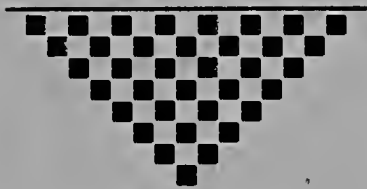


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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Begonias

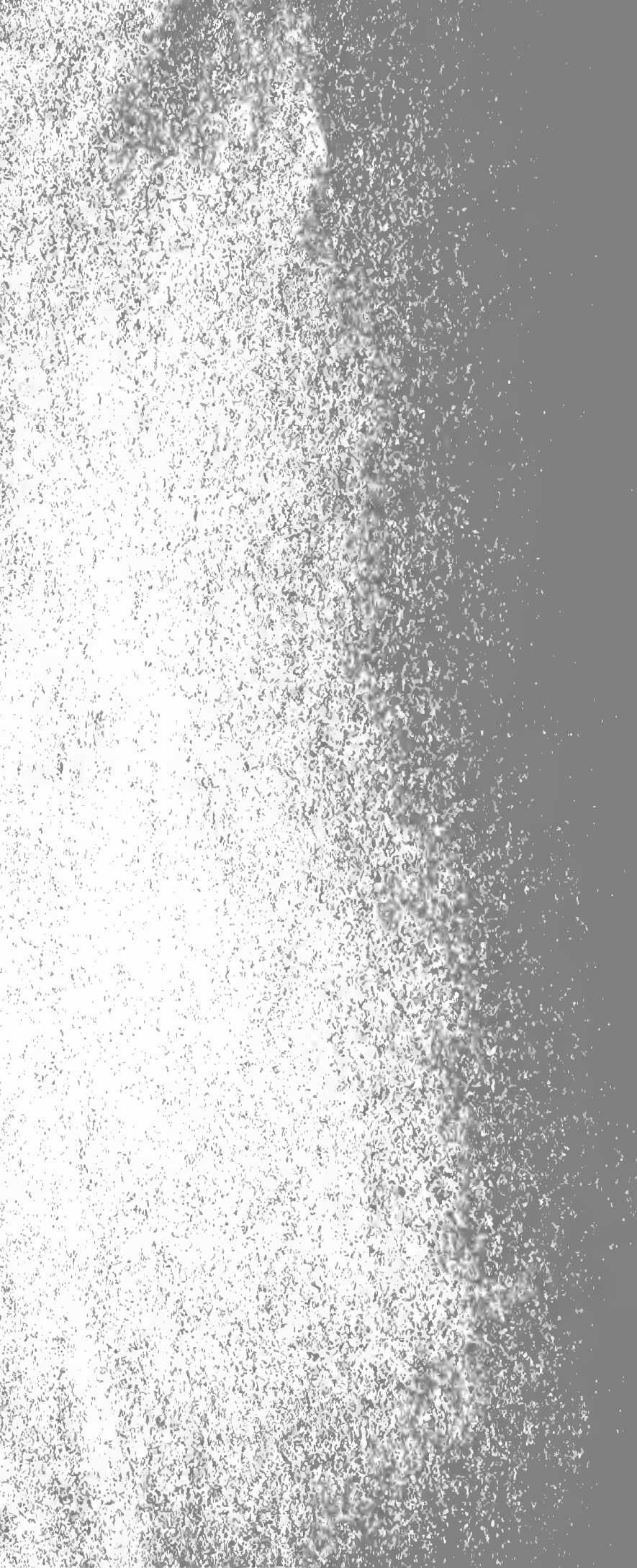


Green Tree Flower Gardens

316 West Chew Street

Olney

Philadelphia, Penna.



BEGONIAS



IN this booklet, we have endeavored to compile a descriptive list of Unusual Begonias, to enable admirers of these plants to identify more readily the various species and varieties.

We make no claim to infallibility especially as there is no authoritative list available to our knowledge.

It has been stated that there are possibly 500 or more species with varieties running over 1,000. The Rex species, which we have not attempted to describe, account for a good many of these.

If we can be helpful to you at any time write us—the only requisite being to be sure to send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for a reply.

We specialize in the sale of Unusual Varieties.

August, 1935.



Green Tree Flower Gardens

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ABEL CARRIERE—Has a clear silver leaf, with the veins broadly outlined in green, the underside is green with all veins in deep red; as the leaves mature they are flushed with purple; flowers in terminal sprays of rose pink.

ACUMINATA—A tall shrubby grower with reddish stems; small acuminate leaves are toothed and serrate, rough hairy; a winter bloomer with buds rose pink, opening into a white flower with a golden center.

ACUTE ANGULARIS—Sport of *Angularis*, chief difference in stem which is more deeply and more closely grooved; leaves much broader, whole plant heavier and more richly colored.

ALBO COCCINEA—Springs from a creeping root stalk with smooth shining leaves on short stems; flower stalk is coral red bearing 4 petaled flowers, white above and coral red underneath.

ALBA PERFECTA—Small grower of *Rubra* type; pleasing light green leaves slightly ruffled; dainty white flowers.

ALBA PERFECTA GRANDIFLORA—Same as *Undulata*.

ALBA SCANDENS—Smaller light green leaves than *Glaucophylla* with white flowers.

ALBO PICTA—Same as *Picta Alba*.

ANGULARIS—Same as *Zebrina*.

ARGENTEA GUTTATA—Very shrubby in habit, medium grower; dark and heavily silver spotted leaves; greenish white flowers; Coralline Lucerne type.

ARGYROSTIGMA—*Rubra* type; smooth light green leaf with very large round spots of white; large pink flowers.

ARTHUR MALLET—One of the most beautiful *Begonias* known; leaves—dark red bronze overlaid with silvery pink spots, deeply indented, very dark veins, metallic lustre; underneath is dark garnet red; flower sprays of clear rose pink; a rather difficult subject.

ASCOTIENSIS—Same as *Bertha De Chateau Rocher*.

BABY RUBRA—Same as *Picta Rosea*.

BAYERN—Small long leaves, similar to *Preusen*, but spotted; pink flowers scattered through foliage.

BEDDING TYPE or Wax Plants—*Begonias*. There are many low growing, free flowering types, known as the Wax Begonia or *Semper-florens*. We have not attempted to describe any of the varieties.

BEEFSTEAK—Same as *Feastii*. Upright Beefsteak same as *Flambeau*.

BENNETT RUBRA—Medium grower; narrow, dark green leaves; typical flower cluster, seed pod salmon pink, with lighter petals.

BERTHA DE CHATEAU ROCHER—Glossy green, sharply pointed leaves carried close to stem; upright grower; scarlet flowers in terminal clusters.

BETHA STEUART—Rubra type; resembles Lugano but leaves a darker bronze and flowers a lighter shade of pink.

BOLIVIAN SPECIES—Light green leaves, underside faintly flushed with red; whole plant is lightly covered with a brown tomentose; fuchsia like scarlet blooms.

BRAZILIENSIS—Round, light cedar green leaf, with a hair line edge of red, rather coarsely netted veined; flowers small white on a tall stalk; low growing species.

BUNCHII—Ruffled and crested form of Feastii; leaves a much lighter green.

CALLA LILY—Basal leaves are clear light green, those above heavily spotted with white, upper ones pure glistening white shaped like miniature Calla Lilies; flowers are rose red; without a doubt it is one of the most beautiful of the Begonias and one of the hardest to grow.

CAROLINEAFOLIA—Light green upright stem as thick as one's wrist with white spots on it; light green, perfectly palmate leaves, there are 8 leaflets or fingers, each on a 2" stem, quite circular in shape with wavy edges, the pedicels and underneath of leaves are covered with a brown tomentum; no branches on the trunk, new branches come from the root; flowers pale pink, on a 3 ft. peduncle.

CATHAYANA—Chinese Species resembling an upright Rex; medium grower, well branched; stems covered with white hairs; leaves pointed, very velvety, center and border—dark ivy green, narrow zone of glaucous green, ruby red veins, under side of leaf a deep red velvety color; flowers a soft orange color.

CATHCARTII—Original seed from India, resembles Rex, growing from a rhizome; leaves, thin, light green, broad dark green veining; flowers—deep yellow with scarlet shading outside.

CHIALA ALBA—Leathery leaves, similar to Fruiticosa species, good branching habit, with larger leaf than Chiala Rosea; flowers white.

CHIALA ROSEA—Much smaller grower than Mrs. W. A. Wallow, and less richly colored; leaves are narrower and more pointed than Fruiticosa species; flowers are pink tinted.

CHRYSTALLINA—Vigorous grower; prolific bloomer of deep rose pink flowers with conspicuous white spot on Ovary; similar to Coralline Lucerne; leaves dark olive green, heavily spotted with silver, deep crimson underneath.

CLEMENTINA—Same as Faureana.

COMPTA—Long pointed leaves, greyish green, with conspicuous grey center edges of leaves ruffled, underside quite red; small white flowers in clusters; tall grower.

COCCINEA—Glossy dark green leaves; drooping clusters of scarlet flowers.

CORAL BEGONIA—Same as Sandersonii.

CORAZON DE JESU — Mexican name for Fuchsioides Coccinea.

CORBEILLE de FEU — Same as Bertha De Chateau Rocher.

CORALLINE DE LUCERNE — The largest of this type; large leaves, dark green upper, sometimes silver spotted, red underneath; large clusters of deep pink to red flowers sometimes 8 to 10 inches across.

CREDNERI—Same as Hairy Thurstoni.

CUPHEA—Same as Cypraea.

CYPRAEA—Leaves similar to Nelly Bly, but rounder with one distinct point, creped and lighter green.

DAWN — Odd and rare, a seedling of Abel Carriere; gray, narrow pointed small leaves.

DECORUS—Rubra type, more branching; white flowers, with brownish seed pod, sweet scented.

DE LESSEPS—Similar to Pres. Carnot; pointed lobed leaves, serrate edges, silver spotted above, red underneath; branching grower; flowers—pink tinted, almost white.

DEWDROP—Same as MacBethii.

DIADEMA—Maple like deeply 5 parted leaves, bright green with rows of silver white dots on each side of the mid-ribs; flowers are white faintly flushed with pink; an old variety; somewhat dormant in winter.

DIADEMA ERECTA—Leaves resemble Palmata more than Diadema, and more deeply cut and white spotted.

DICHORSANDRA—Same as Palmifolia.

DICHOTOMA—Same as Palmifolia.

DIGGSWELLIANA — Bushy grower; green crinkly leaves, somewhat like holly, edges wavy and serrate; flowers pink and white—winter bloomer; a newer introduction has darker leaves and almost red blooms.

DISCOLOR—Same as Evansiana.

DOMINICAN SPECIES — Leaves are small, shiny, bright green, deeply veined; small white flowers in close bunches; from Dominica, British West Indies.

DOROTHY GRANT—Very large, round dark leaves, and so shiny as to appear varnished, deep red on under side; white flowers in upright clusters, summer bloomer.

DREGEI—Similar to *MacBethii*, but leaves are more deeply serrated, darker—especially in center; bulbous root, winter bloomer; white flowers in profusion.

DRURYI—Apparently belongs to the *Viaude* group, larger grower than *Nelly Bly*, and smaller than *Neely Geddis*; leaves are glossy, dark green, borne on a red stem, deep red underside.

DUCHARTREI—Larger leaves than *Haageana* and under red color confined to veins; new growth of the hairy leaves comes from a peculiar hood-like sheath which dies off to a brown color; flowers white on long stems.

ECHINOSEPALA—Similar to *Metallica*, chief difference is smaller leaves.

ELAINE—Coralline *Lucerne* type, with long narrow, glossy, dark green leaves above, red underneath; lower leaves white spotted, the upper leaves plain, margins of leaves are wavy and ruffled, and remain half folded so that the red of the under side shows against the green; large clusters of pink tinted flowers.

ECUADORENSIS—Very thick, upright stem, native of Ecuador; thin light green almost palmate leaf (with inconspicuous white markings toward the point when young) cut into 10 to 12 points; a red star is formed by the veins, leaf slightly flushed with red underneath, underside has fringe at base of leaf; flowers crepey white to pink in small clusters with wavy petals and many stamens. (*Braziliensis* has been incorrectly named *Ecuadorensis*.)

ENGLERI—A striking species of tropical Africa. Thick succulent, pale green stem heavily spotted with large red spots, red hairs growing on the red spots, stem appears very furry; leaves, shiny emerald green, deeply and evenly serrate, red veined and spotted, glistening with white hairs; long pendulous clusters of pink flowers.

EVANSIANA—Tuberous rooted, hardy in Philadelphia section, if a few leaves for protection are used during the winter months; a species from Java with large dark green leaves, and large showy pink flowers in great profusion during September and October.

FAUREANA—Tall upright grower, cane like growth; large palmate leaves of 5 lobes, the 2nd being much longer than the others; leaves deeply veined, reddish at the center of the leaf, leaves also blotched with silver; flowers waxy-white borne in clusters.

FAUREANA, variety METALLICA — Leaves heavier, coarser, lighter green, and lobes more nearly round than Faureana; the silver splashes are more like daubs from a brush; flowers same.

FEASTII—Leaves thick, shiny dark green, round like a water lily pad, red under; flowers light pink in clusters, well above foliage; very hardy; procumbent type.

FEASTII HELIX—Same as Feastii—exception, lobes of the leaves spiralled.

FISCHERS RICINIFOLIA — Procumbent type with smaller leaves than Ricinifolia, light green, serrate hairy edge, pale green disc at base; tufts of hairs on stem and under side along veins; pale pink flowers on long stems; very attractive.

FLAMBEAU—Upright form of Feastii, glossy dark green leaves, much thinner; pink flowers on long slender reddish stalks; very desirable.

FLAMMARION—Same as President Carnot.

FLORIBUNDA ROSEA — Same as Multiflora Rosea.

FLORIDA SPECIES—Round light green leaves, similar to Verschafeldtii, but obtained in Florida; blooms in yellowish white panicles.

FRANCONIS — Small, round, light green and rough leaves, green stems; small white flowers in small clusters at top of branches; succulent stem.

FOLIOSA—Very small leaves, growing flat from the stem like a fern; loveliest of all the small leaved group; flowers miniature white on single pendant.

FREDA GRANT—Similar in color and form to Mrs. W. A. Wallow, but on a much smaller scale.

FROEBELLE—A Tuberous specie, single scarlet, bearing its bloom in clusters; winter bloomer.

FRUITICOSA — There is a large and varied group under this generic title, with leaves ranging from just green to almost black upper, mostly brilliant red underside; flowers white and tinted white.

FUCHSIOIDES COCCINEA — Sharply pointed leaves, similar to Fuchsia, carried close to stem, larger than Multiflora Rosea; pendant blooms of transparent scarlet, similar to Fuchsia.

FUCHSIOIDES variety MINIATA — Same as Foliosa.

FUCHSIOIDES variety ROSEA—Same as Multiflora Rosea.

GENEVA—Similar to Coralline Lucerne, shorter and more bushy grower, leaves rounder and more spotted, blooms nearer pink.

GILSONII—Branches from the root, stout stem of dark green streaked with whitish lines; dark green glossy leaves are deeply serrate, pointed and fluted, underside reddish and very hairy; the pedicels are red at the base, and covered with long white hairs, the male light pink flowers appear to be double.

GLABRA—One of the 3 with trailing habit, but a shorter rounder leaf than *Glaucophylla*.

GLAUCOPHYLLA SCANDENS—Smooth, light green leaf, deeply veined, edges slightly ruffled; flowers a pale brick red, the buds striped with white; trailing stems sometimes 6 to 8 ft. long.

GLOIRE de LORRAINE—Bulbous, Christmas flowering, profusion of pink flowers well above the foliage, after blooming foliage ripens and falls, and bulbs remain dormant until August. *Melior* and *Lady Mac* are a much improved variety of this type.

GLORY OF CINCINNATI—Another of the Christmas flowering type—bulbous.

GOGOENSIS—Peltate, olive green mottled leaves, most distinctive, divided by veins just like a spider web; low grower from a rhizome.

GRANDIS—Same as *Evansiana*.

GRAPE LEAF—Same as *Speculata*.

GUATAMALA—Procumbent type, darker leaves than *Sunderbruckii*, and lighter than *Nigricans*; dark brown spots in young growth of foliage; one of the so-called "Star" type; tuft of fringe on stem on underside of leaf; cluster of deep pink flowers on long stalk.

GUINEA'S WING—Leaves like *Alba Picta* but longer, and more heavily spotted with silver, a wavy almost ruffled edge, young leaves are reddish brown at edge; rose pink flowers.

GUNNERAFOLIA—Same as *Palmifolia*.

HAAGEANA—*Scharffiana* Group; upright grower; large hairy leaves, green above red under; flowers white tinted pink pendent in large clusters like purses in bud; winter bloomer.

HAIRY THURSTONI—Cross between *Metallica* and *Scharffiana*; leaf is shiny, rounder than *Viaude* tapers down to a point; underside flushed red, prominent red veins; pink flowers.

HELEN—Leaf similar in size and shape to *Pres. Carnot*, but lighter showing little or no flushing of red; free summer bloomer of white flowers from leaf axil.

HELEN W. KING—Coralline Lucerne seedling of medium growth; large dark metallic leaves, sharply angled at the top, generally silver spotted; pink blooms carried in bunches close to main stem.

HERACLEIFOLIA—A Mexican variety of the star type. Rose colored flowers, January to March.

HERACLEICOTYLE—Same as Mrs. Townsend.

HOLLYHOCK—Same as Martiana.

HOUGHTONI— Similar in habit but more bushy than Haageana and more delicately formed, leaves are more deeply pointed, but hairy growth and coloring the same; flowers similar to Haageana.

ILLUSTRATA—Resembles speculata to some extent, more graceful, somewhat taller; leaf is more pointed, dark green with lighter green blisters; tinted red underneath and hairy on edges.

IMMENSE — Similar to Ricinifolia, but with flatter, greener leaves on shorter stems.

IMPERIALIS—Low small growing, very attractive; leaves are wide brownish green, with irregular bands of bright green along veins; flowers insignificant.

IMPERIALIS variety MACULATA — Brown leaves with broad irregular veining of light green.

IMPERIALIS variety SMARAGDINA—Velvety leaves of bright cedar green.

INCANA—Similar to Peltata, leaves not quite as wooly; clusters of white flowers.

INCARNATA — Cane like growth; lance-like leaves with heart shaped base, serrate edges, a light green and quite thin; small pale pink flowers, winter bloomer.

INCARNATA GRANDIFLORA — Handsomer plant with much larger flowers of deeper pink.

INGRAMMII—Same as Robusta.

JINNIE MAY—Laurel like leaves, small and blunt; small dainty red blooms.

JESSIE—Large leaves 4 to 5 inches wide and 6 inches long with ruddy overcast, red hairy and serrate edge; similar to Templinii particularly in the characteristics of producing on leaves and stems tiny leaves; clusters of pale pink flowers in winter.

KEWENSIS — Similar to Undulata, but with longer, lighter green leaves with delicate red edge and less ruffled; small white flowers.

KLETCH—Same as Fischers Ricinifolia.

LINDLEYANA — Similar to Palmifolia, leaves thinner in texture and flatter, a more refined grower; small white flowers.

LOBATA VARIEGATA — Handsome plant, larger leaf than Guinea's wing, large white spots; white flowers; cane-like growth.

LOBULATA—Same as Palmifolia.

LUGANO — Seedling of Coralline Lucerne, branches more freely, smaller and darker with sharp point at the top, faintly silver spotted, edge sharply serrate; profusion of deep pink blooms.

LUXURIANS—Odd and rare, and not like a Begonia in appearance; the palmate leaves carried like an umbrella having from 7 to 17 ribs, each about 6" long and 1" wide with finely serrated edges, a rosette of small leaves encircle them where they join the stem; leaves and stems are hairy; small fragrant white flowers in clusters.

LUXURIANT—Small grower, woody stems; leaves shaped somewhat like a maple with a bronze cast, deeply serrate, upper surface covered with silky white hairs, underneath-garnet red, very smooth, young leaves are spotted with silver; creamy white flowers on such short stems that they are hidden by the foliage—which is the chief attraction.

MACBETHII—Low bushy grower with clear green, fine ferny leaves; white flowers; very attractive.

MACBETHII: PINK—Finer leaves than MacBethii and more sprawly; pink flowers.

MACULATA—Same as *Argyrostigma*.

MACROPHYLIA—Same as *Nelumbifolia*.

MADAM DE LESSEPS—Same as *De Lesseps*.

MADAM FANNY GIRON—A desirable Begonia, leaves similar to *Incarnata*, but larger and darker green; larger flowers a brilliant red.

MANICATA—Very attractive; heart shaped, smooth green leaves, edged with a hair line of red, a thick collar of red hairs where leaf and stem join; winter bloomer of pale pink flowers.

MANICATA AUREA—Similar to *Manicata* but with yellow and white blotches on leaves; pale pink flowers.

MANICATA AUREA CRISTATA—Similar to *Manicata Aurea*, but with edges of leaves crested and ruffled; all three are of procumbent type.

MARGUERITE—An old favorite, dark green leaves with a metallic lustre, hairy, garnet red veining underneath; flowers are blush white with pink hairs.

MARGARITACEAE—Similar to *Arthur Mallett*; leaves are steel gray, thick with short red hairs on surface; flowers larger and paler pink.

MARJORIE DAW—Much branched grower needing support; smooth light green leaves with edge entire; flowers in large pendant clusters of rosy red; *rubra* type.

MARTHA—*Rubra* type; leaves lighter green than *Betha Stuart*, saw tooth lobe; small deep red flowers.

MARTIANA—Not like any other tuberous Begonia, either in flowers or tuber; has the appearance of miniature mallow pink single hollyhocks set closely on the 3 or 4 ft. high stalk; summer grower for the garden.

MARY—Rubra type resembling *Picta Rosea*; long narrow light green leaves, bronze underneath with red veins; profusion of open dainty clusters of red blooms.

MAYBELLE E—Corralline Lucerne type; Begonia red blooms with white center to seed pods; leaf dark green, heavily silver spotted. Very good.

MEDORA—Restrained branching type of intermediate growth; leaves small heavily silver spotted, almost as small as *Alba Picta* but sharply serrate; flowers in pink clusters from leaf axils.

MELIOR—Xmas Flowering Begonia, improvement on *Glory of Cincinnati*.

METALLICA—Scharffiana group; beautiful dark veined, hairy, shiny leaves, metallic in appearance; excellent pot plant; free bloomer—white buds are thickly set with red hairs.

MRS MARY PEACE—Procumbent type; palmate leaves smooth dark green on top, serrate edge, hairy, also some hair on underside and stem; related to *Ricinifolia*.

MRS. SCHINKLE—Rubra type, larger grower than *Picta Rosea*, but same type of flower—orchid in color. Very desirable.

MRS. SHEPHERD OF VENTURA—Has been used much in hybridizing. Marjory Daw is a seedling.

MRS. TOWNSEND—Procumbent type; leaves, dark shiny metallic green above, lobed and toothed, edge slightly hairy, underneath is red, borne on short stems; small pink flowers, well above the foliage. A good pot plant.

MRS. W. KIMBALL—Brownish green leaves, rather crinkly and serrate, often silver spotted; clusters of light pink flowers.

MRS. W. S. KIMBALL—Leaves are light green, flat on red stems, red spot at leaf center, veins faintly red, finely serrated edge, wavy and outlined with red, top somewhat hairy, underside red veined and flushed in red; begins blooming in February with large clusters of pale pink.

MRS. W. D. HARNEY—Rubra type; long narrow light green leaves; pink and white blooms; vigorous grower.

MULTIFLORA ROSEA—Leaves somewhat thick, glossy dark green, small carried close to stem; fuchsia-like blooms of delicate pink; semi-vigorous, needs some sun.

NELLY BLY—Scharffiana Group; a *Viaude* seedling; leaves of a distinct grey green, short and broad, deeply veined, under side of leaves richly colored, short red stems; tinted pink flowers. Good pot plant.

NEELY GEDDIS — Scharffiana group—another seedling of Viaude; large, long dark green leaves, more pointed than Scharffiana, stem and under side are a deep red, all covered with white hairs; flowers crepy white having the peculiarity of a rudimentary leaf up with the bloom panicle.

NELUMBIFOLIA — Large light green peltate leaf resembling lily pad, on a long stem growing from a short rhizome; flowers—small white to pink.

NE PLUS ULTRA—Same as Jessie.

NIGRICANS—One of the so-called “Stars”; leaf deeply cut, frequently 9 lobed, leaves 8 to 12 inches across, lobes black green with a light green center, covered with hair; clusters of pink flowers; procumbent type.

NITIDA—Glossy dark green leaves, quite wavy; of intermediate growth; constant bloom of dainty white flowers in upright clusters on reddish stems; good pot plant.

ODORATA ALBA—Round glossy green leaves, not wavy; frequent blooms of white flowers delicately scented; makes a good spreading plant.

ODORATA ROSEA—Not as vigorous a grower as Alba; pink flowers; some lists give this description for Nitida.

OLBIA—Same as Luxuriant.

ORRELL—Seedling of Coralline Lucerne; very light green leaves with ruffled edges, beautifully spotted with silver, flowers cherry red, quite erect; very desirable.

PALMATA—Same as Faureana.

PALMIFOLIA—Thick strong stem, ringed at the joints; large lobed, glossy green, netted veining, leaves on green stems, rather dark spot on older leaves at junction of stem and leaf; beautiful white flowers in clusters—winter bloomer.

PAUL BRUANT—Stout stem resembling procumbent type, leaves rather dark green, bronzy cast, deeply serrate; under surface lighter green and hairy; large clusters of pink flowers on rather red hairy stems. Most beautiful.

PEACH LEAF—Same as Washington Street.

PEARCEI—Tuberous; dark green velvety leaves; profusion of small sulphur yellow flowers.

PEARLE de LORRAINE—Same as Bertha Von Lothringen.

PELTATA—Low grower; round leaves like a water lily, covered with a white fuzz, also stems, and also its white flower; a unique and attractive type.

PETIOLATA—Same as Palmifolia.

PHYLLOMANIACA—Templinii a sport of it. Some authorities say it is the same as Jessie. The name is from 2 Greek words meaning leaf crazy, and all of its relatives show this characteristic.

PICTA ALBA — Smaller grower than Picta Rosea; heavily spotted, small narrow dark green leaves; black stems; greenish white flowers.

PICTA ROSEA—Larger leaf than Alba Picta, faintly spotted; Rubra type; rose colored flowers in profusion.

PICTAVIENSIS—Very similar to Viaude, but of much smaller growth, leaf and flower.

PLATANIFOLIA—Incorrect name for Faureana.

POLLARD RED—Same as Madam Fanny Giron.

PRESIDENT CARNOT—Very similar to Coraline Lucerne, but leaves are without spots and light green, flushed red underneath, flowers mostly female of a brilliant red. Worthy of cultivation.

PREUSEN—Of German origin. Very bushy, intermediate growth; green leaves 2½" to 3" long, and 1½" wide; pink tinted flowers distributed through foliage; a constant bloomer; an excellent pot plant.

PRUNIFOLIA — Scharffiana type; large dark green leaves, plum color underneath, red stems, all hairy; drooping white flowers in clusters.

RED POLLARD—Same as Madam Fanny Giron.

REX—This specie is of the Corm or Procumbent type, and are otherwise known as the "Painted Leaf"; there seems to be an unlimited number of varieties.

RICHARD ROBINSON — Larger leaf than MacBethii, beautifully spotted with silver, white flowers.

RICHARDSONI — Leaves longer and more feathery than McBethii; low growing branching type; flowers white in profusion, likes shade.

RICINIFOLIA — Procumbent type; big bronzy leaves resembling in shape the Castor bean, hairy also stems; bunches of pink flowers as much as 18" across, on stalks 4 ft. long; fine tub specimen.

ROBUSTA — Growth is fountain effect, stands considerable sunlight; small ruddy, crinkly leaves, with red stems; pink to red flowers.

ROBUSTA DECKERS — Flowers and flower stems are larger and longer than Robusta, darker leaves and of a more upright growth.

ROBUSTA WHITE—Same as Acuminata.

ROSEA GIGANTEA — Strong upright grower; flowers of deep rose to red around Christmas time, large round shiny leaves of green with bright red spot at junction of leaf and stem.

ROSIE MURPHISKI — Stems almost black, in short joints like bamboo, leaf very metallic in appearance with crinkled edges; pink flowers; cane type.

ROSSI—Rubra type, much lighter color leaves than Coralline Lucerne, with bronzy cast; light pink flowers.

RUBELLA—Procumbent type, very attractive; leaves have smooth upper surface bronzy green color, veins light green, many ruddy spots on upper side, underside deep red and hairy; long leaf stalk is covered with hairs which are red at base and white at top; pink flowers.

RUBRA DIELYTRA—Rubra type; long narrow light green leaves; flowers strongly resemble those of Bleeding Heart; desirable.

RUBRA ODORATA—Rubra type; long narrow light green leaves; deep rose colored flowers—fragrant.

RUBRA PINK—Angel wing type or Rubra; long narrow light green leaves; soft pink flowers in large pendant clusters.

RUBRA RED—Same as Pink only flowers are Brilliant Scarlet.

SACHSEN—Of German Origin closely related to Preusen; more bronzy foliage, coppery red blooms, not quite as bushy as Preusen. A most beautiful Begonia.

SANDERSII OR SANDERSONII—Low grower; small light green serrated leaf; crimson flowers in small clusters similar to Fuchsioides.

SANGUINEA—Dark green, leathery leaves, deep red beneath, white flowers in late winter.

SCANDENS ALBA—Same as Alba Scandens.

SCHNITZERI—Same as Sutherlandi.

SCHARFFI — Scharffiana group; similar to Haageana; stems and underside of leaves a deep red.

SCHARFFIANA—A sturdy grower, the entire plant is covered with soft white fuzz or hair; thick round leaves, dark green above, Indian red underneath; new growth emerges from a hood-like sheath (which dries off brown); many of Scharffiana relatives have this sheath; flowers are white borne on a long stem which divides like a pair of horns.

SCHMIDTIANA — A Brazilian species, good house plant, thrives and blooms constantly with little care; bushy low grower; olive green, velvety, ruffled leaves on top, dark red with green margins beneath, pinkish white flowers on red stems.

SCOTCH LUXURIANS — Soft, grey green leaves; succulent stem, persistent bloomer of white flowers in panicles. Very good.

SESSILIFOLIA—Same as Luxurians.

SHASTA—Rubra type—very good; large light green leaves; pure white flowers in clusters.

SHRIMP RUBRA — Rubra type; long narrow light green leaves; flowers of a soft shrimp shade.

SOCOTRANA — Semi-tuberous, winter-flowering species, that dies down in Spring, leaf is dark green with a depressed center or water cup; rose pink flowers in profusion at blooming time. Most of our Christmas Begonias are related to this species.

SPECULATA — Procumbent type; leaves dull green with irregular grey spots or blisters; flowers—creamy white; hardy.

SUNDERBRUCKII — Procumbent type; one of the so-called "Star"; palmate leaves, dark green almost black, striped through center with beautiful light green, 7 is the usual number of lobes; rose pink sprays of flowers on long stems. Very good and easy to grow.

SUPERBA SPECIES—Cross of Faureana and Rubra, flowers similar to Coralline Lucerne, light pink shading to rose, others pure white; leaves have the deep cut edge of the Faureana, long point of the Rubra, clear light green, red veined on underside, young plant sometimes has mottled leaves.

SUPERBA KENZII—Serrate, pointed, long light green leaf, sometimes flaked with white, white flower clusters.

SUTHERLANDI — Semi-tuberous with dainty green leaves on red stems; tiny orange colored flowers.

SYLVIA — Smooth, long, pointed, wavy, green leaves; small pink flowers from leaf axils; seedling of Incarnata.

TEMPLINI—Large, shiny leaves, blotched with white, yellow and red, wavy ruffled and fringed; light pink flowers in clusters during the winter; hardy, stout grower, makes fine large plant; closely related to Phyllomaniaca—as it grows tiny leaves and plantlets on its leaves and stems.

TEUSCHERI—Similar to Pres. Carnot, but of more branching habit, red coloring on underside of leaves confined to along veins.

THURSTONI — Smooth, glossy, dark green leaves, red underneath, darker than *Duchartrei*; similar in growing habits, pink flowers; makes a beautiful pot plant.

TROUT—Same as *Argentea Guttata*.

TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS—The majority of catalogues list the varieties grown most successfully; any which have been described in this list are more or less unusual.

ULMAFOLIA—Rough, thick leaves, exact in size and proportion to an elm leaf, similarly veined; has a fleshy stem 4 square, green; flowers small white in clusters; fairly tall grower.

UNDINE—A seedling of *Odorata Alba*, leaves similarly waved, flowers tinted and waved, bushes nicely in growing.

UNDULATA — Small, compact, well branched grower; leaves long, sharply pointed, shiny green, somewhat hairy; young leaves are bronzy with red edges; small white clusters of flowers from leaf axils.

UROPHYLLA—Same as *Houghtoni*.

VEDDERI—A seedling of *Compta*, but lacks grey centre on foliage; leaves broader at base and shorter, but with wavy edge; small white blooms in large close clusters; very good.

VENOSA — Larger rounder leaf than *Peltata*, dark green so thickly covered with white hairs that it seems frosted; plant has large stipules of pale red strongly veined in brown; clusters of white flowers on long red stems.

VENUS—Leaves lobed and toothed, darker than *Mrs. Townsend*, but very similar; flowers almost the same.

VERSCHAFELDTII—Large smooth green lobed leaves on long fleshy stems, thick root stalk; upright pink clusters of flowers in early Spring. Thick heavy root stalk.

VESUVIUS — Same as *Bertha de Chateau Rocher*.

VIAUDE—Long pointed leaf; taller grower than *Scharffiana*; purse-like buds in clusters on long stems which divide like a pair of horns, some hair on top of leaf, but decidedly more on underneath side, all stems, quite hairy, ranging from green to a dark red.

VITAFOLIA — The Mexican specie is a tall grower with substantial stems; irregular heart shaped leaves, shiny green above, rusty underneath; small flowers tinted pink in large clusters.

VITIFOLIA—The Brazilian specie has substantial green stems streaked with white; has a large glossy leaf similar in shape to the grape, underside is quite hairy and veins are rusty brown; winter bloomer of small white flowers.

WALLOW—A new variety and a very good one, healthy grower, and a good brancher; long, dark, narrow, pointed leaves, on long stems, growing almost perpendicularly, wavy edge, dark red underneath; whole plant has a slight growth of hair; white flowers in upright clusters.

WASHINGTON STREET — Reasonably tall, branches well; bright green leaves shaped like a peach leaf, halves of the leaves are almost equal, edges serrate, slightly flushed on the under side; winter bloomer of white flowers in bunches. It seems to be in a class by itself.

WASHINGTONIA—Same as *Palmifolia*.

WASHINGTON ALBA—Same as *Palmifolia*.

WELTONIENSIS ALBA—Small, rather light green leaves, pointed and serrated; similar to *Weltoniensis Rosea* but a larger grower; flowers white from the leaf axil; semi-tuberous.

WELTONIENSIS ROSEA — Semi-tuberous; pointed, serrated rather small leaves, with a prominent red spot at junction of leaf and stem; flowers a beautiful shade of pink; makes a fine pot plant.

WETTSTEINI—Branching, miniature tree type; brilliant bunches of red bloom, wavy green leaves.

YOSEMITE—Same as or very similar to *Pres. Carnot*.

ZEBRINA — A more vigorous grower than *Compta*; has square stem; long pointed leaves, greyish green markings; small white flowers in large close clusters.

