

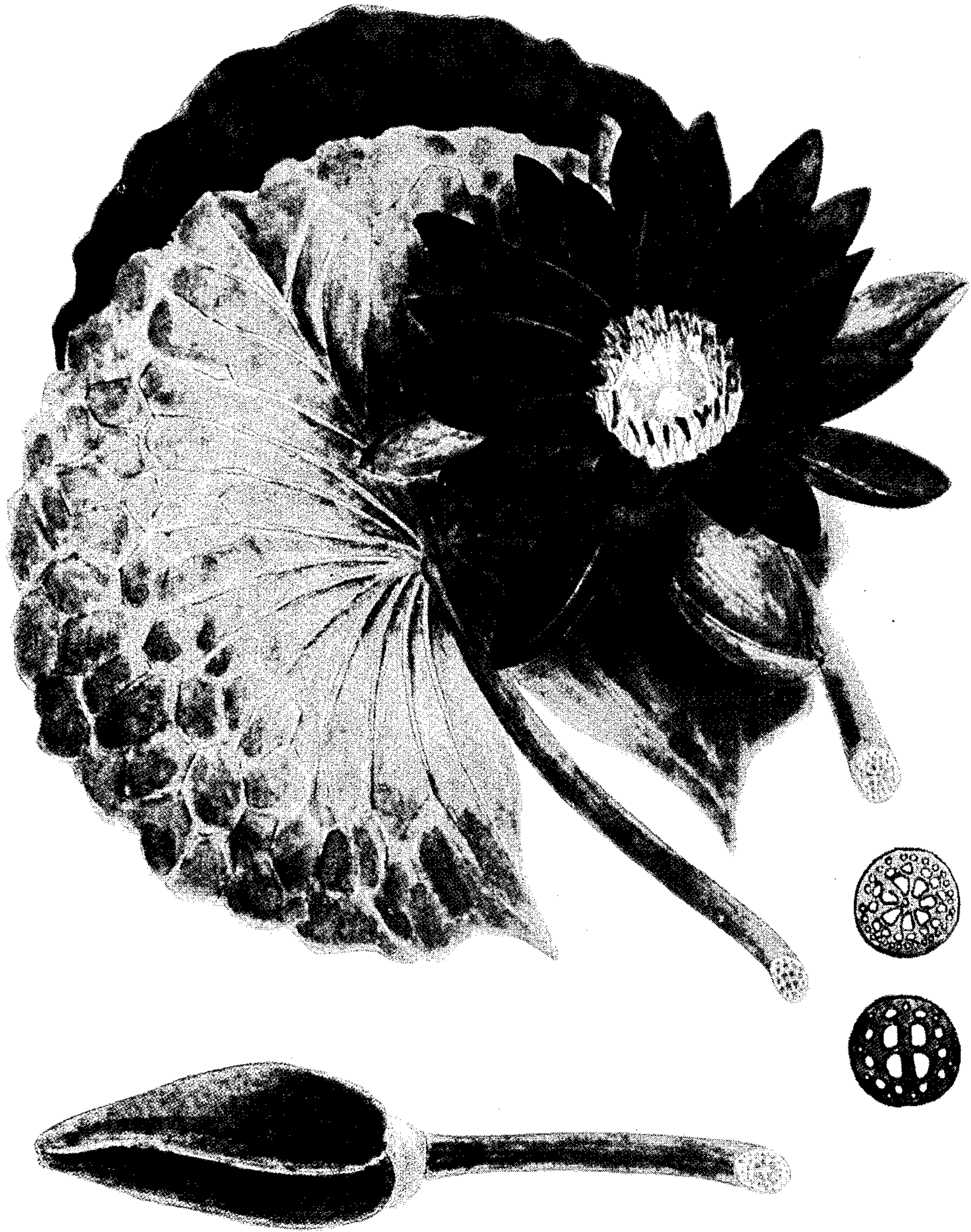
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M. E. RANDIG

Plant Pat. 294

WATER LILY

Filed July 14, 1937



Witness:
Adison J. Chery

Inventor
Martin E. Randig
by: Hummer, Hummer & Woodworth,
his Atty's.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

294

WATER LILY

Martin E. Randig, San Bernardino, Calif.

Application July 14, 1937, Serial No. 153,605

1 Claim. (Cl. 47-60)

The new hybrid variety of Tropical Day-blooming *Nymphaea* herein described was developed during a definitely planned and extensive breeding period from a parentage as follows:

<p>5 N. Panama Pacific X N. Dauben</p>	<p>} N. Lilac Queen X N. Royal Zanzibar</p>	<p>} N. Indigo Zanzibar X N. Amethyst</p>	<p>} the im- proved lily.</p>
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The improved blossoms herein illustrated were first produced in 1931 and have since been asexually reproduced by bulbs. They were first made known to the public in my February catalog of 1936.

The purposes in breeding this lily were to obtain a distinctive show flower and imperial purple petaled propagating lily; one that would have large blossoms; long-bloom period, be more hardy and have beautiful distinctive dark green leaves. This lily, which is also viviparous, is an improvement on the Panama Pacific which is a purple of the Viviparous Group. In the San Bernardino vicinity of California this lily blooms from 4 to 6 weeks earlier than the Panama Pacific. It has larger and more brilliantly colored blossoms which open at six in the morning and close at eight in the evening. The center of the blossom is a rich golden yellow instead of the average light yellow coloring.

The older leaves of this lily have an intense, polo green top color and are a distinctive maroon on the under side. The younger leaves have a satiny, olive green coloring fusing into polo green and the submerged leaves are a glistening olive green. The leaf and flower stems are a glistening cedarbark.

The accompanying illustrations show the approximately true natural colors of the lily but it must be understood that its chief characteristic, which makes it stand out among other blue lilies, is the brilliant imperial purple shading into damson blue coloring of the blossom with the golden yellow center.

In the picture the principal view shows an open blossom and the underside of a leaf. Back of this may be seen the upper side of another leaf. Below in the drawing is shown a picture of a bud and to the right in the drawing are sections of a peduncle and a petiole.

The following is a detailed description of this new variety of day-blooming lily:

Leaves

Submerged leaves of seedlings:

Shape.—Triangular.

Color.—Upper side—Olive Green, 15-L-4. Under side—Maroon 7-L-7.

$\frac{3}{4}$ inch from petiole to sinus.

Main floating leaves:

Shape.—Round with serrated edges.

Submerged floating leaves turn up slightly at edges.

Color.—Polo Green, Upper side. Under side—Maroon.

Primary floating leaves 1 inch from petiole to sinus.

Mature leaves:

Shape.—Orbicular—marmorated.

Size.—14 to 18 inches in diameter in peak of season.

Color.—Upper side—Polo Green. Under side—Maroon.

Leaf stem:

Color.—Cedarbark 6-I-10.

Length.—6 to 8 feet.

Flowers

Color.—Imperial Purple 45-G-10 shading to Damson 45-J-11.

Size.—6 to 9 inches in diameter.

Open.—4 to 5 days.

Fragrant.—Very.

Number opening at one time.—Usually two.

Stand 6 to 9 inches out of water.

Buds

Shape.—Ovate.

Color.—Olive Green, 15-L-4.

Scape

Color.—Cedarbark, 6-I-10.

Height above water.—6 to 8 inches.

Deeply ridged longitudinally to base of ovary.

Sepals

Number.—4.

Color.—Olive Green on outer side. Burgundy Violet, 42-J-8 on inner side shading into

Cobalt Violet, 42-J-7.

Length.—5½ inches.

Width.—1¾ inches.

Shape.—Ovate-triangular.

Texture.—Thick and fleshy.

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Petals

Number.—28 to 38. In 4 whorls.
Shape.—Lanceolate with rounded tips.
Length.—4 inches.
Width.—1 inch.
Color.—Outer surface—Imperial Purple. Inner surface—Imperial Purple. Inner whorls are staggered to outer whorls.

Stamens

Number.—175 to 180.
 Outermost whorl 2½ inches long, with appendages ovate-oblong at base; linear above;

Stigma

Color.—Golden Yellow.
 They are filled with liquid first day, dry all following days.
Receptive.—First day.

Fruit

Shape.—Globose.
Size.—2 inches in diameter.
Seeds.—Few.
Fertile.—Slightly.

The colors of this improved lily when compared with Maerz & Paul's Color Chart are as follows:

	Section of plant	Color	Plate	Letter	Number
15	Blossoms	Main body petal color	45	G	10
			45	F	10
		Shading to darker edges	45	J	11
20	Sepals	Inside sepals	42	J	7
		Darker section inside sepals	42	J	8
			42	J	9
		Edge of color on back of sepals	43	L	7
25		Body of back of sepals	15	L	4
25	Stamens	Inside tip of stamens	43	E	10
		Base of stamens (yellow)	10	L	6
		Back of tips of stamens	45	J	11
30	Carpels	Carpels (lightest shade)	10	L	7
		Carpels (darkest shade)	10	K	9
30	Leaf	Main leaf body color	23	J	9
		Sections on edge in spots	22	L	1
		Under area near base of stem and ribs or veins	12	K	6
		Underside of leaf:			
35		First or inner section	5	B	11
		Second section	6	I	10
		Third or outer section	7	L	7
40	Bud	Tip or lightest shade of bud	14	L	1
		Body of bud	15	L	4
		Darkest section of bud at base	7	A	12
		Ring at base of bud	13	L	7
45	Stems	Leaf stem	6	I	10
			7	L	7
		Bud and flower stem	7	A	12
	Cross section of stems	14	C	5	

Blue 43-E-10 at apex, base Golden Yellow, 10-L-7. Back of stamens Damson, front Golden Yellow divided by a Damson line down the center of each stamen.

Inner whorls shorter and narrower.

They stand erect around the stigma first day, closing over the stigma second and third days, turning out and exposing stigma fourth and fifth days.

Carpels

Number.—23.
Color.—Golden Yellow.
Length.—¾ to ½ inch.

They curve in sharply at points, over stigma.

The novel, brilliant color combination of the flower, together with its early blooming habit, good shipping and superior keeping qualities, combine to provide a very desirable and distinctly new commercial product.

I claim:

The new variety of hybrid tropical day-blooming water lily herein shown and described, having the distinctive brilliant imperial purple color of the corolla, rich golden yellow center, and the Burgundy violet color of the sepals showing between the petals, long open period, and ancestry specified.

MARTIN E. RANDIG.