
the sixty-second is the fact that the
the sixty-third is the fact that the
the sixty-fourth is the fact that the
the sixty-fifth is the fact that the
the sixty-sixth is the fact that the
the sixty-seventh is the fact that the
the sixty-eighth is the fact that the
the sixty-ninth is the fact that the
the seventieth is the fact that the
the seventy-first is the fact that the
the seventy-second is the fact that the
the seventy-third is the fact that the
the seventy-fourth is the fact that the
the seventy-fifth is the fact that the
the seventy-sixth is the fact that the
the seventy-seventh is the fact that the
the seventy-eighth is the fact that the
the seventy-ninth is the fact that the
the eightieth is the fact that the
the eighty-first is the fact that the
the eighty-second is the fact that the
the eighty-third is the fact that the
the eighty-fourth is the fact that the
the eighty-fifth is the fact that the
the eighty-sixth is the fact that the
the eighty-seventh is the fact that the
the eighty-eighth is the fact that the
the eighty-ninth is the fact that the
the ninetieth is the fact that the
the ninety-first is the fact that the
the ninety-second is the fact that the
the ninety-third is the fact that the
the ninety-fourth is the fact that the
the ninety-fifth is the fact that the
the ninety-sixth is the fact that the
the ninety-seventh is the fact that the
the ninety-eighth is the fact that the
the ninety-ninth is the fact that the
the hundredth is the fact that the

Hoya carnosa, R. Br. in Mem. Wern. Soc. i. (1809) 27.
 h.v. variegata, in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort. ii. (1947)
 1612.

H. Motoskei, Teysn. & Binn. (DeVriese in) Tuinbouw.-Fl.
 i. (1855) 67, t.4.

Family: Asclepiaceae

Common name: Variegated Wax Plant

Description: Woody vine, twining or climbing by aerial roots, to 10' or more: leaves opposite, elliptic, about 3" long and half as broad, acute or cuspidate, bases obtuse, thick and fleshy, variously variegated cream and/or rosy, the pattern tending toward an irregular green border with a cream colored central area, and splotches of intermediate shades between the two zones, some leaves entirely green, shining above, tawny pubescent throughout, especially beneath, along midrib, pale beneath; many leaves with the 2 halves rising from the midrib, and thus not flat, often variously oblique, and margins undulating; petioles purplish, to 1" long; stems dark-colored; both glaucous: flowering occasionally, in axillary cymes, flowers white or palest pink, with pink centers, about $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, 5-petals united, rotate. Not stable, new shoots often reverting to the green form. - China; Australia.

Culture: Any good soil mixture; plenty of water, except in fall and early winter, when light is low; prefers good indirect light in active growth; warm temperatures (above 60° F.), but cooler when growth is slow; good ventilation desirable; propagation by terminal stem cuttings, division, or layering.

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

especially; if stems long, remove tip and root, or furnish support for aerial roots to cling to; top growth of cuttings may require a year or more to begin growth - spud by frequent syringing.

Uses: For contemporary decor, especially with a Chinese touch; on coffee table or vacant bookshelf, a beautiful specimen.

Source: Julius Roehrs



KALANCHOE PINNATA

1. The first of these is the fact that the
the government is not a party to the dispute.

2. The second is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

3. The third is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

4. The fourth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

5. The fifth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

6. The sixth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

7. The seventh is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

8. The eighth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

9. The ninth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

10. The tenth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

11. The eleventh is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

12. The twelfth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

13. The thirteenth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

14. The fourteenth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

15. The fifteenth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

16. The sixteenth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

17. The seventeenth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

18. The eighteenth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

19. The nineteenth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

20. The twentieth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

21. The twenty-first is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

22. The twenty-second is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

23. The twenty-third is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

24. The twenty-fourth is the fact that the government
is not a party to the dispute.

Kalanchoe pinnata, Pers. in Syn. 1. 446.

Bryophyllum calycinum, Salisb. in Para. Lond. (1805) t. 3.

B. pinnatum, Kurz. in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xl. II. (1871) 52.

Family: Crassulaceae

Common name: Air-Plant

Description: Erect, somewhat woody at base, one or several stems from the root, stout, and hollow, to 6': leaves opposite, pinnately 3-5 compounded, (the early ones simple); leaflets elliptic, the lowermost oblique, to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long, very short-stalked, coarsely crenate, or crenate-serrate, thick ($1/16$ ") and fleshy, midrib purplish at base; petioles of compound leaves much longer than of simple ones, purple above, green beneath: not flowering in sizes desirable as house plants: new plantlets often grow from each notch along the leaf margins, either before or after they fall off; growing into new plants. - Mexico.

Culture: Propagated by new plants which grow from crenatures of leaves, or from cuttings or seed; see Crassula arborescens.

Uses: Small sizes ornamental, and useful in combination pots or several in a single pot; interesting, the new plants produced on leaves before and after falling; unsightly above 18".

Sources: Fitzpatrick's Cactus Gardens

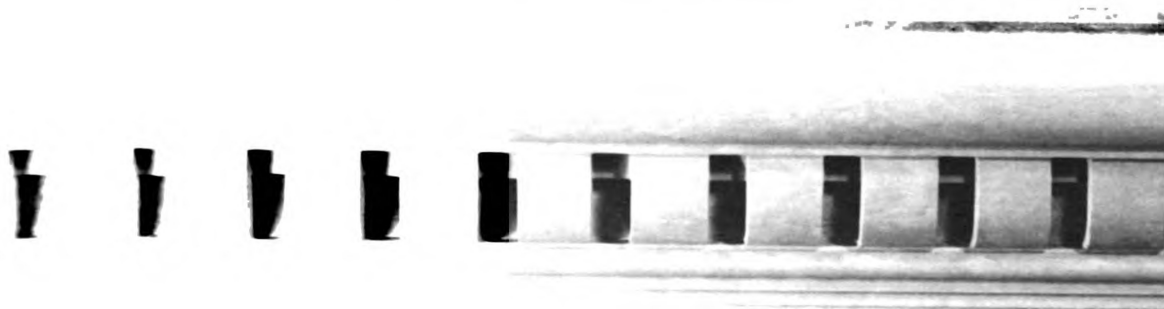
Rex D. Pearce (seed)

Royal Palm Nurseries

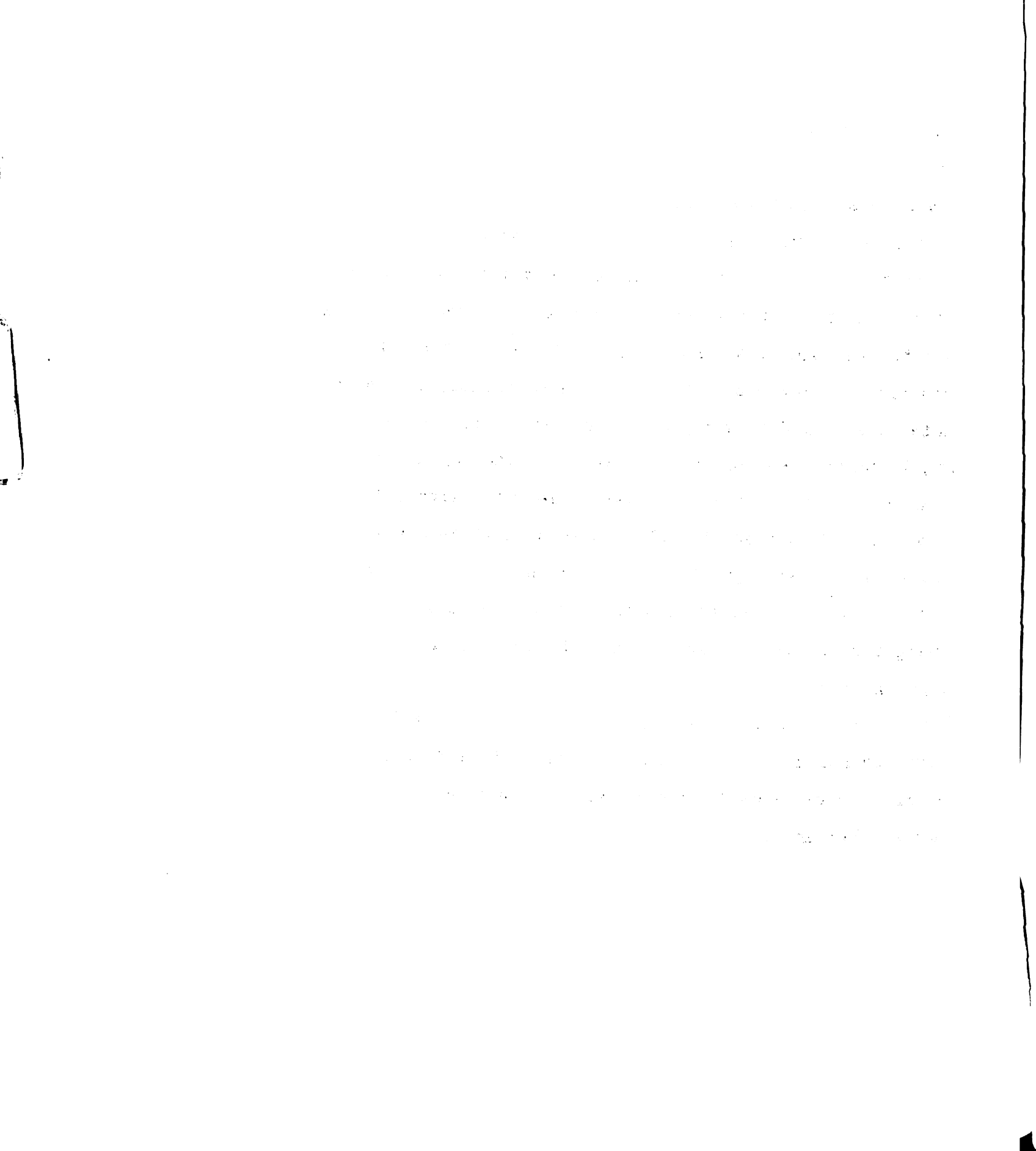
Ferd. Schmoll

[illegible]

• •



KALMIA LATIFOLIA



Kalmia latifolia, L. in Sp. Pl. 391.

Family: Ericaceae

Common name: Mountain Laurel

Description: Evergreen shrub, to 10' or more: leaves alternate, elliptic, to 4" long, acute at both ends, margins entire, the face of the leaf concave, dark green above, pale beneath; petioles less than 1" long; leaves at tips of branches, the lower part bare, glandular-roughened; branching in fascicles, 1-3 from a point; old stems roughish, bark gray-brown and peeling off: flowers in late spring in terminal compound corymbs, flowers 5-merous, calyx and corolla lobed, stamens 10; flowers about 3/4" in diameter, pink or white, with purple markings within. - E. No. Amer.

Culture: Not cultivated as a house plant; acid soil; propagated by seed, layers, or half-hardened stem cuttings; a garden shrub.

Uses: Cut branches for greenery, in vase, or in wedding, party, or holiday decorations; branchlets formed into wreaths, or garlands for table, wall, or mantle.

Source: Kervan Co.



LYCOPODIUM CERNUUM

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861.

2. The second part is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861.

3. The third part is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861.

4. The fourth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861.

5. The fifth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861.

6. The sixth part is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861.

7. The seventh part is a report from the Secretary of the Agriculture, dated January 1, 1861.

8. The eighth part is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, dated January 1, 1861.

9. The ninth part is a report from the Secretary of the Education, dated January 1, 1861.

10. The tenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Public Lands, dated January 1, 1861.

11. The eleventh part is a report from the Secretary of the Indian Affairs, dated January 1, 1861.

12. The twelfth part is a report from the Secretary of the Marine Affairs, dated January 1, 1861.

13. The thirteenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Fisheries, dated January 1, 1861.

14. The fourteenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Customs, dated January 1, 1861.

15. The fifteenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Excise, dated January 1, 1861.

16. The sixteenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Mint, dated January 1, 1861.

17. The seventeenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Post Office, dated January 1, 1861.

18. The eighteenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Land Office, dated January 1, 1861.

19. The nineteenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Survey of the Coast, dated January 1, 1861.

20. The twentieth part is a report from the Secretary of the Survey of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861.

21. The twenty-first part is a report from the Secretary of the Survey of the Marine, dated January 1, 1861.

Lycopodium cernuum, L. in Archiv de Botanica do Estado de S. Paulo 1. (1927) 444-447, & t. 43.

L. curvatum, Gaud. in Voy. Freyc. Bot. (1828) 284.

Family: Lycopodiaceae

Common name: Florists' Lycopodium

Description: Much branched, erect plant to 18" or more, tree-like in form: stems straw-colored, striate-green by the adnate bases of the uniform, awn-shaped, linear-lanceolate leaves; mature leaves on the main stem about 1/6" long, and 1/32" wide, tip to a long point, bases attached straight across and the adnate portion extending down stem about the length of the leaf, coriaceous, entire, patent, 8-ranked and spirally arranged on stem; branches paired, one from either side of main stem, but not exactly opposite; about 2" between pairs; side branches much branched, the leaves smaller and closer together, tufted, the terminal leaves extending beyond and concealing the growing tips. - Cosmopolitan in tropics.

Culture: Not useful as a house plant.

Uses: Cut stems good for unique arrangements with certain, well-chosen flowers; also in Xmas decorations.

Source: Flowers of Hawaii, Ltd.

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

Magnolia grandiflora, L. in Syst. ed. X. 1082.

Family: Magnoliaceae

Common name: Southern Magnolia; Bull Bay

Description: Beautiful, evergreen tree to 100' or more: leaves alternate, oval-oblong to obovate, to 8" long, tapered at both ends, stiff, bright green and shining above, rusty-tomentose beneath, margins entire; new stems and short petioles tomentose: flowers to 8" across, terminal, and solitary, from great, villous buds; petals 6-12, obovate, strongly concave above, white; sepals 3, petaloid; many pistils united in a stalked cone, green, elliptic or oval in cross-section, styles reflexed, and the numerous stamens attached around the stalk of the cone, filaments purple, yellow tipped; very fragrant; petals and sepals opening wide, closing at night, the third day remaining open and fading, the stamens deciduous. - S. E. No. Amer.

Culture: Not desirable as a house plant, grown as garden tree, not hardy north.

Uses: Cut branches most desirable in arrangements with none or few flowers; single leaves in sprays, wreaths, etc.

Sources: Kervan Co. (in season)

Magnolia grandiflora, L. in Syst. ed. X. 1082.

Family: Magnoliaceae

Common name: Southern Magnolia; Bull Bay

Description: Beautiful, evergreen tree to 100' or more: leaves alternate, oval-oblong to obovate, to 8" long, tapered at both ends, stiff, bright green and shining above, rusty-tomentose beneath, margins entire; new stems and short petioles tomentose: flowers to 8" across, terminal, and solitary, from great, villous buds; petals 6-12, obovate, strongly concave above, white; sepals 3, petaloid; many pistils united in a stalked cone, green, elliptic or oval in cross-section, styles reflexed, and the numerous stamens attached around the stalk of the cone, filaments purple, yellow tipped; very fragrant; petals and sepals opening wide, closing at night, the third day remaining open and fading, the stamens deciduous. - S. E. No. Amer.

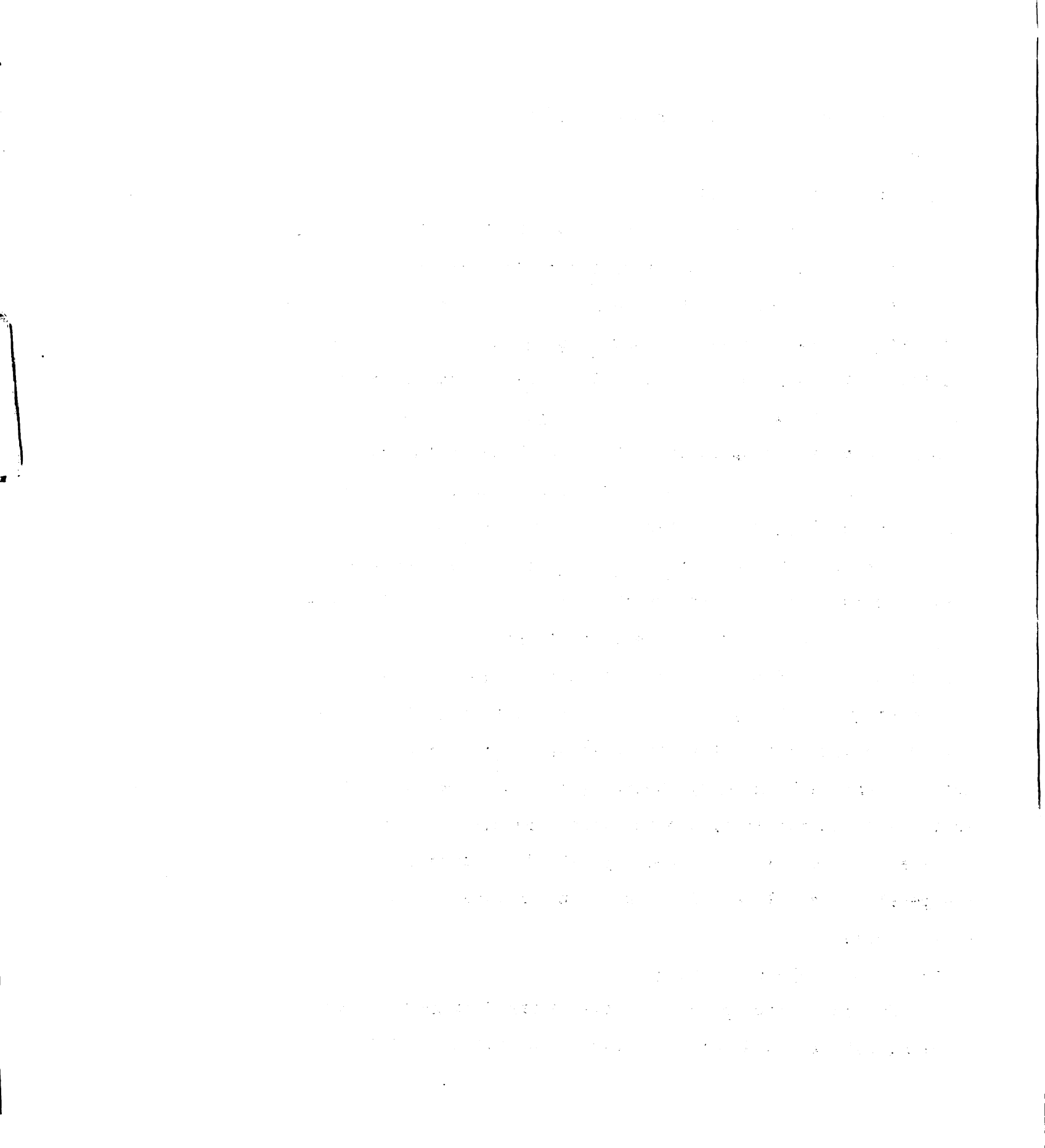
Culture: Not desirable as a house plant, grown as garden tree, not hardy north.

Uses: Cut branches most desirable in arrangements with none or few flowers; single leaves in sprays, wreaths, etc.

Sources: Kervan Co. (in season)



MARANTA BICOLOR



Maranta bicolor, Ker-Gawl. in Bot. Reg. t. 786.

Family: Marantaceae

Common name: Prayer Plant

Description: Low, perennial, caulescent herb, to 10" or rarely more, stems often branched; producing small underground tubers: leaves alternate, oblong, broad elliptic, or ovate, to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long, cuspidate, bases cordate or rounded, margins entire, somewhat undulate, midrib prominent, slightly sunken, primary lateral veins raised on face and anastomosing, glaucous-green above, with large brownish spots on either side between the main lateral veins, these spots becoming dark green in age, the central area along midrib lighter than marginal area, paler beneath, with purplish spots, glabrous; petioles nearly as long as blade, canaliculate by thin extensions in half of their length, the bases sheathing the stem at the swollen nodes, apical tip ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") of petiole articulate from the lower part, and tinted brownish, hairy on the face; at night, the blades bend upward and inward from the articulation: spike-like inflorescence subtended by sheathing bracts; flowers small, white, spotted and striped with purple; petals 3; calyx 3; stamens 6, 1 fertile, the others petaloid staminodia exceeding the petals; ovary 1-celled by abortion (of other 2 cells). - Brazil, Guiana.

Culture: see Calathea ornata.

Uses: In combination pots, for interesting foliage with outstanding pattern; and curiosity for its nocturnal leaf blade movement.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Sources: North Street Greenhouses

Shaffer Nurseries

Julius Roehrs



MONSTERA DELICIOSA

Monstera deliciosa, Liebm. in Bailey Man. Cult. Pl. (1949) 183.

M. Lennea, K. Koch. in Gartenfl. ix. (1860) t. 279.

Philodendron pertusum, Kunth & Bouche in Rep. Missouri Bot. Gard. ii. (1891) Frontisp.

Pothos pertusa, Hort. (not Roxb.)

Tornelia fragrans, Gutierrez in Flora xcvii (1907) t. 9.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Monstera; Ceriman; Swiss Cheese Plant

(Note: The juvenile stage of this species is often sold as Philodendron pertusum, or just "Pertusum". However, it is identical to the species described; age is the only variable.)

Description: Tall climbing vine; stem stout; leaves thick, rotund-cordate, oblique, tips cuspidate, green and shining, variously pinnately dissected and often much perforated with orbicular to elliptic holes in area next to midrib, (or blades entire), to 3 feet long and nearly as broad, segments rather linear, to 15 in number, midrib elevated and very prominent, as are the lateral veins; petioles long, to 3 feet, scabrous, strongly canaliculate along entire length, except the terminal 2", which are flattened into a winged portion, bent slightly upward, abruptly bent in opposite direction at union with the blade; bases sheathing stem around half its circumference; stem and petioles glaucescent; glabrous throughout; stout aerial roots produced, long and hanging, or clinging to any available support, or acting as prop-roots where they contact the soil, becoming firmly secured: flowering rarely

under cultivation; flowers axillary, spathe to 1 foot long, white, open, margins revolute, eventually deciduous; spadix slightly shorter, thick, sessile, maturing into a large edible fruit. - Mexico; Cent. Amer.

Culture: Any good, porous soil, 2/3 sandy loam and 1/3 peat, without added nutrients; continuous soil moisture, and prefers high atmospheric moisture; tolerates low humidity well; shade necessary; temperature above 65° F.; propagation by stem sections (single "eye"), or to obtain adult growth on short specimens, terminal cuttings; support must be furnished for the aerial roots to cling to, cork bark, dead tree-fern trunks, fernwood, or similar materials.

Uses: Strictly for contemporary decor, and design, but ideal here; in indoor sunken gardens; or as tub specimens where ample space available.

Sources: Robert Craig & Co.

Hav'alook Gardens

F. H. Riegelmeir (wholesale only)

Julius Roehrs

Shaffer Nurseries

Roy F. Wilcox



NEPHROLEPIS EXALTATA var. BOSTONIENSIS



Nephrolepis exaltata, Schott in Bailey Man. Cult. Pl. (1949) 89.
 var. bostoniensis, Davenport in Journ. N. Y. Bot. Gard.
 xvi. (1915) t. 161.

Family: Polypodiaceae

Common name: Boston Fern

Description: Fronds long and drooping, to 5', not stiff and erect as in the species: pinnae alternate, long linear in outline, 3-4" long, light green, jointed at the rachis, lance-oblong, acute, the base of each auricled on side toward the apex of frond, margins entire or crenulate, often undulate: rachis light to dark brown, hairy toward the apex, slightly channelled above, pinnae present along its entire length excepting a few inches at base: sori in a single row on either side of the midvein on the underside of the fertile pinnae: filiform stolons produced, these green and villous toward the apex, tips rooting and growing new plants if in contact with the soil. - sp. widespread in tropics - the variety a sport, introd. 1895.

Culture: Soil of 1/6 fibrous loam, 1/6 peat moss, 1/6 leaf-mold, 1/6 sphagnum moss, 1/6 sand, and 1/6 half broken crock and half broken charcoal; constant moisture; reduced light; temperatures above 55° F. (night) and 65-70° F. (day); propagated by offsets at tips of runners, produced if runners pinned down to the soil.

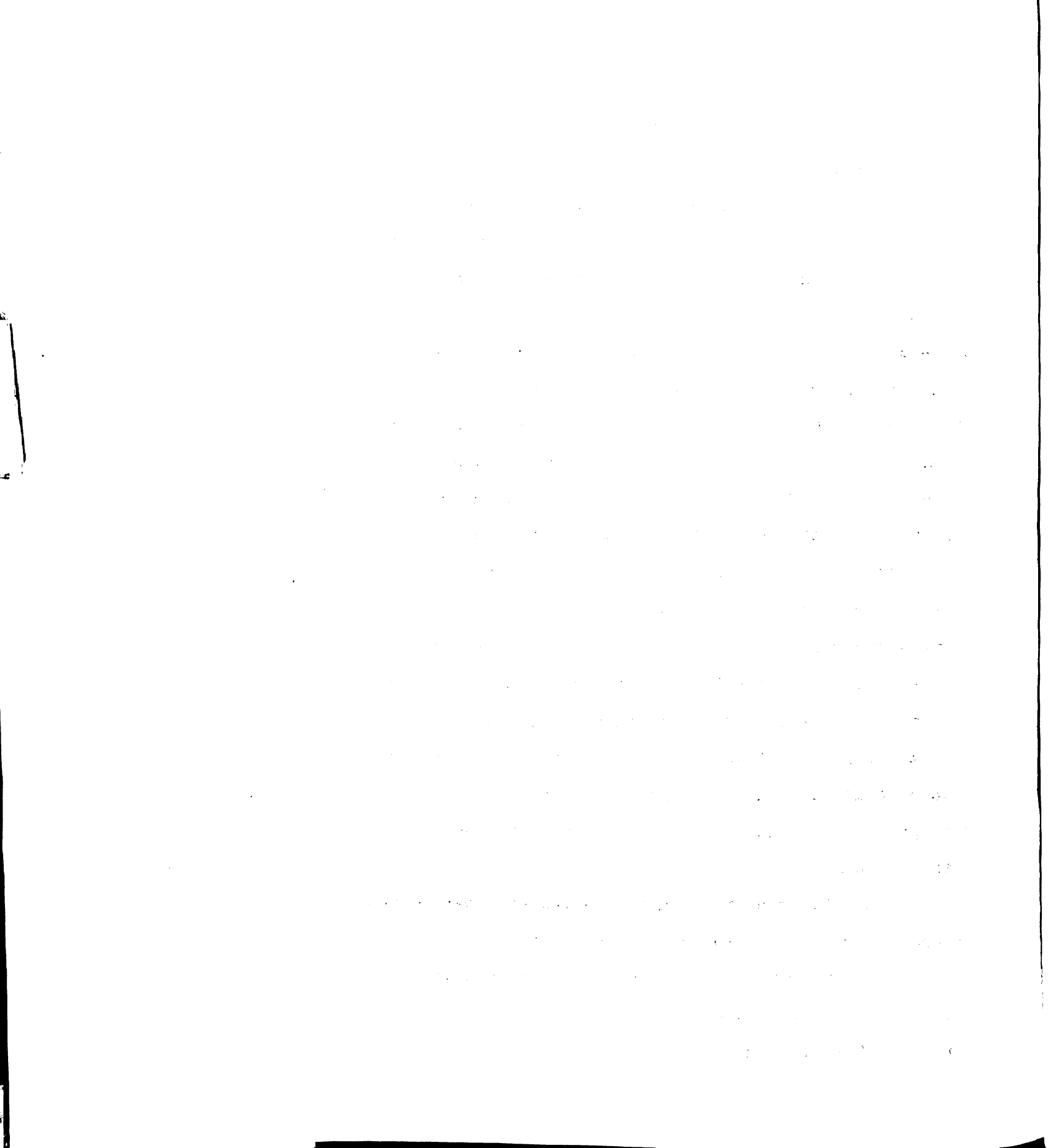
Uses: As illustrated; small plants on table, or in large terraria; large specimens have almost no place in a design today.

Sources: J. F. Anderson (wholesale only) Roy F. Wilcox

F. H. Riegelmeir (wholesale only) Royal Palm Nurseries



PANDANUS PACIFICUS



Pandanus pacificus, Hort. in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort. III.
(1947) 2450.

Family: Pandanaceae

Common name: Broad-Leaved Screw Pine (suggested)

Description: As generally seen, a vigorous, many-leaved plant with a single stem, leaves crowded and contiguous, seemingly all basal: leaves oblong, 2' or more long, and 4½" wide, tips long aristate (to 3"), bases sheathing the stem, margins very short-spiny, as is the midrib beneath, the spines oriented toward the apex; leaves angle-channelled, parallel-veined, solid rich bright green, held upright, slightly recurved; stout brown prop roots produced from the caudex, sent into the soil at an angle, for support: axillary buds grow readily, and many shoots protrude from between the lower leaves and from the lower part of caudex: not flowering in this juvenile state. - Islands of the So. Pacific.

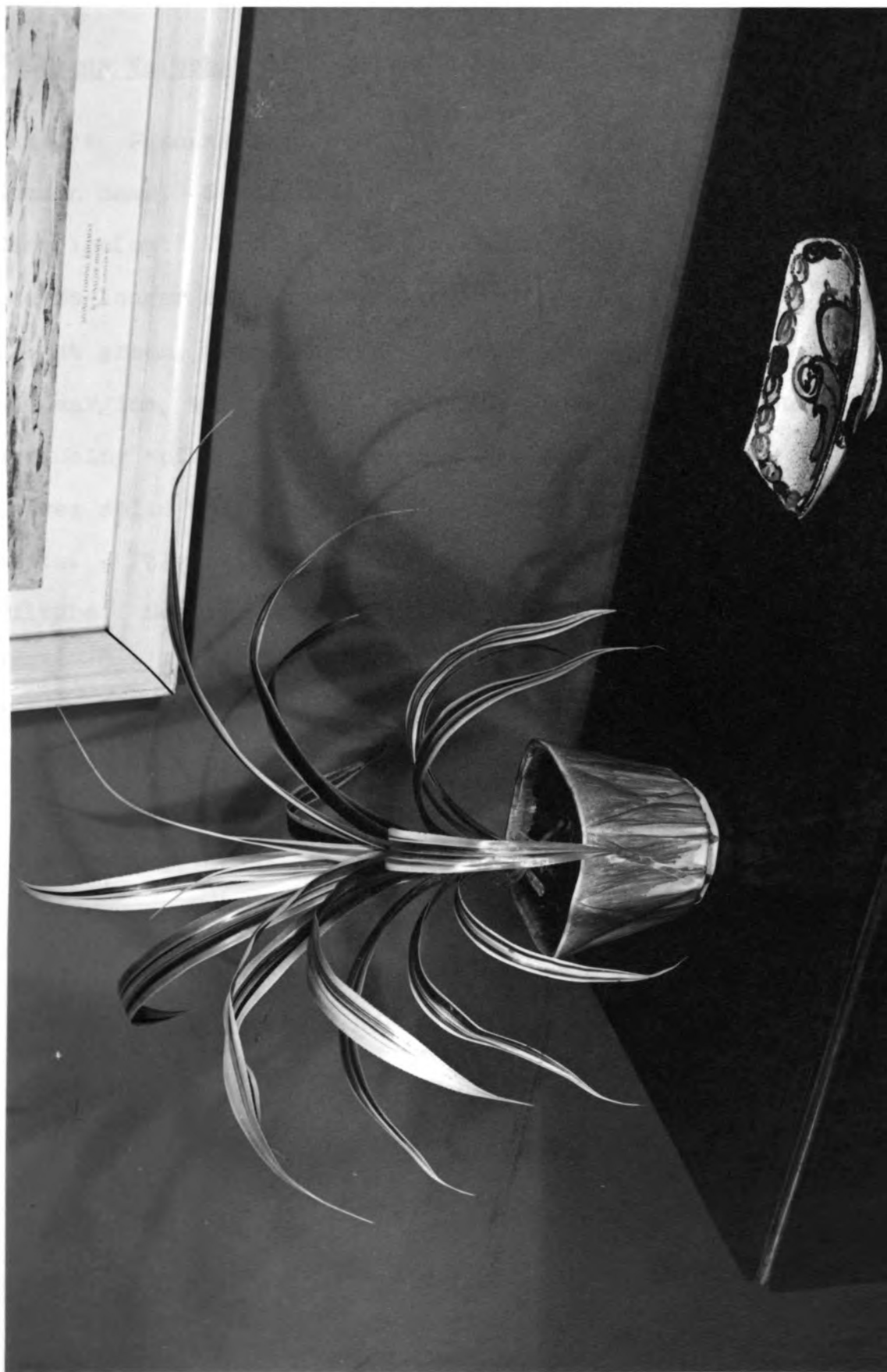
Culture: Soil - ¾ fibrous loam and ¼ peat, plus enough sand to give light porous structure; good drainage; abundant soil moisture in active growth; high atmospheric humidity; plenty of diffused light; night temperatures 65-70° F.; propagation by suckers arising from base of stem, in sand with bottom heat.

Uses: Beautiful wherever a medium sized specimen is feasible - on the floor as illustrated, in home, lobbies or showrooms.

Caution: leaves spiny, do not use where people will injure selves or clothing. See P. Veitchii.

Sources: None listed.





PANDANUS VEITCHII

Pandanus Veitchi, Hort. ex Dall. in Pl. Ornament. 1.
(1873) 28.

Family: Pandanaceae

Common name: Screw Pine

Description: Very like the preceding species, except the leaves longer and narrower, to 3' or more and $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, bright green, and/or variously striped yellow parallel to the margins, with a wide yellowish-white border, occasionally producing solid green leaves in the variegated form, or new leaves solid yellowish-white: not flowering in this juvenile state. - Polynesia.

Culture: See Pandanus pacificus; plants will grow from seed.

Uses: See P. pacificus. Large specimens in lobbies, lounges, showrooms; small plants as illustrated.

Sources: Rex D. Pearce (seed)

Royal Palm Nurseries

Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox

Shaffer Nurseries

Glen St. Mary Nursery

Robert Craig & Co.



PELARGONIUM GRAVEOLENS

Pelargonium graveolens, L'Her. in Geran. t. 17.

Family: Geraniaceae

Common name: Rose Geranium

Description: Cut-leaved shrubby plant to 3', woody at base; leaves medium green, ovate in outline with cordate base, 7-9 palmately lobed, parted nearly to the base, the segments variously lobed, and these with serrate margins; petioles $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 times as long as blade; densely pubescent throughout; stipules present, triangular, to $\frac{1}{4}$ " long; much branched: inflorescence an umbel, on short peduncle; flowers small, $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, pink; petals entire, the upper two larger. - So. Afr.

Culture: Soil of light sandy loam, without added chemicals or manures; keep on the dry side; full sunlight; night temperatures above 60° F., optimum day 70-75° F.; propagated by cuttings, in sand, kept not too wet; pinching induces branching.

Uses: Excellent window plants; good in windowbox or garden as well as a house plant.

Sources: Greene Herb Gardens

Hav'alook Gardens

Roy A. Baird Flower Gardens

The Toolles

West Los Angeles Nursery

North Street Greenhouses (varieties)



PELLIONIA PULCHRA

Pellionia pulchra, N.E. Br. in Gard. Chron. (1882) II. 712.

Family: Urticaceae

Common name: Cecil Vine

Description: Prostrate creeping herb, to 18" or more long, rooting at the nodes; stems reddish-brown: leaves alternate, obliquely elliptic or lance-elliptic to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long; to lanceolate on mature stems and 3" long, acute, bases cordate, margins crenate to wavy, slightly undulating, glabrous, upper surface pale green with wide irregular black margins, midrib and primary veins black-green, mature leaves pale green with irregular black border only, (sometimes entirely coppery black-green above), pale beneath with prominent reddish veins, thick and subcoriaceous; scarcely any petiole at all, with persistent reddish stipules to $\frac{3}{8}$ " long, these lanceolate and acuminate; new leaves reddish-black bordered and veined: flowering in fall; inflorescence an umbel-like compound cyme, axillary, about 1" across, on fleshy reddish peduncles to 4" long or more; flowers small, unisexual; staminate flowers with 4-5-parted calyx, anthers 4-5, pink; pistillate flowers minute and few, 2-4 parted. - Cochin-China.

Culture: Any good, porous soil; constant soil moisture; indirect light of moderate intensity; temperatures above 60-65° F.; propagated by tip cuttings rooted in water or sand; maintain medium nutrition.

Uses: Fancy, small plant for an eighteenth century drawing room on a small table (see picture) or the secretary; in

small areas; creeping stems lend it to location not filled by many other plants.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox

Shaffer Nurseries (listed as Pellionia sp.)



PEPEROMIA FLORIDANA var. AUREA

the first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the

the third is the fact that the

the fourth is the fact that the

the fifth is the fact that the

the sixth is the fact that the

the seventh is the fact that the

the eighth is the fact that the

the ninth is the fact that the

the tenth is the fact that the

the eleventh is the fact that the

the twelfth is the fact that the

the thirteenth is the fact that the

the fourteenth is the fact that the

Peperomia floridana, Small in Torreyia xxvi. (1926) 109.
var. aurea, Trel. in Bailey Man. Cult. Pl. (1949) 318.

Rhynchochorum floridanum, small in Man. Southeastern Fla.
(1933) 402.

Peperomia obtusifolia variegata, Hort.

Family: Piperaceae

Common name: Variegated Peperomia

Description: Stems erect to decumbent in age, rooting at the nodes, rather stout, zigzag: leaves alternate, rather obovate to suborbicular, to 4" long, retuse, sometimes simply obtuse, bases cuneate, margins entire or slightly wavy, glabrous, the new leaves with a wide yellow zone on either side of the mottled green area adjacent to the midrib, under-surface white, flecked with small green dots; yellow color fading in age; somewhat fleshy, and rather brittle; petioles short (less than 1"), reddish; freely branching, stems often matted: flowers in very slender terminal spikes 2-4" long, green and minute, not ornamental; peduncle reddish, to 1½" long. - Florida, U.S.A.

Culture: Open, peaty soil with excellent drainage; plenty of water, but in winter, carefully, or roots may rot; shade required; temperature above 65° F.; propagation from stem sections, terminal cuttings, or leaves, in sand.

Uses: Ideal for combination planters; singly on small tables, or the desk; variegated foliage adds interest in almost any situation.

Sources: (listed as obtusifolia variegata)

Julius Roehrs

Shaffer Nurseries

• The first of these is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one, but a
• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a

• of the system is not a simple one, but a



PEPEROMIA OBTUSIFOLIA



Peperomia obtusifolia, A. Dietr. in Sp. Pl. 1. 154.

Piper obtusifolia, L. in Spec. 42.

Rhynchophorum obtusifolium, Small in Man. Southeastern
Fla. (1933) 401.

Family: Piperaceae

Common name: Common Peperomia

Description: Very similar to the preceding, stems to 2' long in age, streaked reddish; leaves obovate to rhomboid-obovate, dark green and shining above, pale beneath; rarely branching naturally except from the base; otherwise identical. -

Trop. Amer.

Culture: See Peperomia floridana aurea; pinching to induce branching of this species may be necessary.

Uses: Useful for the solid green leaves in places not suited to the variegated sort; see P. floridana aurea.

Sources: Royal Palm Nurseries

Julius Roehrs

Shaffer Nurseries

Glen St. Mary Nursery

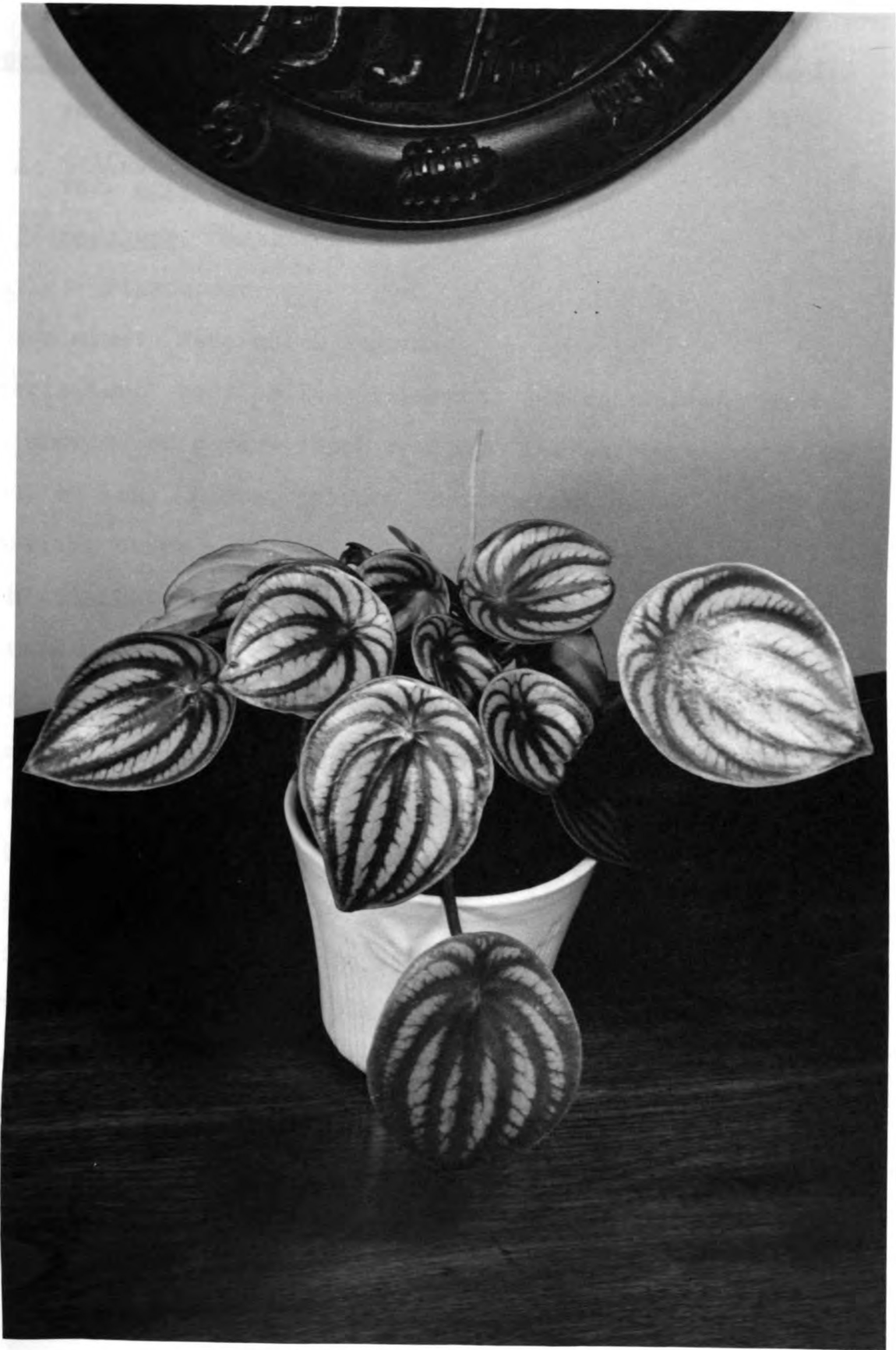
John's (wholesale only)

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....



PEPEROMIA SANDERSII

Peperomia Sandersii, C.DC. in DC. Prod. Syst. Nat. xvi. I.
(1869) 400.

var. argyreia, Bailey in Man. Cult. Pl. (1949) 318.

P. arifolia, Hort.

var. argyreia, Hort. (not Miq.)

P. maculosa, Hort. (not Dietr.)

Family: Piperaceae

Common name: Watermelon Begonia

Description: More or less stemless, perennial herb, leaves all crowded on a very short caudex: leaves round-ovate, to about 3" long, acute, peltate, or sometime bases split at maturity, thick and more or less fleshy, glabrous, dark green with parallel bands of silvery-green between the 5-9 main palmate veins; petioles stout, dark red, longer than the blade: flowers green, minute, dense in very slender terminal branched spikes to 4" long, on short red peduncles; not ornamental. - Brazil.

Culture: Propagation possible only by leaf cuttings, in sand with bottom heat; see P. floridana aurea for other details.

Uses: In combination pots; specimens may find usage in places suited to a small plant, in any type of design; blends well in period furnishings (in an appropriate container).

Sources: F. H. Riegelmeir (wholesale only)

Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox



PHILODENDRON DUBIUM

Philodendron dubium, Chod. & Visch. in Bull. Soc. Bot.
Geneve 1919. Ser. II. xi. (1920) 295.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Cut-Leaf Philodendron

Description: Procumbent or a climbing vine, stems stout: leaves deltoid-sagittate, to 9" long, 7-9 pinnately parted, segments linear, acute, the two basal ones bifid, the terminal one wavy margined to 3-lobed; glabrous, green and shining; main veins prominent, midrib wide; petioles long, more or less terete, about twice as long as the blade, and bent abruptly at junction with the blade; producing aerial roots at each node: terminal bud rather large, covered by a light-colored sheath; lateral buds not exposed, forming a blister at each node: apparently not flowering in cultivation. - Paraguay.

Culture: Any good porous soil, and good drainage; constant soil moisture; dry atmosphere is not a problem, but grow best with high humidity; light should be reduced, but a good source of indirect light is desirable; good quality artificial light has been found satisfactory; temperatures above 65° F. are preferred, tolerating 80-85° F. well; propagation by stem sections in sand, or aerial layers of stem tips. P. dubium useful only in small sizes; the long internodes of a vining specimen render it useless; thus no support needed.

Uses: Small plants excellent as table specimens, as illustrated.

Sources: Robert Craig & Co.

F. H. Riegelmeir (wholesale only)

Julius Roehrs

Royal Palm Nurseries

Shaffer Nurseries

Roy F. Wilcox



PHILODENDRON ERUBESCENS

Philodendron erubescens, C. Koch & Augustin in Syn. Aroid.
(1856) 88.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Blushing Philodendron

Description: Tall climber, with thick purplish stem: leaves to 12" long, cordate, basal lobes large, tips acute, bristle-tipped, glabrous, green and shining, midrib wide, with 6 prominent lateral veins; margins slightly undulating, reddish; petiole about the same length as the blade, bent abruptly where it joins the blade, purplish, with a small groove on the upper surface 1-2" long, at the proximal end; bases not sheathing; terminal bud large and red; aerial roots produced at each node; axillary buds hidden except for a red dot on the opposite side of the stem from the petiole attachment, just above the node, $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter; leaves obviously 3-ranked: flowers not produced in cultivation, apparently. - Colombia.

Culture: see Philodendron dubium.

Uses: Large, but smaller than Monstera, fitting situations intermediate between that giant and the small vining species, where reddish cast of foliage is desirable; on floor in home, or as shown (at landing of staircase); not large enough for hotel lobbies or public places.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox



PHILODENDRON HASTATUM

Philodendron hastatum, C. Koch & Sellow in Pflanzenreich
ix. (1913) 86.

P. hastifolium, C. Koch & Sellow (not Regel) in Mart. Fl.
Brazil. III. 2. (1878) 162.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Spade-Leaf Philodendron

Description: Procumbent, becoming a climbing vine; caudex thick; glabrous throughout: leaves long ovate-cordate to lance-cordate, or may be described as sagittate with rounded basal lobes, long-tapering, acuminate, margins entire, undulating, glabrous, green and shining, midrib wide and prominent, lateral veins inconspicuous; petioles stout, more or less terete, bent abruptly at junction with blade, bases not sheathing; lateral buds concealed under the stem tissue, indicated by a small blister just above each node: flowers apparently not produced in cultivation. - Equador; Brazil.

Culture: see Philodendron dubium.

Uses: One of best philodendrons; smaller plants almost anywhere as a specimen; in combination pots of aroids, as floor specimens; in interior sunken gardens.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox

• The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This is often done through market research, which involves gathering information about potential customers and their needs. Once a market need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a product that meets that need.

• The second step in the process is to develop a business plan. This involves determining the costs of production, the pricing strategy, and the marketing strategy. The business plan also includes a financial forecast, which shows the expected revenue and profits over a period of time. Once the business plan is complete, the next step is to secure funding for the project.

• The third step in the process is to create a prototype of the product. This is often done using 3D printing or other manufacturing techniques. The prototype is used to test the product's design and functionality, and to gather feedback from potential customers. Once the prototype is complete, the next step is to begin production of the product.

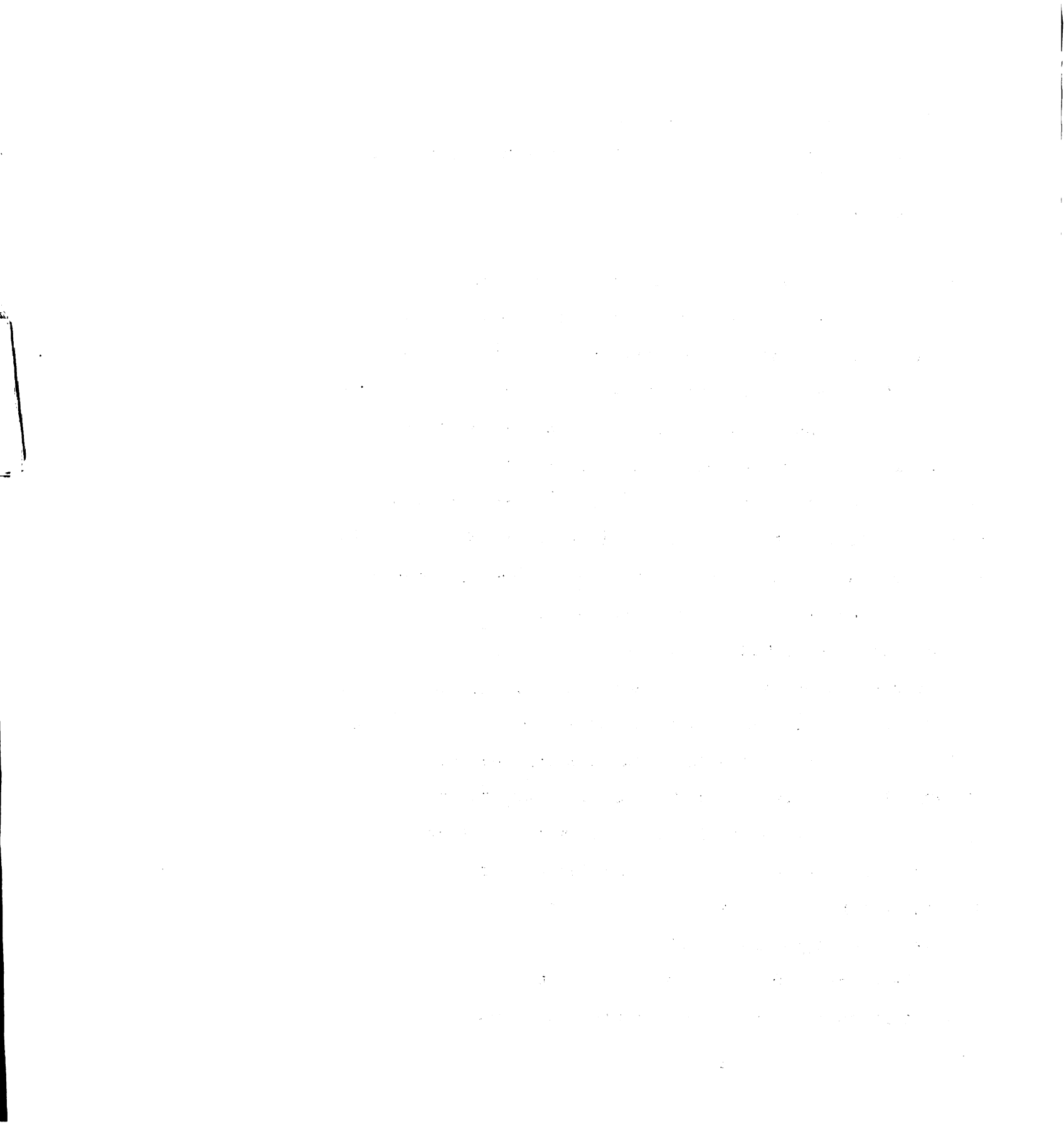
• The fourth step in the process is to launch the product. This involves marketing the product to potential customers and distributing it to retailers. The launch is often accompanied by a promotional campaign, which may include advertising, public relations, and other marketing activities. Once the product is launched, the next step is to monitor its performance and make any necessary adjustments.

• The fifth step in the process is to evaluate the product's success. This involves analyzing sales data, customer feedback, and other metrics to determine whether the product is meeting its goals. If the product is not successful, the next step is to identify the reasons for failure and make any necessary changes.

• The final step in the process is to continue to improve the product. This involves gathering feedback from customers and making any necessary changes to the product's design or functionality. The process of creating a new product is an ongoing one, and it is important to continue to improve the product over time to ensure its long-term success.



PHILODENDRON IMBE



Philodendron imbe, Schott in Syn Aroid. (1856) 98.

P. Sellowianum, Kunth (Not C. Koch) in Enum. Plant. III. (1844) 50.

P. callaefolium, Hort.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Arrow-Leaf Philodendron (suggested)

Description: Very large climber, to great length: leaf blade to 3' long, 15" or more wide, long ovate-cordate to lance-cordate, the basal lobes projecting 6" beyond petiole attachment, tips acuminate, margins entire, undulating, glabrous, medium green and shining above, midrib prominent, about 7 pairs primary lateral veins, all veins on either side of midrib parallel; petioles to 2' or more, flat on upper (inner) surface rounded beneath, not channeled, except in lower 5", the sides overlapping and appearing as a suture; stem stout, cylindrical lateral buds concealed in stem tissue, appearing as pale green spots just above each node, on the reverse side from the leaf attachment; stout brown aerial roots produced just below each node; petioles and terminal bud sheath irregularly sparsely dotted with small, elongate, purple spots! - a distinguishing feature: flowers axillary, to 6" long; spathe green, thick and persistent, opening but little; spadix shorter, white. - So. Brazil.

Culture: see Philodendron dubium.

Uses: Very large; wherever such a large type feasible; in front of fireplace when it not in use, as pictured.

Sources: No growers listed.



PHILODENDRON OXYCARDIUM

Philodendron oxycardium, Schott in Syn. Aroid. (1856) 82.

P. Isertianum, Schott in Prodr. (1860) 242.

P. acrocardium, Schott in Oster. Bot. Zeit. (1858) 179.

P. cordatum, Hort.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Heart-Leaf Philodendron

(Note: The most common house plant in use today in America, it is mistakenly known as P. cordatum, which is native to Brazil, and the one pictured here comes from Puerto Rico.)

Description: Climbing vine; stem smooth, slender, glabrous throughout; internodes rather long: leaves broadly ovate-cordate, tips acuminate and rather abruptly bristle-tipped, basal lobes semiorbicular, separated by an acute or obtuse parabolic sinus, margins entire, midrib rather thick, with 3 basal primary lateral veins, and 2-3 in the upper part of the blade, subcoriaceous, not so thick as in the true P. cordatum, green; petioles subterete and slightly channeled, bases not sheathing; slender, brownish aerial roots produced at each node; new leaves petioles, and terminal bud sheath tinted reddish; apparently not flowering in cultivation. - Puerto Rico and other Caribbean Isls.

Culture: see Philodendron dubium. Propagation by stem cuttings, very satisfactory for P. oxycardium.

Uses: Innumerable; the best known foliage plant and most used plant in the American home today; grow in water on the coffee table or end table; in hanging baskets or wall containers;

ideally grown (in soil) as totem poles, large ones used on the floor, small ones on the office desk, etc.; also in combination pots (totem poles).

Sources: Robert Craig & Co.

John's (wholesale only)

Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox

State Nursery & Seed Co.



PHILODENDRON PANDURAEFORME

Philodendron panduraeforme, H.B.K. in Kunth Enum. Plant.
ii. (1837) 51.

Pothos panduraeformis, Humb & Kunth in Nov. Gen. 1. 78.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Fiddle-Leaf Philodendron

Description: A large climber, glabrous throughout: leaves more or less panduriform, blade held almost horizontal, 12" or more long, basal lobes hastate, a sinus between, the width at the base maintained in about one half to one-third the length toward the apex, then reduced, the terminal lobe thus formed obovate-oblong, tip cuspidate, blade coriaceous, bright dark green and shining, primary lateral veins many from a rather thick midrib; petioles longer than blade, more or less terete; brown aerial roots produced at each node; lateral buds concealed in the tissue of the stout stem at each node: not flowering at a pot plant. - Venezuela.

Culture: see Philodendron dubium.

Uses: One of the most beautiful philodendrons; unique leaf shape; decidedly for contemporary homes, but good in other places; large, and best as a specimen; see picture.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Roy F. Wilcox



PHILODENDRON PITTIERI

Philodendron Pittieri, Engl. in Engler's Bot. Jahrb. xxvi.
(1899) 541.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Shield-Leaf Philodendron

Description: Climbing vine; stems dark green, producing slender aerial roots at nodes: leaves to 12" long, ovate to ovate-rotund, bases obtuse-truncate to cordate, margins entire, tips cuspidate, green, glaucescent, veins parallel from the midrib, close together, leaf surface slightly striate; petioles shorter than the blades, canaliculate in the proximal two-thirds of length, expanding at base and sheathing stem at nodes: apparently not flowering in cultivation. - Costa Rica

Culture: see Philodendron dubium.

Uses: A relatively small species; grown 2 stems to a pot, an excellent specimen on table or radio; see illustration.

Sources: Julius Roehrs.

• The first of these is the fact that the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the



PHILODENDRON VERRUCOSUM

Philodendron verrucosum, Mathieu in Syn. Aroid. (1856) 85.

P. daguense, Linden & Andre in Illus. Hort. (1871) 192 t. 79.

P. Carderi, Hort. in Garden xvii. (1880) 563.

P. Lindenii, Hort. ex Schott (Kerner & Oliver in) Nat. Hist.
Pl. i. (1894) 224.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Crystal Sheen Philodendron

Description: Climbing vine; stems thick, but weak, clinging to support by aerial roots produced at each node: leaves to 10" long, 7" wide, ovate-cordate, shimmering green, opalescent, a bronze cast in the new leaves, tapering quickly to a short point at the apex, veins pale, sunken and prominent, midrib of the new leaves red toward the base where it is fused with the deep red petioles, fading green in age; petioles roughened, especially toward the blade, with fleshy bristles, darker in age, same length as blade, bend abruptly where it joins the leaf blade; stems and pointed terminal bud scabrous, the terminal-bud sheaths persistent at each node; a handsome plant: apparently not flowering in cultivation. - Trop. So. Amer.

Culture: see Philodendron dubium. P. verrucosum considered tender, but more hardy if grown at night temperature of 50° F., and day not exceeding 75° F.

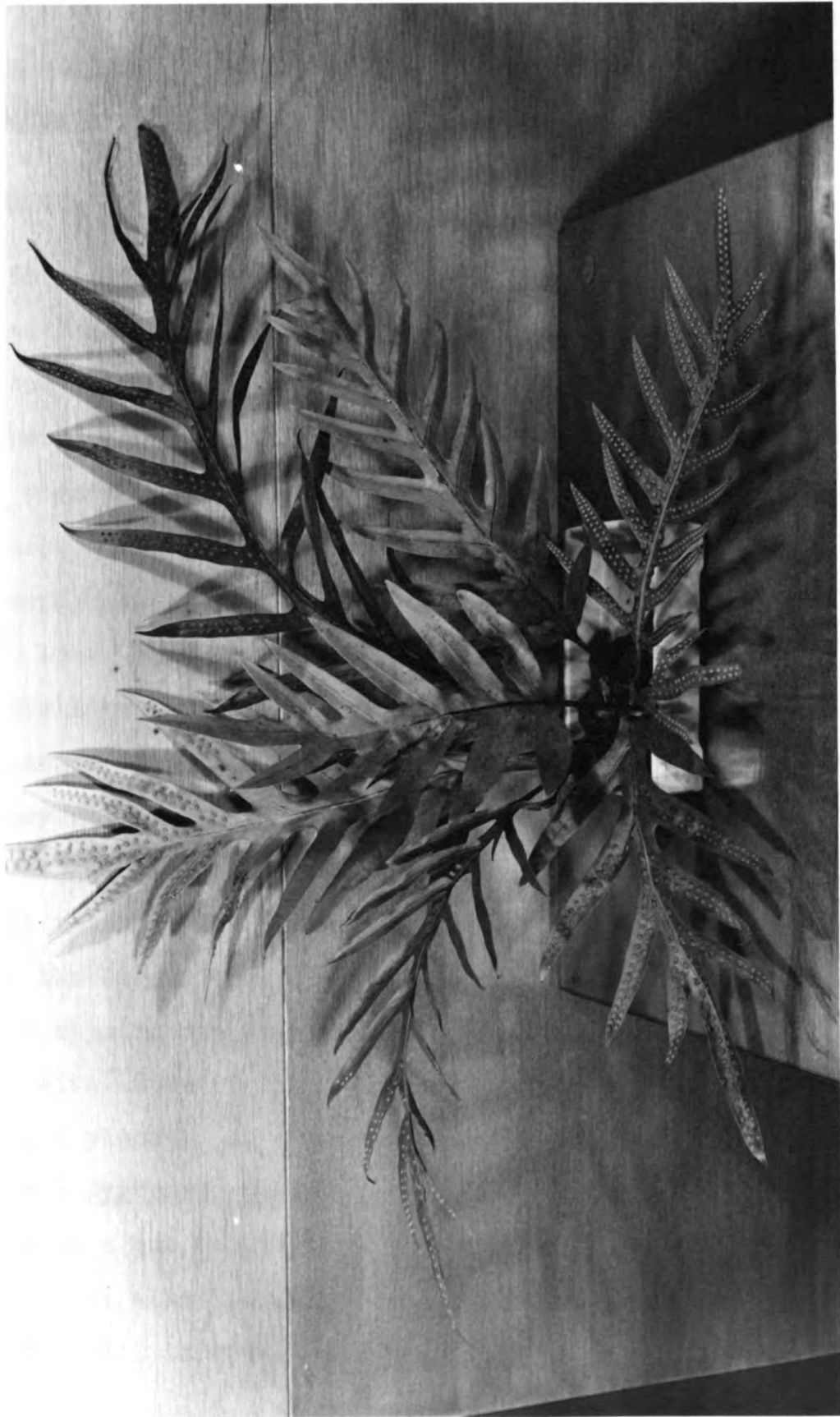
Uses: One of prettier species, the glimmering leaves of medium size; suitable as a small specimen, as shown, on top of bookshelves, or as a table specimen, grown on a backing.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

• The first of these is the fact that the
• the second is the fact that the
• the third is the fact that the

• The fourth is the fact that the
• the fifth is the fact that the
• the sixth is the fact that the
• the seventh is the fact that the
• the eighth is the fact that the
• the ninth is the fact that the
• the tenth is the fact that the
• the eleventh is the fact that the
• the twelfth is the fact that the
• the thirteenth is the fact that the
• the fourteenth is the fact that the
• the fifteenth is the fact that the
• the sixteenth is the fact that the
• the seventeenth is the fact that the
• the eighteenth is the fact that the
• the nineteenth is the fact that the
• the twentieth is the fact that the
• the twenty-first is the fact that the
• the twenty-second is the fact that the
• the twenty-third is the fact that the
• the twenty-fourth is the fact that the
• the twenty-fifth is the fact that the
• the twenty-sixth is the fact that the
• the twenty-seventh is the fact that the
• the twenty-eighth is the fact that the
• the twenty-ninth is the fact that the
• the thirtieth is the fact that the

• The thirty-first is the fact that the
• the thirty-second is the fact that the
• the thirty-third is the fact that the
• the thirty-fourth is the fact that the
• the thirty-fifth is the fact that the
• the thirty-sixth is the fact that the
• the thirty-seventh is the fact that the
• the thirty-eighth is the fact that the
• the thirty-ninth is the fact that the
• the fortieth is the fact that the



PHLEBODIUM AUREUM

Phlebodium aureum, J. Smith in Rev. Hort. Belge, 1. (1875) 105.

Polypodium aureum, L. (Koenig & Sims in) Ann. Bot. 1.
(1804) t. 1.

P. glaucum, Hort. ex sw. (Koenig & Sims in) Ann. Bot. 11.
(1805) t. 9, fig. 6.

Family: Polypodiaceae

Common name: Hares-foot Fern; Polypodium

Description: Stout fern to 3-4', with coarse fronds, on long purple-brown, glaucous stipes arising from thick rhizomes which are covered with thick, coarse tawny scaly-hairs at the soil surface: blade broad-oblong in outline, to 1' or more across, deeply pinnatifid with obtuse sinuses, often entirely pinnate in lower half, light green or glaucous blue-green, the segments linear-oblong, alternate, 1-2" wide, the terminal one much larger than others, acuminate, with purple main veins, margins wavy and undulating, veins anastomosing, not free, forming triangles with the midrib without included veinlets, and a small triangle within each from the midrib, and 2 veinlets connecting the larger triangles at their apex: sori golden, large, in 2 approximate rows on either side of midveins, and contiguous with those of the other segments above, where blade is only pinnatifid. - Trop. Amer.

Culture: see Cyrtomium falcatum.

Uses: Best as a cut foliage, in arrangements in water with certain flowers; also in sprays, etc., but short lived; wax emulsions will improve keeping qualities.

Sources: (cut)

Flowers of Hawaii, Ltd.

(plants)

J. F. Anderson (wholesale only)

Royal Palm Nurseries

Julius Roehrs (h.v. 'Manda')



PHOENIX LOUREIRI

Phoenix Loureiri, Kunth in Enum. Plant. iii. (1841) 257.

P. Roebelenii, O'Brien in Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort. iii. (1947) 2594.

P. humilis, Royle in Illustr. Bot. Himal. 394.

Family: Palmaceae

Common name: Phoenix Palm

Description: To 6', with one or more trunks; as usually seen, with one trunk, to about 3' tall; of fine texture, with leaves about 1' long; petioles short, pinnae many, opposite or more or less fascicled, 5-7" long, mostly falcate, dark green and shining, soft-textured, tips not sharp; spines on petioles slender and weak: not flowering as a pot plant. - Burma; Cochin-China.

Culture: Rich soil; maintain average nitrogen level during growing season; plenty of moisture, high humidity preferred; furnish some shade; temperatures above 60° F.; but can endure hot sun, dry atmosphere, and neglect well; propagated by suckers or seed.

Uses: Very desirable house plant for its resistance to hard usage; soft texture lends beauty wherever used, especially in a Victorian room, or with other period furnishings; larger plants are useful as tub specimens.

Sources: (listed as P. humilis loureiri or P. roebelenii)

Robert Craig & Co.

Roy F. Wilcox

Florida Nursery and Landscape Co.

Julius Roehrs

Glen St. Mary Nursery

Royal Palm Nurseries

Shaffer Nurseries (also seed)

Rex D. Pearce (seed)

John's (wholesale only)

F.W.Schumacher (seed)

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •



PILEA INVOLUCRATA

Pilea involucrata, (Sims) Urban in Symb. Antill. i. (1899) 298.

Urtica involucrata, Sims in Bot. Mag. 51. (1824) 2481.

Pilea chrysosplenoides, Wedd. in Ann. Sci. Nat. III. Bot. xviii. (1852) 231.

P. pubescens var. involucrata, Wedd. in DC. Prod. Syst. Nat. xvi. (1869) 153.

Family: Urticaceae

Common name: Panamigo

Description: Small perennial herb, stems upright or prostrate only at base, hirsute, to 5" tall, much branched: leaves opposite, elliptic-rotund to obovate, to 1 3/4" long, obtuse to scarcely acute, bases obtuse, 3 primary veins palmate, sunken above, surface rugose-reticulate, dark copper-green above, densely hirsute, purple beneath, and pubescent, especially along veins, margins crenate-serrate: flowers occasionally; inflorescence terminal, a dense cyme, flowers very small, monoecious. - West Indies.

Culture: Any good soil mixture; abundant moisture, but with good drainage; some shade best; temperatures about 65° F. or warmer; propagation by stem cuttings.

Uses: Makes a fine plant for the coffee table, its foliage often hanging over and hiding the container, as shown; may be used in combination planters.

Sources: Glen St. Mary Nursery

Ustler Bros. (wholesale only)

[illegible]



PILEA MICROPHYLLA

Pilea microphylla, (L.) Liebm. in Dansk. Vid. Selsk. Skr.
V. 11. (1851) 296.

Parietaria microphylla, L. in Syst. Nat. ed. 10. (1759) 1308.

Urtica callitrichoides, H.B.K. in Nov. Gen. & Sp. 11. (1817) 40.

Pilea muscosa, Lindl. in Coll. Bot. (1821) t. 4.

P. callitrichoides, Kunth in Ind. Sem. Hort. Berol. xii. (1846).

P. serphyllifolia, Hort. (not Wedd.)

Family: Urticaceae

Common name: Artillery Plant

Description: Much-branched annual herb, erect to prostrate, to 1' tall, stems succulent: leaves opposite, of 2 sizes, the larger ones to 7/16" long and 3/16" wide; spatulate and oblique, acute, bases cuneate, entire, glabrous, bright green, somewhat succulent, on petioles shorter than blade; smaller leaves opposite, and several at a node, about half as large: flowers unisexual, pinkish, in dense axillary clusters, shorter than the leaves, not ornamental. - Trop. Amer.

Culture: see Pilea involucrata; propagation of P. microphylla by seed.

Uses: In low, flat container, a fine plant for the coffee table; anywhere that it will be looked down upon, in small situations.

Sources: Royal Palm Nurseries

Shaffer Nurseries

Julius Roehrs

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA

Pittosporum Tobira, Ait. (Dryand in) Ait. Hort. Kew. ed.
II. ii. 27.

Family: Pittosporaceae

Common name: Japanese Pittosporum

Description: Evergreen shrub to 20': leaves alternate, crowded at the distil end of each year's growth, spatulate-obovate, to 6" long, apex obtuse, bases cuneate, to a short petiole less than 1" long, margins more or less entire, or very slightly scalloped, and revolute; new leaves green and shining, tawny pubescent above and along margins, glabrous below; petioles and new stems as well as 1-year stems tawny tomentose, but leaves becoming glabrous; branching in fascicles, 1-12 from one point; older stems gray-brown: inflorescence an umbel, terminal; flowers greenish-white, about $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, fragrant. - China; Japan.

Culture: Any good porous soil; constant moisture; full sun, tolerating partial shade well; temperatures above 55° F.; propagated by half-mature stem cuttings; seed do not germinate well.

Uses: Small rooted cuttings used in combination planters, especially the variegated form; possibility as small single specimen as shown.

Sources: Armstrong Nurseries	(h.v. 'Whitespot')
W. B. Clarke & Son	Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens
Royal Palm Nurseries	Griffing Nurseries
Semmes Nurseries (wholesale only)	Florida Nursery & Landscape Co.
(seed)	
Herbst Bros.Inc.(wholesale only)	Glen St. Mary Nursery
F. W. Schumacher	Overlook Nurseries

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

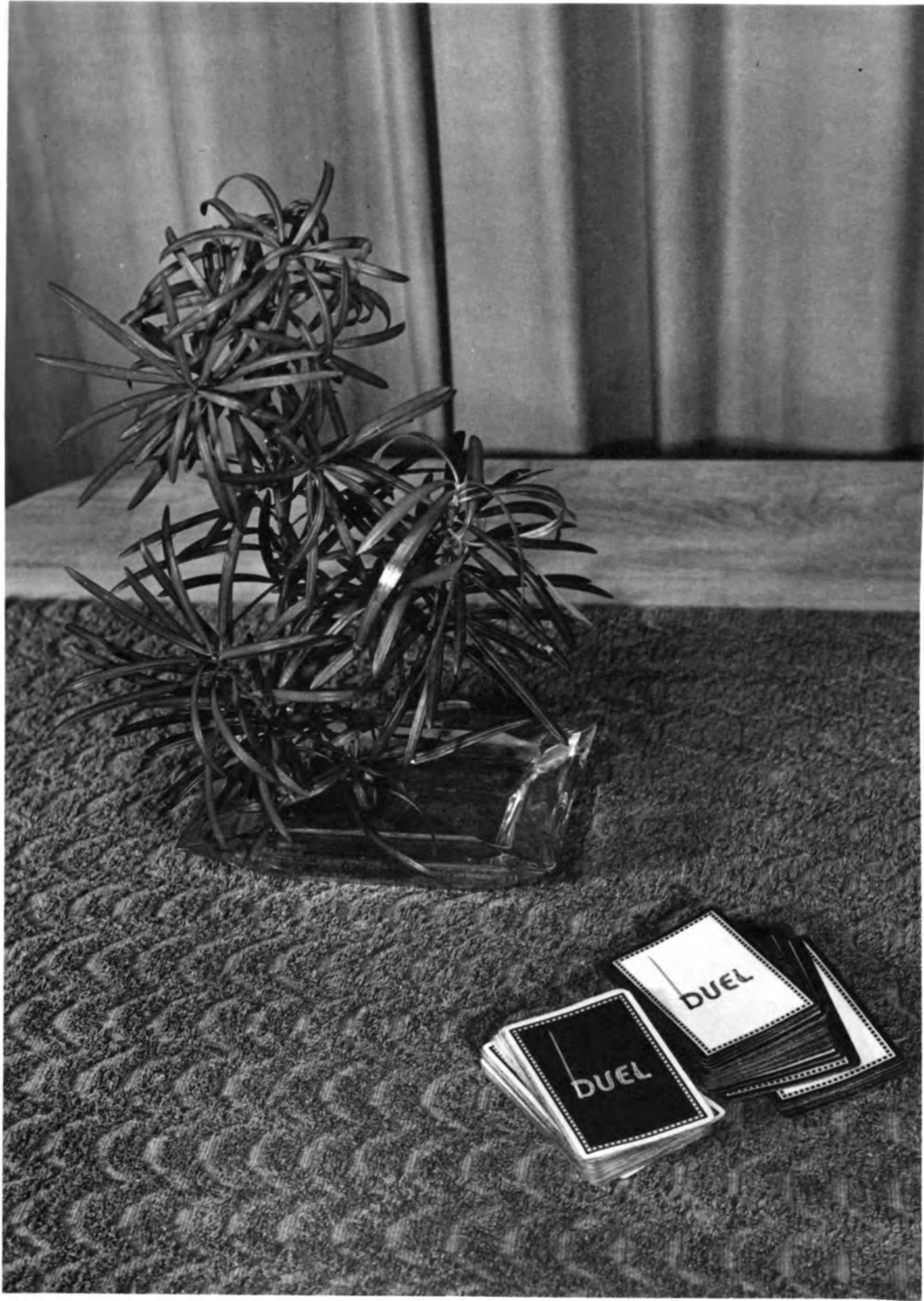
• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •



PODOCARPUS MACROPHYLLA var. MAKI

Podocarpus macrophylla, Don. in Lamb. Gen. Pin. ed. I.
(1824) ii. 22.

var. Maki, Endl. in Bailey Man. Cult. Pl. (1949) 101.

P. chinensis, Sweet in Hort. Brit. ed. I. 371.

P. chinensis, Wall. in Cat. n. 6051.

P. japonicus, Sieb. (Hoopes in) The Book of Evergreens
(1868) 396.

P. longifolia, Hort. ex Gord. in Pinet. 278.

P. longifolia, Hort. ex Carr. in Conif. ed. II. 665.

Family: Podocarpaceae

Common name: Podocarpus

Description: Much branched evergreen tree, to 50': leaves alternate, many on a stem and close together, linear, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide ($\frac{3}{8}$ " on some shoots) obtusish, bases cuneate to a point, but sessile (not petiolate, or scarcely so), margins entire, dark green and shining above, bright light green beneath, midrib raised and prominent above, leaves somewhat recurved; woody stems erect, brown, the bark shallowly fissured, somewhat flaking off: not flowering as a tub specimen. - Japan.

Culture: Well-drained sandy loam with some peat; constant moisture; reduced or full sunlight; temperatures above 60° F.; propagation by seed, or cuttings of almost mature stem tissue; sometimes grafted on available stock.

Uses: Primarily a cut foliage; leaf characteristics not found in any other available greens; blends well with carnations and certain other flowers. Plants may be used,

especially tall, tub specimens, where a small tree is preferred in design - useful even as a living Xmas tree; in store window decorations.

Sources: Glen St. Mary Nursery

Edwin A. Menninger

Royal Palm Nurseries

Semmes Nurseries (wholesale only)



PTERIS CRETICA var. *ALBOLINEATA*

Pteris cretica, L. in Lowe's Ferns iii. (1857) t. 43.

var. albolineata, Hook. in Bot. Mag. lxxxvi. (1860) t. 5194.

Family: Polypodiaceae

Common name: Striped Pteris Fern

Description: Rather small fern: fronds spreading, to 10" long or more, stipe and rachis grooved above, very stiff, brownish; odd-pinnate, upper pair of pinnae very slightly decurrent below; pinnae generally 5, opposite, the lower ones bifid from the short stalk, appearing as 4, the upper segment about $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long, more or less linear, the lower about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", obliquely elliptic; upper pinnae $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long, and linear; the terminal pinna to 6" long, long-linear, cuneate, about $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide; margins of all irregularly serrate, number of notches greatest toward the apex, midvein prominent, green, a whitish strip down the center of each segment, the outer zone bright light green, side veins parallel, perpendicular to the midvine, and prominent to the margins. - Cosmopolitan in tropics.

Culture: Propagated from creeping rhizomes; see Cyrtomium falcatum for other details.

Uses: A good house fern; especially good in large terraria, or otherwise, e.g. as shown.

Sources: J. F. Anderson (wholesale only)

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM

Rhododendron maximum, L. in Sp. Pl. (1753) 392.

Family: Ericaceae

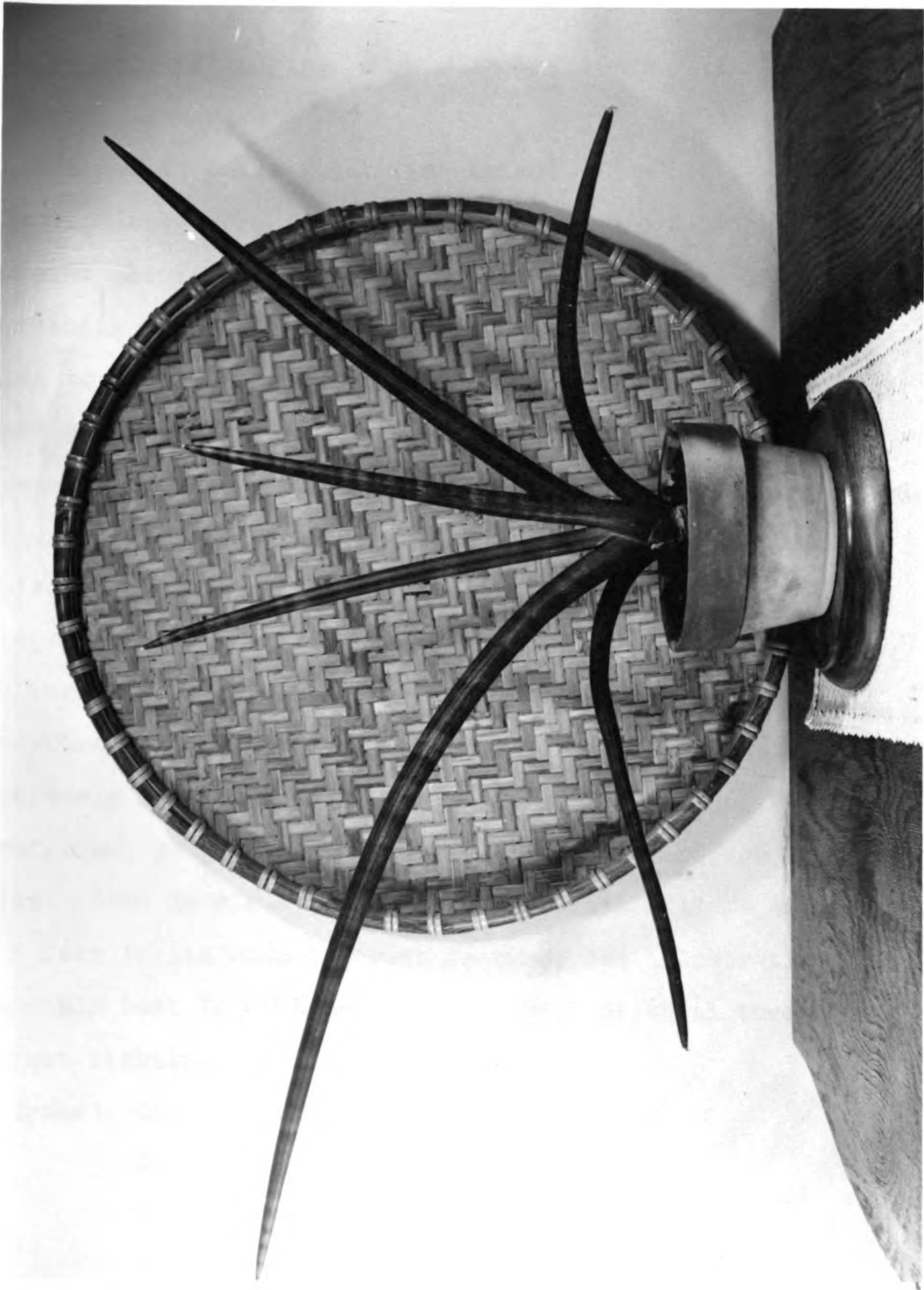
Common name: Rose Bay

Description: Tall evergreen shrub to 30' or more: leaves alternate, oblong-lanceolate to oblong, to 8" long, acute at apex, cuneate at base, margins entire and somewhat revolute, dark green above, very pale beneath, and tomentulose; petioles to 1" long, pubescent, as are the young stems: flowers terminal, in dense umbel-like racemes, the flowers pedicelled; calyx 5-parted; corolla campanulate, deeply 5-lobed, rose or purple-pink, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " across, upper petals spotted green to orange within, toward the base: winter buds with many imbricate bract-like scales. - N.S. to Ga. and Ala., E. No. Amer.

Culture: Acid soil; propagation by graftage, seed, or layers. Not cultivated as a house plant. Grown as a garden shrub.

Uses: Cut branches in large containers on the floor, as shown, beside fireplace, or in other spacious settings, alone, without flowers; particularly suited to many situations; may be blended with large flowers.

Sources: Kervan Co.



SANSEVIERIA CYLINDRICA

Sansevieria cylindrica, Bojer. in Revue Hort. (1861) 448, 450.

Family: Agavaceae

Common name: Snake Plant (suggested)

Description: More or less acaulescent herb 8-10 leaves to a growth: leaves 2-ranked, terete, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' or more long, bases spreading (expanding) and sheathing the subsequent leaves, apex to a point, the tip scarious, striate-lined vertically, dark green, and transversely banded with medium and light green; new leaves erect, the older ones being pushed outward, recurved from the base; new shoots from the underground rhizome: not flowering under greenhouse cultivation. -

Trop. Afr.

Culture: Rather heavy, clayey soil; only moderate soil moisture, on the dry side; moderate light, tolerating extremely low light well; temperature range 55-70° F.

preferred; propagation by leaf sections in sand, or division.

Uses: Good in situations where silhouette will be emphasized - its form is its main interest feature; see illustration; possibly best in contemporary mode with oriental touch and direct lighting for shadows.

Sources: Charles Cass

Cactus Pete

Fitzpatrick's Cactus Gardens

Royal Palm Nurseries

Shaffer Nurseries

• *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum.

• *Chlorophyll b* (Chl b) is an accessory pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It transfers the absorbed energy to Chl a for use in photosynthesis. Chl b is found in higher plants and green algae.

• *Carotenoids* are a group of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They transfer the absorbed energy to Chl a and Chl b. Carotenoids are found in higher plants, green algae, and some bacteria.

• *Xanthophylls* are a group of carotenoids that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They transfer the absorbed energy to Chl a and Chl b. Xanthophylls are found in higher plants, green algae, and some bacteria.

• *Phycobilins* are a group of pigments that absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They transfer the absorbed energy to Chl a and Chl b. Phycobilins are found in cyanobacteria and red algae.

• *Phycocyanin* is a blue pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. It transfers the absorbed energy to Chl a and Chl b. Phycocyanin is found in cyanobacteria and red algae.

• *Alloxanthin* is a yellow pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. It transfers the absorbed energy to Chl a and Chl b. Alloxanthin is found in cyanobacteria and red algae.

• *Peridinin* is a red pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. It transfers the absorbed energy to Chl a and Chl b. Peridinin is found in dinoflagellates.

• *Diatoxanthin* is a yellow pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. It transfers the absorbed energy to Chl a and Chl b. Diatoxanthin is found in diatoms.

• *Diadinoxanthin* is a yellow pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. It transfers the absorbed energy to Chl a and Chl b. Diadinoxanthin is found in diatoms.

• *Chlorophyll c* (Chl c) is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It transfers the absorbed energy to Chl a and Chl b. Chl c is found in some algae.

• *Chlorophyll d* (Chl d) is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It transfers the absorbed energy to Chl a and Chl b. Chl d is found in some algae.

• *Chlorophyll e* (Chl e) is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It transfers the absorbed energy to Chl a and Chl b. Chl e is found in some algae.

• *Chlorophyll f* (Chl f) is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It transfers the absorbed energy to Chl a and Chl b. Chl f is found in some algae.

• *Chlorophyll g* (Chl g) is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. It transfers the absorbed energy to Chl a and Chl b. Chl g is found in some algae.



SANSEVIERIA HAHNII

Sansevieria Hahnii, Hort. in How to Grow & Bloom House Plts.
4th ed. (1946) 25. t.p. 14.

Family: Agavaceae

Common name: Hahn's Sansevieria

(Note: The binomial cited has no botanical standing, and no references have been located. The plant may be the juvenile form of some other species, but seems to remain in this "juvenile" state constantly, indicating that it may be a distinct species.)

Description: Small herb, leaves all basal, 6-8 to a growth, forming a rosette; about 6" high; new shoots produced from the rhizome: leaves lance-elliptic, more or less aristate, the tip subulate, bases narrowed, then sheathing, glabrous,, dark green with transverse bands of light green on both surfaces, concave on the face, margins entire: not observed to flower in cultivation. (See next page for diagram of cross section of leaf blade and rhizome.) - unknown.

Culture: See Sansevieria cylindrica; propagation by division only.

Uses: As shown; in combination planters for leaf color; attractive because of form and small size.

Sources: John's (wholesale only)

Oakhurst Gardens

Julius Roehrs

• The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This can be done through market research, which involves gathering information about the target market and its needs.

Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a product concept. This involves creating a detailed description of the product, including its features, benefits, and target market. The product concept is then used to create a business plan, which outlines the company's goals, strategies, and financial projections.

After the business plan has been developed, the next step is to secure funding. This can be done through a variety of sources, including venture capitalists, angel investors, and banks. Once funding has been secured, the company can begin the process of developing the product.

The product development process typically involves several stages, including concept development, design, prototyping, and testing. Each stage involves a different set of tasks and responsibilities, and the company must carefully manage the process to ensure that the product is developed on time and within budget.

Once the product has been developed, the next step is to launch it into the market. This involves creating a marketing plan, which outlines the company's strategies for promoting the product and reaching its target market.

Finally, the company must monitor the product's performance in the market and make adjustments as needed. This involves tracking sales, customer feedback, and other key metrics, and using this information to refine the product and improve the marketing strategy.

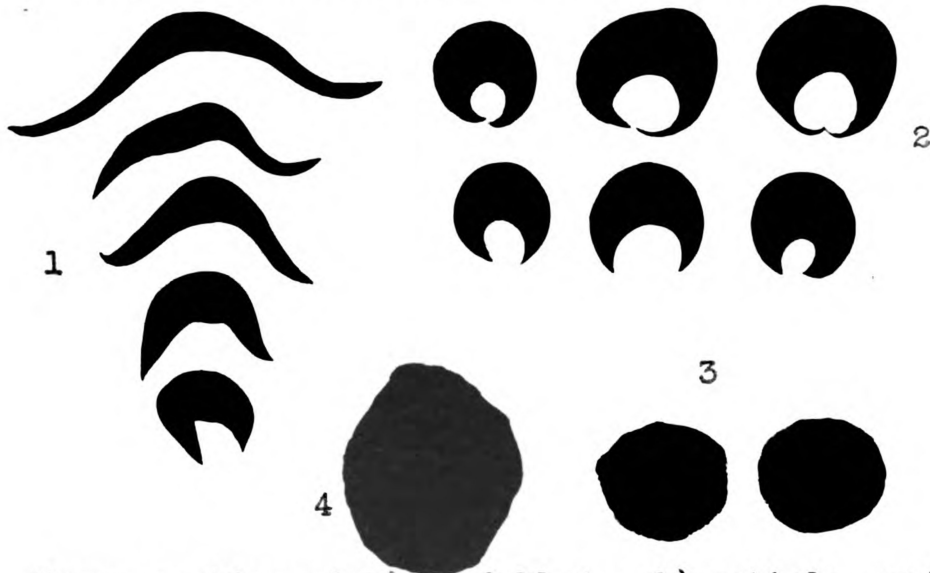
In conclusion, the process of creating a new product is a complex and multi-stage process that requires careful planning, execution, and monitoring. By following the steps outlined above, companies can increase their chances of creating a successful new product that meets the needs of the market.



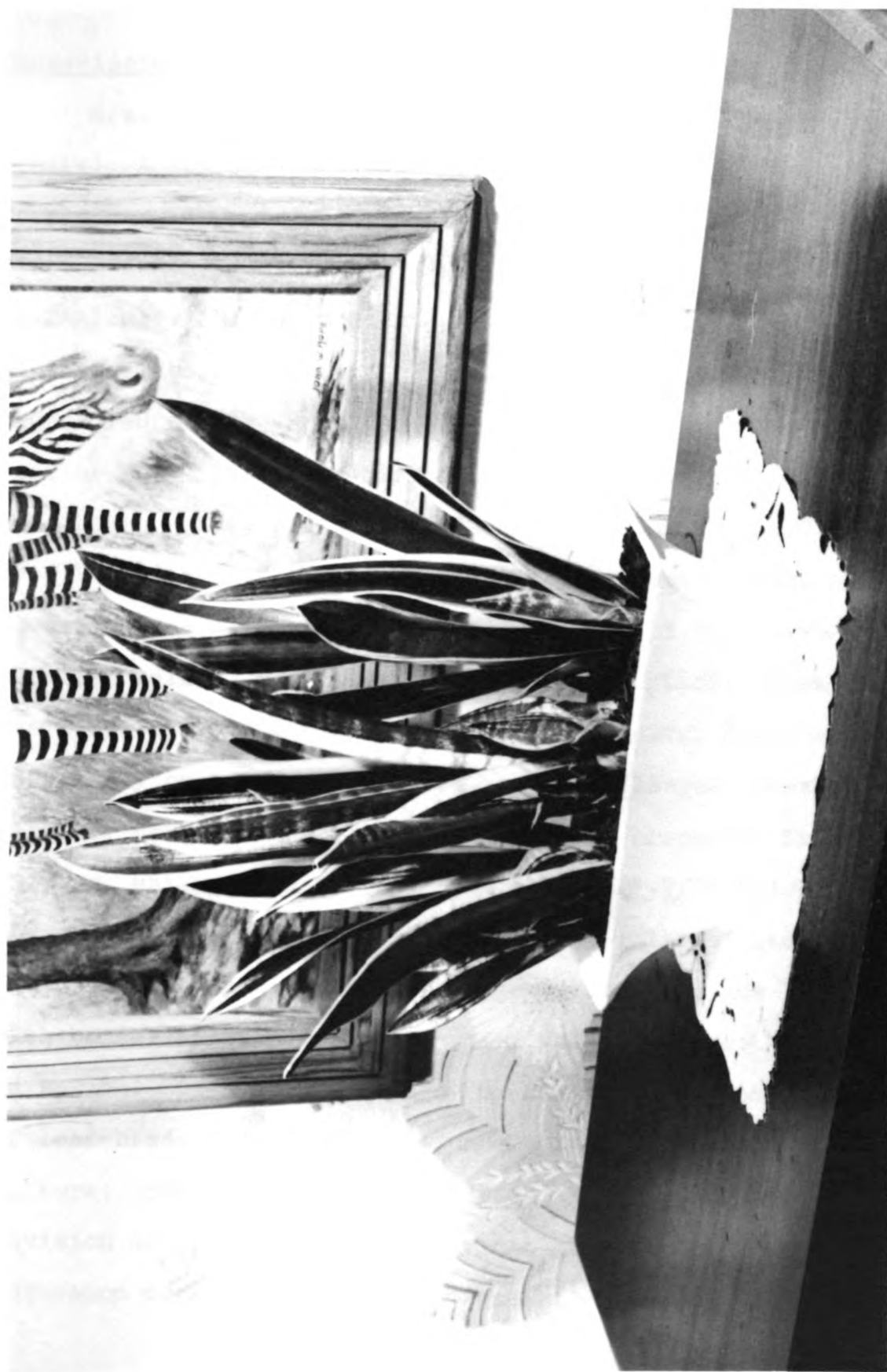
Cross section of leaf blade, petiole, and rhizome of Sansevieria Hahnii.



Cross section of 1) leaf blade, 2) petiole, and 3) rhizome of Sansevieria Laurentii 'Rosette'; (4 cross section of basal portion of stem)



Cross section of 1) leaf blade, 2) petiole, and 3) rhizome of Sansevieria trifasciata; (4 cross section of basal portion of stem.)



SANSEVIERIA LAURENTII h.v. ROSETTE

Sansevieria Laurentii, Hort. ex Wall in How to Grow & Bloom
House Plts. 4th ed. (1946) 25. t.p. 14.
h.v. 'Rosette', Hort. ex Wall. lit. cit.

Family: Agavaceae

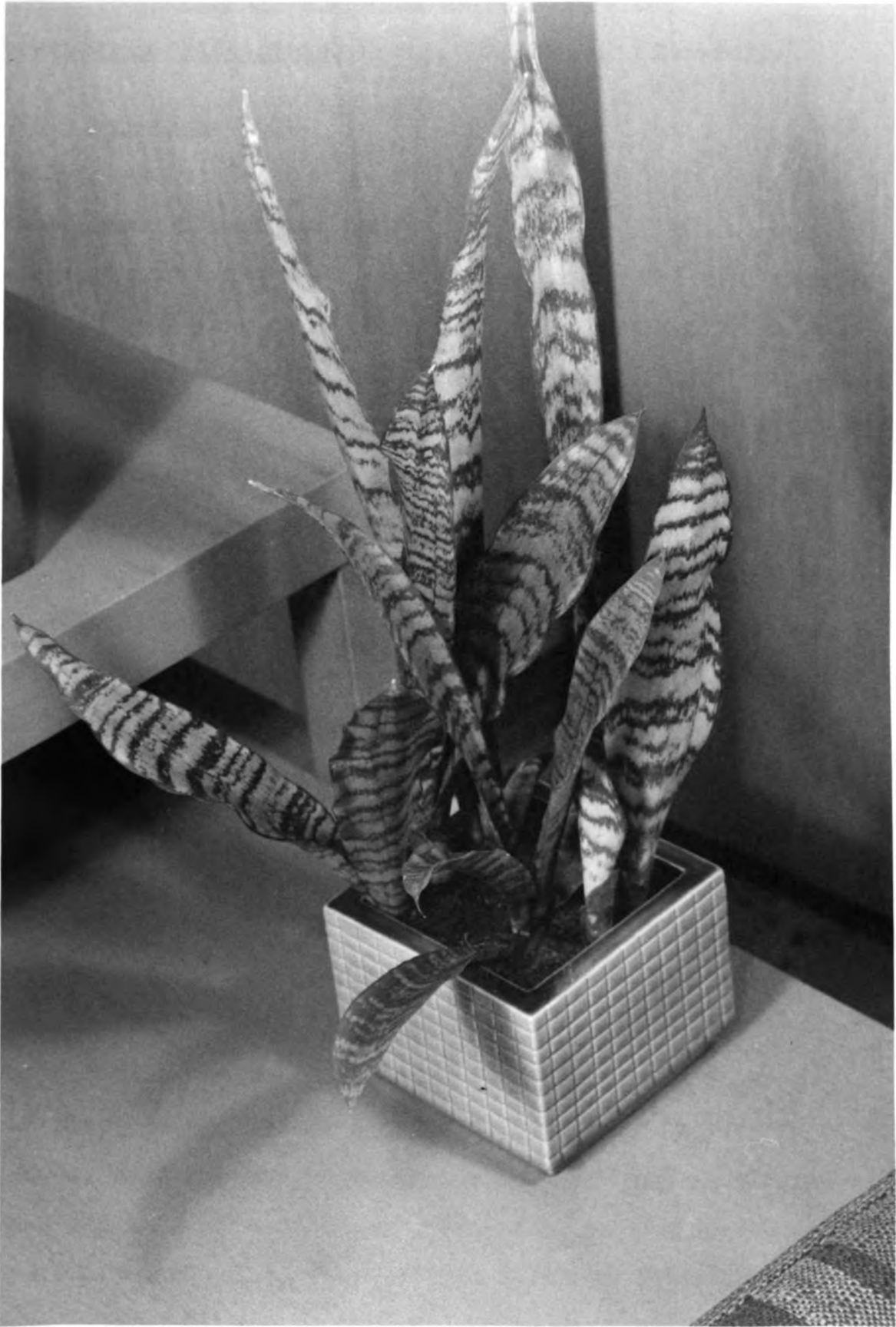
Common name: Variegated Bowstring Hemp

Description: Erect herb, leaves all basal, 5-10 in a cluster, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2' long, linear-lanceolate, 2"-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, apex acuminate, tips subulate, $\frac{3}{8}$ "- $\frac{3}{4}$ " long, green, soft, lower $\frac{1}{3}$ narrowed, channelled on the face, rounded on the back, the upper portion more or less flat, very dark green, with transverse bands of pale green, these fading in age, and a yellow marginal stripe on either side, of variable width on different leaves, and an occasional additional narrow yellow stripe in the green zone, parallel veined, midrib not apparent, very stiff, thick and leathery, fibrous within, glabrous and shining; furrowed especially on face, slightly behind; some leaves somewhat spirally twisted toward the apex: freely branching from the rhizome, which often surfaces; rhizome $\frac{5}{8}$ "- $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick, orange-rust colored, with scarious bracts, larger leaf-like bracts sheathing the cluster of leaves at base; new leaves with border of pale green, becoming yellow in age: flowering in spring. (See previous page for diagrams of cross-sections of leaf blade and rhizome.) - uncertain.

Culture: See Sansevieria cylindrica; however, propagation by division only; leaf sections may not give striped leaf form, reversion to the green type may occur.

Uses: In areas where height may be utilized, on low stands or the floor; in combination planters, with aroids, especially; in combination plantings on top of short walls for separation of areas of the home, or place of business, as the office, and showroom, living room and dining room, one dining room from another in a restaurant, with other plants of various forms. Use is too popular.

Sources: Frank Oeschlin



SANSEVIERIA TRIFASCIATA

Sansevieria trifasciata, Prain, (N.E.Br. in) Kew Bull.
(1915) 239-40.

S. zeylanica, Hort.

Family: Agavaceae

Common name: Bowstring Hemp

Description: Erect herb, leaves all basal, 2-3 to a growth, to 3' or more long, and 1-3/4"-2 1/2" wide, lower portion of leaves narrowed, fleshy thickened, concave on the face and/or canaliculate, apex taper-pointed, the subulate tip 1/8"-3/8" long, parallel-veined, predominately very pale green with medium green irregular transverse bands on either surface, margins entire, undulating; rhizomes 1/2"-1" thick, rusty-orange-red, often surfacing, with leaf scars and scarious bracts present, the tips turning up and forming new shoots, the leaves sheathed at base by larger, leaf-like bracts: flowering in late spring. (See previous diagrams of cross-sections of leaf blade and rhizome.) - West. Trop. Afr. (So. Nigeria).

Culture: Propagation by division only; leaf sections may not give the striped leaf form, reverting to the green type; otherwise as for S. cylindrica.

Uses: Similar to the preceding, S. Laurentii 'Rosette'.

This plant as well as S. Laurentii 'Rosette', is very commonly used because of their availability and ability to withstand lack of care in any situation; most effective if used alone and valued for vertical lines in interiors.

• **Prevalence** – the proportion of the population with a disease at a particular point in time

• **What is the purpose of the study?**

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2669-2674.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 3.5 billion in 1990 to 5.0 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 3.5 billion in 1990 to 5.0 billion in 2010.

• *How can we make the most of the time we have?*

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1026.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

• **Prevalence:** 10% of the population has a mental health condition.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.

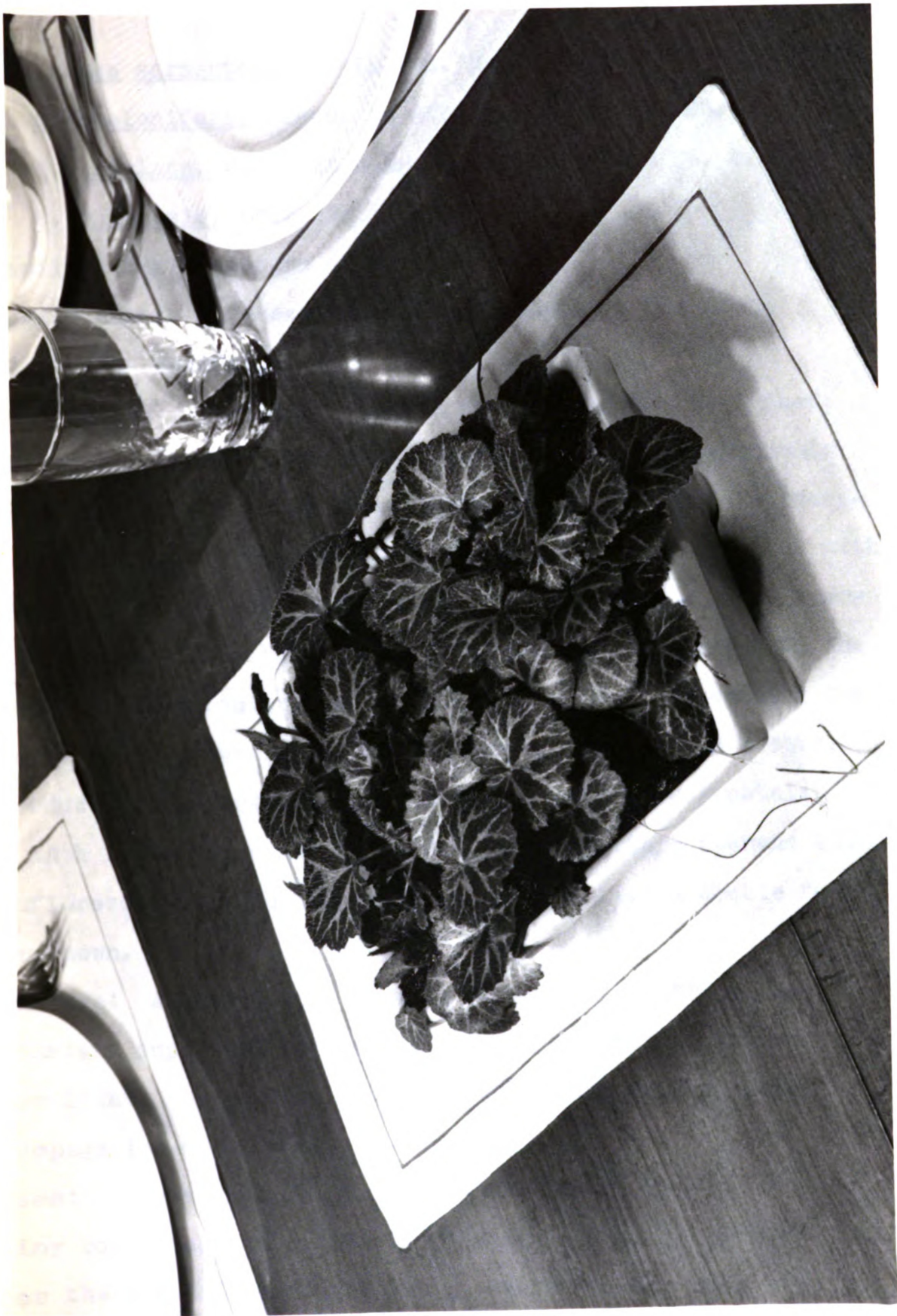
Sources: (listed as S. zeylanica)

The Cactus Gardens

William N. Craig

Julius Roehrs

John's (wholesale only)



SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA

Saxifraga sarmentosa, L. in Bot. Mag. iii. (1790) t. 92.

S. stolonifera, Meerb. in Afbeeld. (1775) t. 23.

S. ligulata, Murr. in Comm. Goetting (1781) 26, t. 9.

S. chinensis, Lour. in Fl.

Family: Saxifragaceae

Common name: Strawberry Begonia; Strawberry Geranium;

Strawberry Saxifrage.

Description: Perennial, small, stemless herbs, to 2 feet; leaves all basal, orbicular-cordate, to 4 inches, coarsely dentate, repand, green above, loosely hirsute, with silvery-green veins, the undersurface densely pubescent, covered with small red dots; petioles reddish, covered with a dense tawny pubescence, bases sheathing: filiform stolons grow from the leaf axils, producing new plants at the tips, resembling the strawberry: flowers white, pink in age, to 1 inch across, produced in spring, not very showy; the two lower petals $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, the other three 3-4 times shorter; stamens 10; inflorescence a bracted panicle, 6-24" tall. A double form is known. - China, Japan.

Culture: Any good soil mixture of moderate nutrient level; constant supply of soil moisture; shaded, tolerating very low light; temperature above 60-65° F. but frost-hardy; propagation by offsets.

Uses: In combination planters and baskets; singly in low, tiny containers in restricted spaces; a growing centerpiece for the dinner table, appears at its best when seen from above.

Sources: G. D. Aiken

Julius Roehrs

Shaffer Nurseries

R. A. Baird Flower Gardens

Roy F. Wilcox



SCHEFFLERA DIGITATA

Schefflera digitata, Forst. in Char. Gen. 46.

Brassaia actinophylla, Hort.

Family: Araliaceae

Common name: Schefflera

Description: Shrub to 25', branching somewhat: leaves alternate, digitately compound, 7-10 leaflets (3-5 in seedlings), these oblong-elliptic, to 7" long, the final ones oblique, others with bases cuneate, apex acuminate, margins entire or vaguely toothed, and slightly undulating (early leaves serrate), green and shining, glabrous; petioles long; caudex short and stout, the leaf blades held high above the terminal bud, which is pointed and green: flowers not observed. - N.Z.

Culture: Rich soil with some organic matter; moderate moisture; some shade, tolerates reduced light well; temperature above 60° F.; propagation by seed or cuttings; grow 2-3 plants to a pot or tub.

Uses: Large plants replacing the Kentia palm (Howea) for uses otherwise filled by it (see Howea); small plants as shown, and in combination planters; popularity increasing.

Sources: (listed as Brassaia actinophylla)

Royal Palm Nurseries

Island Landscape Co.



SCINDAPSUS AUREUS

Scindapsus aureus, Engl. in Pflanzenreich (1908) 72.

Pothos aureus, Lind. ex Andre in Illus. Hort. xxvii. (1880)
69. t. 381.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Pothos, Solomon Islands Ivy-Arum

Description: Tall climber, glabrous; leaves broadly ovate to rotund-ovate, cuspidate, bases obtuse to cordate, glossy green, halves somewhat unequal, flecked to blotched irregularly with pale yellow, not always conspicuous, margins entire or slightly wavy, or sometimes lobed in mature plants; petioles canaliculate on face along entire length, its margins drying brown, shorter than the blade, often striped with yellow, bent abruptly at union with leaf blade, bases expanded, but encircling stem; stem striate between nodes, green; more or less woody aerial roots produced at each node: flowers not produced in cultivation. - Solomon Islands.

(Note: This plant is known in the trade almost exclusively as Pothos aureus, but no species of this name genus are known to be in general cultivation in the U.S.)

Culture: Any good soil mixture; constant moisture; tolerates low light well; temperature above 60° F.; propagated by stem cuttings; pinch to induce branching; leaf size may be increased by furnishing a support to which the aerial roots may cling, thus forming an erect specimen or a totem pole, use fernwood, or cork bark for support.

[illegible]

Uses: One of most frequent plants in cultivation, due probably to extreme tolerance of house conditions. On coffee table, or bookshelf, in hanging wall bracket, or on windowsill as pictured, as a small vining plant; taller totem poles, especially utilizing other species (combination pots) desirable on floor; shorter ones on low tables.

Sources: Julius Roehrs

Royal Palm Nurseries

Shaffer Nurseries



SCINDAPSUS PICTUS h.v. MARBLE QUEEN

Scindapsus pictus, Hassk. in Pflanzenreich (1908) 72.
h.v. 'Marble Queen'

Family: Araceae

Common name: Pothos 'Marble Queen'

Description: Climber or trailing vine; freely branching: leaves ovate, tapering to a short point, bases mostly cordate, halves more or less unequal, variegated pure white and shades of green, glabrous, margins entire, petioles shorter than the blade, bent abruptly where it joins the blade, the proximal two-thirds canaliculate, the bases sheathing the stem at the node; stem green and white striped, striate in the internodes; aerial roots produced at each node: apparently not flowering in cultivation. - a sport from the species, cult.

Culture: see S. aureus.

Uses: Similar to S. aureus; its effect is quite different, and unique. Suggested use in such decor as illustrated; may augment designs with a Chinese mood.

Sources: Julius Roehrs



SELAGINELLA KRAUSSIANA

Selaginella Kraussiana, Braun. in Bailey Man. Cult. Pl.
(1949) 96.

S. japonica, Miq. (not Moore) in Florist (1877) 137, 138.

Family: Selaginellaceae

Common name: Moss Selaginella; Irish Moss

Description: Small herb, moss-like, creeping; freely branching in an alternate fashion; roots at articulations where branches arise: leaves 4-ranked, of two kinds, those of the lower plane about 1/8" long, lanceolate to lance-oblong, acute, bases obtuse, margins minutely serrulate-spiny, midrib scarcely perceptible; leaves of upper plane small, 1/16" long, lanceolate, acuminate, midrib quite apparent beneath; all glabrous, bright green; tips of stems forked, with leaves very close together, exceeding the growing tip. - Azores to So. Afr.

Culture: Light, sandy soil; abundant moisture, and high humidity; shady position; temperatures above 65° F.; propagation by cuttings 1½" long planted directly into small pots.

Uses: Not suggested for growing in place as pictured, but may be located anywhere as a specimen when entertaining; most desirable in terraria, conservatories, or wherever high humidity is supplied.

Sources: Julius Roehrs



SENECIO MIKANOIODES

Senecio mikanoides, Otto ex Walp. in Bailey Stand. Cycl.
Hort. III. (1947) 3150.

S. scandens, DC. in DC. Prod. Syst. Nat. xi. (1837) 404.

Family: Compositae

Common name: German Ivy

Description: As seen, a decumbent creeper, but becoming a woody twining vine to 15' or more, freely branching: leaves broadly ovate to rotund, variously shallowly lobed or angle-notched, the margins rounded between points, blade about $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long, bright green and shining above, thin, glabrous except for margins, which are ciliate with fine hairs, 7-9 palmately veined, basal lobes extended far beyond petiole attachment, a sinus between them; stipules persistent, rotund to reniform ($1/8$ " diameter), green; petioles about as long as blade: not observed to flower as a pot plant. - unknown.

Culture: Any good, porous soil mixture; constant abundant moisture; reduced light; temperatures above 50° F.; propagation by stem cuttings; pinch often to maintain shape of plant.

Uses: Excellent house pot plant; lovely small specimen on coffee table, in window, or as pictured, more often larger, grows rapidly.

Sources: (as S. confusus)

Royal Palm Nurseries

Shaffer Nurseries

Milton Jack

1. The first group of respondents (Group 1) consisted of 100 individuals who were randomly selected from a list of all employees of the company. This group was surveyed in the first quarter of 2018.

• *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in all photosynthetic organisms. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl a is found in the thylakoid membranes of chloroplasts in plants and algae, and in the cytoplasm of photosynthetic bacteria.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1019-1024.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



SPATHIPHYLLUM PATINI

Spathiphyllum Patini, N.E.Br. in Gard. Chron. ii. (1878) 783.

S. candidum, N.E.Br. in Florist (1879) 19.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Spathiphyllum

Description: Stemless, or with very short caudex: leaves to 18" long; the blade about 10" long, petioles just slightly shorter on mature leaves; blade narrowly lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, green and shining, long taper-pointed to the apex, bases cuneate, midrib and 7-9 pairs of primary lateral veins sunken and prominent, margins entire and undulating, glabrous; petioles slender, thickened somewhat at the junction with the blade, strongly canaliculate in the lower two-thirds, the new leaves and flowers arising from the unexpanded channel of the previous leaf: flowering freely; peduncles about the same length as leaves, the flowers showy above the foliage; spathe oblong-lanceolate, white, with venation same as in leaves, to 5 inches long, tips acuminate, margins entire, held upright, wide open, rather concave behind the stipitate spadix, which is held erect, arising from the surface of the spathe, about 5/8" from the proximal end of the midrib, about 1/3 the length of spathe; small flowers all bisexual, pistils large and conical, giving spadix the appearance of an elongated spiked mace. - Colombia.

Culture: Soil of fibrous loam, leaf-mold, peat, and some sand and charcoal; constant moisture; prefers high humidity; diffused or indirect light; temperatures above 60° F.; propagation by division.

Uses: Plants not suggested for usage; cut leaves blend exceedingly well with own flowers; ideal for arrangement for viewing from all sides, as a unique centerpiece when table not in use; requires a minimum of flowers; off-white flowers effective against dark walls or draperies.

Sources: (plants, listed as S. floribundum)

Julius Roehrs

Hav'alook Gardens



SPIONEMA FRAGRANS

Spironema fragrans, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. (1840) t.47.

Family: Commelinaceae

Common name: Creeping Spiral-Leaf (suggested)

Description: Perennial herb, stem thick and fleshy, hanging, internodes short: leaves to 12" long and 3" wide, oblong-linear, acute, bases united around stem, the sheath 3/4" long, hairy at the tip; margins entire, purplish, undulating toward tip, parallel veined, light green, smooth and shining above, pale below; new leaves purplish toward the center as well, fading in age; axillary buds on lower stem breaking, producing stout filiform runners, these striate-purple and green, with reduced leaves about 1" long, internodes long, decumbent, to 3' or so, the tip of each, eventually becoming erect, rooting, and forming an offset. - Mexico.

Culture: Light porous soil; keep on dry side; bright sunlight; temperatures above 60° F.; propagation by offsets; if stem too long, cut off tip and reroot.

Uses: Good in the window garden for its interesting form.

Sources: No sources known.



SYNGONIUM AURITUM

Syngonium auritum, (L.) Schott in Kunth Enum. Plant. III. (1841) 46.

Arum auritum, L. in Sp. Pl. ed. 2 (1763) 1371.

Caladium auritum, Vent. ex Willd. Spec. IV. (1805) 491.

Syngonium Plumieri, Schott in DC. Prodr. Syst. Nat. (1860) 206.

Philodendron auritum, Hort.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Syngonium

(Note: The name seems to be in great confusion, known in the trade as Philodendron auritum and Syngonium "auretum" and possibly others, as well as S. auritum.)

Description: Procumbent at first, becoming a stout vine; sap milky; stem thick, producing stout, brown aerial roots at each node; leaves shining, dark green, 3-5 foliate, main lateral leaflets stalked, 5-foliate by the twisting outward of the basal lobes of the lateral leaflets; central lobe to 8" long or more, main laterals to 5", and the 2 smallest to 1-3/4", margins entire; petioles sheathing stem at nodes, strongly canaliculate along proximal three-fourths; leaflet halves unequal in size. A handsome plant. - Mexico; Haiti; Jamaica; Brazil.

Culture: High humidity desirable; easily injured by miscible wax or oil foliage cleaners; otherwise as for Philodendron dubium.

Uses: Definite limitations; not well suited for dry atmosphere of homes; an excellent specimen alone as illustrated, or in

[illegible]

combination planters, worth the effort to try to grow;
cannot be surpassed for beauty of luxuriant foliage.

Sources: Julius Roehrs (listed as Philodendron auritum)
Shaffer Nurseries (as S. aretum)
Roy F. Wilcox (as Philodendron trifoliatum)



SYNGONIUM PODOPHYLLUM

Syngonium podophyllum, Schott in Syn. Aroid. (1856) 68.

S. salvadorense, Schott in Oster. Bot. Zeit. viii. (1858) 178.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Nephthytis; African Evergreen

(Note: Called Nephthytis Liberica or N. Afzelii in the florists' trade, but none of the species of the true Nephthytis are known to be cultivated.)

Description: Climbing or creeping vine, to great lengths; sap milky: leaves of two types; juvenile growth sagittate to deltoid, or appearing 3-lobed or hastate by the spreading outward of the basal lobes, to 10" long, tips acute; adult growth becoming palmately 5-lobed, to 1' or more across, the lower 2 lobes on either side on a single stalk, final ones smallest, apical (anterior) lobe largest, all lobes obliquely elliptic, tips blunt or mucronate, green and dull above, paler beneath; petioles twice as long as blade, expanded and canaliculate in the proximal half, sheathing the stem at the node; new leaves pushing out from the channelled portion of the petiole of the previous leaf: apparently not flowering in cultivation. - Mexico.

Culture: Similar to Philodendron dubium.

Uses: Similar to Scindapsus; its arrow-shaped leaves are most interesting; beautiful as shown, alone.

Sources: Beldt's Aquarium

John's (wholesale only)

Julius Roehrs

Royal Palm Nurseries

[illegible]

• **Prüfung:** 1. Klausur (20.01.2024) und 2. Klausur (20.06.2024)

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



SYNGONIUM PODOPHYLLUM var. ALBOLINEATUM

Syngonium podophyllum, Scott. in Syn. Aroid. (1856) 68.
 var. albolineatum (Hort.) Engl. in Pflanzenreich
 lxxi. (1920) 129.

S. albolineatum, Hort. in Engl. Arac. n. 243.

S. podophyllum triphylla, Hort. ex Nash. in Stand. Cycl.
 Hort. IV. (1927) 2136.

S. podophyllum h.v. 'Tri-Leaf Wonder', Hort. ex Rutenschroer,
 Plt. Pat. 763.

Family: Araceae

Common name: Nephthytis 'Tri-Leaf Wonder'; Variegated African
 Evergreen.

(Taxonomic note: Called Nephthytis Afzelii (or N. liberica)
 variety variegata, triphylla, and 'Tri-Leaf Wonder' in the
 florists' industry. Nephthytis does not have milky sap, and
 no true species are known in the horticultural trade.)

Description: Climbing vine with milky sap: leaves to 12" long,
 3-7 palmately lobed, by the successive twisting outward (away
 from the petiole) of the sagittate basal lobes of the main
 blade, and the sagittate basal lobes of the lobes thus formed;
 glabrous, whitish along midrib and primary veins, blending into
 the green, in some cases leaf more or less entirely whitish
 except for a green border; petioles long, to 20", the lower
 two-thirds canaliculate, bases sheathing the stem at the nodes;
 aerial roots produced at each node; stem smooth, not striate:
 apparently does not flower in cultivation. - Mexico.

Culture: Similar to Philodendron dubium.

Uses: Similar to preceding; see picture; for the contemporary
 setting; especially effective grown on cork bark backing.

Sources: Julius Roehrs
 Shaffer Nurseries

Royal Palm Nurseries

• The first of these is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The second is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The third is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The fourth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The fifth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The sixth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The seventh is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The eighth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The ninth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The tenth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The eleventh is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The twelfth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.

• The thirteenth is the fact that the
• of the system is not a simple one.



TRADESCANTIA FLUMINENSIS

Tradescantia fluminensis, Vell. in Kunth Enum. Plant. IV.
(1843) 664.

T. tricolor, Hort. (in part)

Family: Commelinaceae

Common name: Wandering Jew (in part)

Description: Fleshy-stemmed vine, to great lengths, prostrate and rooting at the nodes: leaves alternate, 2" or more long, ovate or oblong-ovate, oblique, acute, more or less parallel veined, the central one most prominent, glabrous, bases narrowed, then spreading and forming a closed sheath around the stem about 3/16" long, hairy at the top, bright green; freely branching; leaves in a flat plane, thin, more or less transparent: not observed to flower in cultivation. -

Cent. Brazil to Argentina.

Culture: Any good soil; plenty of water; indirect light; temperatures above 65° F.; pinch to maintain good shape of specimen; propagation by stem cuttings; may be grown in water.

Uses: In hanging baskets, or wall brackets; on the window ledge; see picture.

Sources: F. H. Riegelmeir (wholesale only)

Julius Roehrs



VACCINIUM OVATUM

Vaccinium ovatum, Pursh. in Fl. Am. Sept. i. 290.

Family: Ericaceae

Common name: Florists' Huckleberry

Description: Evergreen shrub to 12', with stiff, rather flat branches: leaves alternate, ovate to lance-oblong, about 1" long, acute, bases obtuse or truncate, margins serrulate, rather thick and firm, dark green and shining above, paler beneath, more or less glabrous; petioles short, reddish and pubescent, as are the new stems when young: flowers in short axillary clusters; corolla campanulate, 5-lobed, about $\frac{1}{4}$ " long; calyx lobes reddish; berries black. - B. C. to Calif.,

W. No. Amer.

Culture: Acid soil; not grown indoors; cultivated as a garden shrub.

Uses: Cut branches from nature and garden can be used almost anywhere foliage is needed; most common in sprays, bouquets, or even alone as shown.

Sources: Callison's ("Robin Hood" Brand)



ZEERINA PENDULA var. QUADRICOLOR

Zebrina pendula, Schnizl. in Bot. Zeit. vii. (1849) 870.
 var. quadricolor, Bailey in Stand. Cycl. Hort. III
 (1947) 3540.

Tradescantia zebrina, Hort.

T. tricolor, Hort. (in part)

Commelina zebrina, Hort.

Family: Commelinaceae

Common name: Wandering Jew (in part)

Description: Fleshy-stemmed, decumbent vine, much branched: leaves alternate, lance-ovate to ovate-oblong, to 3" long, oblique, acuminate, midrib prominent, margins entire, striped dark green and purple along midrib and margins, the areas between glimmering silver-green above; purple beneath; leaf bases forming a closed sheath about the rather stout stem, sheath about $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, hairy on both edges; stem puberulent: flowers terminal, between 2 leaf-like bracts, one smaller than the other; corolla 2-parted, red-purple, the tube white, as is the calyx tube; ephemeral. - Mexico.

Culture: see Tradescantia fluminensis.

Uses: As for T. fluminensis, but red coloration must be considered and location planned with this in mind.

Sources: Royal Palm Nurseries

Julius Roehrs

[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly a list or index of names and addresses.]

Aiken, Georgia
Putney, Vt.

Anderson, J.
Short Hill

Armstrong
Ontario, C

Baird, Roy
Route 3,
Oklahoma

Beldt's
2141 Cres
St. Louis

Cactus C
Route 3
Edinburg

Cactus
5440 Va
Los Angeles

Callison
Port C

Cass,
2229 E
San Diego

Clarke
Independence

Clark
P.O.
San Jose

Coolidge
889 N
Pasadena

Corre
Geneva

Craig
Norwalk

COMPLETE LIST OF SOURCES CITED

Aiken, George D.
Putney, Vt.

Anderson, J.F. (Wholesale Only)
Short Hills, N. J.

Armstrong Nurseries
Ontario, Calif.

Baird, Roy A. Flower Gardens
Route 3, Box 255
Oklahoma City 7, Okla.

Beldt's Aquarium
2141 Crescent Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

Cactus Gardens, The (Wholesale Only)
Route 3
Edinburg, Texas

Cactus Pete
5440 Valley Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Callison's
Port Orchard, Wash.

Cass, Charles
2229 Erie Ave.
San Diego, Calif.

Clarke's Aquarium
Independence, O.

Clarke, W. B. & Son
P.O. Box 343
San Jose, Calif.

Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens
889 N. Foothill Blvd.
Pasadena, Calif.

Correvon, H. & Sons
Geneva, Switzerland

Craig, Robert & Co.
Norwood, Pa.

Craig, William N.
Front St.
Weymouth, Mass.

De Giorgi Brothers Co.
Council Bluffs, Ia.

Eastern Shore Nurseries, Inc.
Easton, Md.

Fitzpatrick's Cactus Gardens
Rte. 3
Edinburg, Texas

Florida Nursery & Lands. Co.
Leesburg, Fla.

Flowers of Hawaii, Ltd.
2016 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles 5, Calif.

Fruitland Nurseries
Augusta, Ga.

Garrepy Greenhouses
164 Lovell St.
Worcester, Mass.

Glen St. Mary Nursery
Glen St. Mary, Fla.

Greene Herb Gardens
Greene, R. I.

Griffing Nurseries
Beaumont, Texas

Hav'alook Gardens
10045 West Grand River Ave.
Fowlerville, Mich.

Herbst Bros., Inc. (wholesale
42 Warren St. only)
New York, N. Y.

Island Landscape Co.
Box 110
Palm Beach, Fla.

Jack, Milton
Ferncliffe Bulb Gardens
Hatzic, B. C., Canada

John's (Wholesale Only)
Apopka, Fla.

The Kervan Co., Inc. (Wholesale
119-121 West 28th St. only)
New York 1, N. Y.

Kingsville, Nursery
Kingsville, Md.

Kohankie, H. & Son
Painesville, O.

Macneil, Alan & Esther
Sandyloam
Spoonerville Rd.
North Springfield, Vt.

Menninger, Edwin A.
Stuart, Fla.

Nisbet, William Mrs.
Box 432
Brooklyn, Conn.

North Street Greenhouses
57 North St.
Danielson, Conn.

Oakhurst Gardens
345 W. Colorado St.
Arcadia, Calif.

Overlook Nurseries
Mobile
Crichton, Ala.

Park, George W. Seed Co.
Greenwood, S. C.

Pearce, Rex D. (Mostly Seeds)
Moorestown, N. J.

Ramsey's Austin Nursery Inc.
Austin, Texas

Riegelmeir, F.H. (Wholesale
1826 Rialto St. Only)
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Roehrs, Julius
Rutherford, N. J.

Royal Palm Nurseries
Oneco, Fla.

Schmoll, Fred.
Cadereyta, Gro., Mexico

Schumacher, F. W.
579 Center St.
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Semmes Nurseries (Wholesale Only)
Semmes, Ala.

Shaffer Nurseries
North Highland Ave.
Clearwater, Fla.

State Nursery & Seed Co.
Helena, Mont.

The Tooles
Garry-nee-Dule
Baraboo, Wis.

Thompson & Morgan
Ipswich, England

University of Copenhagen
Oster Farimagsgade 2A
Copenhagen, Denmark

Vaughan's Seed Store
601 West Jackson St.
Chicago, Ill.

Vilmorin-Andrieux & Cie
4 Quai de la Megisseire
Paris, France

West Los Angeles Nursery
646 Saltair
Los Angeles, Calif.

Wilcox, Roy F.
P.O. Box 240
Montebello, Calif.

Ustler Bros. (Wholesale Only)
Apopka, Fla.

"Asiatic
Contr
265-3

Beautiful
London

Curtis' B

Diccionario
I and

Enumerati
1850.

Flora Haw

Histoire

How to G
4th

Hortus S
Co.,

Index Ke
Pres

Index Lo

Internat
Conf

Ivy, a M
Lond

"As Lycc
Bota
July

Manual o
New

Manual o

Morpholo
Book

REFERENCES

- "Asiatic Pteridophyta", Christensen, C.F.A., U.S. Nat. Museum, Contrib. from the U.S. Nat. Herbarium, xxvi, part 6, 8: 265-336, and 367-394.
- Beautiful-Leaved Plants. Lowe, E.J., Groombridge & Sons, London, 1861.
- Curtis' Botanical Magazine. London, since 1787.
- Diccionario das Plantas Uteis do Brazil. Correa, M. Pio, I and II, Ministerio da Agricultura, Rio de Janeiro, 1931.
- Enumeratio Plantarum. Kunth, Karl S., Stutgardt & Tubing, 1833-1850.
- Flora Hawaiiensis. Degener, O., Honolulu, 1946.
- Histoire Naturelle des Vegetaux. de Jussieu, A. L., Paris, 1825.
- How to Grow and Bloom Plants Successfully. Wall, Leonard, 4th ed., Chicago, 1946.
- Hortus Second. Bailey, L. H. and Bailey, Ethel Zoe, Macmillan Co., New York, 1949.
- Index Kewensis. Jackson, B. D. and Hooker, J.D., Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1893.
- Index Londinensis. Stapf, O., Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1930.
- International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature. Stockholm Conference, 1950.
- Ivy, a Monograph. Hibberd, Shirley, Groombridge & Sons, London, 1872.
- "As Lycopodiaceas do Brasil". Nessel, Hermann, Archivos de Botanica do Estado de S. Paulo, I. fasc. 4, S. Paulo, July, 1927; 444-47.
- Manual of Cultivated Plants. Bailey, L. H., Macmillan Co., New York, 1949.
- Manual of the Southeastern Flora. Small, J.K., New York, 1913.
- Morphology of Vascular Plants. Eames, Arthur J., McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1st ed., New York, 1936: 1-47.

- "An Opportunity for Texas Florists", DeWerth, A.F., The Texas Florist, Spec. Bull. No. 1, July 1950, College Station, Texas.
- Les Palmiers, Histoire Iconographique. de Denterghem, Oswald de Kerchove, Paris, 1878.
- Das Pflanzenreich. Engler, A. and Krause, K., Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, since 1901.
- Plant Buyers' Guide. 5th ed., ed. by Steffek, Edwin F., Bellman Publishing Co., 1949.
- Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetalis. De Candolle, Alphonso, Victor Masson & Sons, Paris, 1824-1874.
- "Revised List of Hawaiian Pteridophyta". Christensen, Carl, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Bull. 10, no. 25, Honolulu, 1925.
- "Sansevieria". Brown, N.E., Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Bull. Misc. Information, 1915, London: 185-261.
- Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture. Bailey, L. H., Macmillan Co., New York, 1947.
- Synopsis Aroidearum. Schott, Heinrich W., Typis Congregationis Mechitharisticae, Vindobonae, 1856.
- Systema Vegetabilium. Linne, Carl von, Stutgardt, 1830.

ROOM USE ONLY

Je 9 '54

Je 22 '54

ROOM USE ONLY

ROOM USE ONLY

Je 9 '54

Je 22 '54

ROOM USE ONLY

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



3 1293 03082 2914