

Why Grow Species?

- Preservation of the origins of today's African violets
- Hybridization opportunities (*S.4.teitensis* & 1 other, have not successfully been used in hybridization)
- "Natural" growers – they require VERY little grooming
- Beautiful when you succeed with them!
- So many choices, with high odds for success

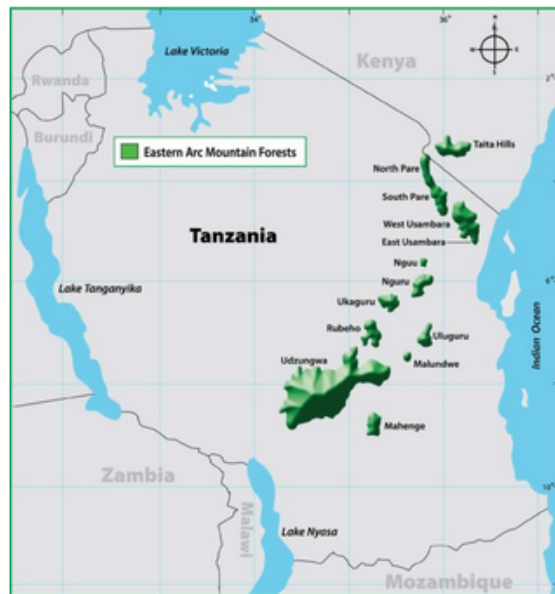
. . . And why it takes time to get used to them!

- Success can be based on geographic origin. Lowland species grow better in our environment. Example: *S.9.goeteanus* needs near freezing night temperatures for an extended period in order to bloom.
- It can be difficult to find their "happy spot."
- NOT grooming is a hard lesson to learn!

Visit <https://www.davs.org/Species%20Booklet.pdf> to see species pictures

DNA Studies and Geographical Links

The development of techniques in the 1990's for sequencing and comparing DNA gave plant taxonomists an unrivaled opportunity to compare species and look for common ancestors. Work by Michael Möller, Quentin Cronk, Charlotte Lindqvist, Victor Albert and others examined the DNA of African violet species and found a number of surprises. Many of the plants were extremely closely related, especially the species from the Usambara Mountains. Generally speaking, plants from the same geographical locations were extremely closely related to each other. Study after study found similar results regardless of whether the DNA sources were from the nucleus or from the chloroplasts. What Burt had described as a multitude of species was quickly reducing down to just a handful of different genetic groups.



The Eastern Arc Mountains of Tanzania and Kenya are the home of all African Violet species. Species tend to be specific to particular locations. For instance, *Streptocarpus teitensis* comes from the Taita Hills, and the *Streptocarpus ionanthus* complex from the Usambara Mountains.

This list represents abbreviations and names following the Nishii et. al., 2015 merger of *Saintpaulia* as a section in genus *Streptocarpus*. Some names have been corrected for Latin gender agreement with the genus name *Streptocarpus*.

S. 1. <i>inconspicuus</i> (not in cultivation)	S. 5c2. cl. <i>diplotrichus</i> Punter No. 0
S. 2. <i>afroviola</i> (not in cultivation)	S. 5c2. cl. <i>diplotrichus</i> Punter No. 6
S. 3. <i>shumensis</i>	S. 5c2. cl. <i>diplotrichus</i> Punter No. 7
S. 3. cl. <i>shumensis</i>	S. 5c2. cl. <i>diplotrichus</i> Uppsala 3084
S. 3. cl. <i>shumensis</i> Mather EE	S. 5c2. cl. <i>diplotrichus</i> Uppsala 3085
S. 4. <i>teitensis</i>	5e. subspecies <i>occidentalis</i>
S. 5. <i>ionanthus</i>	S. 5e. cl. <i>magungensis</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>
5a. subspecies <i>grandifolius</i>	S. 5e. cl. <i>magungensis</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>
S. 5a. cl. <i>grandifolius</i> No. 237	Mather No. 12
S. 5a. cl. <i>grandifolius</i> No. 299	5f. subspecies <i>orbicularis</i>
5b. subspecies <i>grotei</i>	S. 5f. cl. <i>orbicularis</i>
S. 5b. cl. <i>confusa</i>	S. 5f. cl. <i>orbicularis</i> var. <i>purpurea</i>
S. 5b. cl. <i>confusa</i> Mather Brother Paddy	5g. subspecies <i>pendulus</i>
S. 5b. cl. <i>confusa</i> Mather E	S. 5g. cl. <i>intermedia</i>
S. 5b. cl. <i>confusa</i> Uppsala 3395	S. 5g. cl. <i>pendulus</i>
S. 5b. cl. <i>difficilis</i>	S. 5g. cl. <i>pendulus</i> Cornell G304
S. 5b. cl. <i>difficilis</i> Mather No. 2	S. 5g. cl. <i>pendulus</i> Uppsala 3087
S. 5b. cl. <i>difficilis</i> Uppsala 3396	S. 5g. cl. <i>pendulus</i> Uppsala 3089
S. 5b. cl. <i>grotei</i>	S. 5g. cl. <i>pendulus</i> Uppsala 3090
S. 5b. cl. <i>grotei</i> Amazon	S. 5g. cl. <i>pendulus</i> var. <i>kizarae</i>
S. 5b. cl. <i>grotei</i> Cornell G149	5h. subspecies <i>rupicolus</i>
S. 5b. cl. <i>grotei</i> Mather No. 7	S. 5h. cl. <i>rupicolus</i>
S. 5b. cl. <i>grotei</i> Mather No. 21	S. 5h. cl. <i>rupicolus</i> Mather No. 5
S. 5b. cl. <i>grotei</i> Mather V	S. 5h. cl. <i>rupicolus</i> pale or lite
S. 5b. cl. <i>grotei</i> Protzen or Uppsala 3091	S. 5h. cl. <i>rupicolus</i> Cha Simba or
S. 5b. cl. <i>grotei</i> Silvert	Chasimba
S. 5b. cl. <i>grotei</i> sport	S. 5h. cl. <i>rupicolus</i> Kacharoroni or
S. 5b. cl. <i>magungensis</i>	Robertson
S. 5b. cl. <i>magungensis</i> var. <i>minima</i>	5i. subspecies <i>velutinus</i>
5c. subspecies <i>ionanthus</i>	S. 5i. cl. <i>velutinus</i>
1. variety <i>ionanthus</i>	S. 5i. cl. <i>velutinus</i> Amazon
S. 5c1. cl. <i>ionanthus</i> House of Amani	S. 5i. cl. <i>velutinus</i> lite
S. 5c1. cl. <i>ionanthus</i>	S. 6. <i>brevipilosus</i>
S. 5c1. cl. <i>ionanthus</i> Amazon	S. 6. cl. <i>brevipilosus</i>
S. 5c1. cl. <i>ionanthus</i> 930919	S. 6. cl. <i>brevipilosus</i> Mather No. 10
S. 5c1. cl. Pangani Falls	S. 6. cl. <i>brevipilosus</i> Grusell or Nguru
S. 5c1. cl. Sigi Falls	Mnt. or Uppsala 3154
S. 5c1. cl. <i>tongwensis</i>	S. 7. <i>nitidus</i>
S. 5c1. cl. <i>tongwensis</i> Uppsala 3397	S. 8. <i>ulugurensis</i> (not in cultivation)
S. 5c1. cl. white <i>ionanthus</i> or Mather No. 20	S. 9. <i>goetzeanus</i>
2. variety <i>diplotrichus</i>	S. 10. <i>watkinsii</i> (not in cultivation)
S. 5c2. cl. <i>diplotrichus</i> Parker	

The purpose of using abbreviated names is to shorten the required scientific names that need to be used. For example, you can more easily write on your label **S. 5c2. cl. *diplotrichus* Parker** than *Streptocarpus* sect. *Saintpaulia ionanthus*, subspecies *ionanthus*, var. *diplotrichus*, clone Parker. (The 5c2. code indicates that it is the species *ionanthus*, subspecies *ionanthus*, var. *diplotrichus* so all that information does not need to be written out.) **Note:** The use of italics for the "S" in the former system represents a *Saintpaulia* species. Under the Nishii et. al. system, the "S" does not need to be in italics.