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Flowers OF HAWAII



Flowering
Trees
Shrubs
Vines
in Full Color

HAWAII'S MOST COMPLETE FLOWER GUIDE

Flowers OF HAWAII

The Hawaiian Islands have unusually rich flora due, in great part, to the fact that nearly all the present day Hawaiian flowers have their origin in distant places around the world and were transported to the islands by the early travelers. Many of the flowering trees, plants and vines commonly seen throughout these islands are representative of flora originating in such places as Polynesia, South America, Africa and the United States, and many other locales.

During most of the year the Hawaiian landscape is painted in exotic colors by flowering trees and plants, such as heliconia, ginger, bougainvillea, plumeria, and countless more. Although many people consider the flowers to be the epitome of Hawaiian beauty, it is interesting to realize that very few of these beautiful works of nature are actually native to the islands. However, this in no way detracts from their impact on the senses and to explore Hawaii is like travelling through a gigantic, living, botanical garden, as some of the most exotic flowers in the world are represented in the Hawaiian Islands.

Although most of Hawaii's flowers are simply beautiful, this same beauty masks the danger of others, for some of the most lovely of them are poisonous. The fragile-appearing oleander, for example, is very poisonous, and from an early age children growing up in the islands are taught never to use the branches of the oleander for weiner-roast sticks. This plant is known locally as "dead man's flower." When picking crown flowers or plumeria for making leis, one must be careful not to let the creamy white juice touch the skin or eyes, and even the milk from the lovely poinsettia is dangerous.

There is no doubt that Hawaii's blossoms are a thing of beauty and a joy to behold, and this book will help you recognize them as you explore these beautiful islands.

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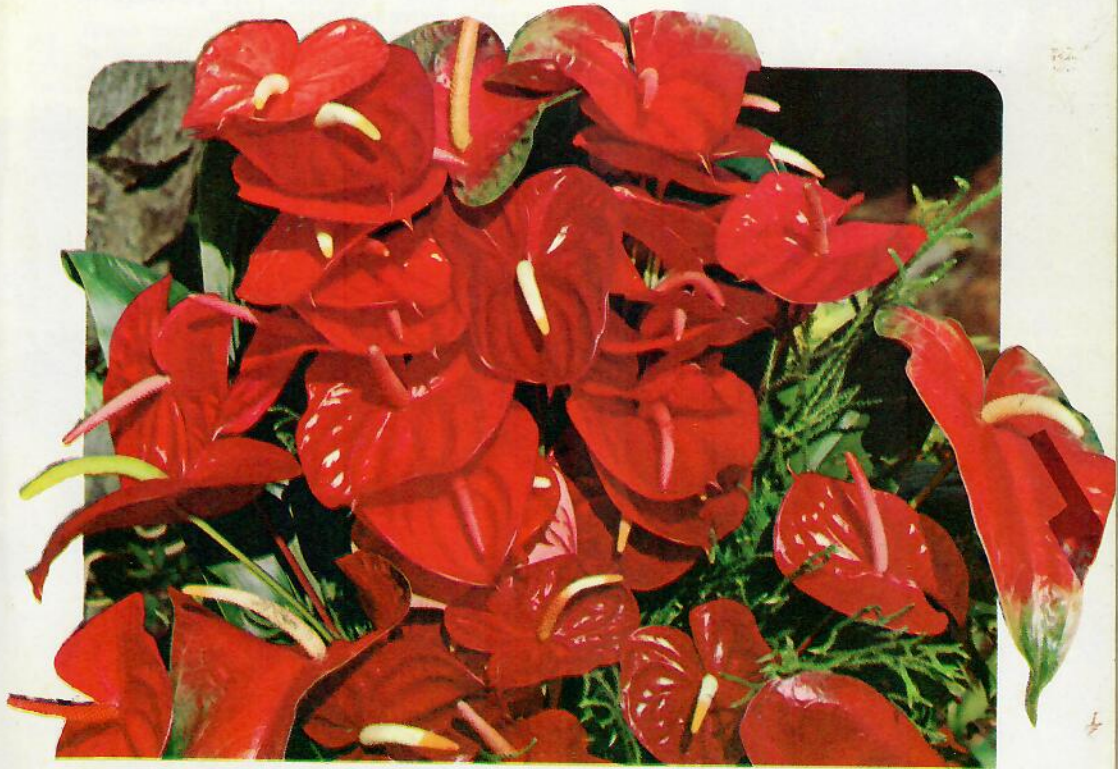
62
Lupine

**YELLOW
ALLAMANDA**

Allamanda cathartica
var. *hedersonii*

The Hawaiian name of the plant is Lani-alii or Heavenly Chief. Its large, velvety, yellow flowers are found on either vines or shrubs. Allamanda buds are pointed and have a "varnished" appearance; they bloom two or three at a time. The backs of the five thick petals and the connecting tube are streaked with brown. Originally from Brazil, it is a member of the periwinkle family.

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ANTHURIUM, Flamingo Flower

Anthurium andraeanum Lindley

Among the most popular of Hawaii's tropical flowers is the very exotic heart-shaped Anthurium. It ranges in color from white to pink to a deep, rich red and occasionally green. The finger-like spike is white, pinkish, or yellow. Its true flowers are found on the spike, and if fertilized turn into wart-like berries. The heart-shaped bract was originally a leaf; it has a waxy quality and is often mistaken for artificial. Once cut, the flowers can last up to three weeks in water. Each long stem bears either a single heart-shaped leaf or flower.



**AFRICAN TULIP TREE, Flame of the Forest,
Fire Tree, Fountain Tree**

Spathodea campanulata Beauvois

105 It is a large tree crowned with large, fiery red flowers. The irregular cup shaped flowers bloom around a tightly packed cluster of buds. As the flowers wither and fall, new buds in the cluster are developing and blooming; thus its blossoms can be seen year-round. The unopened buds of this tree contain water, and if squeezed or pierced, they squirt water, giving it the name "Fountain Tree."

Pods of the African Tulip grow to as long as two feet. These pods are filled with hundreds of shiny winged seeds that spill out when the pods split open.

It is from a family native to tropical Africa.

AIR PLANT

Bryophyllum calycinum Salisbury

First found on the beaches of Hawaii, the Air Plant is called "Oliwa-Ku-Kahekai" or beach oleander. Its cylindrical flowers hang in clusters and range in color from light green to purplish-red. The fleshy leaves allow it to thrive in dry rocky areas.

Sometimes called "Sprouting-leaf-plant," its scientific name comes from the Greek *bryo*, to grow, and *phylla*, leaf. A leaf taken from the plant and exposed to the air will soon sprout tiny roots and then tiny plantlets from the scallops along the leaf.



AMAZON LILY

Eucharis grandiflora Planch. & Lind.

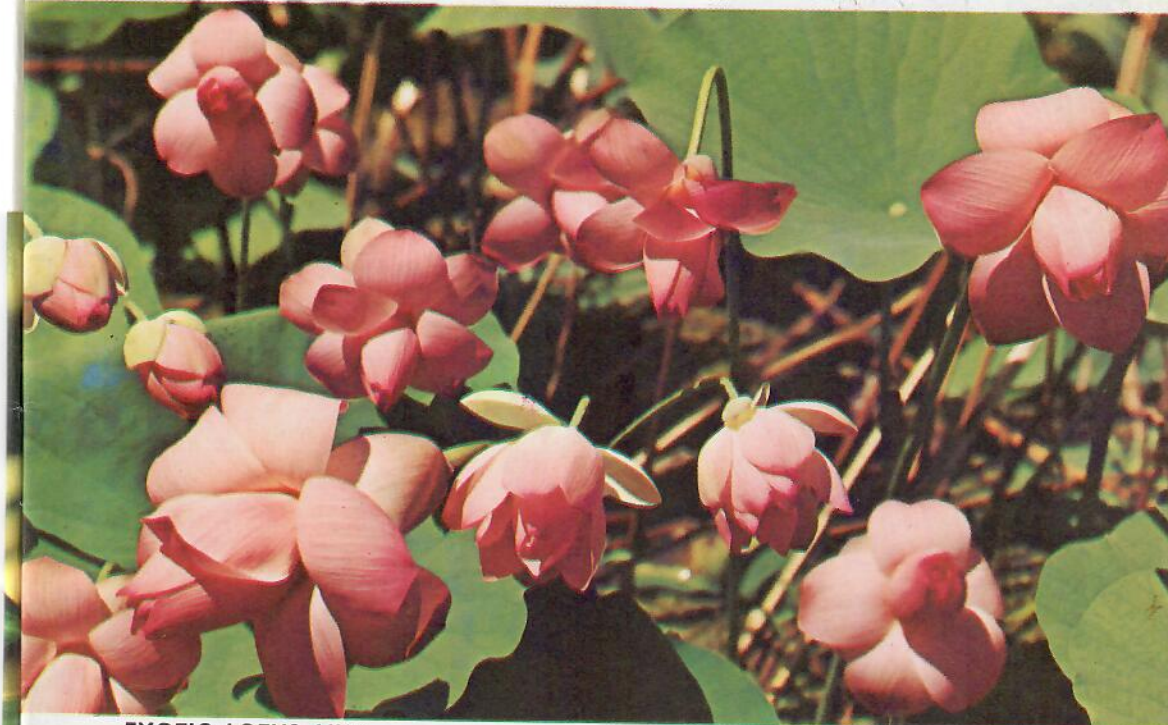
231 This little flower is a native of Colombia in South America. Although found in abundance there, it is quite rare in Hawaii. Because of its delicate beauty it is often used ornamentally.



BARBADOS LILY, Knight's Star Lily

Hippeastrum equestre Herbert

51 These bright red, showy flowers are common in many gardens in Hawaii. They grow from bulbs. The stem appears first, about a foot high with 2, 3, or 4 blossoms. Each blossom is 6 to 8 inches long with 6 petals, and are pointed, suggesting a six-pointed star. It is only after the flowers have withered that the leaves appear.



EXOTIC LOTUS LILY

Nelumbo sp.

In the Orient this gorgeous flower is revered because its petals take on the appearance of the lotus position. It is very closely related to the water lilies, and is native to India. Having been introduced to this side of the world it has become a very popular flower. The stems, in fact, are used throughout the Orient to make candy.



SPIDER LILY

Hymenocallis littoralis Salisb.

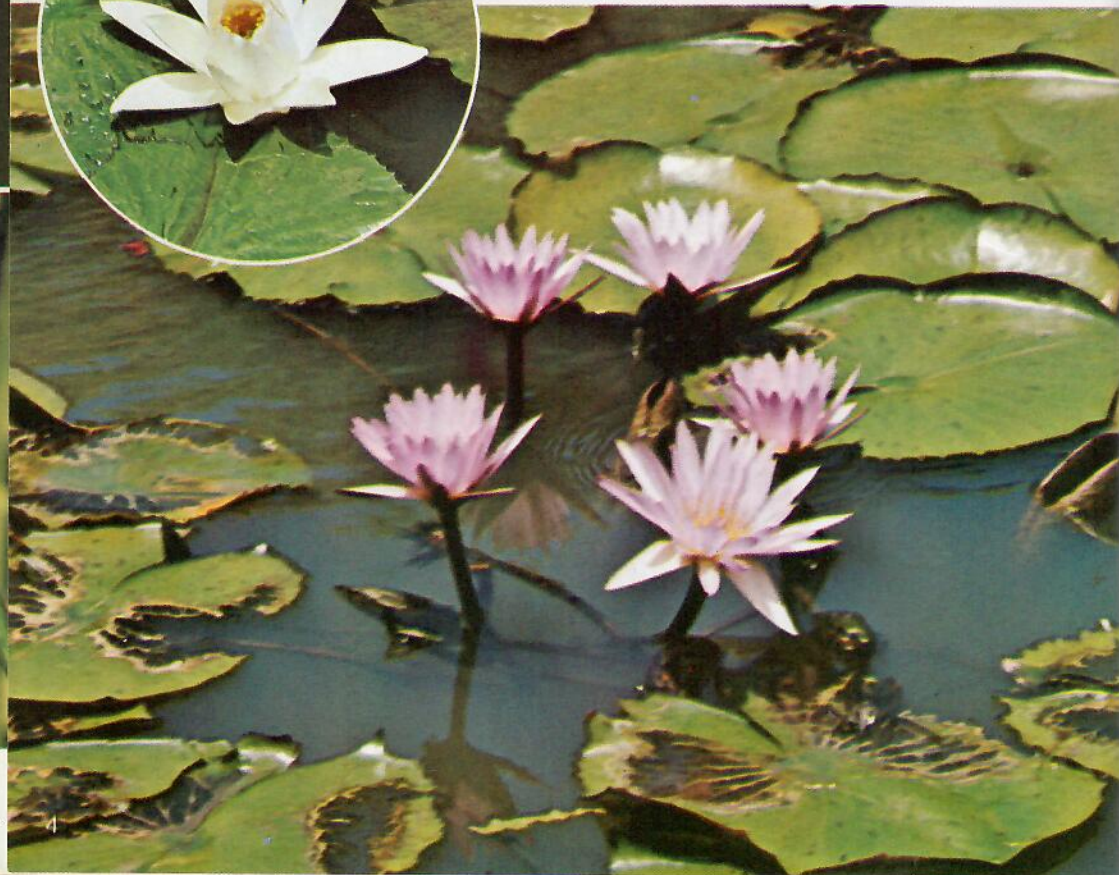
Once a favorite of Queen Emma, this flower blooms all year around, and is a common sight around the islands. The flower originally came from tropical America, where it had medicinal value. Being a lily, the plant has 6 thin, spidery petals with 6 extending stamens from the center, and the flower cluster is quite fragrant. The green leaves grow to be between 2 and 6 feet long.



WATER LILY

Nymphaea sp.

These water plants flourish in pools around Hawaii, but came from India and Africa. They come in a variety of colors from white, red, or pink, to bright yellows and lavenders. The cup shaped flowers average several inches in diameter, and float on the surface of the water.





APE

Alocasia macrorrhiza Schott

The word "ape" is pronounced ah-pay. The leaves of the Ape are large "elephant ear" type leaves usually heart-shaped. These leaves grow to about 3 or 4 feet on long stems rising from a short, thick trunk. Hidden beneath the leaves are blossoms, each 6 to 8 inches long. The flowers are on a thick spike encased in a hood-like bract. The flower has an unpleasant odor. The Ape is closely related to the taro plant, but unlike the taro it is not edible.

WHITE BIRD OF PARADISE

Strelitzia nicolai Thunberg

The flower belongs to a tree which has large leaves similar to the banana tree. The leaves grow in a fan shape, and there are several fans to a tree. Each of the short flower stalks bears 2 or 3 purplish-blue sheaths which point in different directions. The plumage of this flower is white, and the sheath is often smeared with a gummy sap.

BIRD OF PARADISE

Strelitzia reginae Banks

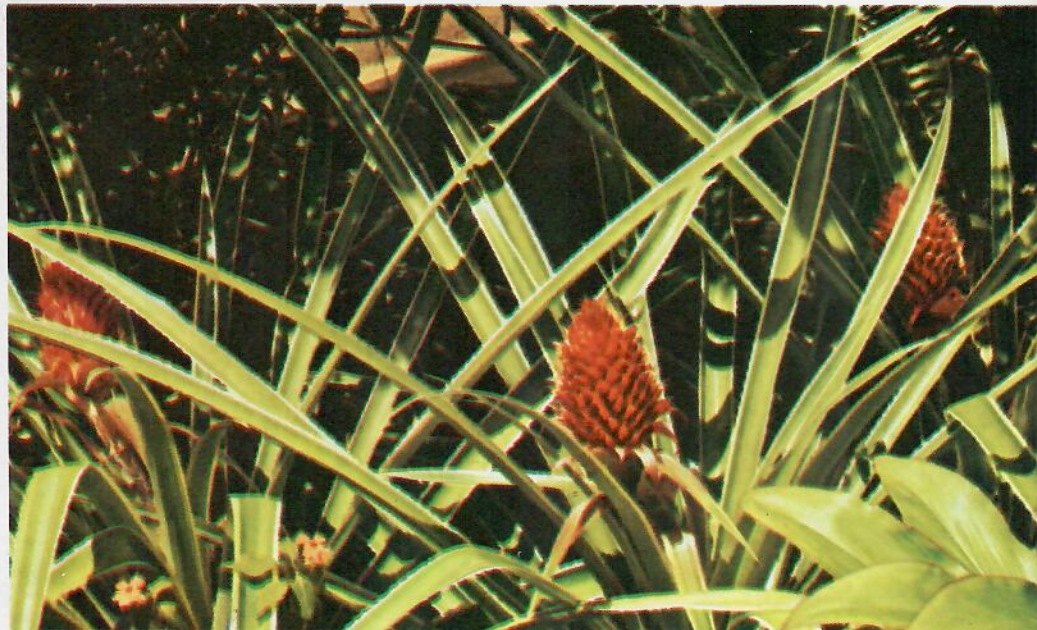
One of the most brilliant of Hawaii's exotic flowers, the Bird of Paradise takes its name from the colorful "plumage" and beak-shaped sheath, atop a long neck. The colorful crest of the 'bird' is made up of 6 flowers that lift out of the sheath, one flower appearing every other day. The flower cluster grows larger and more brilliant as it gets older. Each of the 6 flowers is made up of 3 bright orange pointed petals and blue arrowhead-shaped staminodiams. Its leaves are stiff, paddle-shaped, and grow on grayish stems 2 to 5 feet high. The flower heads appear slightly above the clump of leaves.





BOUGAINVILLEAS

The plant is named after Louis de Bougainville, 18th century French navigator who found the plant in Rio de Janeiro. The most common variety found in Hawaii is the CRIMSON LAKE BOUGAINVILLEA (*Bougainvillea glabra* var. *sanderiana*) with its long sprays of bright crimson flowers. Each blossom is actually made up of three colored leaves that form the three-part bract around a small yellow, tubular flower. Blooming in winter and spring, other species with orange, red, pink, and greenish-white flowers can be seen.



BROMELIADS-ORNAMENTAL

Bromelia sp.

The Bromeliads include 2 kinds of pineapple; edible and ornamental. The edible pineapples are the ones familiar to everyone as a favorite fruit, and fruit drink. Less known are the ornamental pineapple flowers. These look much like regular pineapples in shape, but cannot be eaten.

BROWNEA TREE

Brownea macrophylla leuminosae

This is a small tropical American type of evergreen tree, which grows flowers directly out of the trunk during the spring of the year. It appears as a giant red pin cushion, and is attached to the limbs, being as much as a foot across.



BUTTERCUP TREE, Wild Cotton, Yellow-silk Tree

Cochlospermum hibiscoides
Kunth

Cochlospermum vitifolium
Willdenow

This slender tree will grow to about twenty feet. It has smooth, dark bark and flowers that resemble giant golden-yellow buttercups. Each flower measures about 4 inches across with a mass of yellow-orange stamens. A 3 inch fruit capsule develops containing kidney shaped seeds. The seeds are covered with the white "cotton" or "silk," which accounts for some of this tree's common names.





NIGHTBLOOMING CEREUS

Hylocereus undatus (Haw.) Britt and Rose

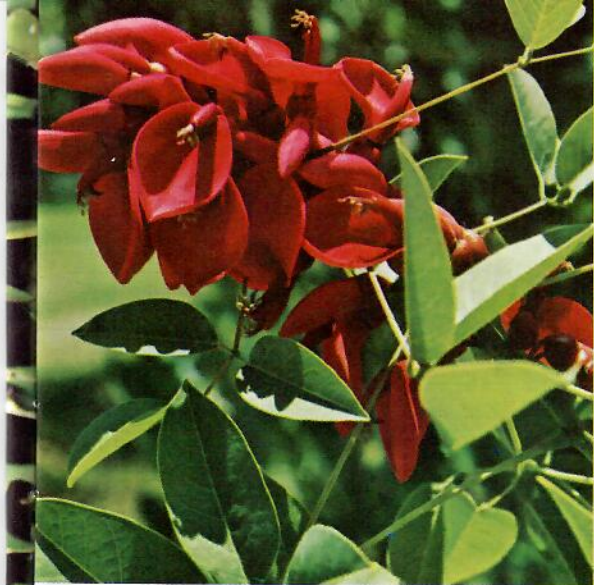
120
Actually a Mexican cactus, this plant was brought from Acapulco by a sea captain. It was presented to a missionary teacher who planted it on the Punahou campus. A hedge of it still surrounds most of the campus. The fleshy, three-sided stems have scalloped edges with small spines. In mid June, small buds appear on the stems. These egg-shaped buds grow rapidly till they are about a foot long. About eight o'clock in the evening, these huge buds bloom. Though a few open earlier, most of them bloom at one time. These outbursts of bloom are 10 to 14 days apart, from June to October. Flowers form a deep cup filled with pale yellow stamens, surrounded by large white petals. The morning heat wilts and closes them.



CHENILLE PLANT

Acalypha hispida Burmann

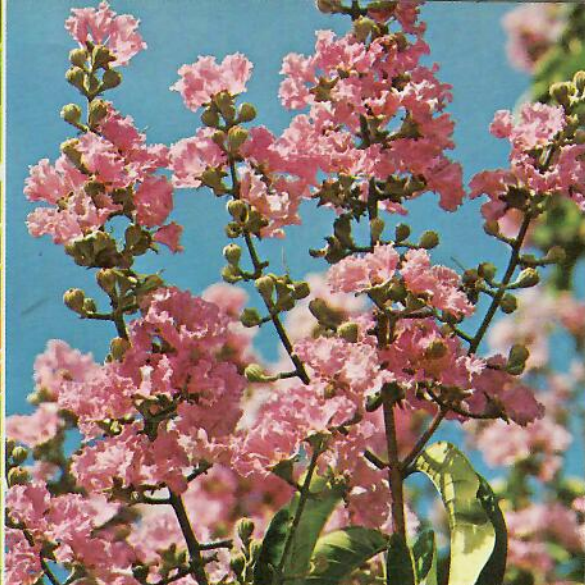
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A tropical shrub which bears long, thin, dark red tails. These velvety tails resemble chenille. The tails grow to 18 inches at times and are staminate flowers which have no petals. The leaves are bright green, oblong-shaped, and 4 to 8 inches long. The shrub grows to a height of eight feet and occasionally taller.



CORAL TREE

Erythrina Crista-Galli L.

This attractive red flowered tree ranges from small to medium in size. It is a native of tropical America and Brazil, and is sometimes called locally the red jade tree.



CREPE MYRTLE

Lagerstroemia speciosa Pers.

This tree belongs to the Myrtle family, and is a native of India. It is similar to the common crepe myrtle shrubs. Flowers are pinkish mauve, and average about 3 inches across. This flower will bloom only if growing in the direct sunlight.

CROTONS

Codiaeum sp.

This plant is one of the novelties of the tropics. It belongs to the Spurge family, which is represented on most Pacific islands. The native plant is green, but other colorful varieties have been developed which differ in color, as well as leaf form.





**CROWN FLOWER,
Giant Indian Milkweed**

Calotropis gigantea Linnaeus Aiton
Its name is derived from the crown-shaped flower. They were popular with Queen Liliuokalani and were often made into leis using the whole, or part of the blossom. The flowers come in both white and greyish lavender. The leaves are thick and light green in color. The underside of the leaves and the stems are downy. The plant grows from about 12 to 15 feet. The milky juice is toxic if consumed.

CUP OF GOLD, Golden Cup

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Nine inches long and proportionally wide, this flower is giant golden cup. A golden yellow with streaks of brown and the fragrance of ripe apricots, a blossom will bloom for four days. The large, waxy buds bloom so quickly that the movement can actually be detected. The flowers can be seen from January to March or April. The leaves of this vine are large, thick and pointed. A jungle climber, the large, woody vine is known to grow up to 60 feet.

Solandra Hartwegi N.E. Br.



BLEEDING HEART

Fuchsia sp.

This pretty looking flower is in actuality a weed. It was originally brought from the Mainland U.S. to Hawaii, where it now grows wild in the cooler, higher mountainous areas around the islands. This plant is part of the fuchsia group, and often called onagra-ceae here in the islands.



EXOTIC KAHILI GINGER

Hedychium gardnerianum Roscoe

Native to the Himalayas, this is one of the most spectacular of the many types of Hawaiian Ginger. It is named Kahili Ginger because of the flowers, which resemble the feathered standards once used by the Alii (royalty) of old Hawaii.





RED GINGER, Ostrich Plume Ginger

Alpinia purpurata Schumann

Rich crimson head, with thick scale-like bracts which bloom upwards amid large, rich green leaves are characteristic of the Red Ginger. These thick, glossy bracts are often mistaken for petals, but the true flowers are tiny, white, tubular sprouts that emerge from the base of the bracts. Strong leathery leaf blades, sometimes two feet long, grow on long leafstalks as tall as eight feet. Flowers can be found blooming all year 'round.



SHELL GINGER

Alpinia nutans Roscoe

Closely strung shell-like buds hang from the ends of the leafstalks. Buds are white, with bright pink tips, and have a porcelain-like texture. Buds open a few at a time, starting at the base of the cluster. The flower has thin white petals, and ruffled, yellow portions with red markings. Leafstalks grow to about 12 feet high, and have pointed blades 2 feet long and about 5 inches wide.

GOLDENRAIN TREE

Koelreuteria sp.

This Japanese evergreen tree grows up to 40 feet high, and bears panicles of bright yellow flowers around November. These change suddenly to beautiful pink bougainvillea-like clusters, which in turn become bronze seed pods. These pods remain long on the tree, making it a conspicuous sight.

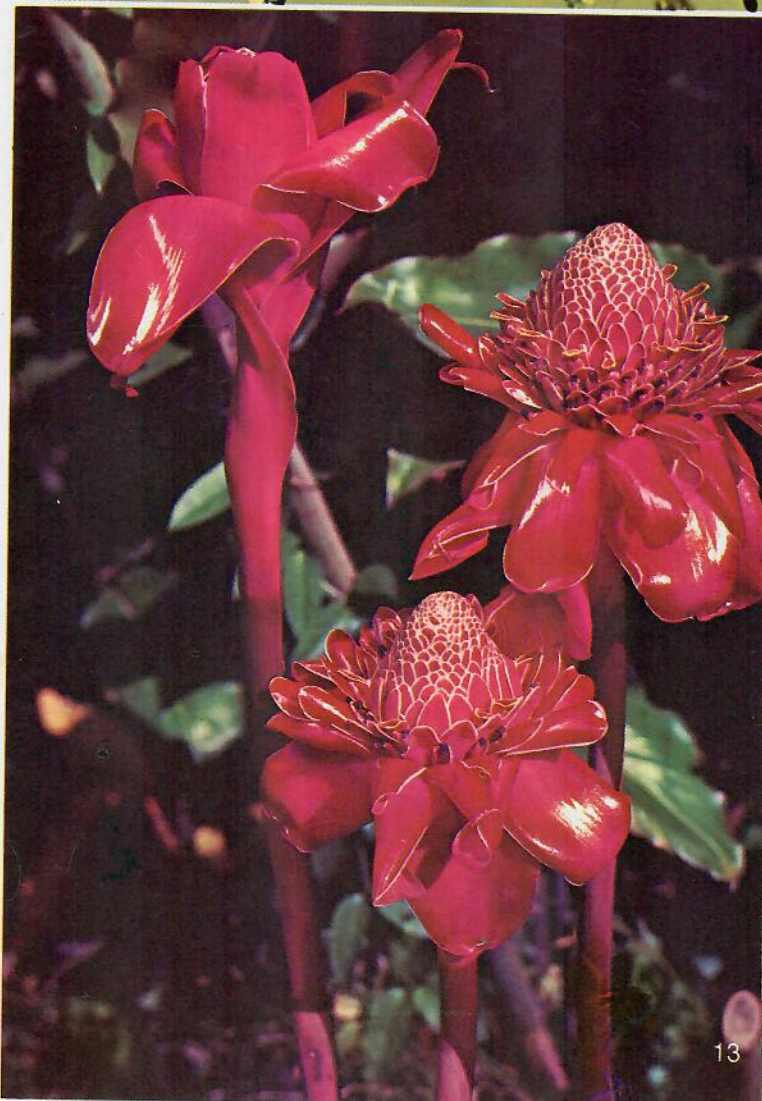


TORCH GINGER

Phaeomeria magnifica Schumann

The blossom of this spectacular flower looks like a torch. The torch is a red, waxy cone, usually made up of numerous bracts with larger bracts creating a frill around the torch. The torch grows on a stalk, independent of the leafstalks. Eventually the small, yellow, true flowers push out from behind the bracts of the torch.

Photo courtesy Curteichcolor.



JADE VINE

Strongylodon macrobotrys A. Grey

A native of the Philippine rain forests, the Jade vine is a relative of the Bean family. The vine is often found climbing trees, fences, walls, and covering arbors. The blossoms hang in clusters from a flowering stalk, and are a most unusual bluish Jade-green. Blossoms are shaped like a gondola with a pair of bent wings, one on each side. Jade flowers are long-lasting and are used to make unusual leis.

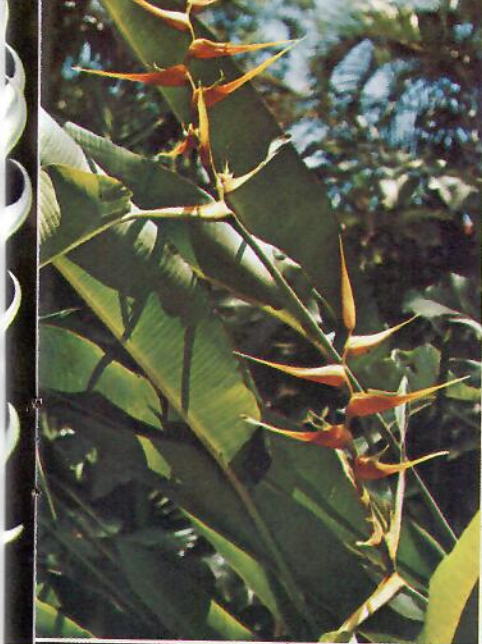


PARROT'S BEAK HELICONIA

Heliconia rostrata

The exotic, almost artificial looking Parrot's Beak Heliconia is similar in shape to the Lobster Claw. Each bract has a dainty border of yellow, with a wide reddish cheek. This early spring bloom makes spectacular flower arrangements that last weeks.





HELICONIA

Heliconia collinsiana Griggs

Relative to the Banana, the leaves of the Heliconia are usually large and paddle-shaped. In late summer and fall, the Hanging Heliconia pushes out a stalk that looks much like a fishing pole, six to eight feet tall. Blooming downward, the flowers hang gracefully toward the ground from this stalk. Bright yellow flowers can be seen from within the red sheaths. The flower is often used in large flower arrangements.



LOBSTER CLAW HELICONIA

Heliconia humilis Jacquin

The name of this Heliconia is derived from the bright red of the bracts, and is the color of a boiled lobster. The shape of the bract is suggestive of a lobster's claw. Each claw can be up to five inches long, on a stalk three or four feet in length. The bracts are close together, growing on alternate sides. The small, green flowers inside these sheaths are the true flowers, though they are barely visible.

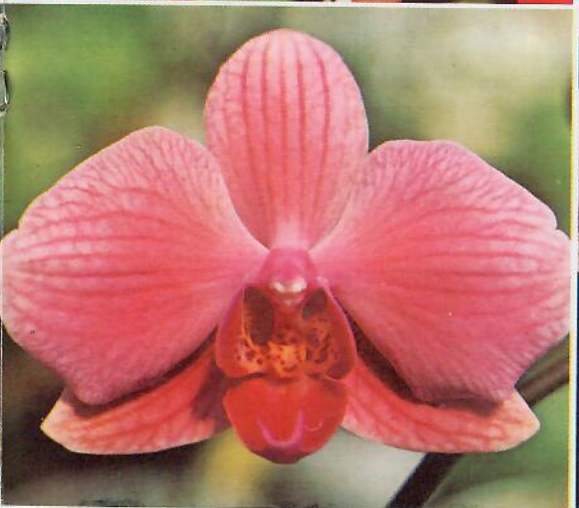
Hawaii's E

There are some 700 species of Orchids. They bloom singly, in clusters, and in sprays. They vary in size, shape and color. Because of Hawaii's tropical climate, it is not unusual to see Islanders raising several kinds in their homes.

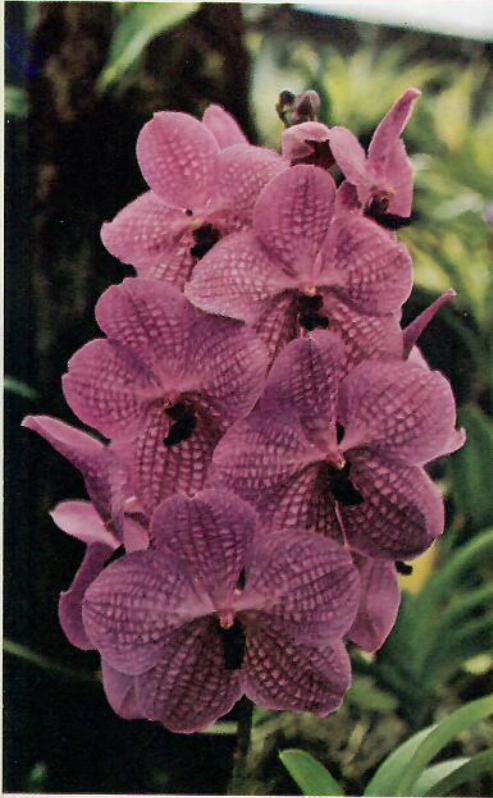


Exotic Orchids

Hawaii has several orchid clubs and an annual orchid show. The photos on pages 17 and 18 are courtesy of Mr. Richard Takase, past president of the Honolulu Orchid Society. The famous Vanda Orchid, used for flower leis, is shown on page 25.



More Beautiful Orchids of Hawaii



Hibiscus

Hawaii's State Flower

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The Koki'o, or Hibiscus has eighty genera, about one thousand species, and an estimated five thousand hybrids. The easily grown shrub produces large, beautiful flowers in a multitude of colors and color combinations.

The Hibiscus has the curious trait of not wilting for a day, staying without water, and still being as fresh as if it were on the bush. The flower only blossoms for a day, however. It is easily crushed and bruised and therefore is not strung into leis. It is common to see them decorating desks, counters, and strewn on luau tables. The shrub is found in most gardens. In 1923, the Hibiscus was adopted as the floral emblem of Hawaii; the Red Hibiscus is the state flower.



HYBRID HIBISCUS

The yellows were probably hybrids when brought to Hawaii. Crossed with other hibiscus, there is a large number of yellow-flowering hibiscus, ranging from pale yellow, to bright yellow, to deep orange yellow, orange, and orange-red. Most yellows are large, and some of these are double

THE TROPICAL HIBISCUS — Nature has produced many colors



CORAL HIBISCUS

Hibiscus schizopetalus Hooker

This small red Hibiscus with its lacy, deep fringed petals and long, droopy staminal column is the parent of many of Hawaii's hybrids. The curving stem of the flowers, long, thin branches and beautiful foliage lend to the dainty grace of this unusual flower.



NATIVE HAWAIIAN WHITE HIBISCUS

Hibiscus arnottianus Gray

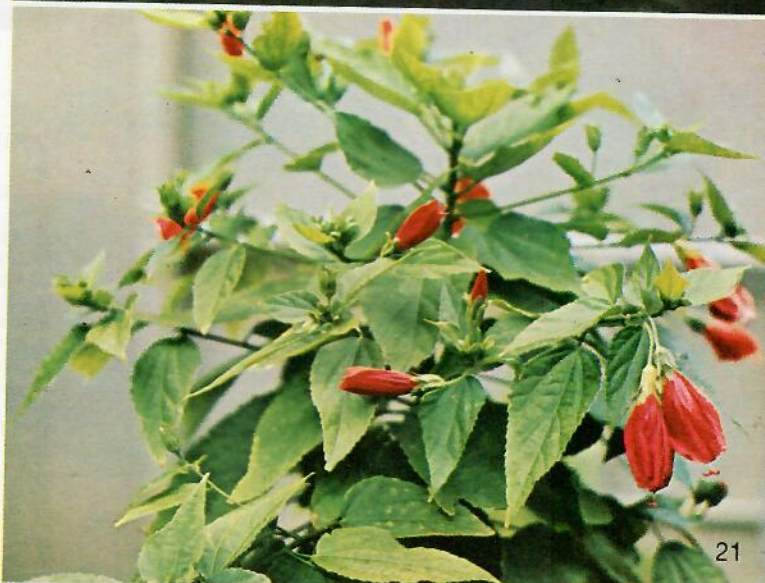
This white Hibiscus has a red staminal column and blooms on a tall shrub with smooth gray bark. Each of the five, oval petals are several inches long. Petals sometimes have scalloped edges. The unusual characteristic of this flower is its fragrance, while most other hibiscus species have no fragrance at all.



TURK'S CAP

Malva viscosa Cavanilles

This curious flower is like a closed Hibiscus. Never opening fully, it looks like a red Turk's Fez.





ILIMA

Sida Fallax Walpers

Flowers blooming singly, in two's, or in three's are scattered over this plant. Similar in shape to a hibiscus, the Ilima has five crepe petals and a group of stamens. The flower measures about one inch across, and ranges in color from pale yellow to orange to brown. The low, sprawling shrub with small, rounded, slightly scalloped, bright green leaves is usually found wild in dry places. Leis made of this flower were known as royal leis because only chiefs were allowed to wear them. It is the special flower of Oahu.

IXORA

Ixora macrothyrsa Teysmann and Binnendijk

Large, round, snowball shaped clusters of flowers are a bright scarlet. Each blossom has four petals at the end of a long, slender tube about two inches long. The leaves are long, narrow, glossy, and about a foot long. These leaves resemble the leaves of its relative the coffee tree.



KALAMONA, Scrambled Eggs

Cassia glauca Lamarck

Named after "Solomon in all his glory," Kalamona is the Hawaiian name for Solomon. "Scrambled Eggs" is an appropriate description of the bright yellow or yellow orange, clusters of flowers. These flowers bloom almost year 'round. Each blossom is made up of five similar petals. Leaves are made up of about eight pairs of leaflets, much like its relative the shower tree. Brown pods containing seeds can be found through the year. This small tree or shrub is very common in Hawaii.



LEHUA HAOLE

This is a fluffy red flower, and resembles a pom-pom. Due to the flower's large size, lehua haoles are often used in the making of rather delicate looking leis, but are actually quite durable, and very attractive in appearance. These curious flowers bloom in winter and early spring.

Calliandra inaequilatera Rusby



MANDEVILLA

Mandevilla boliviensis (Hook. f.) Woodson

This plant is a loose growing tropical vine, which produces funnel-like flowers. The flowers are very fragrant and range in color from white to pinkish.



**MEXICAN CREEPER,
Mountain Rose,
Chain of Love**

Antigonon leptopus Hooker and Arnott

This vine, with its curling tendrils can be found growing over trees, rocks, and fences. Small, bright pink flowers bloom in lacy masses. A native of Mexico, it is named *Cadena de Amor*, or Chain of Love, because its flowers suggest a string of small hearts. Leaves of the Mexican Creeper are also heart-shaped, rough, with wavy margins. Flowers bloom usually in early spring.



OLEANDERS

Nerium oleander Linnaeus

These tall shrubs, averaging eight to ten feet, are often found trimmed into hedges around homes and in parks. It is characterized by its many slender, pointed, dull green leaves. Clusters of flowers appear at the tips of branches. Flowers can be single, with five petals, or double. They range in color from cream, to pink, to various shades of red. Slender, green pods follow the flowers. All Oleanders are poisonous.



**ORANGE TRUMPET VINE,
Huapala, Flame Thrower,
Firecracker Vine**

Pyrostegia ignea (Vell.) Presl or
Bignonia venusta Koenig

In January, the entire length of this vine turns into a mass of fiery orange. Buds are long, slender tubes coming to a rounded point. Four or five lobes curve back, resulting in a long, trumpet-shaped flower. Its leaves are bright green with a glossy finish, many times forming as three pointed leaflets.

PASSION FLOWER, Passion Fruit Vine, Lilikoi

Passiflora edulis flavicarpa Degener

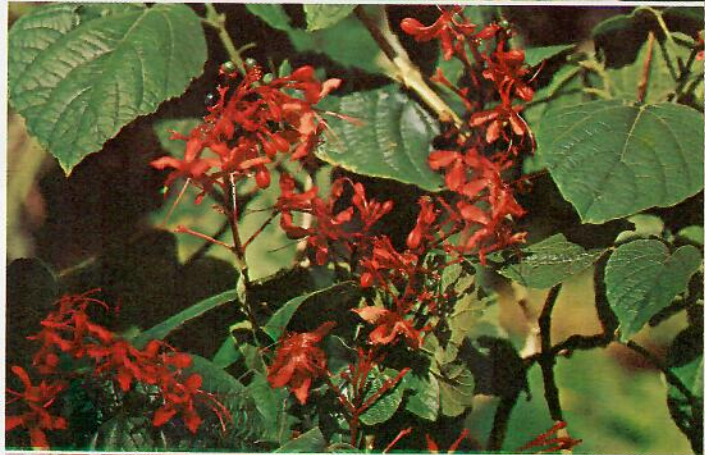
The name "Lilikoi" is derived from Liliikois Gulch on the island of Maui, where the first seeds were planted. This climbing vine bears a flower with five sepal, five petals, and a curious "crown" or corona. Its petals are a series of rings bearing a white, filament fringe. The ripe yellow fruit is about three inches long, oval, with a shiny, smooth, tough skin. The juice around the seeds is diluted and sweetened to make juices and jellies. The purple variety (*Passiflora edulis*) is also common in Hawaii.



PAGODA FLOWER

Clerodendron squamatum Vahl.

The bright red flowers of this gorgeous plant bloom upwards in large, loose clusters. The flowers themselves are composed of 5 narrow lobes that turn back against the flower tube. The small red tufts which extend out of the flowers are the stamens and pistil. This shrub grows about 10 feet tall, and the green leaves are heart-shaped with very deep veins. This plant is a native of Java.



VANDA ORCHID, Baby Orchid, Vanda Miss Joaquim

Vanda teres x *Vanda hookeriana*

This hybrid has become one of the most popular of the Orchids. Acres of Vandas are planted commercially for shipping to the mainland, and for leis. These plants are easily grown in hapu'u from cuttings. Stems and leaves are rounded and cylindrical, and flowers bloom year 'round on upright stalks. The Vanda blossom is composed of a five parted pale lavender petal-calyx, and a deep purple three-parted lip. The entire flower can be used in stringing leis, or just the pale lavender portion, but a most unusual lei can be made from just the dark purple portion. This is called a 'Mauna Loa' Vanda Lei.





ROYAL POINCIANA

Flamboyant, Flame Tree, 'Ohai, 'Ula

Delonix regia (Bojer) Rafinesqué

In bloom, the Poinciana is one of the world's most beautiful flowering trees. Growing to forty feet, the Poinciana looks like a huge umbrella of scarlet. Almost indistinguishable amid the large clusters of blossoms, the individual flower is composed of five petals. On orange-scarlet trees, one petal is yellow; on clear red trees, white. Trees remain bare for a period during the winter. A few trees begin to bloom in spring, but by June most of them are in flower. Long, heavy, brown pods hang from the tree months after the flowers have disappeared. Leaves are fernlike with many tiny leaflets.



DWARF POINCIANA

Pride of Barbados, Ohai Alii

Poinciana pulcherrima Linnaeus
or *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Swartz

This small tree or tall shrub is a close relative of the Royal Poinciana. Flowers of the Dwarf Poinciana are smaller. They are fiery red and yellow with yellow margins. Long, red stamens extend from the center of each five petaled blossom. Flowers are followed by flat seed pods.



PRICKLY PEAR

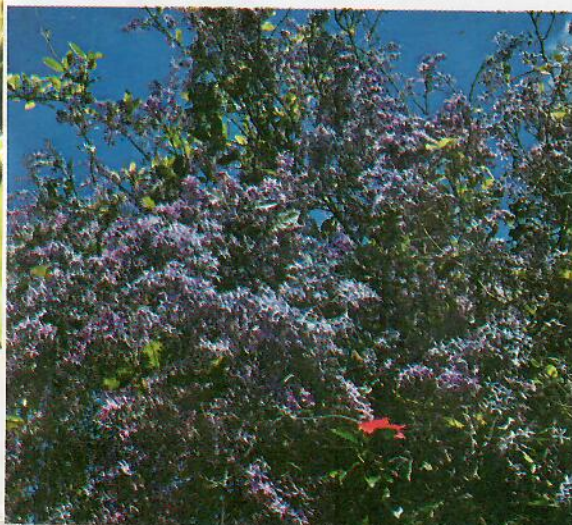
Opuntia megacantha Salm-Dyck

This is a cactus which is typical of the Mexican varieties, and grows in the arid regions of Hawaii. Growing to a height of about 15 feet, this plant was brought to Hawaii around 1800. The flowers are yellow or orange. They develop from pear-shaped fruits about 3 inches long, and then grow into the colorful flower which is about 3 inches in diameter.

PETREA - Sand Paper Vine

Petrea volubilis

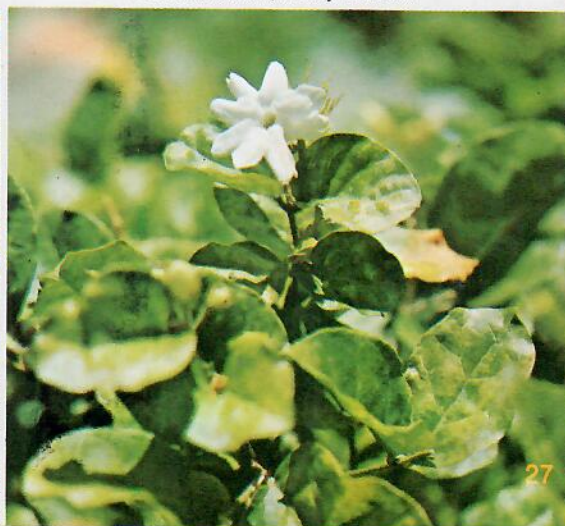
This plant is known commonly as the Sand Paper Vine, and bears profuse sprays of lovely bluish-violet flowers which cascade down from the branches. This plant gets its common name from the sand paper-like quality of its leaves. There is also a white variety of this flower, which is called the Bridal Wreath. It was originally a native of tropical America.



PIKAKE, Arabian Jasmine

Jasminum sambac Solander

"Pikake" is the Hawaiian word for "Peacock." Princess Kaiulani was very fond of both, thus giving the blossom its name. These small, sweet scented, white flowers are picked just before they bloom, and strung into leis. Each flower has nine or ten petals. A Pikake scented perfume is made from the flowers. Blossoms are also used to scent jasmine tea. Jasmine bushes grow to about three feet with small, shiny leaves.





**PLUMERIA,
Melia, Frangipani**

The thick, velvety Plumeria blossom is the most popular lei flower. It has a sweet scent and is long lasting. Each flower is made up of five rounded petals extending from a short tube. Clusters of flowers appear at the ends of blunt, stiff, forking branches. Leaves of this tree are large and elliptical. The most common is the White Plumeria, with its clear yellow center. They also come in red, yellow and all shades in between. The word "frangipani" comes from "frangipancier," French for coagulated milk, referring to its milky sap which is poisonous.

Plumeria sp.





POINSETTIA

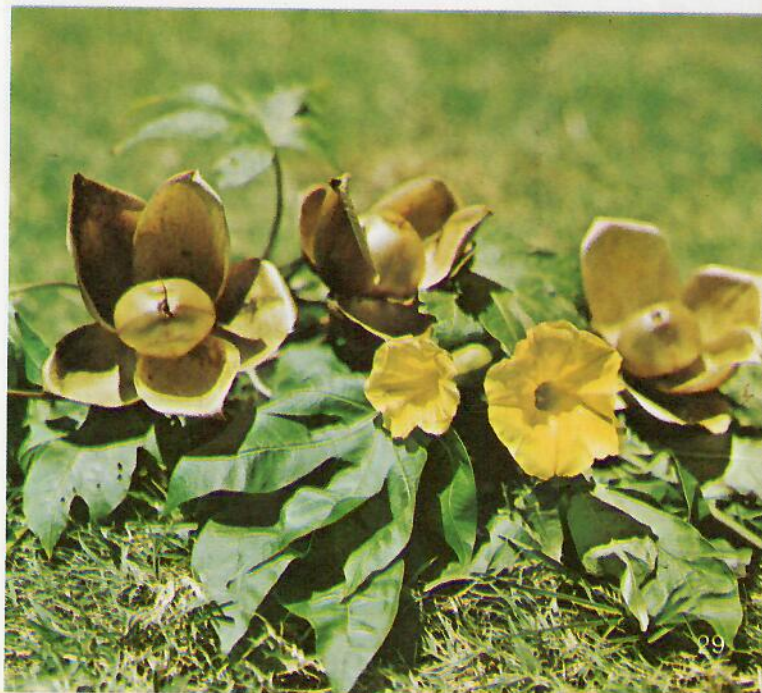
Euphorbia pulcherrima Willdenow

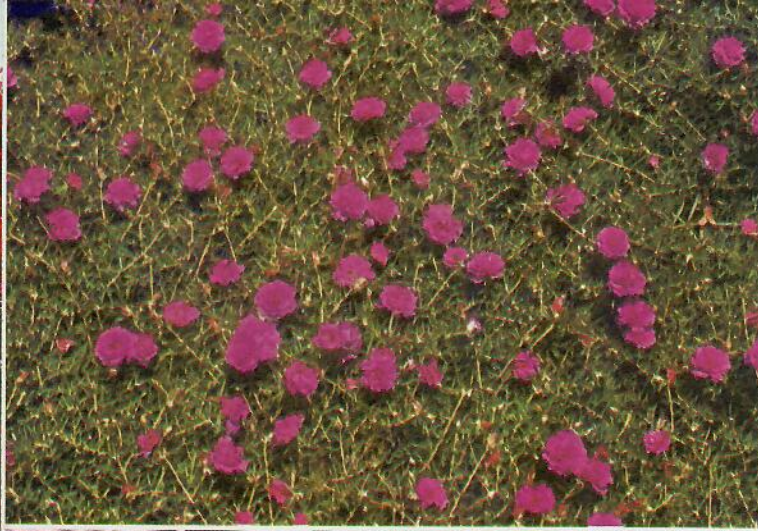
This beautiful red Christmas flower was named after Joel R. Poinsett. As the first American minister in Mexico, he discovered it there in 1828. The longer daylight hours of November and December account for its appearance during the holidays. Occasionally the double can be seen with its huge shaggy head of bright red leaves. Other less spectacular Poinsettia blooms are rose pink and creamy white in color.

WOOD ROSE, Ceylon Morning-glory, Spanish Arbor Vine

Ipomoea tuberosa Linnaeus

A wonderful novelty, the "wood rose" looks like a delicately carved flower with a satiny brown, wood finish. This "rose" is actually a dried seed pod. The true flowers are small, yellow morning glories which bloom at intervals on a long climbing vine. Leaves have seven pointed lobes.





MOSS ROSE

Portulaca grandiflora Hook.

This beautiful little flower is a native of Brazil. It is a small, cultivated ornamental flower that blooms most of the year around the islands.



SHRIMP PLANT

Beloperone guttata Brandege

Many small, heart-shaped bracts overlap to form a flower head, which resembles a shrimp's tail several inches long. Its true flowers emerge from behind these bracts. Scales of this flower are red-brown, lightening at the tip. Leaves are about two inches long, and rather rough. Stems are thin and weak. It is a native of Mexico.



WHITE SHRIMP PLANT

Squirrels Tails

Justicia betonica Linnaeus

Flowering spikes are made up of many closely packed bracts. These bracts are white with green veins. Its true flowers are lavender and white. The soft, smooth leaves have wavy edges.

SILVERSWORD

Argyroxiphium sandwicense DC

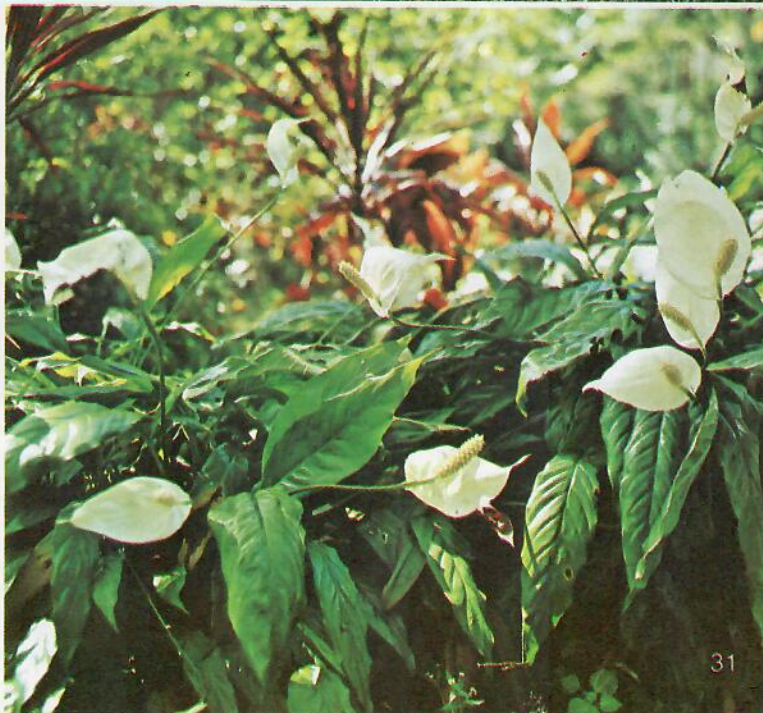
This unique plant is found only on Mount Haleakala (House of the Sun) on Maui, and on high mountains of the island of Hawaii, between altitudes 6000 and 12,000 feet. It normally grows among rocks, or in dry volcanic cinder-soil. It is known for its spectacular appearance — numerous pointed leaves covered with silvery soft hairs. A single stem rises to a height of almost 6 feet, the upper portion of which contains a cluster of 100 or more flower heads.



SPATHIPHYLLUM

Spathiphyllum clevelandii species, var.

Seen often as ground cover in gardens, the *Spathiphyllum* looks like a white anthurium. But instead of a thick, waxy bract, it has a thin, flat, parchmentlike bract. Its spikes hold the true flowers. They are rather rough because of the massed pistils. Long, narrow leaves are an attractive dark, rich green. The long flower stalk rises above the clump.



STEPHANOTIS

Stephanotis floribunda Brongniart

In Hawaiian this flower is called Pua Male, or "marriage flower." These pure white flowers are waxy and have a delicate fragrance. They are used in wedding bouquets and leis. Each flower is about two inches long, with five pointed lobes spreading from a tube. They bloom in clusters on a woody vine. The thick leaves are a glossy dark green. Vines are usually sparse.



RED TI PLANT

Cordyline terminalis (L.) Kunth, var. *ferrea* (L.) J. G. Baker
Shades of this plant range from dark maroon, to bright pink, and appear as irregular stripes along the line of the veins. The plant has cerise flowers and red berries.



GREEN TI PLANT

Cordyline terminalis (L.) Kunth
This is a wild growing plant in Hawaii, the blades of which are 2 to 3 feet in length, and very shiny. Since they do not wilt easily, they are used extensively for such things as hula skirts, decorating tables for luaus, etc. This plant is a member of the lily family, and grows on many south sea islands, in India and southern China. Being strong and durable, the woody stem of the ti plant can be placed in water, and makes an attractive house decoration.

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