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ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS

RECEIVED
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U. S. Department of Agriculture



W. E. MARSHALL & CO.

INCORPORATED

Seedsman and Nurserymen

166 WEST 23rd STREET, NEW YORK

D. H. Marshall
JAN 10 1925

Rock Gardens

PERSONS who desire to cultivate a collection of true Alpine and Rock Plants should seek a situation where favorable natural or existing conditions can be taken advantage of.

The rocks should be placed more or less flat, in such manner that the water will run into the soil and not drain off. When in this position the rocks protect the roots from heat and drought in summer and severe frost in winter.

If an artificial Rockery is to be constructed, it should be borne in mind that it is not for the purpose of displaying a collection of curious rocks fantastically arranged, but to provide a place for growing a class of plants that cannot be as well grown elsewhere.

It is very important that the construction of a Rockery should be done step by step, building both soil and rock together, which eliminates the possibility of holes between the rocks, as is often the case with so-called Rockeries that are merely a heap of stones with soil thrown over them or vice versa.

The most of the varieties named in this list are strong, pot grown plants, and when transplanted in your Rock Garden will start growth at once.

Special prices will be given on large quantities.

Hardy Perennial Plants

Price, 30c Each; \$2.50 for 10; Except Where
Otherwise Noted

- ACHILLEA tomentosa** (Woolly Yarrow). Bright yellow flowers. 8 in. June.
- ADONIS amurensis** (Bird's-Eye). Pretty fern-like foliage; large yellow flowers. 1 ft. April, May. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.
Amurensis fl.-pl. A double-flowering form. 1 ft. April, May. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.
- ACTÆA spicata**. Baneberry. White. A very hardy plant, producing clusters of white berries late in the fall. 1½ ft. May, June
Rubra. Flowers white; berries bright red. A very showy variety. Actæas love shady places. 1½ ft. May, June.
- AJUGA genevensis**. Blue flowers. 8 in. May, June.
Metallica crispa. 4 to 5 in. May to June. Curious crinkled metallic foliage and blue flowers in twisted spikes.
Reptans (Bugle). Blue flowers; compact grower. 6 in. May, June.
Reptans rubra. A lovely variety of the preceding with dark purple flowers. 6 in. May, June.
- ÆGOPODIUM podagraria variegatum**. (Bishop's Weed). A rapid grower; fine for borders or beds and covering barren places. 1 foot.
- ÆTHIONEMA iberideum**. A white-flowered trailer, well adapted for crevices or for growing on walls. April. 6 in.
Pulchellum. A pretty, glaucous-leaved trailer, bearing heads of rosy pink flowers during April and May.
Persicum. Stout, erect, shrubby, dwarf-growing; deep rose flowers. 1 ft. May, June.
- ALYSSUM saxatile** (Golden Tuft). Clusters of golden yellow flowers in abundance. 1 ft. April, May.
Saxatile compactum. A dwarf variety of the preceding. 1 ft. April, May.
Rostratum. 1 ft. Bright, golden yellow flowers. June, August.
- ANDROSACE primuloides**. A little low plant of the primrose family growing at high altitude. Forms rosettes of silky leaves. Flowers rose lilac, 3 inches high. May, June.
Languinosa. Gray silky foliage; flower rose with yellow eyes. 6 in. May, June.
- ANEMONE nemorosa** (Wind-flower). Grows 2 to 4 inches high. Flowers white, tinged with purple; partial shade. April, May.
Pennsylvanica. Twelve to 18 ins. high, with large single, pure white flowers. May, July.
Pulsatilla (The Pasque Flower). 9 to 12 in., April May. Flowers blue to reddish-purple.
—**Alba**. 9 to 12 in. April and May. A pretty, white-flowering form of the above.
—**Rubra**. 9 to 12 in. April and May. A red-flowering form of the pulsatilla.
Sylvestris (Snowdrop Anemone). 12 to 15 in. April to July. Large, cup-shaped white flowers; foliage deeply cut at top; hairy beneath.
St. Brigid. Flowers semi-double colored in an amazingly gorgeous manner, from red, blues of great intensity, pink, lavender, purple, and almost every choice shade, except orange and yellow. 9 in. May, June.



Arabis Alpina

AQUILEGIA canadensis (Common Columbine). 1 to 2 ft. May and June. Our well-known native species, with scarlet sepals and bright yellow petals.

Cærulea (Rocky Mt. Columbine). 1 to 1½ ft. May to July. Bright blue and white long-spurred flowers.

ARABIS alpina (Rock Crest). Pure white flowers. 5 in. April, May.

Alpina fl.-pl. A double-flowering form of the preceding. 5 in. April, May. 50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10.

ARENARIA balearica. 4 in. June. Suitable for rock-work. White flowers.

Montana (Sand-wort). 2 to 3 in. May and June. Very desirable evergreen trailing plant, forming a dense carpet of foliage and covered with large white flowers.

ARMERIA cephalotes rosea (Sea Pink). 12 to 18 in. June to July. Deep rose flowers; fine for cutting.

Formosa. 12 to 18 in. June and July. Deep crimson, in large roundish head on erect stalk; leaves narrow and grass-like.

Lauchana. 3 to 6 in. April to June. Bright rose-colored flowers. Excellent for rock garden or edging.

Robusta. 8 to 10 in. June to October. Large crimson flowers. Very useful for edging and cutting.

Maritima (Thrift, or Cushion Pink). 3 to 6 in. May and June. Valuable for edging; flowers fine purple; foliage grass-like, evergreen.

—**Alba**. 3 to 6 in. May and June. Tufts of deep green foliage; white flowers.

ASARUM canadense (Wild Ginger, or Canada Snake-root). A low perennial with kidney-shaped leaves, 3 to 5 inches wide, and a single purplish flower close to the ground. May, June.

Virginicum (Virginia Snakeroot). Smaller than the above, with shining, round leaves, green to bronze color, mottled with white. May, June.

PERENNIALS FOR THE ROCK-GARDEN

- ASPERULA odorata** (Sweet Woodruff). A sweet-scented herb with white flowers. 6 to 8 in. May, June.
- ASTER alpinus**. Flowers vary from pink to white. 5 to 10 in. May, June.
Hybrida (Snowflake). White flowers with yellow centers 8 in. high.
Alpinus albus. Pure white. 6 to 12 in. May, June.
Subcæruleus. Flowers large, pale blue, with yellow disk. 1 ft. June, July.
- AUBRIETIA deltoidea** (False Wall Cress). Dark violet flowers. 6 in. April, May.
Deltoidea græca. Dwarf, compact variety with large violet-purple flowers. 6 in. April, May.
Hendersonii. Large, deep violet blue flowers; very vigorous. 2 to 4 in. April, May.
Lavender. Bright lavender blue. 3 in. April, May.
Purple King. An effective and showy variety of great merit, having rich, purple-red flowers. 4 in. April and June.
- CALLIRHOE involucrata** (Poppy Mallow). An elegant trailing plant, with finely divided foliage; large, saucer-shaped flowers of deep rosy crimson, with white center 1 ft. June to September.
- CAMPANULA carpatica** (Harebell). Large, erect, light blue flowers. 5 to 7 in. July, August.
Carpatica alba. A white form of the above. 5 to 7 in. July, August.
Pulloides. A first class rock plant with large, deep purple tubular flowers. 6 in. June.
Pusilla alba. Another first class rock plant. During June and July the satiny white flowers entirely hide the foliage. 6 in.
Portenschlagiana. A pretty evergreen creeping species, flowers blue. Very suitable for rock work and edgings. 4 in.
Raddiana. An upright grower with dark, bluish-purple flowers. 15 in. July, August.
Rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland). Bright blue, bell-shaped flowers. 1 ft. June to August.
- CARDAMINE pratensis** (Double Cuckoo Flower). Double lilac flowers in heads on the top of leafy spikes. 1 ft.
- CERASTIUM** (Snow in Summer). Decumbent, hairy, perennial plants, with very striking silvery foliage. May, June.
Biebersteinii. White flowers, snowy white foliage, evergreen. The largest and best of the Mouse-ear Chickweeds. 6 in.
Tomentosum. Low, creeping evergreen species, much used for edging; flowers white; foliage silvery. 6 in.
- CHIMAPHILA maculata**. Low with spotted leaves and rather showy white or pink nodding flowers. Found usually under evergreen trees. Plant it with the Partridge Berry.
Umbellata (Prince's Pine). An evergreen 6 to 10 in. high with bright shiny leaves, flowers flesh color in June.
- CHRYSOPSIS** (Golden Aster). 8 or 10 in. high, with smooth, dark green, narrow leaves and large, bright yellow flowers in summer. Delights in a dry soil, in open sun.
- CHRYSANTHEMUM arcticum** (Arctic Daisy). Large white flowers, sometimes tinged lilac or rose. 12 to 18 in. September to November.
- CLAYTONIA virginica** (Spring Beauty). Produces clusters of light pink flowers in April and May.
- CORONILLA varia** (Crown Vetch). A strong creeper, good for covering rough banks; showy heads of pink-and-white pea-shaped flowers. 1 to 2 ft. June to August.

PERENNIALS FOR THE ROCK-GARDEN

- CRUCIANELLA stylosa** (Crosswort). Small, crimson-pink flowers in round heads half-inch in diameter. 6 to 9 in. June to September.
- DELPHINIUM grandiflorum chinense**. Large blue flowers, varying to white, the spur and lower petals often violet. 12 to 18 in. June to September.
- Grandiflorum chinense album**. A pure white variety of the preceding. 12 to 18 in. June to September.
- DIANTHUS caesius** (Cheddar Pink). Just the plant for old walks or dry spots on the Rockery. The flowers are showy and very fragrant and rose-colored. 9 in. June, July.
- Deltoides** (Maiden Pinks). Prostrate masses of foliage covered with pure white flowers. 9 in.
- Deltoides brilliant**. A bright red form of above.
- Latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl.** (Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William). Double, crimson flowers. 10 to 12 in. May, June.
- Neglectus**. One of the finest for rock work; carmine. 5 in.
- Plumarius** (Scotch, or Garden Pink). 9 to 12 in. June. Pink, purplish and white fragrant flowers on long spikes. Handsome, glaucous green foliage. For border or rock garden. It will bloom continuously if flowers are cut off when they begin to fade.
- DICENTRA cucullaria** (Dutchman's Breeches). A very early spring flower, with delicate divided leaves. Grows about 8 in. high. Greenish white flowers, tinged with rose.
- Eximia**. 1 to 2 ft. All summer. Rose-colored flowers; foliage fern-like. Rock garden and mixed border.
- Formosa** (Plumy Bleeding-Heart). 15-in. April to August. A dwarf growing species with finely cut foliage, and producing showy pink flowers.
- DRABA bruniaefolia**. Dense dwarf rosettes of yellow flowers. 3 in.
- DRACOCEPHALUM grandiflorum** (Dragon's Head). Flowers blue; foliage dark green; compact. 1 ft. June, July.
- Ruyschiana**. Spikes of purple flowers. 1 ft. June, July.
- EPILOBIUM mumularifolium**. A prostrate evergreen trailer. Fine for forming carpet effects on bank and in rock garden. Flowers small white. Blooms all summer.
- ERIGERON glabellus**. Flowers violet-purple or white. 6 to 20 in. June, July.
- ERINUS alpinus**. Rosy purple. 6 in.
- ERODIUM manescavi** (Heron's Bill). Large, single, rosy-purple flowers. 12 in. June, July.
- ERYSIMUM pulchellum**. A fine little rock plant, with yellow flowers in spring. Forms little clumps.
- EUPHORBIA epithymoides (polychroma)** (Flowering Spurge). Masses of chrome-yellow flowers in early spring. 1 ft.
- FERNS**. A shaded position is necessary for the growing of Ferns. They are of easy culture, especially if a liberal amount of leaf-mold or good earth from the woods is available.
- Asplenium filix-femina**. A very attractive species with finely cut fronds. 2 to 3 ft.
- Multifidum**. Fronds divided into three graceful crests. 1 ft.
- F. Multifidum**. Arounds divided into three graceful Hay-scented Fern. One of the best native Ferns for massing. 15 to 18 in.
- Dryopteris filix-mas** (Lastrea Filix-mas). Male Fern. A rare evergreen species. 15 to 18 in.
- Polystichum acrostichoides** (Aspidium Acrostichoides). Christmas Fern. An evergreen species with shining dark green leaves. 1 ft.

PERENNIALS FOR THE ROCK-GARDEN

- GALAX aphylla.** A pretty little evergreen, with shining red or green leaves. Stalks a foot high, bearing many small, white flowers.
- GALIUM boreale** (Northern Bedstraw). Small white flowers in clusters; 1½ ft. May to July.
- GENTIANA andrewsii** (Bottle Gentian). A pretty native species of the Gentian; flowers of a fine blue. 18 to 24 in. August, September.
- GERANIUM grandiflorum** (Large-Flowered Geranium). 1 ft. June to August. Large, open violet-blue flowers, with a satiny lustre.
- Sanguineum.** 18 in. May to October. Of compact habit, with bright blood-red flowers.
- Album.** 1 ft. May to July. A pure white-flowered form of above.
- GEUM atrosanguineum.** 1 ft. June to September. A dwarf plant with conspicuous, dark-red flowers.
- Coccineum.** A pretty border plant, producing large, dazzling, intense scarlet flowers. 1 ft. June to August.
- Coccineum, Mrs. J. Bradshaw.** A new variety, with striking, double dark red flowers, 2 ft. June to September.
- Heldreichii.** Orange; one of the best; very free flowering; fine foliage. 1½ ft. May to July.
- Lancastriensis.** A very fine, pink form of *Sanguineum*.
- GLOBULARIA trichosantha** (Globe Daisy). Blue daisy-like flowers. 6 in. May, June.
- Cordifolius.** Heart-shaped leaves. 6 in. Blue. July, August.
- Vulgaris.** Imbricated leaflets. Bright blue flowers. July, August.
- GYPSOPHILA cerastioides.** Large white or lilac flowers, veined pink. 6 in. June to August.
- Repens.** Large white flowers. 6 in. June, July.
- Repens monstrosa.** Same as preceding, but with larger flowers. 6 in. June, July.
- HELIANTHEMUM Chamæcistus mutabile (mutabile)** (Rock Rose). Evergreen plant; flowers pale rose, changing to white. 8 to 12 in. May to July.
- Album plenum.** Double; white.
- Aureum.** Single; yellow.
- Ball of Fire.** Double; red.
- Bride.** White.
- Clara Middleton.** Single Orange.
- Macranthum.** White.
- Mrs. Earle.** Double; red.
- Rosy Gem.** Rose.
- Sudberry Gem.** Buff-color.
- RHODANTHE carneum.** Large pink flowers. Silvery foliage.
- HELKINE solierii.** A dense emerald green carpeter, which grows at a tremendous rate. 2 in.
- HEPATICA angulosa** (Liverleaf). Very pretty blue, white or red flowers, early in the spring. 4 to 6 in. April, May.
- Triloba.** Blue flowers early in spring. 4 to 6 ins. April, May.
- HEUCHERA brizoides** (Alum Root). Large, pink flowers. 1½ ft. May to September.
- Sanguinea.** The bright crimson flowers are borne in long, graceful, arching sprays for weeks in succession, and are excellent for cutting. 1½ ft. May to September.
- HOUSTONIA cærulea** (Bluets). A little low biennial, 2 to 4 in. high, sparingly branched from the base. Flowers small, delicate light blue, sometimes pale lilac or white, with a yellowish eye. Grows in tufts in open, moist, or grassy places. May.
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PERENNIALS FOR THE ROCK-GARDEN

- HOUSTONIA purpurea.** 2 to 6 in. high, with waxy white flowers all summer. At home in the rock-garden.
- HUTCHINSIA alpina.** A gem for the rockery flowers, white in masses.
- HYPERICUM moserianum** (Gold Flower). Lovely golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. 1½ ft. June to September. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- Repens** (St. John's Wort). A dwarf creeping variety that blooms all season. Yellow. 2½ in. Pots, 50 cts.
- IBERIS gibraltarica** (Hardy Candytuft). An evergreen plant forming dense masses of pretty foliage and covered with fragrant, delicate lilac flowers in May and June. 1 ft.
- Sempervirens.** Spreading habit; white flowers. 10 in. April, May.
- Sempervirens, little gem.** Snowy white flowers; compact dwarf habit. 6 in. April.
- Incarvillea delavayi.** Large, rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers, produced in clusters on stems 18 in. long. June.
- Grandiflora.** More vigorous than the preceding and flowers double the size and much brighter in color. 1 ft. May, June.
- INULA ensifolia** (Fleabane). Yellow; small flowers, 8 in. July to September.
- Glandulosa** (Old-gold). Pretty. 3 to 4 ft. July, August.
- IRIS PUMILA AND HYBRIDS.** This class of dwarf Irises is invaluable for planting in groups or as an edging to a bed of taller-growing varieties. Spread rapidly; low-growing; flowers of exquisite beauty in April and May.
- Bride.** White, veined green and yellow.
- Cyanea.** Rich purple with dark shadings. 4 to 8 in.
- Eburnea.** White, with cream-white shadings; dwarf in growth.
- Excelsa.** Deep yellow, splashed maroon.
- Florida.** Lemon-yellow, with dark yellow shadings; a brilliant effect.
- Formosa.** Dark violet, with light violet shadings; a splendid edging plant.
- IRIS cristata** (Crested Iris). Handsome amethyst-blue flowers; short, thick, green foliage. 4 to 8 in. May.
- Hexagona.** Flowers blue last of June, appearing close to the ground. Leaves 18 in. high.
- Verna.** A little low Iris with blue flowers, yellow center.
- LAMIUM maculatum.** A variegated nettle with deep purple flowers. 10 in. July, August.
- LEONTOPODIUM alpinum** (Edelweiss). This plant is well known to tourists who have travelled in Switzerland. It is as hardy as any plant can be and very distinct. 5 in. June, July.
- LINARIA pilosa.** A dwarf-creeping variety with white and purple flowers. 3 in.
- LINUM perenne.** Lovely azure-blue flowers. 1 ft. May to August.
- Perenne album.** A white-flowered form of the above.
- LYCHNIS alpina.** Flowers pink. A good plant for the rockery. 6 in. April.
- Flos-cuculi** (Ragged Robin). Loose clusters of red or pink flowers. 1 to 2 ft. May to August.
- Viscaria splendens fl.-pl.** (German Catchfly). Double crimson flowers. 1 ft.
- LYSIMACHIA nummularia** (Creeping Jenny; Moneywort). A creeper with yellow flowers. 2 to 3 in. June, July.
- MAZUS rugosus.** A dwarf, creeping plant. Fine for the rockery.
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PERENNIALS FOR THE ROCK-GARDEN

MENTHA rotundifolia variegata (Variegated Round-leaved Mint). Purplish flowers; aromatic foliage. 1 to 2 ft. June to September.

MERTENSIA virginica (Bluebell). Flowers blue, funnel-formed, in nodding clusters. Should not be disturbed when once planted. 1½ ft. May, June.

MITCHELLA repens (Partridge Berry). A little trailing evergreen. It forms fine mats under evergreens, and when once established, is sure to please. It does exceedingly well in winter, grown in a bell-glass.

MUEHLENBECKIA nana. An elegant rock-plant with wiry stems only a few inches long, densely clothed with small dark green leaves.

MYOSOTIS alpestris robusta grandiflora. Forget-me-not. A dwarf and compact variety; flowers pale blue. 8 in. May, June.

Nixenauge. Pale blue flowers. Best of all Forget-me-nots. From 3-in. pots.

NEPETA hederacea (Glechoma). Blue; a beautiful evergreen plant of creeping habit; fine for rock-work. 5 in. May, June.

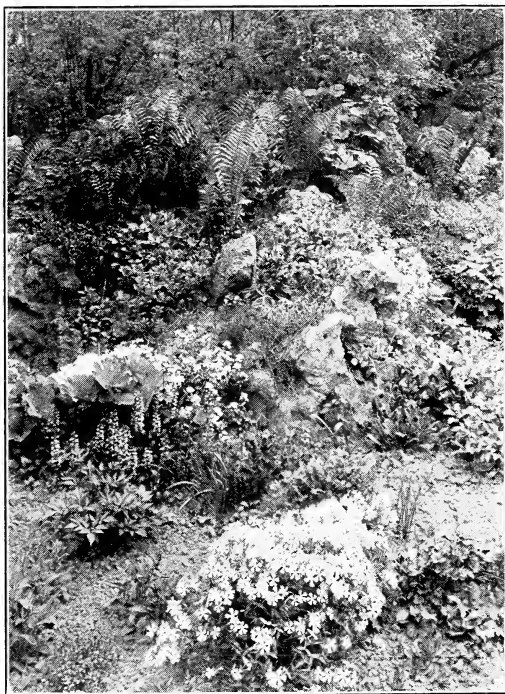
Variegata (Glechoma Hederacea). Pretty variegated form of the above.

Mussinii. Mauve-colored flowers; blooms constantly. 8 in. April to June.

NIEREMBERGIA rivularis (White-Cup). An excellent, dwarf, creeping alpine plant, with cup-shaped, creamy white flowers. 8 in. June to August.

GENOTHERA missouriensis. Large, yellow flowers. 10 in. June to August.

Speciosa. Large, white flowers, very beautiful. 1½ ft. August, September.



Phlox Subulata

PERENNIALS FOR THE ROCK-GARDEN

- OPUNTIA camanchica** (Comanche Cactus). Flowers large, yellow; showy; purple fruit.
- Humilis (Rafinesquii)**. Large, sulphur-yellow flowers, freely produced.
- PACHYSANDEA terminalis**. Small spikes of greenish white flowers. 6 to 9 in. May, June.
- PAPAVER nudicaule** (Iceland Poppy). A beautiful class of hardy Poppies, bearing cup-shaped flowers, ranging in color from pure white to yellow and orange-scarlet, on long stems. 1 ft. May to August.
- PHLOX amœna**. Bright pink flowers in dense heads. 4 to 6 in. April, May.
- Divaricata canadensis**. Large, fragrant, lavender flowers. 10 in. May.
- Divaricata laphamii** (Perry's Variety). Large, lilac-blue flowers. 1 ft. 35 cts. each; \$3 for 10.
- Ovata**. Bright rosy-red flowers. 1 to 1½ ft. June, July.
- Subulata** (Moss Pink). Low-spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves; flowers light blue, pink, or white in great profusion. 3 to 6 in. April, May.
- Subulata alba**. Large white flowers.
- Subulata atropurpurea**. Purplish rose flowers.
- Subulata lilacina**. Flowers light blue.
- Subulata Nelsonii**. Small white flowers.
- Subulata rosea**. Flowers rose-colored.
- Subulata, The Bride**. White flowers with red centers.
- Subulata, Vivid**. The brightest of all Phlox subulata. 35 cts. each; \$3 for 10.
- PLUMBAGO larpentæ**. 6 to 9 in. A splendid plant, with dark foliage and covered with deep blue flowers.
- POLEMONIUM reptans** (Greek Valerian). Loose, panicle-like clusters of light blue flowers; dwarf, compact grower. 8 to 12 in. April, May.
- POLYGONATUM multiflorum** (Solomon's Seal). Arching sprays of greenish-white flowers. 2 ft. May, June.
- POTENTILLA** (Cinquefoil). An effective group of plants adapted for the border or rock-garden. The flowers are freely produced and last long in perfection.
- Single Varieties and Species.**
- Alba**. Single white.
- Formosa**. A spreading plant, bearing cherry-red flowers from June to October.
- Tonguei**. A dwarf compact grower, bearing attractive terra-cotta-colored flowers. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.
- Wilmottæ**. A new dwarf species, with cherry-red flowers. 9 in. June to October.
- PRIMULA acaulis (vulgaris)** (Common English Primrose). One of the earliest spring flowers. 6 to 9 in. April, May. Mixed colors.
- PRIMULA auricula** (Auricula). Foliage smooth, flowers quite large, in many variations of color, red, purple, yellow, sometimes with white or yellow eyes.
- Arthöse**. A new hybrid of the japonica type. Flowers in beautiful shades of yellow, pink and orange. Mixed.
- Beesiana**. Various shades of lilac, purple and violet, as well as a wide range of buff, orange, salmon and rich reds approaching scarlet in intensity.
- Bulleyana**. The flowers shade from buff through apricot to orange and are quite distinct.
- Cashmeriana**. Large globular heads of flowers ranging from pure white, through mauve to purple and violet.
- Denticulata**. Color varies from white to deep rosy-lilac; large globular heads of flowers on stems 12 to 18 in. long.
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PERENNIALS FOR THE ROCK-GARDEN

PRIMULA farinosa (Bird's-eye Primrose), 3 to 12 in. high. A charming little primrose with rich pink or purple flowers with a yellow eye.

Japonica. Whorls of large purple-crimson flowers. 9 in. June.

Polyanthus. Selected gold-laced varieties, edged and laced with many beautiful combinations of colors.

Sieboldii (Large-flowered Hybrids). One of the largest-flowered hardy Primulas, elegantly fringed, the colors ranging from lilac to rosy-purple.

Sikkimensis. Pendant primrose-yellow flowers, produced in clusters on long scapes. Sweetly scented.

Veris (Cowslip). Fragrant, bright golden or light yellow flowers, sometimes purplish. 6 to 9 in. April, May.

Prices of all of above Primulas, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 for 10. Nearly all from 4-in. pots.

RHEXIA virginica. Rosy purple flowers with golden anthers. 1 to 1½ ft. July to October.

SANGUINARIA canadensis (Bloodroot). Very pretty white flowers, followed by large, heart-shaped leaves. 6 in. April, May.

SAPONARIA ocymoides (Rock Soapwort). Bright crimson flowers. 1 ft. May to July.

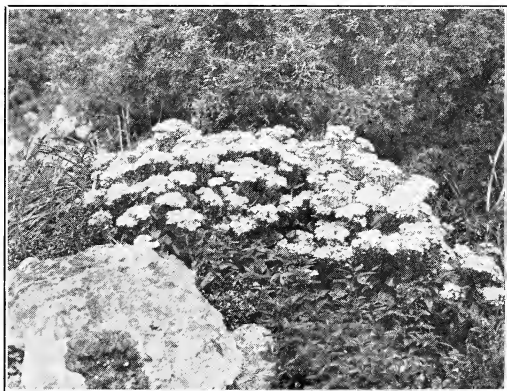
Officinalis fl.-pl. (Double Bouncing Bet). Double pink and white flowers. 1½ ft. June to August.

SANTOLINA chamæcyparissus incana (Lavender Cotton). A dwarf evergreen perennial, with silvery white foliage. 1½ ft.

SAXIFRAGA megasea. These are handsome foliage plants, with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves.

Crassifolia (M. Crassifolia). Flowers in pink panicles; large, waxy leaves; useful for rockeries. 1 ft. April, May.

SCUTELLARIA baicalensis coelestina. An alpine plant with light blue flowers. 9 to 12 in. July, August.



Sedum

SEDUM acre (Golden Moss; Stonecrop). Bright yellow flowers. 2 to 3 in. May to July.

Album. White flowers in much-branched cymes. 4 to 6 in.

Anglicum. An evergreen variety with white, rose-tinted flowers in July. 4 in.

Ewersii. 4 to 6 in. September to October. Trailing plant, with broad, glaucous leaves; and purplish pink flowers.

Hispanicum. Pinkish-white. 4 in.

Kamtschaticum. A compact grower; star-shaped, golden yellow flowers. 8 in. July, August.

Maximum atropurpureum. Very handsome on account of its dark purple leaves; flowers pink. 1½ ft. September, October.

PERENNIALS FOR THE ROCK-GARDEN

- SEDUM middendorffianum.** Flowers yellow; foliage narrow. 6 in. July.
- Sarmentosa.** A rapid growing, spreading Sedum.
- Sexangulare.** Dark green, compact foliage; yellow flowers. 4 in. June, July.
- Sieboldii.** Foliage changing from blue and cream to coral-rose; flowers rose-pink; charming. 9 in. August, September.
- Spectabile** (Stonecrop). Large heads of pink flowers. A fine border plant and one of the best for foliage or flower effects. 1½ ft. August, September.
- ATROPURPUREUM.** A deep, rosy crimson variety of the above.
- Stoloniferum.** A flat, trailing variety, with pink flowers. 6 in. July, August.
- Stoloniferum coccineum (spurium coccineum).** Crimson flowers. 6 in. July, August.
- Ternatum.** White. 9 in. July, August.
- SEMPERVIVUM.** (Houseleek). Evergreen succulents with some resemblance to the Sedums, but they increase by rosettes sent out by the parent plant.
- Arachnoideum.** (Cobweb Houseleek). Tips of leaves in rosettes usually connected by silvery threads, from whence its common name; flowers bright red, in a few-flowered panicle. 6 in.
- Brownii.** Foliage dark green tipped brown, flowers red.
- Fimbriatum.** Leaves tipped with a tuft of hairs; flowers bright red, in an open panicle. 6 to 10 in.
- Funckii.** Bright, red-purple rosette flowers. June, July. 6 in.
- SHORTIA galacifolia.** Flowers white, 1 in. across; evergreen bronze-green foliage. Should be planted in shady places. 6 to 9 in. May, June.
- SILENE acaulis** (Cushion Pink). A little low moss-like evergreen alpine covered in summer with pink, rose or purple flowers, moist soil in open sun.
- Alpestris** (Alpine Catchfly). Forms dense masses of white flowers. 4 to 6 in. May, June.
- Maritima fl.-pl.** A dwarf creeping plant. Few rock-plants remain in flower as long as this one. Double white flowers. 6 in.
- Schafta** (Autumn Catchfly). A splendid border or rock-plant, with masses of pink flowers. 4 to 6 in. June to Sept.
- SMILACINA bifolia** (Mainthemum convallaria). Three or four in. high, with small, white flowers in spring; fragrant.
- Racemosa** (False Solomon's Seal). 1 to 2 ft. Flowers white, in terminal racemes. Found throughout New England in moist shades, usually on hill-sides. June, July.
- STACHYS grandiflora superba** (Woundwort). Spikes of large, showy flowers of intense mauve or rich purplish violet. 1 ft. June, July.
- Grandiflora rosea.** Spikes of rosy purple flowers. 1 ft. June, July.
- Lanata** (Woolly Woundwort). Spikes of purple flowers; soft silvery foliage.
- STATICE exima fl.-pl.** Double lilac-rose flowers in August. 9 in.
- Latifolia** (Sea Lavender). Fine panicles of blue flowers. July to Sept. 18 in.
- TEUCRIUM canadense.** (American Germander). Dark green foliage and spikes of light purple flowers. Fine for rockeries. 1 ft. July, Aug.
- THALICTRUM anemonoides** (Rue Anemone). This plant grows about 8 in. high from a cluster of thickened, tuberous roots. One of the earliest of our wood flowers. Often seen with anemones. Flowers white.

PERENNIALS FOR THE ROCK-GARDEN

- THALICTRUM aquilegifolium.** (Meadow Rue). Graceful foliage and masses of pure white flowers. 1 to 3 ft. May to July.
Minus. A dwarf variety, with greenish yellow flowers. 1 to 2 ft. June, July.
- THYMUS azoricus.** A creeping variety with dark green foliage, flowers pink.
Citriodorus aureus. Golden variegated foliage. 8 in. June to August.
Serpyllum (White Mountain Thyme). Forms dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers. 3 to 4 in. June, July.
Serpyllum coccineus. Dark green foliage; bright red flowers. 3 to 4 in. June, July.
Serpyllum lanuginosus (Woolly - leaved Thyme). Small roundish gray leaves. 5 in. June to August.
- TIARELLA cordifolia** (Foam Flower). Beautiful white flowers; grows freely; prefers partial shade. Very effective. 6 to 12 in. May.
- TRILLIUM erectum** (Erect Purple Wood Lily). Flower varies from brown-purple to green-purple. One of the first spring flowers. 1 ft. May.
Grandiflorum (Wake Robin). Large white flowers. 1 ft. May.
- TUNICA saxifraga.** An attractive rock-plant with rosy pink flowers; minute dark green foliage. 6 in. July to September.
- VERONICA** (Speedwell). All Veronicas love moist situations, and all the dwarf varieties are excellent for rock-work. The blue varieties add a very necessary touch of color to the garden.
Incana. Silvery gray foliage and spikes of violet-blue flowers. 1 ft. July, Aug.
Prostrata. A low grower with blue flowers, fine for rock garden.
Repens. A trailing variety, covered with blue flowers in spring. 2 to 4 in. May.
Rupestris (Heavenly Blue). Flowers earlier than above.
Teucrium. Dwarf; spreading, of a dense growth; flowers blue. 6 to 12 in. May, June.
Rupestris. Dwarf and spreading; deep blue flowers. 4 in. May, June.
- VINCA minor** (Periwinkle). Evergreen trailer; fine for covering bare places. Makes a handsome plant that blooms all summer; lilac-blue flowers. April.
- VIOLA cornuta G. Wermig.** Large blue flowers, produced in great numbers during the entire summer.
Gracilis. Flowers violet or yellow. 1 ft.
Cornuta Mauve Queen. A beautiful mauve variety.
Cornuta Purple Queen. A fine purple.
- YUCCA filamentosa** (Adam's Needle). Of tropical appearance, with immense, pyramidal clusters of creamy flowers. 4 to 6 ft. June, July.

WE ISSUE THE FOLLOWING CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL LISTS

- GENERAL CATALOGUE:** 112 pages, January 1st.
BULB CATALOGUE: Ready about July 15th.
STRAWBERRY LIST: Issued May 15th.
SPECIAL IMPORT BULB LIST: About May 15th.
LILAC LIST: A descriptive list of about one hundred varieties. Jan. 1st.
IRIS LIST: More than two hundred of standard and new varieties. May 15th.
PEONIES: A complete list of the best varieties for Fall planting. May 15th.
(Other special lists in contemplation.)
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EVERGREENS

ABELIA chinensis (rupestris) (Hybrid Abelia). The graceful, arching stems are clothed with dark, glossy, nearly persistent leaves; the white flowers, tinged with pink. Strong pot grown plants. 75 cts. each; \$7.00 for 10.

AZALEA amœna. A superb, low-growing, evergreen shrub of bushy habit and perfect hardiness. Flowers are bright rosy purple, and are produced in a solid mass in May. The hairy foliage assumes a pleasing bronze tint in the fall and winter months, presenting a neat appearance. 12 to 15 in., \$2.50; 15 to 20 in., \$4.00

Hinodigiri. A bright scarlet form of the well-known and charming *A. amœna*, but far surpassing it in brilliancy and beauty; a profuse bloomer; foliage round and evergreen. 12 to 15 in., \$3.00; 15 to 18 in., \$5.00.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI (Great Bearberry). An attractive trailing evergreen producing red berries. Fine for sandy places or shade. Pot grown plants, 65 cts.

BERBERIS JULIANA. A very hardy, upright growing evergreen from Korea. Glossy dark green leaves. 4-in. pots, \$1.50.

Gagnepainii. Compact growing evergreen shrub from Korea. Producing bluish-black berries. 4-in. pots, \$1.50.

Sargentiana. A rapid growing evergreen with long narrow glossy foliage. 4-in. pots, \$1.50.

Veruculosa. A dwarf green spreading evergreen from Korea with violet-black berries. 3-in. pots, \$1.50.

COTONEASTER horizontalis. Curious dwarf shrub of trailing habit, densely and regularly branched, of striking effect. Fine for rockeries. In autumn and winter this plant is covered with brilliant red berries, and the foliage turns to soft tints of red and bronze before falling.

	Each	10
2- to 2½-ft. spread.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
Pot-grown plants, 8 to 10-in. spread	1.00	9.00

Horizontalis Perpusilla. A very low creeping variety from China. Bright scarlet fruit. Plants 2 to 3-ft. spread. \$3.50 each.

Himilaicus. A very dwarf creeping, compact variety. 4 in. pots \$1.50 each.

Humifusa. A very dwarf spreading evergreen. Red berries attractive to robins. 4 in. pots \$2.00.

DAPHNE Cneorum. A trailing evergreen plant, with narrow glossy green leaves; flowers fragrant, bright pink. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

ERICA carnea (herbacea). Grows about 6 inches high; leaves arranged in fours; nodding, bell-shaped flowers along the stems. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Vagans alba (Cornish Heath). More or less trailing in habit, with auxiliary white flowers. Leaves arranged in whorls, four or five together. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Vulgaris (*Calluna vulgaris*) (Scotch Heather). A dense-growing shrub, with erect branches, covered with short, closely adpressed leaves. Bell-shaped flowers occur in great profusion toward the top of the shoots, and, with their pretty rosy color, create an agreeable impression. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ILEX crenata (Japanese Holly). Small, oval, smooth, green leaves about ½ inch long; a rapid grower, forming a dense, compact bush which can be clipped into shapes like boxwood.

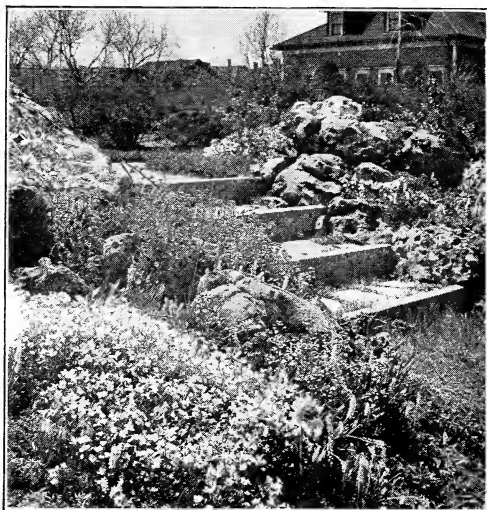
	Each	10
12 to 15 in., pot-grown plants	\$1.00	\$9.00
15 to 18 in., field-grown plants	1.50	13.50
1½ to 2 ft.	2.00	18.00
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50	31.00

EVERGREENS FOR THE ROCK-GARDEN

- PIPERUS chinensis japonica (japonica).** Very solid, green foliage; oblique, spreading habit. 1½ ft. \$2.50.
- Chinensis procumbens.** A trailing form of Chinensis, particularly well adapted for covering banks and for bordering. 1½- to 2-ft. spread, \$2.50.
- Litoralis.** A wonderful spreading evergreen from Korea, known to spread 40 ft. 3 in. pots, \$1.25.
- Sabina** (Compact Savin Juniper). Bushy, low grower; branches semi-erect; beautiful deep green; fine for massing. 15-in. spread, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- Sabina tamariscifolia** (Gray Carpet Juniper). A distinct trailing variety of Sabina. The needle-shaped leaves have a deceptive shade of gray-green. Fine for edging 12- to 18-in. spread, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 1½- to 2-ft. spread, \$2 each, \$18 for 10.
- LEOPHYLLUM prostratum.** An excellent evergreen ground cover on the order of Arctostaphylos.
- LEUCOTHOE catesbæi.** A valuable shrub for planting under trees on the margins of woodland drives, and in other shady positions. The fine white flowers are borne on long, pendulous racemes and have a characteristic fragrance. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- PINUS montana mughus** (Dwarf Mugho Pine). A distinct variety, resembling Montana, but of more compact, prostrate habit, with the tips of the branches ascending; the leaves are slightly twisted. 1½-ft. diam., \$2 each, \$18 for 10; 1½- to 2-ft. diam., \$3 each.
- RETINISPORA filifera pendula aurea.** An irregular stunted grower, with pendulous branches and striking golden appearance 1½- to 2-ft. diam., \$3.50 each.
- Obtusa nana.** Very dwarf, seldom attaining a height of 3 ft. The curious sprays of little foliage are shining green. 6 in., \$1.50 each; 12 in., \$3.50 each; 15 in., \$5 each.
- SARCOCOCCA humile.** An evergreen, low growing ericaceous shrub with beautiful dark blue berries. 3-in. pots, \$1.25.
- TAXUS baccata adpressa..** A low grower with short, dull green leaves. Very hardy. 18 in., \$3.50 each; 2 ft., \$5.50 each.
- Baccata repandens.** Fine for hedging, grouping, and covering banks. The slender, pointed leaves gently curve upward and are of a lustrous green. 1½- to 2-ft. diam., \$3 each, \$27 for 10; 2½- to 3-ft. diam., \$8 each.
- THUJA occidentalis, little gem.** Very dwarf; grows broader than high; the flat branches a pleasing green. 8- to 10-in. diam., \$1.50 each; 10- to 12-in. diam., \$2 each.
- Occidentalis spaethii.** A dwarf variety, with small leaves; very peculiar on account of its two kinds of foliage, both adpressed and spreading. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3 each, \$27 for 10.



ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS



W. E. MARSHALL & CO.
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