U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CLASSIFICATION ORDER 1875

FEBRUARY 5, 2008

PROJECT C-6473

The following classification changes will be effected by this order:

	Class	**Subclass**	**Art Unit**	**Ex'r Search Room**
Abolished:	PLT	263, 318	1661	REM 2 C75
Established:	PLT	263.1**,** 318.1-318.7, 397-490	1661	REM 2 C75

No other classes were impacted by this order.

This order includes the following:

A. CLASSIFICATION MANUAL CHANGES

B. LISTING OF PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF ESTABLISHED AND DISPOSITION OF ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES

C. CHANGES TO THE USPC-TO-IPC CONCORDANCE

D. DEFINITION CHANGES AND NEW OR ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS

CLASSIFICATION ORDER 1875

FEBRUARY 5, 2007

PROJECT C-6473

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CLASS PLT PLANTS

FEBRUARY 2008

101 ROSE
102 .Shrub
103 ..White
104 ..Yellow
105 ..Orange
106 ..Salmon
107 ..Pink
108 ..Red
109 .Climber
110 ..White
111 ..Yellow
112 ..Orange
113 ..Salmon
114 ..Pink
115 ..Red
116 .Miniature
117 ..White
118 ..Yellow
119 ..Orange
120 ..Salmon
121 ..Pink
122 ..Red
123 .Super-miniature
124 ..White
125 ..Yellow
126 ..Orange
127 ..Salmon
128 ..Pink
129 ..Red
130 .Grandiflora or hybrid tea
131 ..Red bicolor
132 ..Mottled, multiple, or striped colors
133 ..White
134 ..Yellow
135 ..Orange
136 ..Salmon
137 ..Light to medium pink
138 ..Dark pink
139 ..Light to medium red
140 ..Dark red
141 .Floribunda or polyantha
142 ..Red bicolor
143 ..Mottled, multiple, or striped colors
144 ..White
145 ..Yellow
146 ..Orange
147 ..Salmon
148 ..Light to medium pink
149 ..Dark pink
150 ..Light to medium red
151 ..Dark red
152 NUT (INCLUDING ORNAMENTAL VARIETY)
153 .Pecan
154 .Walnut
155 .Almond
156 FRUIT (INCLUDING ORNAMENTAL VARIETY)
157 .Blueberry
158 .Olive
159 .Mango
160 .Plantain or banana
161 .Apple
162 ..Sport of 'Gala'
163 ..Sport of 'Jonagold'
164 ..Sport of 'Rome'
165 ..Sport of 'MacIntosh'
166 ..Sport of 'Jonathan'
167 ..Sport of 'Winesap'
168 ..Sport of 'Fuji'
169 ..Sport of 'Cortland'
170 ..Sport of 'Empire'
171 ..Sport of 'Red Delicious'
172 ..Green or yellow fruited variety
173 ..Crabapple
174 ..Rootstock
175 ..Columnar habit
176 .Pear
177 ..Ornamental
178 ..Asian
179 ..Rootstock
180 .Stone fruit tree
181 ..Cherry
182 ...Ornamental
183 ...Rootstock
184 ..Plum
185 ...Prune
186 ..Apricot
187 ..Nectarine
188 ...White-fleshed clingstone, semi-clingstone, or semi-freestone
189 ...White-fleshed freestone
190 ...Yellow-fleshed clingstone, semi-clingstone, or semi-freestone
191 ....Dwarf or semi-dwarf
192 ...Yellow-fleshed freestone
193 ....Dwarf or semi-dwarf
194 ..Peach
195 ...White-fleshed clingstone, semi-clingstone, or semi-freestone
196 ...White-fleshed freestone
197 ...Yellow-fleshed clingstone, semi-clingstone, or semi-freestone
198 ...Yellow-fleshed freestone
199 ....Dwarf or semi-dwarf
200 .Avocado
201 .Citrus
202 ..Orange
203 .Bramble
204 ..Raspberry
205 .Grape
206 ..New World
207 ..Green or yellow
208 .Strawberry
209 ..Everbearing
210 .Pomegranate
211 .Ficus
212 .Flowering quince
213 CONIFER
214 .Juniper
215 .Yew
216 BROADLEAF TREE
217 .Honey locust
218 .Poplar
219 .Ash
220 .Dogwood

Title Change
* Newly Established Subclass

@ Indent Change
& Position Change

BROADLEAF TREE
221 .Elm
222 .Linden
223 .Magnolia
224 .Maple
225 .Oak
226 SHRUB OR VINE
227 .Lantana
228 .Clematis
229 .Chamaelaucium
230 .Forsythia
231 .Heather
232 .Mandevilla (Dipladenia)
233 .Oleander
234 .Pittosporum
235 .Nandina
236 .Hop
237 .Potentilla
238 .Azalea or rhododendron
239 ..Light to medium pink
240 ..Dark pink to red
241 .Barberry
242 .Buddleia
243 .Camellia
244 ..Light to medium pink
245 ..Dark pink to red
246 .Euonymus
247 .Holly
248 .Lilac
249 .English ivy (i.e., Hedera helix variety)
250 .Hydrangea
251 .Veronica
252 .Crape myrtle
253 .Pyracantha
254 .Raphiolepis
255 .Gardenia
256 .Bougainvillea
257 .Hibiscus
258 COMMERCIAL HERBACEOUS VEGETABLE OR HERB PLANT
259 .Mint
260 .Asparagus
261 .Tomato
262 .Rhubarb
* 263.1 HERBACEOUS ORNAMNENTAL FLOWERING PLANT (NICOTINIA, NASTURTIUM, ETC.)
264 .African violet
265 ..White
266 ..Pink
267 ..Red-purple
268 ..Purple or blue with white edge
269 ..Single color with double or semi-double flower
270 ..Multicolor
271 ...With double or semi-double flower
272 .Carnation or pink
273 ..Spray type
274 ...White
275 ...Yellow
276 ...Light to medium pink
277 ...Dark pink
278 ...Red
279 ..White
280 ..Yellow
281 ..Light to medium pink
282 ..Dark pink
283 ..Red
284 .Chrysanthemum (e.g., Chrysanthemum indicum, etc.)
285 ..Shasta daisy
286 ..Chrysanthemum morifolium or Dendranthema grandiflora (i.e., Chrysanthemum hortorum)
287 ...Decorative (i.e., double-flowered and indistinct eye of disc floret)
288 ....White
289 ....Yellow
290 ....Orange
291 ....Light to medium pink
292 ....Dark pink
293 ....Red
294 ...White or cream
295 ...Yellow or gold
296 ...Orange or bronze
297 ...Pink
298 ...Red
299 .Freesia
300 .Fuchsia
301 .Gladiolus
302 .Euphorbia
303 ..Poinsettia
304 ...White or cream
305 ...Yellow
306 ...Pink
307 ...Red
308 .Verbena
309 .Alstroemeria
310 .Iris
311 .Orchid
312 .Daylily
313 .Lily
314 ..Asiatic
315 ..Oriental
316 .Peony
317 .Impatiens
* 318.1 ..New Guinea (e.g., bicolor, multicolor, etc.)
319 ...Double flowered
* 318.2 ...White
* 318.3 ...Orange, orange-red, or salmon
* 318.4 ...Light to medium pink
* 318.5 ...Dark pink
* 318.6 ...Red-purple, purple, or lavender
* 318.7 ...Red
320 .Phlox
321 .Dahlia
322 .Snapdragon
323 .Viola
324 .Geranium
325 ..Zonal
326 ...White
327 ...Peach, salmon, or orange
328 ...Pink

HERBACEOUS ORNAMNENTAL FLOWERING PLANT (NICOTINIA, NASTURTIUM, ETC.)

329 ...Purple, red-purple, or lavender
330 ...Red
331 ..Regal or Martha Washington
332 ..Ivy leaf
333 .Streptocarpus
334 .Gazania
335 .Kalanchoe
336 ..White
337 ..Purple
338 ..Yellow
339 ..Pink
340 ..Orange
341 ..Red
342 .Aquatic plant
343 .Begonia
344 ..Rieger
345 ...White
346 ...Yellow
347 ...Orange or orange-red
348 ...Pink
349 ...Red or red-purple
350 .Achimenes
351 .Exacum
352 .Bouvardia
353 .Hosta
354 .Gypsophila
355 .Aster
356 .Petunia
357 .Gerbera
358 .Limonium
359 .Helichrysum
360 .Osteospermum
361 .Eryngium
362 .Anigozanthos
363 .Scaevola
364 .Spathiphyllum
365 .Anthurium
366 ..White or cream
367 ..Pink
368 ..Purple, purple-red, or lavender
369 ..Red
370 .Bromeliad
371 ..Guzmania
372 .Cactus
* 397 .Aconitum
* 398 .Agapanthus
* 399 .Agastache
* 400 .Ageratum
* 401 .Ajuga
* 402 .Amaryllis or Hippeastrum
* 403 .Anagallis
* 404 .Angelonia
* 405 .Anthemis
* 406 .Argyranthemum
* 407 .Astilbe
* 408 .Astrantia
* 409 .Bergenia
* 410 .Bidens
* 411 .Brachycome
* 412 .Brunnera
* 413 .Calibrachoa
* 414 .Campanula
* 415 .Canna
* 416 .Cleome
* 417 .Coreopsis
* 418 .Cosmos
* 419 .Crocosmia
* 420 .Cuphea
* 421 .Curcuma
* 422 .Delosperma
* 423 .Delphinium
* 424 .Dianella
* 425 .Diascia
* 426 .Dicentra
* 427 .Dimorphotheca
* 428 .Echinacea
* 429 .Epimedium
* 430 .Felicia
* 431 .Gaillardia
* 432 .Gaura
* 433 .Gentiana
* 434 .Globba
* 435 .Helenium
* 436 .Helianthus
* 437 .Heliopsis
* 438 .Heliotrope
* 439 .Helleborus
* 440 .Heuchera
* 441 .XHeucherella
* 442 .Hypericum
* 443 .Kniphofia or Tritoma
* 444 .Lamium
* 445 .Lavandula
* 446 .Leschenaultia
* 447 .Leucocoryne
* 448 .Ligularia
* 449 .Limonium
* 450 .Liriope
* 451 .Lobelia
* 452 .Lychnis
* 453 .Lysimachia
* 454 .Mimulus
* 455 .Monarda
* 456 .Myosotis
* 457 .Narcissus
* 458 .Nemesia
* 459 .Nierembergia
* 460 .Oenothera
* 461 .Omphalodes
* 462 .Ornithogalum
* 463 .Oxallis
* 464 .Papaver
* 465 .Penstemon
* 466 .Pentas
* 467 .Persicaria
* 468 .Phygelius
* 469 .Plectranthus
* 470 .Polemonium
* 471 .Portulaca
* 472 .Primula

HERBACEOUS ORNAMNENTAL FLOWERING PLANT
(NICOTINIA, NASTURTIUM, ETC.)
* 473 .Pulmonaria
* 474 .Rudbeckia
* 475 .Salvia
* 476 .Sanvitalia
* 477 .Sarracenia
* 478 .Scabiousa or Scabiosa
* 479 .Sedum
* 480 .Senecio
* 481 .Silene
* 482 .Sinningia
* 483 .Solidago
* 484 .Stokesia
* 485 .Sutera
* 486 .Tiarella
* 487 .Torenia
* 488 .Tricyrtis
* 489 .Verbascum
* 490 .Zantedeschia or Calla Lily
373 HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANT
374 .Syngonium
375 .Calathea
376 .Aglaonema
377 .Schefflera
378 .Dieffenbachia
379 .Fern
380 .Hoya
381 .Philodendron
382 .Sansevieria
383 .Dracaena or Cordyline
384 GRASS (e.g., pampas, elephant, etc.)
385 .Sugar cane
386 .Perennial corn
387 .Salt grass
388 .Recreational turf or pasture grass
389 ..Bermuda grass
390 ..Zoysia grass
391 ..Buffalo grass
392 ..St. Augustine grass
393 ..Bluegrass
394 MUSHROOM
395 MISCELLANEOUS
****
FOREIGN ART COLLECTION
****
FOR 000 CLASS-RELATED FOREIGN DOCUMENTS

Any foreign patents or nonpatent literature from subclasses that have been reclassified have been transferred directly to the FOR Collections listed below. These Collections contain ONLY foreign patents or nonpatent literature. The parenthetical references in the Collection titles refer to the abolished subclasses from which these Collections were derived.

* FOR 100 HERBACEOUS ORANAMENTAL FLOWERING PLANT
(E.G., NASTURTIUM, ETC.) (PLT/263)
* .Impatients
* FOR 101 ..New Guinea (PLT/318)

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SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
PLT/226	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/263.1	93	PLT/263	1265
PLT/272	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/284	3	PLT/263	1265
PLT/290	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/293	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/308	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/317	1	PLT/318	555
PLT/318.1	99	PLT/318	555
PLT/318.2	36	PLT/318	555
PLT/318.3	87	PLT/318	555
PLT/318.4	64	PLT/318	555
PLT/318.5	32	PLT/318	555
PLT/318.6	155	PLT/318	555
PLT/318.7	78	PLT/318	555
PLT/332	1	PLT/318	555
PLT/334	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/336	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/359	7	PLT/263	1265
PLT/360	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/361	2	PLT/263	1265
PLT/363	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/370	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/375	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/376	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/397	2	PLT/263	1265
PLT/398	10	PLT/263	1265
PLT/399	5	PLT/263	1265
PLT/400	10	PLT/263	1265
PLT/401	1	PLT/373	1
PLT/402	5	PLT/263	1265
PLT/403	4	PLT/263	1265
PLT/404	29	PLT/263	1265
PLT/405	2	PLT/263	1265
PLT/406	67	PLT/263	1265
PLT/407	17	PLT/263	1265
PLT/408	5	PLT/263	1265
PLT/409	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/410	9	PLT/263	1265
PLT/411	13	PLT/263	1265
PLT/412	3	PLT/263	1265
PLT/413	1	PLT/318	555
	147	PLT/263	1265

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SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
PLT/414	32	PLT/263	1265
PLT/415	10	PLT/263	1265
PLT/416	5	PLT/263	1265
PLT/417	14	PLT/263	1265
PLT/418	1	PLT/226	5
	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/419	3	PLT/263	1265
PLT/420	2	PLT/263	1265
PLT/421	3	PLT/263	1265
PLT/422	3	PLT/263	1265
PLT/423	13	PLT/263	1265
PLT/424	5	PLT/263	1265
PLT/425	58	PLT/263	1265
PLT/426	9	PLT/263	1265
PLT/427	3	PLT/263	1265
PLT/428	27	PLT/263	1265
PLT/429	4	PLT/263	1265
PLT/430	4	PLT/263	1265
PLT/431	1	PLT/226	5
	4	PLT/263	1265
PLT/432	1	PLT/226	5
	8	PLT/263	1265
PLT/433	3	PLT/263	1265
PLT/434	5	PLT/263	1265
PLT/435	6	PLT/263	1265
PLT/436	1	PLT/263	1265
PLT/437	3	PLT/263	1265
PLT/438	1	PLT/226	5
	2	PLT/263	1265
PLT/439	10	PLT/263	1265
PLT/440	65	PLT/263	1265
PLT/441	13	PLT/263	1265
PLT/442	2	PLT/263	1265
PLT/443	5	PLT/263	1265
PLT/444	4	PLT/263	1265
PLT/445	2	PLT/263	1265
PLT/446	2	PLT/263	1265
PLT/447	3	PLT/263	1265
PLT/448	4	PLT/263	1265
PLT/449	2	PLT/263	1265
PLT/450	3	PLT/263	1265
PLT/451	36	PLT/263	1265
PLT/452	2	PLT/263	1265

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SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs
PLT/453	4	PLT/263	1265
PLT/454	3	PLT/263	1265
PLT/455	7	PLT/263	1265
PLT/456	3	PLT/263	1265
PLT/457	5	PLT/263	1265
PLT/458	53	PLT/263	1265
PLT/459	5	PLT/263	1265
PLT/460	3	PLT/263	1265
PLT/461	2	PLT/263	1265
PLT/462	10	PLT/263	1265
PLT/463	4	PLT/263	1265
PLT/464	16	PLT/263	1265
PLT/465	12	PLT/263	1265
PLT/466	14	PLT/263	1265
PLT/467	6	PLT/263	1265
PLT/468	9	PLT/263	1265
PLT/469	6	PLT/263	1265
PLT/470	4	PLT/263	1265
PLT/471	27	PLT/263	1265
PLT/472	7	PLT/263	1265
PLT/473	20	PLT/263	1265
PLT/474	4	PLT/263	1265
PLT/475	1	PLT/226	5
	5	PLT/263	1265
PLT/476	10	PLT/263	1265
PLT/477	2	PLT/263	1265
PLT/478	8	PLT/263	1265
PLT/479	17	PLT/263	1265
PLT/480	10	PLT/263	1265
PLT/481	2	PLT/263	1265
PLT/482	4	PLT/263	1265
PLT/483	10	PLT/263	1265
PLT/485	47	PLT/263	1265
PLT/486	24	PLT/263	1265
PLT/487	29	PLT/263	1265
PLT/488	4	PLT/263	1265
PLT/489	14	PLT/263	1265
PLT/490	24	PLT/263	1265

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PROJECT C-6473

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT

Generated by: Data Control Division

New Classification	Number of ORs	Source Classification	Number of ORs

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PROJECT C-6473

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
PLT/226	5	PLT/418	1
		PLT/431	1
		PLT/432	1
		PLT/438	1
		PLT/475	1
PLT/263	1265	PLT/226	1
		PLT/263.1	93
		PLT/272	1
		PLT/284	3
		PLT/290	1
		PLT/293	1
		PLT/308	1
		PLT/334	1
		PLT/336	1
		PLT/359	7
		PLT/360	1
		PLT/361	2
		PLT/363	1
		PLT/370	1
		PLT/375	1
		PLT/376	1
		PLT/397	2
		PLT/398	10
		PLT/399	5
		PLT/400	10
		PLT/402	5
		PLT/403	4
		PLT/404	29
		PLT/405	2
		PLT/406	67
		PLT/407	17
		PLT/408	5
		PLT/409	1
		PLT/410	9
		PLT/411	13
		PLT/412	3
		PLT/413	147
		PLT/414	32
		PLT/415	10
		PLT/416	5
		PLT/417	14
		PLT/418	1

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DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
		PLT/419	3
		PLT/420	2
		PLT/421	3
		PLT/422	3
PLT/263	1265	PLT/423	13
		PLT/424	5
		PLT/425	58
		PLT/426	9
		PLT/427	3
		PLT/428	27
		PLT/429	4
		PLT/430	4
		PLT/431	4
		PLT/432	8
		PLT/433	3
		PLT/434	5
		PLT/435	6
		PLT/436	1
		PLT/437	3
		PLT/438	2
		PLT/439	10
		PLT/440	65
		PLT/441	13
		PLT/442	2
		PLT/443	5
		PLT/444	4
		PLT/445	2
		PLT/446	2
		PLT/447	3
		PLT/448	4
		PLT/449	2
		PLT/450	3
		PLT/451	36
		PLT/452	2
		PLT/453	4
		PLT/454	3
		PLT/455	7
		PLT/456	3
		PLT/457	5
		PLT/458	53
		PLT/459	5

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DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
		PLT/460	3
		PLT/461	2
		PLT/462	10
		PLT/463	4
		PLT/464	16
		PLT/465	12
		PLT/466	14
		PLT/467	6
		PLT/468	9
PLT/263	1265	PLT/469	6
		PLT/470	4
		PLT/471	27
		PLT/472	7
		PLT/473	20
		PLT/474	4
		PLT/475	5
		PLT/476	10
		PLT/477	2
		PLT/478	8
		PLT/479	17
		PLT/480	10
		PLT/481	2
		PLT/482	4
		PLT/483	10
		PLT/485	47
		PLT/486	24
		PLT/487	29
		PLT/488	4
		PLT/489	14
		PLT/490	24
PLT/318	555	PLT/317	1
		PLT/318.1	99
		PLT/318.2	36
		PLT/318.3	87
		PLT/318.4	64
		PLT/318.5	32
		PLT/318.6	155

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PROJECT C-6473

DISPOSITION CLASSIFICATION(S) OF PATENTS
FROM ABOLISHED SUBCLASSES REPORT

Generated by: Data Control Division

Source Classification	Number of ORs	New Classification	Number of ORs
		PLT/318.7	78
		PLT/332	1
		PLT/413	1
PLT/373	1	PLT/401	1

C. CHANGES TO THE USPC-TO-IPC CONCORDANCE

USPC Class	USPC Subclass	IPC Subclass	IPC Notation
PLT	263.1	A01H	5/00
	318.1-318.7	A01H	5/00
	397-490	A01H	5/00

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS

CLASS PLT - PLANTS

Definitions Abolished

Subclasses:

263, 318

Definitions Modified

Subclass 264: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Saintpaulia.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Saintpaulia.

Subclass 272: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Dianthus.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Dianthus.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS

Subclass 284: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Chrysanthemum or the genus Dendranthema (e.g., Chrysanthemum indicum, etc.).

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Chrysanthemum or the genus Dendranthema (e.g., Chrysanthemum indicum, etc.).

Subclass 299: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Freesia.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Freesia.

Subclass 300: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant characterized as a chiefly tropical plant belonging to the genus Fuchsia and having drooping purplish, white, or reddish flowers.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant characterized as a chiefly tropical plant belonging to the genus Fuchsia and having drooping purplish, white, or reddish flowers.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS

Subclass 301: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Gladiolus and which have sword-shaped leaves of parallel venation, and a long showy flower spike which progressively opens flowers from the basal portion.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Gladiolus and which have sword-shaped leaves of parallel venation, and a long showy flower spike which progressively opens flowers from the basal portion..

Subclass 302: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Euphorbia.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Euphorbia.

Subclass 308: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Verbena and is characterized by their low habit, palmately divided or lobed, hairy leaves, delicate, colorful blossom clusters and drought tolerance.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Verbena and is characterized by their low habit, palmately divided or lobed, hairy leaves, delicate, colorful blossom clusters and drought tolerance.

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Subclass 309: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Alstroemeria.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Alstroemeria.

Subclass 310: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Iris.

.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Iris.

Subclass 311: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the family Orchidaceae.

.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the family Orchidaceae.

Subclass 312: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Hemerocallis.

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.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Hemerocallis.

Subclass 313: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Lilium.

.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Lilium.

Subclass 316: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Paeonia, having flowers which are large, showy, usually solitary, and terminal of varied coloration (e.g., pink, white, cream, red, etc.).

.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Paeonia, having flowers which are large, showy, usually solitary, and terminal of varied coloration (e.g., pink, white, cream, red, etc.).

Subclass 317: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Impatiens.

.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Impatiens.

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Subclass 319: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 318. New guinea impatiens which have more than one single row of petals.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 318.1. New Guinea impatiens which have more than one single row of petals.

Subclass 320: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Phlox and which is characterized by having lance-shaped leaves and flower clusters which may be white, pink, purple, etc.

.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Phlox and which is characterized by having lance-shaped leaves and flower clusters which may be white, pink, purple, etc.

Subclass 321: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Dahlia and which is a tender, foliaceous plant characterized by having tuberous roots and large, colorful flowers.

.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Dahlia and which is a tender, foliaceous plant characterized by having tuberous roots and large, colorful flowers.

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Subclass 322: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Antirrhinum.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Antirrhinum.

Subclass 323: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Viola.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Viola.

Subclass 324: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genera Pelargonium or Geranium.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genera Pelargonium or Geranium.

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS

Subclass 333: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Streptocarpus.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Streptocarpus.

Subclass 334: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Gazania.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Gazania.

Subclass 335: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Kalanchoe.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Kalanchoe

D. CHANGES TO THE DEFINITIONS

Subclass 342: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which is an herbaceous plant which grows or lives in water.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which is an herbaceous plant which grows or lives in water.

Subclass 343: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Begonia.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Begonia.

Subclass 350: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Achimenes or is marketed as Achimenes .

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Achimenes or is marketed as Achimenes.

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Subclass 351: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Exacum.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Exacum.

Subclass 352: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Bouvardia.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Bouvardia.

Subclass 353: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Hosta.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Hosta.

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Subclass 354: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Gypsophila.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Gypsophila.

.

Subclass 355: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Aster.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Aster.

Subclass 356: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Petunia.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Petunia.

Subclass 357: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Gerbera.

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Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Gerbera.

Subclass 358: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Limonium.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Limonium.

Subclass 359: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Helicrysum.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Helicrysum.

Subclass 360: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Osteospermum.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Osteospermum.

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Subclass 361: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Eryngium.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Eryngium.

Subclass 362: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Anigozanthos.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Anigozanthos.

Subclass 363: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Scaevola.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Scaevola.

Subclass 364: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Spathiphyllum.

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Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Spathiphyllum.

Subclass 365: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Anthurium.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Anthurium.

Subclass 370: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Bromeliaceae.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Bromeliaceae.

Subclass 372: The subclass definition

Delete:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Cactaceae.

Insert

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus Cactaceae.

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Definitions Established:

263.1 HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING PLANT (NICOTINIA, NASTURTIUM, ETC.):

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Plant which is herbaceous and principally characterized by and grown for its attractive blossoms.

(1) Note. Annuals, biennials, perennials, and flowering house plants are proper for this subclass if not provided for specifically elsewhere (e.g., nicotinia, nasturtium, etc.).

318.1 New Guinea (e.g., bicolor, multicolor, etc.):

This subclass is indented under subclass 317. *Impatiens* plants which belong to the species *I. hawkeri*.

(1) Note. New Guinea impatiens included in this subclass may have petals which are bicolored or characterized by blooms exhibiting a splashing, speckling, dotting, spotting, flecking, marbling color, or variegation of two or more distinct colors, or other patterns of multiple colors on the petals as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 8937, 8904, 13699, 10255, 13009, and 13704.

318.2 White:

This subclass is indented under subclass 318.1. New Guinea impatiens which are characterized by blooms which are white (a color comparable to fresh snow; a neutral or achromatic color of highest brilliance; the lightest gray), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 13001, 13373, 8422, 9138, 11581, and 14170.

318.3 Orange, orange-red, or salmon:

This subclass is indented under subclass 318.1. New Guinea impatiens which are characterized by blooms which are orange (a color varying from reddish red-yellow to red-yellow, in saturation from high to very high, and in brilliance from medium to high) or salmon (a color which is reddish red-yellow, of medium saturation and high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 13700, 13468, 9144, 12695, and 10870.

318.4 Light to medium pink:

This subclass is indented under subclass 318.1. New Guinea impatiens which are characterized by blooms which range from a light to a medium shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 12095, 12091, 13043, 12567, 13812, 13579, 13697, and 9668.

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318.5 Dark pink:

This subclass is indented under subclass 318.1. New Guinea impatiens which are characterized by blooms which are a dark shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 13714, 12234, 8409, 13581, and 13711.

318.6 Red-purple, purple, or lavender:

This subclass is indented under subclass 318.1. New Guinea impatiens which have a petal color which is essentially within the color ranges of purple, red-purple, or lavender, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 13224, 12561, 14023, 13713, 13840, 12545, 13096, 12093, 14203, 11370, 10860, 10432, 13839, and 13712.

318.7 Red:

This subclass is indented under subclass 318.1. New Guinea impatiens which have a petal color which is red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 12096, 14000, 11427, 13926, 12096, 8111, 8397, and 10237.

397 Aconitum:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Aconitum*.

(1) Note. The genus *Aconitum* is part of the Ranunculaceae family and may also be referred to as Monk's Hood. *Aconitum* plants include about 100 species of annual, biennial, or perennial herbs with single galeate (helmet or hood-shaped) flowers arranged in racemes or racemose panicles and known as poisonous plants largely growing in areas of damp meadows and woodlands in mountain areas.

398 Agapanthus:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Agapanthus*.

(1) Note. The genus *Agapanthus* is part of the Liliaceae family. *Agapanthus* plants have inflorescence with many flowered terminal umbels of large tubular to campanulate florets of dark violet or deep blue to white in coloration.

399 Agastache:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Agastache*.

(1) Note. The genus *Agastache* is part of the Labiatae family and may also be referred to as Mexican Hyssop or Giant Hyssop. *Agastache* plants include some

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20 species of aromatic upright or procumbent perennials with branching stems and spreading rootstocks; with leaves that are usually petiolate or subsessile, ovate, or deltoid-ovate with margins crenate-serrate, or rarely, with leaves that are lanceolate or linear with margins entire, glabrous to pubescent; with inflorescence spicate or narrowly paniculate, flowers in dense sessile verticals, subtending bracts often conspicuous; with corolla that are red, orange, rose, violet, blue or white, without hairs on the throat of the 2-lipped tube. *Agastache spp* can be successfully cultivated in sheltered, well-drained sites.

400 Ageratum:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Ageratum.*

(1) Note. The genus *Ageratum* is part of the Compositae family and includes some 43 species of annual and perennial herbs and shrubs with stems erect or creeping, sometimes branched; leaves orbicular to linear, usually acute, entire or divided, often pilose, especially on veins, sometimes petiolate; capitula discoid, solitary or in a panicle of up to 30 or more, forming a round-topped cluster; florets tubular, with 5 blue, grey, or white lobes, erect or spreading, giving the flower head a tassel-like appearance. A frost-tender genus grown for its brush-like, fluffy blooms borne over a long period (in commonly grown cultivars often carried throughout summer until first frost) and for the fastness of the wide range of clear colors, although some of those with white flowers fade to a dirty brown unless regularly deadheaded.

401 Ajuga:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Ajuga.*

(1) Note. The genus *Ajuga* is part of the Labiatae family and may also be referred to as Carpet Bugle. *Ajuga* plants include some 40 species of low growing annual, or perennial evergreen herbs grown for use as an ornamental groundcover for the landscape and bearing whorls of usually blue flowers above the foliage in spring and early summer.

402 Amaryllis or Hippeastrum:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Amaryllis* or *Hippeastrum*.

(1) Note. The genus *Amaryllis* is part of the Amaryllidaceae family. *Amaryllis* plants are bulbous perennial herbs with strap-shaped leaves and broad funnel-shaped single flowers arranged in umbels.

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403 Anagallis:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Anagallis*.

(1) Note. The genus *Anagallis* is part of the Primlaceae family and may also be referred to as Pimpernel. *Anagallis* plants are low-growing and creeping glabrous herb plants of open meadows or bogs, used in the garden for edging borders, summer color in rock gardens, and as potted plants for winter or spring color.

404 Angelonia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Angelonia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Angelonia* is part of the Scrophulariaceae family. *Angelonia* plants have single bilabiate flowers in leaf axils or arranged on terminal racemes.

405 Anthemis:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Anthemis*.

(1) Note. The genus *Anthemis* is part of the Compositae family and may also be referred to as Dog Fennel. Cultivated species are grown for their daisy flowers held on slender stalks above the finely divided foliage.

406 Argyranthemum:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Argyranthemum*.

(1) Note. The genus *Argyranthemum* is part of the Compositae family. *Argyranthemum* plants have a single daisy composite inflorescence form with ligulate ray florets; disc and ray florets develop acropetally on a capitulum; and inflorescences are held upright and perpendicular to the peduncles.

407 Astilbe:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Astilbe*.

(1) Note. The genus *Astilbe* is part of the Saxifragaceae family and may be commercially marketed as Spiraea. *Astilbe* plants are characterized as perennial, deciduous herbs, forming dense clumps with rhizomes branching below ground,

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with small, numerous flowers arranged in broadly pyramidal, branching panicles.

408 Astrantia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Astrantia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Astrantia* is part of the Umbelliferae family and may also be referred to as Masterwort. *Astrantia* plants occur in alpine meadows and woods and are grown for their starry flowerheads formed by numerous, single, minute, upright, campanulate flowers of the central umbel surrounded by a decorative collar of papery, showy involucral bracts and carried on erect, wiry stems.

409 Bergenia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Bergenia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Bergenia* is part of the Saxifragaceae family and includes 8 species of perennial rhizomatous herbs occurring in damp, rocky woodland or meadows and valued for bold, evergreen groundcover and early flowers in scapose cymes.

410 Bidens:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Bidens*.

(1) Note. The genus *Bidens* is also commonly known as a member of the Compositae family and includes Tickseed, Beggar's Ticks, Stick-Tight, Bur-Marigold, Pitchforks, Spanish Needles, etc. *Bidens* plants are characterized as erect, annual or perennial herbs or shrubs with daisy-type composite inflorescences. They have disc and ray florets developed acropetally on a capitulum and inflorescences displayed above and beyond the foliage on wiry peduncles.

411 Brachycome:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Brachycome*.

(1) Note. The genus *Brachycome* is commonly known as a member of the Compositae family and may also be referred to as Swan River Daisy. *Brachycome* plants include about 70 species of annual or perennial herbs characterized by daisy-type composite inflorescences with ray and disc florets developed acropetally on a capitulum held above the foliage on erect peduncles.

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412 Brunnera:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Brunnera*.

(1) Note. The genus *Brunnera* is part of the Boraginaceae family and includes 3 species of rhizomatous perennial herbs with erect stems, setose or glandular-pubescent; inflorescence a terminal panicle; bracts absent; corolla purple or blue, small, rotate, lobes ovate-orbicular. *Brunnera macrophylla* is a useful groundcover in the woodland garden, in shaded borders and in waterside plantings, bearing loose sprays of delicate, clear blue flowers in spring, which resemble those of forget-me-nots. The foliage increases in size after flowering, providing weed-smothering cover; the leaf edges assume their characteristic undulations as leaf size increases, giving massed plantings potential for textural contrasts.

413 Calibrachoa:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Calibrachoa* characterized by salverform, trumpet-shaped solitary flowers.

(1) Note. *Calibrachoa* is part of the genus of plants in the Solanaceae (nightshade) family. *Calibrachoa* plants are weak evergreen perennials with a sprawling habit and have a multitude of small (miniature) petunia-type flowers, but unlike the petunia, *Calibrachoa* plants will not get leggy, turn to wet tissue paper after a hard rain, or melt in the heat and humidity of summer. *Calibrachoa* plants have tiny bell-shaped blooms and cascading form, and the petals are various shades of cherry, red, rose, violet, orange, pink, peach, white, plum, purple, blue, and yellow that produce hundreds of eye-catching flowers in the greenhouse, garden, or containers. Depending on the variety, *Calibrachoa* plants can be trailing or weeping with a height of four to six inches or spreading/upright resulting in a mounded habit that will grow to a height of 10 to 15 inches. This mounded type of *Calibrachoa* plant creates more central growth resulting in blossoms that completely cover the plant; all varieties spread from 20 to 30 inches and are commonly used in locations that take advantage of its trailing/spreading habit and grow well in hanging baskets, patio planters, and window boxes. *Calibrachoa* plants are used for garden beds, either massed or in combination. They bloom well in full sun but will tolerate light afternoon shade in well-drained soil with average moisture; shade reduces flowering.

414 Campanula:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Campanula*.

(1) Note. The genus *Campanula* is commonly known as a member of the Campanulaceae family and may also be referred to as Bellflower. *Campanula*

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plants include about 300 species of annual, biennial, or perennial herbs characterized with a campanulate corolla and with inflorescences that are paniculate, racemose, or capitate, or with flowers occasionally solitary.

415 Canna:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Canna*.

(1) Note. The genus *Canna* is also commonly known as a member of the Cannaceae family and includes about 9 species of rhizomatous perennial herbs characterized as exotic and often with brilliantly colored orchid-like flowers with large oval leaves that spiral up the stem that may be green, bronze, or purple.

416 Cleome:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Cleome*.

(1) Note. The genus *Cleome* is commonly known as a member of the Capparidaceae family and includes some 150 species of annual or perennial herbs, glabrous to glandular-pubescent; leaves alternate, palmatifid usually exstipulate; leaflets 3 to 7, entire to serrulate; inflorescence a raceme, terminal, or lateral, 1- to many flowered, usually bracteate; sepals free, equal, persistent or deciduous; petals 4, subequal, usually unguiculate. *Cleome spp.* are grown for their long-lasting and unusual spider-shaped flowers, opening from the base of the inflorescence upwards, and carried over long periods from summer into autumn; the petals may curl up on hot sunny days and open fully in the cool of the evening.

417 Coreopsis:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Coreopsis*.

(1) Note. The genus *Coreopsis* is commonly known as a member of the Compositae family and may also be referred to as Tickseed. *Coreopsis* plants bear long stemmed daisy-type inflorescences in profusion over long periods in the summer and are a rich nectar and pollen source for honey bees. *Coreopsis* plants are particularly valued for their clean bright and rich yellows and are suitable for the sunny herbaceous and cut flower border; blooms often live exceptionally long in water.

418 Cosmos:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Cosmos*.

(1) Note. The genus *Cosmos* is commonly known as a member of the Compositae family and includes about 26 species of annual, perennial herbs, rarely subshrubs, glabrous or hairy; stems erect or ascending, often furrowed, naked or

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pubescent; leaves opposite, undivided, lobed or 1-3-pinnatisect, dark green above, often paler beneath, glabrous or hairy, sessile or petiolate; capitula medium to rather large, 1 to many, usually radiate, terminal on long peduncles, in loose corymbs; involucre hemispherical; receptacle flat, scaly; phyllaries in 2 series; ray florets in one series, sterile, entire or subdentate, pink or violet to black-purple or blood-red, more rarely deep orange, yellow or white; disc florets hermaphrodite, fertile, tubular, purple, blood-red or yellow. A frost tender genus, the annual species grown in beds and borders produces long-stemmed flowers for cutting over long periods in the summer and early autumn.

419 Crocosmia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Crocosmia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Crocosmia* is commonly known as a member of the Iridaceae family and may also be referred to as Montbretia. *Crocosmia* includes some 7 species of deciduous, perennial monocots, to 1.25 cm.; circular, flattened, ringed, ivory corms to 2.5 cm diameter, borne on short slender stolons; linear leaves, acuminate, often slightly recurved, in two ranks, from apex of corm and sheathing vase of flowering stem, erect, glabrous or pubescent, ribbed or plicate; flowers above leaves, semi-opposite along simple or branching spikes, erect or horizontal; perianth yellow to vermilion, often with darker markings, to 6 cm, slender, tubular, curving downwards, spreading as lobes, obtuse, to 2 cm across. *Crocosmia spp.* are grown for their brightly colored, funnel-shaped flowers carried on arching, wiry stems and are especially valued for their late summer blooming. They grow in damp habitats.

420 Cuphea:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Cuphea*.

(1) Note. The genus *Cuphea* is commonly known as a member of the Lythraceae family and includes 260 species of annual or short-lived perennial herbs or subshrubs, to 2m. *Cuphea* plants are branched or unbranched; viscid or downy stem; opposite or whorled leaves, upper leaves diminishing to inflorescence bracts, ovate to lanceolate, elliptic or linear, entire or slightly toothed; inflorescence a terminal or axillary, leafy raceme or panicle; pedicels with 2 opposite bracteoles; flowers 6-merous, zygomorphic, 1-3 per node; floral tube cylindric, sometimes flared, green, violet, red, bronze, yellow, pink or white, 12-nerved, base gibbous or spurred, lobes 6, lowest often longest, with or without 6 alternating smaller appendages, sometimes with red-purple or yellow hairs; petals absent or to 6, spathulate to obovate, equal or subequal, alternate with lobes, minute, to 12 mm, crumpled, light pink to dark purple, red, yellow or white. *C. ignea* and *C.*X*purpurea*, make tolerant, long-flowering bedding plants with small but showy, abundantly produced flowers and neat foliage, often covered in sticky glandular hairs.

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421 Curcuma:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Curcuma*.

(1) Note. The genus *Curcuma* is also commonly known as a member of the Zingiberaceae family. *Curcuma* plants are short rhizomatous perennials adapted to areas of seasonal drought in the monsoonal teak forests of Indomalaysia and coastal brush forests of tropical Australia and grown, otherwise, for their showy, bracted basal inflorescences.

422 Delosperma:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Delosperma*.

(1) Note. The genus *Delosperma* is also commonly known as a member of the Aizoaceae family. *Delosperma* plants are mat-forming, compact or laxly branched, erect or with primary branches ascending, prostrate, creeping, herbaceous or shrubby, or with annual shoots from a tuberous or woody caudex. *Delosperma* leaves are succulent, cylindric or semicylindric, or flat and variously shaped. Flowers are single or solitary rotate flowers in a lax cyme, typically with one flower per terminal, open during the day and with numerous petals.

423 Delphinium:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Delphinium*.

(1) Note. The genus *Delphinium* is commonly known as a member of the Ranunculaceae family and may also be referred to as Larkspur. *Delphinium* plants bear inflorescences of a showy spike or racemes that may sometimes be paniculate and contain few to many flowers on erect and sometimes branching stems. The genus *Delphinium* is unusual in that all three primary colors are represented in different species. The tall hybrids with their long spikes are available in a wide range of colors including purple, mauve, pink, white, and cream as well as varying shades of blue. In Europe, they are grown as perennials but are treated as annuals in California and regions of similar climate.

424 Dianella:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Dianella*.

(1) Note. The genus *Dianella* is commonly known as a member of the Liliaceae family and may also be referred to as Flax Lily. *Dianella* plants include 25-30 species of fibrous-rooted, perennial herbs that grow to 150 cm; stems often

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becoming erect, to 2m, slender, scarred by leaf sheaths and bearing a terminal fan of leaves; leaves radical or on stems, 2-ranked, grasslike, to 150X3cm, sessile, sheathing, linear-lanceolate to broadly ensiform, venation parallel, margins and keel rough or smooth; inflorescences loosely paniculate, to 60 cm, spreading, sometimes clustered, on drooping pedicels; flowers regular, bisexual, 3-merous, hypogynous; tepals free, 2 whorls of 3, 3-8-nerved, to 2 cm across, deep blue, pale blue, green-white, purple-white, or white. *Dianella* plants are evergreen and rhizomatous usually occurring in nature in subtropical and warm-temperate woodland habitats, *Dianella spp.* are grown for their clumps of attractive grass-like, rough-edged leaves and summer-flowering panicles of small blue flowers, white in *D. intermedia*; *D. tasmanica* begins to flower early in the year so that by summer it will bear persistent, bright blue berries. The fruits of other species are equally spectacular.

425 Diascia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Diascia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Diascia* is also commonly known as a member of the Scrophulariaceae family. *Diascia* plants include 50 species of annual and perennial herbs with solitary zygomorphic flowers arranged on terminal racemes with five modified petals fused at the base and lateral spurs containing dark glands. *Diascia* plants are sun-loving plants grown for their dense spikes of colorful flowers, borne over a long flowering season, sometimes from early summer through first frosts.

426 Dicentra:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Dicentra*.

(1) Note. The genus *Dicentra* is commonly known as a member of the Fumariaceae family and may also be referred to as Bleeding Heart. *Dicentra* plants include 19 species of annual or perennial deciduous herbs from taproots, bulblets, tubers, or rhizomes. They are largely plants of woodland fringe or damp mountain soils, grown for their flowers and lacey, often glaucous, foliage. *Dicentra* flowers are borne in panicles, racemes or corymbs, and are solitary, axillary or leaf-opposed, pendulous, and heart-shaped in outline.

427 Dimorphotheca:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Dimorphotheca*.

(1) Note. The genus *Dimorphotheca* is commonly known as a member of the Compositae family and may also be referred to as Sun Marigold. It is a moderately drought-tolerant genus that is valued for the profusion of beautiful daisy flowers carried over mounds of aromatic foliage, sometimes blooming as

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quickly as nine weeks from sowing, then throughout summer until first frosts. *Dimorphotheca* plants include about 7 species of glabrous to glandular-hairy herbs or shrubs with daisy-type composite inflorescences displayed above the foliage, upright on long peduncles arising from leaf axils with disc and ray florets developed acropetally on a capitulum.

428 Echinacea:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Echinacea*.

(1) Note. The genus *Echinacea* is commonly known as a member of the Compositae family and may also be referred to as Cone Flower. *Echinacea* plants include about 9 species of rhizomatous perennial herbs occurring in dry habitats in open woodland and prairies. They are grown in herbaceous and cut flower borders and in native plant collections for their large, late summer daisies with the distinctive and prominent central cone of disc florets. *Echinacea* plants have terminal and axillary composite inflorescences held mostly above and beyond the foliage on strong peduncles with disc and ray florets developed acropetally on a capitulum and disc florets massed at the center. *Echinacea* plants will withstand heat with high humidity, drought, partial shade, and temperatures as low as –15 to –20 C/5 F to 4 F and below.

429 Epimedium:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Epimedium*.

(1) Note. The genus *Epimedium* is commonly known as a member of the Berberidaceae family and may also be referred to as Bishop's Hat or Bishop's Mitre. *Epimedium* plants include around 25 species of herbaceous, rhizomatous perennials with irregularly branching rhizome, creeping, covered in thin, brown bracts; 2-ternately divided leaves, rarely simple or more divided; stipules forming a sheath around the base of the petiole; petiole round in section; leaflets cordate at base, pointed at tip, margin spiny, sometimes entire; flowering stem naked to 6-leaved; inflorescence few- to many-flowered; pedicel subtended by a bract; flowers glabrous, white and red, yellow or violet; sepals 8, in 2 sets of 4, the outer set 5 mm, early deciduous, the inner set petaloid, spreading; petals 4, nectariferous and short. The rather slow-growing *Epimedium* plants provide excellent groundcover and are from the moist woodlands of the northern hemisphere. The heart-shaped leaves are particularly attractive; in some cultivars, both the new spring and the autumnal leaves are tinged russet-bronze, and the flowers, the shape of a bishop's mitre, float daintily on wiry stems above the leaves. In late winter, deciduous *Epimedium spp*. must be clipped clean of the previous season's growth to ensure that the flowers can be seen.

430 Felicia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Felicia*.

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(1) Note. The genus *Felicia* is commonly known as a member of the Compositae family and may also be referred to as Blue Marguerite, Blue Daisy, or Kingfisher Daisy. *Felicia* plants include about 83 species of annual to perennial herbs, dwarf subshrubs, and shrubs. The genus *Felicia* is a frost-tender genus, does not thrive in hot humid conditions, and is prone to rot if cold and damp. *Felicia* plants have disc and ray florets of capitulate radiate that are often solitary.

431 Gaillardia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Gaillardia.*

(1) Note. The genus *Gaillardia* is commonly known as a member of the Compositae family and may also be referred to as the Blanket Flower. *Gaillardia* plants include about 30 species of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs which grow to about 90 cm.; leaves alternate or often radical, entire, toothed, or pinnatifid, base petiolate or sessile, more or less clasping, pubescent; capitula radiate, solitary; receptacle convex to subglobose; ray florets yellow to red, tipped with yellow or red-purple, sterile; disc florets tubular to campanulate, purple. *Gaillardia* plants are valued for their mid-summer flowers in a range of predominantly hot vibrant colors, from golden yellows and warm copper to rich burgundy; *Gaillardia spp*. are so prolific and long-blooming that they often exhaust themselves and may be short-lived as perennials. Most are excellent for cutting, especially if given the support of a grow-through mesh to ensure long straight stems.

432 Gaura:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Gaura*.

(1) Note. The genus *Gaura* is also commonly known as a member of the Onagraceae family with 21 species of annual, biennial or perennial herbs. *Gaura* flowers are solitary, slightly zygomorphic flowers that are arranged on elongated terminal and axillary panicles in leafless spikes. It is a fine, graceful plant for herbaceous borders, the wild garden or collections of native plants; valuable for the late-blooming, soft racemes of white, pale pink, or scarlet flowers produced continuously over a long period.

433 Gentiana:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Gentiana*.

(1) Note. The genus *Gentiana* is also commonly known as a member of the Gentianaceae family and includes about 400 species of annual, biennial, or perennial, erect, prostrate, decumbent or climbing herbs. *Gentiana* flowers are solitary or in elongate to capitate, cymes, axillary or terminal, erect or inclined,

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rarely nodding; corolla rotate, campanulate, tubular, funnel-shaped, salverform or clavate, 4-7 lobed, with interstitial webs or appendages (plicae), tube sometimes pleated, often striped outside and spotted within. *Gentiana* plants are widespread across cool temperate and alpine zones of the world, and most will thrive only in regions with cool summers. These plants are found in a wide range of habitats and soil types and exhibit a corresponding diversity of habit, size, and cultural requirements, so lending themselves to a number of situations in the garden. Their colors range from the deep and intense blues to which the genus has given its name to colors which include yellow, white, scarlet, and gold.

434 Globba:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Globba*.

(1) Note. The genus *Globba* is also commonly known as a member of the Zingiberaceae family and includes some 70 species of perennial herbs with slender fleshy rhizomes, fibrous roots, and reed-like leafy stems. The inflorescence of *Globba* is a pendulous terminal raceme, with showy bracts; flowers borne in cincinni on slender branchlets arising from axils of bracts and the lower flowers are often replaced with bulbils. *Globba* plants are slender, rhizomatous perennials from the shady forests of monsoonal areas in southeast Asia and northeast India; they are useful as groundcover under tropical shrubs and are easily grown in a medium-fertility, soil-based mix.

435 Helenium:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Helenium*.

(1) Note. The genus *Helenium* is a part of the Compositae family and may also be referred to as Sneezeweed and is said to be named for Helen of Troy. *Helenium* plants include about 40 species of annual, biennial, or perennial herbs. The inflorescences of *Helenium* are radiate or discoid capitula that may be solitary or in a corymb held above the foliage in strong erect peduncles. Disc and ray florets develop acropetally on a capitulum. *Helenium* plants are grown for the warm color range of their flowers with their prominent dark centers. *Helenium* is used for cutting and for the herbaceous border and offers large number of cultivars that are particularly valuable for the autumn border.

436 Helianthus:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Helianthus*.

(1) Note. The genus *Helianthus* is a part of the Compositae family and includes about 70 species of showy annual to perennial herbs, often with fibrous or tuberous roots and rhizomes. The inflorescences of *Helianthus* are daisy-type

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borne on terminals above the foliage with disc and ray florets developing acropetally on a capitulum. *Helianthus spp.* are valued for their brilliant late summer flowers, which in many species last well when cut; most provide a useful nectar source for bees, and the larger-flowered cultivars of the sunflower are particularly valuable when the seeds ripen and attract finches and other seed-eating birds into the garden. The seed is of great economic importance as a source of vegetable oil, a masticatory, and a fodder crop.

437 Heliopsis:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Heliopsis*.

(1) Note. The genus *Heliopsis* is a part of the Compositae family and includes about 13 species of branched, erect, perennial herbs and may also be referred to as Ox-eye. The inflorescences of *Heliopsis* are showy radiate capitula, with a single capitulum per terminal, comprising disc and ray florets. *Heliopsis* is noted for its ease of cultivation, extreme cold-hardiness, longevity, robust vigor, and the strong warm colors of the large daisy flowers from mid to late summer and autumn; the flowers also last reasonably well when cut.

438 Heliotrope:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Heliotrope*.

(1) Note. The genus *Heliotrope* is a part of the Boraginaceae family and may also be referred to as Heliotropium or Turnsole. *Heliotrope* plants include about 250 species of annual or perennial herbs, shrubs or undershrubs, usually villous. The inflorescences of *Heliotrope* are solitary, geminate, or ternate in scorpioid spikes or racemes with flowers of white, blue, purple, or sometimes yellow, and corolla form as tubular, cylindrical, or unfundibular. *Heliotropium spp.* generally occur in dry, open habitats, especially on sandy soils and may be container grown where the delightful fragrance may be appreciated.

439 Helleborus:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Helleborus*.

(1) Note. The genus *Helleborus* is part of the Ranunculaceae family and may also be referred to as Hellebore. *Helleborus* plants include 15 species of rhizomatous herbs. *Helleborus* rhizomes are usually stout, branching, with thick brown or black roots, or sometimes with erect or procumbent aerial stems; stems are herbaceous or persistent; herbaceous stems arising from rhizomes are surrounded by 2-3 sheaths and are leafless although bracts may resemble leaves; leaves are mostly basal arising from rhizomes, caulescent species borne on stems and falling to expose basal portion of stems, usually pedate, sometimes

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palmate, with 3 or more segments, often coriaceous, venation prominent below, sometimes pubescent, margins coarsely dentate or spiny-toothed, rarely entire; flowers rarely solitary, usually a few in loose cymes, sometimes many in a paniculate cyme, subtended by leaflike bracts, usually pendent or horizontal, flat to campanulate, actinomorphic, hermaphrodite, parts inserted spirally; outer whorl of 5 perianth segments, overlapping white or green to purple, persistent, becoming green after anthesis; inner whorl of to 32 tubular to funnel-shaped nectarines, green or deep purple, yellow, pink or almost black, caducous. *Helleborus spp*. and hybrids are long-lasting and are striking late winter to early spring flowering plants in an infinite variety of earthy whites, greens, yellows and deep purples, often with flushing and speckling in contrasting hues. The strong, sculptured, evergreen foliage adds an architectural element in borders too small for shrubs.

440 Heuchera:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Heuchera*.

(1) Note. The genus *Heuchera* is a part of the Saxifragaceae family and may also be referred to as Alum Root or Coral Bells. *Heuchera* plants include some 55 species of herbaceous, evergreen, perennial herbs which grow to 70 cm. with woody, often branching rootstock; leaves usually basal, tuft-forming, rounded, cordate, dentate, broadly 5-9-lobed, mottled when young; petiole slender; inflorescence a slender, scapose raceme or panicle; flowers small; sepals fused at base in a bell, saucer-shaped, 5-lobed above; petals 5 or absent, often shorter than sepals. *Heuchera* is used as evergreen groundcover in the woodland garden or damp, sunny, border edges, valued for its foliage interest (many have marbled leaves) and graceful flowering spikes in subtle shades of coral pink and green. *H*. 'Purple Palace' is one of the most striking small herbaceous perennials; its dark foliage and delicate white flowers commend it as a contrast plant for mixed borders, preferably on slightly damp soils.

441 XHeucherella:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus X*Heucherella*.

(1) Note. The genus X*Heucherella* is a part of the Saxifragaceae family of perennial herbs and grows to 45 cm. with leaves to 13 cm., orbicular, stalked, shallowly lobed, hispid throughout, light green, mottled brown when young, becoming dark green with age, bronze in autumn; flowering stem to 40 cm; panicles loose, slender; flowers small, pink; calyx fused into a pink cup; petals 4mm., just exceeding sepals in length. X*Heucherella* plants are clump-forming hybrids with a neat, ground-covering habit and good autumn color.

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442 Hypericum:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Hypericum*.

(1) Note. The genus *Hypericum* is a part of the Guttiferae family and includes over 400 species of small trees, shrubs, or herbs, evergreen or deciduous, with pale (pellucid or amber) and often dark (black or occasionally red) glands (and/or canals), glabrous or sometimes with simple hairs on stems, leaves and/or sepals. *Hypericum* leaves are paired or sometimes 3-4-whorled, sessile or shortly stalked; flowers are bisexual, solitary and terminal or in terminal and sometimes axillary dichasial to monochasial cymes, sometimes in a dichasium replaced by flowering pseudo-dichotomous branches. Sometimes, *Hypericum* may be commercially used as cut stems with fruits.

443 Kniphofia or Tritoma:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Kniphofia* or *Tritoma*.

(1) Note. The genus *Kniphofia*, named after a German botanist, J.H. Kniphof, is a part of the Lilaceae or Aloeaceae family and includes about 68 species of perennial herbs with short thick rhizomes forming large clumps or having a few crowns from which arise clusters of linear to grasslike leaves, often fleshy, sometimes strap-like, sometimes keeled, rarely caulescent. *Kniphofia* scapes are erect, slender, usually exceeding leaves, bearing in the apical quarter a dense or lax spike-like raceme with tubular-cylindric to funnel-shaped flowers. *Kniphofia* plants are summer and autumn flowering, generally sturdy perennials for the sunny border, valued for their strong form and stout spikes of often brilliantly colored flowers which last well when cut.

444 Lamium:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Lamium*.

(1) Note. The genus *Lamium* is part of the Labiatae family and may also be referred to as Dead Nettle. *Lamium* plants include some 50 species of perennial or annual herbs; with stems often stoloniferous and creeping at base, glabrous to pubescent; leaves petiolate, opposite, ovate to kidney-shaped, base usually cordate, rugose; flowers in to 12-flowered verticillasters; corolla 2-lipped, upper lip hooded, arched, ovate to oblong, lower lip spreading, 3-lobed, cordate to obovate, lateral lobes reduced, occasionally appendaged, middle lobe short-petiolate, obovate. *Lamium* plants are useful ground-covering plants, particularly the silver-leaved forms of *L. maculatum* (the silver coloration is due to air-filled blisters below the leaf surface) and *L. galeobdolon* are several of the most commonly encountered groundcover plants in cool temperate gardens.

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445 Lavandula:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Lavandula*.

(1) Note. The genus *Lavandula* is part of the Labiatae family and may also be referred to as Lavender, which has long been used as a fragrant wash. *Lavandula* plants include 28 species of aromatic shrubs and subshrubby perennials with branched stems that are erect or spreading; leaves linear-oblong, simple and entire or dentate to pinnate or bipinnate margins usually revolute; inflorescence a terminal, long-stalked, verticillate spike, simple or branched at base; bracts differing distinctly from leaves; corolla 2-lipped, usually purple or blue, sometimes white or pink, upper lip 2-lobed, lower lip 3-lobed, lobes equal. *Lavandula* plants are aromatic shrubs grown for their ornamentation and perfume. Oil of lavender has been extracted from several species for its scent and antiseptic properties. Several species because of their high nectar content are grown as bee plants. All lavenders are found in exposed, usually parched, hot, rocky situations. Although often found on calcareous soils, lavenders are not affected by different soil types but prefer well-drained positions to damp waterlogged ones during winter. English Lavender plants do not live very long and become unshapely in fewer than 10 years. They may be trimmed back after 3-4 years to prolong their shape, but in time will need to be replaced by young plants.

446 Leschenaultia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Leschenaultia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Leschenaultia* is a part of the Goodeniaceae family and includes some 24 species of glabrous herbs, subshrubs, or shrubs with heath-like habit. *Leschenaultia* leaves are usually linear, entire, and sessile; flowers are solitary and terminal or several in terminal, leafy corymbs.

447 Leucocoryne:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Leucocoryne*.

(1) Note. The genus *Leucocoryne* is a part of the Liliaceae (Alliaceae) family and includes about 12 species of herbaceous perennials which grow to 50 X 10 cm, many with the characteristic smell of garlic; bulbs to 2 cm wide, with dark brown tunics; 2-5 leaves to 35cm to 5 mm, basal, linear often channeled, senescent before flowering; 2-12 flowers, funnel-shaped, in umbels with 2 spathes; 6 perianth segments, similar, white, blue or violet, lower parts fused to basal tube, upper parts free, spreading. *Leucocoryne* plants are grown for their loose heads of scented, soft blue flowers carried over long periods in spring and

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early summer, *Leucocoryne spp.* start growing early in the year; the grass-like foliage dies down at or slightly before flowering, and bulbs enter dormancy during summer and autumn. *Leucocoryne* plants are suitable for outdoor cultivation only in areas that are essentially frost-free, and they require a position in the full sun and in well-drained soil.

448 Ligularia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Ligularia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Ligularia* is a part of the Compositae family and may also be referred to as Leopard Plant or as "a little tongue" referring to the tongue-shaped ray florets. *Ligularia* plants include about 180 species of perennial herbs with radical, broad, ovate-oblong to reniform, usually cordate basal leaves and long, broadly sheathed stems. *Ligularia* plants are grown for their flowers and foliage and are grown as specimens by lakes and stream sides or in massed plantings in the dappled shade of woodland gardens. These plants demand deep, moist, fertile and humus-rich soils and benefit from a mulch of organic matter; on bright windy days, they may wilt very quickly, even where soil moisture may appear adequate.

449 Limonium:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Limonium*.

(1) Note. The genus *Limonium* is a part of the Plumbaginaceae family and may also be referred to as Sea Lavender, Marsh Rosemary, or Statice. *Limonium* plants include about 150 species of perennial herbs or shrubs, or rarely annuals with inflorescences in a corymbose panicle of terminal spikelets on a scaly, bracteate stem; spikelets subtended by 3 floral bracts. The flowers of most species of *Limonium* can be air-dried for winter decorations; they range in form and color from the most subtle and delicate sprays on fine sinuous stems to the more extravagant and densely flowered panicles, frequently seen as florist's flowers and particularly valued for the strong bright colors they retain when dried, provided the flowers are kept away from the bright light.

450 Liriope:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Liriope*.

(1) Note. The genus *Liriope* is part of the Liliaceae (Convallariaceae) family and may also be referred to as Lily Turf. *Liriope* plants include some 5 species of perennial, evergreen, stemless, tufted, or occasionally rhizomatous herbs, which grow to 45 cm. with grass-like leaves; flowers white to dark mauve, grape-like, clustered in a scapose, elongated spike or raceme; tepals 6, free. The most frequently seen species in cultivation, *L. muscari* is valued as a fairly drought-

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tolerant evergreen groundcover bearing its densely flowered spikes of lavender blue in late autumn.

451 Lobelia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Lobelia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Lobelia* is a part of the Campanulaceae family and includes some 365 species of annual or perennial herbs, shrubs, and treelets, often with a milky, acrid sap. *Lobelia* flowers are in racemes or are solitary, sometimes with bracteolate and a bilabiate corolla, slit to the base on the upper side, with the lower 3 lobes large and spreading and the upper 2 lobes small and recurved. They are valued for their (typically) rich, deep blue flowers, though modern selections have extended the color range to include pure white, carmine pink, and pale lilacs.

452 Lychnis:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Lychnis*.

(1) Note. The genus *Lychnis* is part of the Caryophyllaceae family and may also be referred to as Catchfly. *Lychnis* plants include about 20 species of mostly perennial herbs, differing from *Silene* only in the combination of 5 styles and a capsule opening with 5 teeth (most *Silene* species have 3 styles and a capsule opening with 6 teeth). *Lychnis spp*. range through northern temperature regions in diverse habitats, from fenland, damp meadows and moist woodlands, to rocky or alpine meadow habitats.

453 Lysimachia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Lysimachia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Lysimachia* is a part of the Primulaceae family and may also be referred to as Loosestrife. *Lysimachia* plants include about 150 species of erect or procumbent herbs, rarely dwarf shrubs. *Lysimachia* plants are a cosmopolitan genus, found in damp grassland or swampy terrain and are easily grown in moist borders in sun and part shade or at the waterside and in bog gardens. *Lysimachia* plants that are commonly cultivated are perennials and are inclined to be invasive.

454 Mimulus:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Mimulus*.

(1) Note. The genus *Mimulus* is part of the Scrophulariaceae family and may also be referred to as Monkey Flower or Musk. Its Latin name *mimus, a mimic actor,*

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refers to a fanciful resemblence of the markings of the corolla to a grinning face; or from *mimo*, referring to gaping mouth of corolla. *Mimulus* plants include about 150 species of annual or perennial herbs, of erect or diffuse habit, or rarely shrubs. The flowers of *Mimulus* are axillary or on spike-like racemes.

455 Monarda:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Monarda*.

(1) Note. The genus *Monarda* is part of the Labiatae family and may also be referred to as Wild Bergamot, Horsemint, or Beebalm and includes about 16 species of aromatic annual or perennial herbs. *Monarda* flowers are borne in dense glomerules, terminal and solitary or in an interrupted spike, subtended by an involucre or usually foliar bracts. *M. didyma* has long been cultivated for oil of bergamot extracted from young leaves, for dried leaves in potpourri, and for the high nectar yield useful for bees. The annual species are usually grown for their sweet scent and for nectar production for bees. The perennial species, particularly the many showy forms of *M. didyma*, make first-rate clump-forming plants for the herbaceous border.

456 Myosotis:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Myosotis*.

(1) Note. The genus *Myosotis* is part of the Boraginaceae family and may also be referred to as Forget-me-not or Scorpion grass and includes some 50 species of annual, biennial, or perennial pubescent herbs. *Myosotis* leaves are alternate; flowers usually in paired cymes, mostly white, blue, or purple usually with a conspicuous white or yellow eye; bracts usually absent; 5-lobed calyx, often accrescent in fruit; corolla rotate or salverform, 5 lobes, obtuse, spreading, faucal scales 5, distinct, usually included, papillose. *M. sylvatica* and *M. alpestris* occur in damp woodlands and meadows, the latter on basic rock formations. Their many cultivars are grown as hardy annuals or biennials (tolerating winter temperatures of at least –15 C/ 5 F). Traditionally used in spring bedding and as border edging, they are also suited to window boxes and to pot cultivation in the cold glasshouse for winter and early spring blooms.

457 Narcissus:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Narcissus.*

(1) Note. The genus *Narcissus* is part of the Amaryllidaceae family, may also be referred to as Daffodil, and includes about 50 species of perennial bulbous herbs. Its flowers are yellow or white, sometimes fragrant, erect to drooping, solitary or in an umbel of 2-20, subtended by a one-valved, usually scarious

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membranous spathe, borne on a leafless scape; perianth tubular at the base, with 6 segments, almost always with a conspicuous corona in the form of a trumpet or a smaller ring or cup, often a different color from the segments. Narcissi (which include all daffodils) are among the most popular garden plants, can be grown in beds and borders, rock gardens, in grass and woodlands, and in pots. They are also excellent as cut flowers. Their flowering period extends from late autumn to early summer though the main flowering period is in spring.

458 Nemesia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Nemesia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Nemesia* is part of the Scrophulariaceae family and includes some 65 species of annual or perennial herbs or subshrubs. *Nemesia* flowers are axillary or in short terminal racemes; bilabiate corolla with very short tube, produced into spur or pouch at front, upper lip 4-lobed, lower entire or bilabiate, with palate almost closing throat. *Nemesia* plants are commonly used as frost-tender annuals for summer bedding, mixed borders, and pot-plant display in cool glasshouses.

459 Nierembergia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Nierembergia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Nierembergia* is a part of the Solanaceae family and may also be referred to as Cupflower and includes some 23 species of annual or perennial herbs or subshrubs. *Nierembergia* flowers are solitary, terminal, or in cymes; calyx is tubular to campanulate, 5-lobed, with lobes spreading; corolla is tubular, limb spreading and 5-lobed. *Nierembergia spp*. are slender-stemmed, graceful plants, generally found growing wild in moist but sunny situations in the temperate regions of South America. The upturned, bell-like, salverform flowers last from summer until well into the autumn and, in creeping species, nestle against a backdrop of spreading, dark green foliage.

460 Oenothera:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Oenothera*.

(1) Note. The genus *Oenothera* is part of the Onagraceae family and may also be referred to as Sundrops or Suncups or Evening Primrose and includes 124 species of annual, biennial, or perennial herbs. *Oenothera* plants have erect, ascending stems that are rarely decumbent and sometimes rooting at nodes, with taproot or fibrous roots, rarely rhizomatous; leaves sometimes in basal rosette, otherwise alternate, sessile or petiolate, entire and dentate or pinnatifid; stipules absent; flowers usually large and showy, solitary in leaf axils or gathered into

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corymbose, racemose or spicate inflorescences, actinomorphic, 4-merous, opening at dawn or dusk, soon fading; floral tube cylindrical, apex flared, deciduous; petals white, yellow, or purple, rarely red or with a red spot, becoming orange and purple, obovate or obcordate. Cultivated ornamentals include the evening primroses, which are generally evening-flowering, and the sundrops or suncups, which are day-flowering. Some of the evening primroses are day-flowering, but some bear fragile and often scented blooms at night, which wither and die in the morning sun. Cultivated types are generally tap-rooted plants of stony and well-drained soils or mountainous country, preferring a dryish, sunny site in the garden.

461 Omphalodes:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Omphalodes*.

(1) Note. The genus *Omphalodes* is a part of the Boraginaceae family and may also be referred to as Navelwort or Navelseed and includes some 28 species of annual, biennial, or perennial herbs, glabrous or minutely pubescent. *Omphalodes* flowers are usually in terminal cymes, sometimes solitary and axillary, white or blue, sometimes bracteate; calyx 5-parted, accrescent in fruit; corolla 5-lobed, subrotate or subcampanulate, tube short, throat with 5 saccate invaginations forming an eye, frequently paler than the rest of the corolla. Most *Omphalodes* species are suitable for cool positions in the rock garden or for naturalizing in light, open woodland with treatment.

462 Ornithogalum:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Ornithogalum*.

(1) Note. The genus *Ornithogalum* is a part of the Lilaceae family and includes some 80 species of bulbous perennial herbs. *Ornithogalum* inflorescence is a scapose raceme or corymb, pyramidal, to subcylindric, 2- to many flowered; bracts usually conspicuous; tepals 6, equal or unequal in 2 distinct whorls, white, rarely yellow, orange or red, outside usually marked with a green stripe, usually widely spreading, rarely erect. *Ornithogalum* leaves are in a rosette, linear to lanceolate or obovate, sometimes with a silver-white median stripe above and margins smooth or hairy. *Ornithogalum* has two main centers of distribution, in South Africa and around the Mediterranean, but includes a number of more northerly European natives which are robust and cold-hardy in cultivation, some of which may become invasive where conditions suit.

463 Oxalis:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Oxalis.*

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(1) Note. The genus *Oxalis* is a part of the Oxalidaceae family and may also be referred to as Sorrel or Shamrock and includes about 800 species of annual or perennial, stemmed or stemless herbs and shrubs, often with tuberous or bulbous underground parts; very rarely aquatic plants; leaves radical or cauline, palmate; leaflets usually 3, sometimes more or phyllodic, often folding down at night; stipules adnate to petiole bases or absent; flowers with a tristylic, heteromorphic arrangement of parts on axillary peduncles; often in cymes or contractions of this to umbellate, 1- to many-flowered; bracteoles in pairs subtending pedicels and cyme branches, many and crowded in umbellate inflorescences; pedicels articulate below calyx and/or their base; petals usually partly fused at base, white, pink, red, or yellow. Although a number of species are potential weeds that spread by means of seed and underground bulbils and may prove difficult to eradicate, *Oxalis* includes a number of beautiful ornamentals for a diversity of situations in the garden. Most species are low and spreading; the flowers and sometimes the leaves close up at night or in shade.

464 Papaver:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Papaver*.

(1) Note. The genus *Papaver* is a part of the Papaveraceae family and may also be referred to as Poppy and includes some 50 species of annual or perennial, glaucous, rarely glabrous, herbs which grow to 120 cm. *Papaver* leaves are basal or cauline, pinnatifid to pinnatisect, toothed, serrate or, rarely, crenate, occasionally bristly, segments often pinnate or bipinnate, irregularly incised. *Papaver* flowers are solitary with 2, rarely 3 sepals, concave, overlapping, short-lived; 4 petals, rarely 5 or 6, usually obovate, obtuse, creased in bud and often withering and falling early. Poppies are easily grown in the mixed border, herbaceous border, and in rock gardens.

465 Penstemon:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Penstemon*.

(1) Note. The genus *Penstemon* is a part of the Scrophulariaceae family and includes some 250 species of subshrubs or perennial herbs, some grown as annuals. *Penstemon* inflorescences are a racemose, cymose, or a thyrsoid showy panicle; calyx is 5-lobed, corolla tubular, almost regular to strongly bilabiate, upper lip 2-lobed, lower 3 cleft. The warm colors of *Penstemon spp.* and cultivars make a valuable contribution to the late summer and autumn flower garden. Diversity of natural habitat gives a variety of tolerance to differing garden sites. The majority of commonly cultivated species are found in dryish, sunny sites or in sub-alpine woodlands, meadows, and plains on light, often impoverished soils.

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466 Pentas:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Pentas*.

(1) Note. The genus *Pentas* is a part of the Rubiaceae family and includes some 30 or 40 species of perennial, or rarely biennial, herbs or shrubs. *Pentas* flowers are bisexual, 1-3 morphous, crowded in terminal, much-branched cymes or flat-topped corymbs; corolla is tubular to cylindric, tube often funnel-shaped and swollen above and pubescent at throat, lobes 5, unequal, valvate in bud, ovate to oblong. *Pentas* plants are woody-based herbs or shrubs with cymes or domed cymes of crowded flowers in a range of shades of red, pink, or mauve and are grown in the glasshouse or for summer use outdoors in tubs and bedding schemes.

467 Persicaria:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Persicaria*.

(1) Note. The genus *Persicaria*, also *Polygonum*, is part of the Polygonaceae family and may also be referred to as Knotweed, Smartweed, Fleece Vine, or Silver Lace Vine. *Persicaria* includes some 150 species of mostly annual or perennial herbs, occasionally aquatic or scramblers, woody subshrubs, with stems appearing jointed. *Persicaria* flowers are small, sometimes showy, fertile, clustered in axils of leaves or bracts, or in terminal panicles or spikes; perianth funnel- or bell-shaped, segments 3-6, commonly 5, usually equal, petal-like, white, pink, or red. A diverse genus with species suited to a number of situations in the garden. Although most have invasive potential which must be taken account of when sitting, this tendency can often be used to advantage in larger landscape plantings.

468 Phygelius:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Phygelius*.

(1) Note. The genus *Phygelius* is part of the Scrophulariaceae family and includes a genus of 2 species and many hybrids; evergreens or semi-evergreen shrubs and subshrubs which grow to 1-1.5m. *Phygelius* plants have woody stems at their base, soft above; shoots erect, glabrous, angular. Inflorescences are often one-sided; flowers pendulous; corolla tubular, pink to orange-red, narrowing towards base, 5-lobed, margins sharply recurved. Spring growth is rapid and plants will give useful front to mid-border height, proving remarkably drought-tolerant and freely producing their warmly colored panicles of fuchsia-like flowers from summer until late in the season.

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469 Plectranthus:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Plectranthus*.

(1) Note. The genus *Plectranthus* is part of the Labiatae family and includes some 350 species of annuals, perennial herbs, or shrubs. *Plectranthus* plants have herbaceous, semi-succulent, or succulent stems and leaves; paniculate, racemose, or spicate inflorescence, usually terminal, flowers in verticils, occasionally solitary more often cymes; corolla tube variously gibbous, bilabiate, upper lip usually 4-lobed, lower longer than upper. This large genus provides many attractive ornamental flowering plants for conservatory or bedding outside in summer.

470 Polemonium:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Polemonium*.

(1) Note. The genus *Polemonium* is part of the Polemoniaceae family and may also be referred to as Jacob's Ladder or Sky Pilot. *Polemonium* includes some 25 species of erect, decumbent, or spreading annuals or more commonly rhizomatous and caespitous perennials that are often foul-smelling. Leaves are usually alternate, pinnate, compound or very deeply pinnatifid, leaflets entire or divided; inflorescence a lax or dense, axillary or terminal cyme; flowers sometimes solitary; corolla narrowly funnel-form to rotate-campanulate, usually blue or white, rarely purple, yellow or pink, lobes rounded to spathulate. *P. caeruleum* is native to damp grassland and rocky habitats, frequently on limestone soils.

471 Portulaca:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Portulaca*.

(1) Note. The genus *Portulaca* is part of the Portulacaceae family and may also be referred to as Purslane or Moss Rose. *Portulaca* includes some 40 species of fleshy or trailing mostly annual herbs. Leaves are alternate or nearly opposite, flat or sometimes cylindrical, often with tufts of bristles in the axils, the upper forming a leafy involucre subtending the often showy and variously colored flowers. Flowers are purple, yellow, or pink with 4-6 petals which open in direct sunshine and close in shadow. *P. grandiflora* is grown for its fleshy, moss-like foliage and for the profusion of individually short-lived, brightly colored flowers carried over long periods in summer. *Portulaca* plants are ideally suited as low-growing, seasonal filler in flower beds and borders, as edging, for window boxes and other containers and are easily grown from seed sown in situ in spring, in any low-nutrient, freely draining, sandy soil in full sun.

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472 Primula:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Primula*.

(1) Note. The genus *Primula* is part of the Primulaceae family and includes some 400 species of perennial, mostly alpine herbs with short rhizomes and leaves in basal rosettes, radical, simple, entire, toothed or lobes; many species with farina, a wax secreted from glands on surfaces of the leaves. *Primula* plants have peduncles that are often conspicuous, sometimes reduced and hidden in rosettes, the flower 'stalk' being an elongated pedicel; inflorescences terminal, verticillate or umbellate with involucral bracts, or a simple raceme, green parts often farinose; flowers 5-merous, often fragrant, and corolla tube usually exceeding calyx. The genus *Primula* is one of the largest and most important plants in cultivation in temperate gardens, ranging from the most amenable and undemanding of plants to those which present an irresistible challenge to the most skilled of growers.

473 Pulmonaria:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Pulmonaria*.

(1) Note. The genus *Pulmonaria* is part of the Boraginaceae family and may also be referred to as Lungwort. *Pulmonaria* plants include some 14 species of perennial, pubescent herbs with creeping rhizomes, simple stems, leaves that are simple, green, sometimes spotted white, inflorescence of terminal, forked cymes, bracteate; flowers white, pink, blue, or purple; corolla 5-lobed, infundibular, throat with 5 tufts of hairs. *Pulmonaria spp*. occur in shaded sites on deep soils rich in organic matter; *P. officinalis* is generally found over limestone.

474 Rudbeckia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Rudbeckia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Rudbeckia* is part of the Compositae family and may also be referred to as Coneflower. *Rudbeckia* plants include some 15 species of usually perennial, rarely annual or biennial, herbs with simple or branched stems and alternate, entire to 2-pinnatifid leaves; few capitula that are usually solitary, radiate; phyllaries in few to many series; receptacle naked or scaly, hemispheric to conic; ray florets sterile, mostly yellow or orange; disc florets tubular, hermaphrodite. *Rudbeckia* plants are grown for their large, usually yellow daisies with the prominent central cone and often reflexed ray florets which give a characteristic shuttlecock outline to the flower; *Rudbeckia* plants include many useful species used for cutting and as summer borders; *Rudbeckia* performs

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particularly well during long hot late summers. The species are particularly useful for native plant collections and for naturalizing; the many cultivars, even where truly perennial, will flower in their first year from early sowings and are often treated as annuals. *Rudbeckia* plants grow in any moderately fertile and retentive garden soil in sun or part day shade.

475 Salvia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Salvia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Salvia* is part of the Labiatae family and may also be referred to as Sage. *Salvia* plants include some 900 or more species of perennial or, occasionally, annual or biennial herbs, shrubs or subshrubs with erect or ascending, glabrous to glandular and/or variously pubescent stems; leaves sessile or petiolate, simple, or lyrate or pinnatisect; flowers in 2-40 flowered, approximate or distant verticillasters, these disposed in terminal or axillary racemes, spikes, panicles, or rarely, cymes; corolla 2-lipped, upper lip hooded, erect, plane or falcate, entire to emarginated or bifid, lower lip spreading, 3-lobed, lateral lobes reduced, middle lobe often emarginated. Of the 900 or so species of *Salvia* plants, a large percentage are among the most ornamental flowering plants, providing a long-lasting display as shrubs, herbaceous perennials, biennials, and annuals. Several species have deliciously aromatic foliage, and some are used in widespread cultivation for medicinal uses and as culinary herbs.

476 Sanvitalia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Sanvitalia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Sanvitalia* is part of the Compositae family and includes about 7 species of annual to perennial herbs with opposite, simple, entire leaves; radiate capitula; receptacle hemispheric to narrowly conic, scaly; phyllaries in 2-3 series, imbricate, dry or partly herbaceous; ray florets female, fertile, persistent on fruit, white or yellow; disc florets purple or white with a green tinge. The *Sanvitalia* plant is an undemanding, creeping annual for border edges, windowboxes, and hanging baskets. *Sanvitalia* plants grow in sun in an open position in well-drained, moderately fertile soil.

477 Sarracenia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Sarracenia.*

(1) Note. The genus *Sarracenia* is part of the Sarraceniaceae family and may also be referred to as Pitcher Plant. *Sarracenia* plants include some 8 species of carnivorous herbaceous perennials with horizontal, stout rhizomes with apical cluster of leaves; leaves of annual duration, usually pitcher-form, but sometimes

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not forming pitchers, especially over winter; pitchers 15-100 cm, erect to decumbent, elongate ("trumpet-shaped") or squat, with broad lateral wing and terminal 'lid' or laminal flap, apex sometimes hooded and inflated, with entrance to pitcher somewhat concealed, but usually lamina erect, not covering mouth of pitcher, mouth often with distinct thickened margin, pitchers usually green or yellow-green, often variously marked red or brown especially on veins, sometimes with many translucent white spots toward apex; coloring often variable, sometimes related to light intensity; inflorescences usually much exceeding pitchers; scape unbranched, naked, glaucous; flower pendulous, opening before young pitchers mature in spring, thereby preventing undesirable capture of pollinating insects; 5 petals, ovate to oblong, large, yellow to red.

478 Scabiousa or Scabiosa:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Scabiousa* or *Scabiosa*.

(1) Note. The genus *Scabiousa* or *Scabiosa* is part of the Dipsacaceae family and may also be referred to as Pincushion Flower or Scabious. *Scabiosa* plants include some 60-80 species of annual or perennial herbs, or rarely subshrubs; leaves opposite, entire to toothed, lobed or much divided, often in basal rosettes; flowers blue, rose, purple, yellow-white or white in long-stalked, hemispherical, terminal heads subtended by 1-2 series of involucral bracts; calyx cupular, bristly; corolla with 5 unequal lobes and a short tube, lobes often 2-lipped. *Scabiosa spp*. are used in diverse situations in the garden; for example, in annual and cut flower borders valued for the translucent spherical seedheads used in dried arrangements, in the wild garden, and in dry sunny meadows, in approximation of habitat, where they form a valuable nectar source for bees and butterflies and a food source for caterpillars; in the rock garden; in the herbaceous border; and for cutting. *Scabiosa* plants may be selected for their color from pure creamy white through soft lavender to strong blues and the soft pale yellows.

479 Sedum:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Sedum*.

(1) Note. The genus *Sedum* is part of the Crassulaceae family and includes over 300 species of usually succulent, annual to perennial herbs and subshrubs; stems erect or decumbent, sometimes tufted or creeping; leaves fleshy, compressed to round in cross section, alternate, opposite or sometimes whorled, entire or nearly so; inflorescence usually terminal, often a compound cyme; flowers usually hermaphrodite, floral parts in fives, occasionally 3-, 4-, 6-, or 7-merous, white or yellow, more rarely red or purple, very rarely blue; petals usually 5. The *Sedum* plant is the largest genus in the Crassulaceae family and is found in a wide range of habitats including marshlands, deserts, and alpine regions, with some forest epiphytes. Many are suitable in scale for the rock garden and are commonly grown outside or in the alpine house, although care must be taken in selection

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and sitting since some species can be invasive or will spread indefinitely, swamping out less vigorous neighbors.

480 Senecio:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Senecio*.

(1) Note. The genus *Senecio* is part of the Compositae family and includes about 1000 species of trees, shrubs, lianes, and herbs with alternate leaves, entire to variously lobed; capitula usually in corymbs, rarely solitary, usually radiate; receptacle flat, naked; phyllaries mostly uniseriate, sometimes with shorter subsidiary phyllaries at base of capitulum (calyculus); ray florets usually female; disc florets hermaphrodite, yellow, rarely white or purple. *Senecio* is an enormous and extraordinarily diverse genus in terms of cultivation requirements, with a huge number of species that are scarcely ornamental and many that prove noxious and invasive weeds in habitat. The hardy ornamental species include the group of low growing alpine natives suited in scale to the rock garden, most of which are pioneering species of poor, dry gravelly soils.

481 Silene:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Silene.*

(1) Note. The genus *Silene* is part of the Caryophyllaceae family and may also be referred to as Campion or Catchfly. *Silene* includes about 500 species of annual, biennial, or perennial herbs, often woody at the base and sometimes suffruticose; inflorescence very varied, often few flowered, or flowers solitary; flowers usually hermaphrodite; but in some species, unisexual flowers occur and a few species are strictly dioecious; calyx more or less tubular with (5)10-30(60) veins and 5 teeth, sometimes strongly inflated; petals with entire, notched, or bifid (rarely 4-fid) limb and narrow claw, with or without coronal scales. *Silene spp*. are diverse, beautiful, and with few exceptions, a cold-hardy genus and can be used in a number of situations in the garden, such as in the rock garden and in the alpine house.

482 Sinningia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Sinningia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Sinningia* is part of the Gesneriaceae family and includes some 40 species of perennial, tuberous herbs and shrubs, rarely rhizomatous; leaves opposite or in whorls, and often crowded at the base of the stem; flowers solitary or clustered in leaf axils, occasionally scented; campanulate to cylindric corolla; limb broad, spreading, 2-lipped, lower lip 3-lobed, upper lip 2-lobed, lips often indistinct. *Sinningia spp*. usually occur in tropical zones with seasonal rainfall, and die back to the tuber in dry periods. They are grown for their large velvet-

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textured flowers; they require intermediate to warm glasshouse protection and may be successfully moved to the home or cooler glasshouse when in flower.

483 Solidago:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Solidago*.

(1) Note. The genus *Solidago* is part of the Compositae family and may also be referred to as Goldenrod. *Solidago* plants include about 100 species of perennial herbs with short rootstock or rhizome; stems simple at the base and branching below panicles; leaves alternate, often dentate or in rosettes; capitula small, radiate, usually many, in fascicles, thyrses, or scorpioid or corymbose panicles; involucre more or less cylindric; phyllaries imbricate in many rows; ray florets few to several, female and yellow; tubular disc florets, hermaphrodite, and yellow. *Solidago* plants are suitable for larger herbaceous borders; the hybrids and cultivars are greatly valued for their tolerance of a range of conditions in cultivation and for their late summer color, a number making excellent cut flowers. The species occur in a range of habitats, and most are more suitable for the wild garden and other naturalistic plantings in conditions that approximate the conditions of those in habitat.

484 Stokesia :

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Stokesia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Stokesia* is part of the Compositae family and may also be referred to as Stokes' Aster. *Stokesia* plants include 1 species of erect perennial herbs which grow to 1 m. with alternate, elliptic to oblong-lanceolate leaves, margins entire or spinose toward the base; capitula radiate to 10 cm in diameter, solitary and terminal or few to many in a corymb; phyllaries in many series, oblong to lanceolate; receptacle flat, naked; florets white, yellow to pale lavender to deep indigo; ray florets spreading, 5-lobed. *Stokesia* plants are grown for cutting and at the front of the herbaceous border for their pretty, fringed, cornflower-like blooms carried over long periods, usually from summer into autumn, although in climates approximate to the climates of those in habitat *Stokesia* may bloom throughout the year. The foliage makes an evergreen and winter-persistent basal rosette above a fleshy rootstock which is prone to rot in moist and heavy soils in winter.

485 Sutera:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Sutera*.

(1) Note. The genus *Sutera* is part of the Scrophulariaceae family and may also be referred to as *Jamesbrittenia* or *Jamesbrittenia grandiflora*. *Sutera* plants include about 130 species of annual or perennial herbs, subshrubs, and small

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shrubs with leaves usually opposite, sometimes clustered, entire, toothed, or lobed; inflorescence an axillary or terminal raceme, spike, or cyme; corolla not spurred, tube long or short, straight or curved upwards at apex, with 5 lobes, subequal or forming 2 lips. A charming compact perennial suitable for bedding schemes in cool regions or for permanent edging where temperatures do not fall below 5 C/40 F.

486 Tiarella:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Tiarella*.

(1) Note. The genus *Tiarella* is part of the Saxifragaceae family and may also be referred to as False Mitrewort or Sugar Scoop. *Tiarella* plants include about 5 species of rhizomatous perennial herbs, which grow to 50 cm with basal, orbicular, cordate, trifoliolate, dentate, or palmate leaves and long petioles; racemose scapose, simple or branched, and usually terminal; flowers small, white or red; sepals 5, fused at the base to form a campanulate cup, lobes triangular; 5 petals, clawed, elliptic to lanceolate or filiform. *Tiarella* plants are frost hardy in most northern temperate zones, although they will suffer from prolonged winter wetness. They often provide autumn color and have fine foliage worthy of the treatment accorded choicer specimens which thrive on shady beds. Remove decayed leaves in winter and protect the rhizomes with a mulch of garden compost. *Tiarella* plants require shade and a moist, humus-rich soil.

487 Torenia:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Torenia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Torenia* is part of the Scrophulariaceae family and includes some 40 species of perennial or annual herbs, glabrous to hirsute, branched, somewhat decumbent; opposite, entire, crenate leaves; inflorescence a short terminal or axillary raceme, short, few-flowered; calyx tubular, plicate or 3-5-ribbed and –winged; corolla 2-lipped, tube cylindrical or dilated above, upper lip erect, concave, 2-cleft sometimes obscurely so, lower lip patent, 3-lobed. *Torenia* plants are suited best for moist soil, in part shade.

488 Tricyrtis:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Tricyrtis*.

(1) Note. The genus *Tricyrtis* is part of the Liliaceae family and may also be referred to as Toad Lily. *Tricyrtis* plants include 10-16 species of perennial herbs with short, creeping rhizomes; stems 20-110 cm, leafy, erect or arched, simple below or with few branches; leaves are ovate to lanceolate, alternate, sometimes amplexicaul or subsessile, somewhat plicate, occasionally with dark green spots; inflorescence terminal or in upper leaf axils, erect, solitary, or

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cymose, loosely dichotomous; flowers white or yellow with purple spots, bisexual, few, campanulate, with fairly long pedicels; tepals, style and filaments usually spotted violet to red-purple. *Tricyrtis* plants are handsome perennials of elegant and graceful habit, with upright arching stems clothed with attractive stem-clasping leaves. sometimes, also, with conspicuous velvety down. They are grown for their subtly colored flowers, of substantial waxen texture and curious form, beautifully spotted and freckled with contrasting shades of rich chocolate, purple, and maroon.

489 Verbascum:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Verbascum*.

(1) Note. The genus *Verbascum* is part of the Scrophulariaceae family and includes some 250-300 species of mostly biennial herbs, sometimes annual, perennial, or subshrubs with alternate leaves, usually in a rosette, simple, entire, or crenately or sinuately lobed, sometimes pinnatifid, often soft, sometimes densely woolly; inflorescence often pachycaul, a spike, a panicle or a raceme; flowers yellow, tawny, red, red-brown, purple, blue, or sometimes white; calyx deeply 5-parted; corolla rotate; tube short, 5 lobes, subequal. The erect resinous stems, dipped in tallow, were once used as candles; the entire candelabra inflorescence has been used as a professional torch. The Romans used *Verbascum* cosmetically as a hair dye, and its wooly foliage was used by European peasants as a warm lining for footwear. The seed when fed to fish was soporific and rendered them more easily poached.

490 Zantedeschia or Calla Lily:

This subclass is indented under subclass 263.1. Plant which belongs to the genus *Zantedeschia*.

(1) Note. The genus *Zantedeschia* is part of the Araceae family and may also be referred to as Arum Lily or Calla Lily. *Zantedeschia* plants include 6 species of rhizomatous perennial herbs which grow to 2.5m; rhizomes subterranean, fleshy, oblique, much branched; leaves to 45 cm+, borne from apex of rhizome, deciduous or evergreen, lanceolate to orbicular, base cuneate or truncate, or hastate, sagittate to cordate, apex acute or obtuse with subulate tip, usually dark green, spotted, or unspotted, margin undulate, main lateral veins united with marginal vein, minor veins reticular; petioles spongy, long, often exceeding length of lamina, sheathed at base, peduncle long, often much exceeding foliage; spathe subcylindric to funnel-shaped, convolute at base, apex often recurved, to 25 cm, ivory-white, cream, yellow, to pink or rosy-purple, often with purple blotch at base within, persistent; spadix sessile to stipitate, much shorter than spathe, usually yellow, flowers unisexual, male and female zones adjacent, male much longer than female zone; perianth absent. In recent years, cultivars with spathes in rich tones of pink, ruby, mauve, green, and yellow have enjoyed popularity as pot plants and cut blooms.