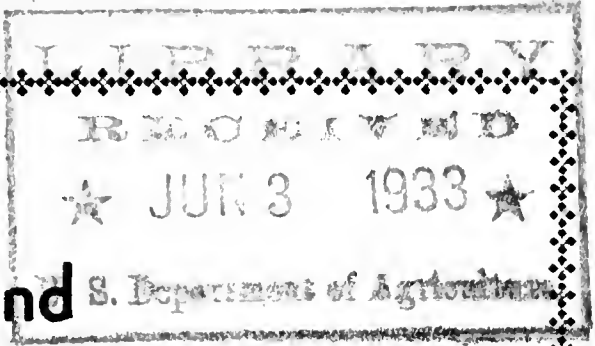


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CACTI and

SUCCULENTS

List Number Seven



White & Johnson Co.

WAKEFIELD, MASS.

Gold Medal Winners - Boston Spring Show

1933

The plants included in this list are almost all tender except many of the species in the genera *Sedum* and *Sempervivum*.

We here include some plants that are neither succulents nor cacti. They are forms, however, that either resemble one of those two groups or fulfill some special purpose in the Miniature Garden or Summer Rock Garden.

The Summer Rock Garden is one in which many of the plants are tender and must be removed and taken inside in the autumn. It is an interesting and unusual type of garden, allowing effects that are impossible in any other type.

Due to the fact that the plants are saved, this sort of garden is not so expensive as many persons are inclined to believe. We are always glad to submit estimates.

Price on larger sizes is always the minimum price. The words "and up" are to be understood in each case.

New shipments are continually bringing rare and interesting forms for our collection.

Send for our lists of Annual Plants, Rock Garden and Perennial Border Plants.

Lectures by Donald White on Rock Gardening, Floral Composition and Miniature Gardens. Each lecture accompanied by a demonstration.

Designing of special gardens, in unique situations, for particular people.

We are on Route 128, about half-way between Wakefield Square and Stoneham Square.

AGAVE—A genus of the *Amaryllis* family. These plants come from hot American deserts. Some species flower once and die, others flower occasionally, while others flower from year to year.

Stem short or wanting—leaves mostly in a close rosette usually stiff and more or less fleshy, the margins mostly armed with teeth—flowers in spikes or panicles.

These interesting plants can be grown with little or no care but they respond very quickly to good treatment. The soil should be principally loam and sand. Good drainage is necessary.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>americana</i>	—	\$ 1.00 up
<i>americana variegata</i>	—	1.00
<i>attenuata</i>	—	.75
<i>heteracantha</i>	\$.25	.50

ALOE—A genus of the Lily family. From Africa (especially in the Cape region), one species about the Mediterranean and one species from China. Among the most popular of desert and succulent plants for their stiff, harsh and rugged habit.

Leaves often large, usually crowded in rosettes or along end of stem—flowers red or yellow, often paler-striped, straight, tubular.

Planted out in a well-drained place in summer, they flower prettily.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>acumatum</i>	—	\$.75 up
<i>arborescens</i>	\$.15	.35
<i>ciliaris</i>	.15	.35
<i>davyiana</i>	.50	1.00
<i>eru</i>	—	.50

	2" pots	Larger
<i>grandidentata</i>	—	\$.50
<i>hanburyana</i> (commercial)	.25	.50
<i>noblis</i>	—	.50
<i>nowotonyi</i>	.50	1.00
<i>percrasa</i>	.50	1.00
<i>spinosa</i>	—	.50
<i>striata</i>	—	.50

CEREUS—Part of the Cactus family. Usually abortive, columnar cacti, with the surface covered with spiny ribs.

Flowers large, borne singly along the sides of the stem. Species are all from South America.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>emoryii</i>	\$.25	\$.50 up

COTYLEDON—A group in the Crassula family.

Succulents with simple basal or stem leaves and white, yellow, red or greenish tubular flowers.

Natives of the Old World, particularly South Africa and the Mediterranean region.

Cultivation as for Sedums or Sempervivums. Excellent for the Summer Rock Garden.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>orbiculata</i>	\$.15	\$.35 up

CRASSULA—Genus of the Crassulaceae. Fleshy and leafy shrubs or herbs, grown for the grotesque appearance of some of the kinds and also for the bloom.

Leaves opposite, usually stemless, fleshy—flowers usually small, white, rose or rarely yellow, commonly in cymes.

Mostly in South America but a few in Abyssinia and Asia.

A varied and wonderfully interesting group for the Summer Rock Garden. We have an excellent collection.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>bolusii</i>	\$.25	—
<i>coccinea</i>	.35	—
<i>cordata</i>	.25	—
<i>impressa</i>	.25	—
<i>lactea</i>	.25	—
<i>lycopodioides</i>	.15	\$.35 up
<i>monticola</i>	.15	—
<i>obliqua</i>	.25	—
<i>perforata</i>	.15	—
<i>portulacea</i>	.15	.35
<i>pseudolycopodioides</i>	.15	.35
<i>rubicunda</i>	.15	—
<i>spathulata</i>	.15	.35
<i>tetragona</i>	.25	.50

CYANOTIS—A genus of the Commelina family, creeping, ascending or weak branching often woolly or hairy herbs, much like Tradescantia. Native in warm countries about the globe. Flowers mostly blue or rose-colored. Easy of cultivation.

Not real succulents but quick-growing plants for the Summer Rock Garden.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>somalinensis</i>	\$.15	—

ECHEVERIA—Group of the Crassula family. Stemless or somewhat stemmed succulents.

Leaves fleshy, usually broad and flat, commonly making dense rosettes. Flowers in loose spikes, etc., but never in a flat cyme.

This genus is confined almost entirely to Mexico. Many species valuable for flat bedding on account of their compact rosettes and highly-colored foliage. Sometimes united with Cotyledon.

This is an excellent group for summer work and we carry a number of good kinds.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>coccinea</i>	\$.35	\$.75 up
<i>elegans</i>	.25	.50
<i>gigantea</i>	.75	_____
<i>gigantea</i> X <i>coccinea</i>	.75	_____
<i>globosa</i>	.25	.50
<i>linguefolia</i>	.15	.35
<i>metallica</i>	.25	_____
<i>secunda</i>	.15	.35
<i>simulans</i>	.25	.50
<i>weinbergii</i>	.15	.35
<i>weinbergii</i> hybrids	.15	.35

EUPHORBIA—In the family Euphorbiaceae. Of very diverse habit, from succulent cactus-like trees to low or prostrate herbaceous weeds.

One of the largest plant genera, probably over 1000 species, occurring in most temperate and tropical regions. Many are desert plants and the greater number grow in dry and sterile places.

Some curious forms are well adapted to the Summer Rock Garden.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>candelabra</i>	\$.25	_____
<i>schimperiana</i>	.25	_____
<i>tirucalli</i>	.25	_____

HAWORTHIA—A genus of the Lily family. Stemless or short-stemmed small succulents. Flowers usually small, in groups, white, green or rosy-striped, tubular.

Plants of South Africa. Interesting condensed or clustered plants with thick leaves.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>cuspidata</i>	\$.35	_____

HEDERA helix—In the Aralia family. This is the common English Ivy, a valued plant in miniature Japanese Gardens and for planting outdoors where conditions are such that it can survive.

Large plants with their dark leaves give a remarkable effect in the Summer Rock Garden.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>helix</i>	\$.15	\$.35 up

KALANCHOE—In the Crassula family. Succulent herbs or subshrubs with interesting foliage and flowers.

Usually robust erect plants. Leaves opposite and fleshy. Flowers yellow, purple or scarlet in many-flowered terminal groups, and last well in bouquets.

From the Old World tropics and in South Africa and one species reported from Brazil.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>flammea</i> (commercial)	\$.15	_____
<i>somalinesis</i>	.15	_____
<i>tubifolia</i>	.25	_____

KLEINIA—In the Composite family and sometimes placed in the genus Senecio.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>articulata</i>	\$.15	_____
<i>ficoides</i>	.15	_____
<i>repens</i>	.15	_____

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—Belonging to the family Aizoaceae. The flowers are very interesting and freely borne in many cases, usually open in the sunshine and close in the shadow.

Mostly low-growing succulents.

Nearly all of this genus are South African. There are two native in California.

Allied to the cacti but they lack the spines of that group and bear true leaves.

Produce an abundance of their showy blooms in the elevated sunny positions of the Summer Rock Garden. Highly recommended.

	2" pots	Larger
agninum	\$.25	\$.50 up
brownii	.15	.35
cordifolium	.15	.35
deltoides	.15	.35
echinatum	.15	.35
ecklonis	.15	.35
edule	.15	.35
glaucum	.15	.35
lehmanni	.15	.35
lingueforme	.25	_____
maximum	.15	.35
oblique	.15	.35
puterilla amarantha	.25	_____
uncinatum	.25	_____

In addition to the named species we have a number of unnamed species that sell in assortment at fifteen cents and thirty-five cents according to size.

OLIVERANTHUS—A genus of the Crassula family. A genus of one species, Mexican, close to Cotyledon and Echeveria. A stemmed and much-branched plant.

An attractive summer-blooming plant, with large flowers of good substance borne on rather slender branches.

	2" pots	Larger
elegans	\$.25	_____

OPUNTIA—In the Cactus family. Succulents varying from small prostrate plants a few inches above the ground to trees with spreading tops 20 or more feet high.

Extend from Canada southward through the United States, Mexico, West Indies and Central America to the southern part of South America.

They have come into favor on account of their unique appearance, rapidity of growth and attractive flowers. Most kinds grow rapidly and bloom profusely. The flowers, as a rule, are large and showy and of various colors, although yellow predominates.

The sunny side of the Summer Rock Garden will suit them exactly as no artificial watering will be necessary.

	2" pots	Larger
basilaris var.	\$.25	\$.50 up
bigelovii	_____	.50
brasiliensis	.25	.50
cylindrica	.25	.50
emoryii	.25	_____
engelmannii	.25	_____
microdasys	.25	.50
monocantha	.25	.50
subulata	.25	_____

PILEA—Belongs to the Urticaceae. One or two kinds grown in greenhouses for their compact fern-like sprays and for the interesting phenomenon of forcibly discharging the pollen, whence the name "artillery plant."

Mostly of the tropics, chiefly of America, and few extra-tropical.

Not a succulent, but an interesting foil.

	2" pots	Larger
moranensis	\$.25	\$.50 up

PORTULACARIA—In the *Portulaca* family. Shrubs or small trees. Leaves fleshy. Two species in South Africa. Interesting type.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>afra</i>	\$.15	\$.50 up

SANSEVIERIA—Genus of the Lily family, mostly grown for the stiff erect leaves which are usually variegated and are characteristic of certain species. Flowers greenish white clustered in an often dense raceme.

From tropical regions and South Africa and India.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>cylindrica</i>	\$.25	_____
<i>trifasciata laurentii</i>	.25	\$.50 up
<i>zeylanica</i>	.15	.35

SAXIFRAGA—Members of the Saxifragaceae. The particular species listed is commonly known as the Strawberry Geranium and, while not a succulent, is useful in combination with other species.

	2" pots	Larger
<i>sarmentosa</i>	\$.15	_____

SEDUM—Belonging to the *Crassula* family. Succulent herbs, rarely subshrubs, mostly hardy, extremely useful for the rock garden.

Mostly natives of the temperate and colder regions of the northern hemisphere.

Many of the species of this genus also will be found listed in our List No. 9 of Rock Garden Plants (hardy).

A splendid group.

Hardy species are starred.

	2" pots	Larger
* <i>acre minor</i>	\$.15	_____
<i>adolphi</i>	.15	\$.35
<i>amecamecanum</i>	.15	.35
* <i>angelicum</i>	.15	_____
<i>balticum</i>	.15	_____
* <i>brevifolium</i>	.15	_____
<i>confusum</i>	.25	_____
* <i>dasyphyllum</i>	.15	_____
<i>dendroideum</i>	.15	_____
<i>dendroideum cristatum</i>	.15	_____
* <i>divergens</i>	.15	_____
* <i>elegans</i>	.15	_____
* <i>ewersi</i>	.25	_____
* <i>glaucum</i>	.15	_____
* <i>gracile</i>	.15	_____
<i>guatamalense</i>	.35	.75
* <i>hispanicum</i>	.15	_____
<i>honeystanum</i>	.25	.50
<i>jepsonii</i>	.35	.75
<i>lineare</i>	.15	.35
<i>lineare variegatum</i>	.15	.35
* <i>lydium</i>	.15	_____
<i>mexicanum</i>	.15	.35
* <i>middendorffianum</i>	.25	_____
* <i>monregalense</i>	.15	_____
* <i>moranense</i>	.15	_____
* <i>nevi</i>	.25	_____
* <i>nicasense</i>	.15	_____
* <i>obtusatum</i>	.15	_____
* <i>oregonum</i>	.25	_____
<i>ornatum</i>	.25	.50
<i>pachyphyllum</i>	.15	.35
<i>palmeri</i>	.25	.50
* <i>populifolium</i>	.15	_____
* <i>pruinatum forsterianum</i>	.15	_____
* <i>reflexum</i>	.15	_____
* <i>reflexum cristatum</i>	.25	_____
* <i>reflexum minor</i>	.15	_____

retusum	\$.25	_____
* rupestre	.15	_____
* sarmentosum	.15	_____
septangulum	.15	_____
* sexangulare	.15	_____
* sieboldi	.25	_____
* spathulatum	.15	_____
* spurium	.15	_____
* spurium splendens	.15	_____
stahlii	.25	.50
stenopetalum	.15	_____
* stoloniferum	.15	_____
* stoloniferum coccineum	.15	_____
* stribryni	.25	_____
treleasii	.15	.35

SEMPERVIVUM—Another genus of the Crassula family. Thick fleshy usually stemless, perennial herbs or subshrubs.

Widely scattered in the mountains of the Old World. Closely related to Sedum.

Popular name "hen-and-chickens." Leaves thick, short and succulent. Flowers mostly yellow, greenish yellow, or some shade of rose or purple, rarely white.

Many of these species are also in our List No. 9 of Rock Garden Plants (hardy). They include a wonderful variety of plants both for the hardy and the Summer Rock Garden. Hardy species in this list are starred.

	2" pots	Larger
* arachnoideum	\$.25	_____
arboreum	.15	\$.35 up
arboreum atropurpureum	.15	.35
* arenarium	.25	_____
* brownii	.35	_____
caespitosum	.25	.50
* calcareum	.25	_____
castello-paivae	.50	1.00
ciliatum	.25	.50
* cinerescens	.25	_____
cooperi	.15	.35
decorum	.35	.75
* fimbriatum	.25	_____
* funckii	.25	_____
* glaucum	.25	_____
goochii	.25	.50
haworthii	.15	.35
holochrysum	.35	.75
* laggeri	.35	_____
* montanum	.35	_____
* setosum	.25	_____
* soboliferum	.15	.35
tabulaeforme	.15	.35
* tectorum	.25	_____
tournfortii	.15	.35
* triste	.25	_____
valvedense	.50	1.00

STAPELIA—Belonging to the Asclepias family. Odd fleshy cactus-like plants grown both for the great oddity of their forms and for the singular and often large showy flowers.

Stems low, leafless, coarsely 4-angled.

Come chiefly from South Africa, 3 or 4 in Tropical Africa.

Light, airy, rather dry position during the growing and blooming seasons and a soil made porous with rubble. Mostly summer and fall bloomers. Should remain dormant in winter. Do not grow as dry as Cacti.

	2" pots	Larger
atropurpurea	\$.25	\$.50 up
hirsuta	.50	1.00
variegata	.25	.50
verrucosa	.35	.75

TRADESCANTIA—In the Commelina family. Perennial hardy herbs, varying greatly in habit from erect and bushy to trailing and rooting at the nodes.

Species all American, ranging from Manitoba to Argentina.

Not a true succulent but very useful for quick growth in the Summer Rock Garden.

	2" pots	Larger
fluminensis	\$.15	\$.35
green leaved		
green and white variegated		

VERONICA—A genus of the Scrophulariaceae. Very widely distributed. The one species mentioned here is a fine-leaved creeper and, while not a succulent, is a good companion plant in the Summer Rock Garden.

	2" pots	Larger
filiformis	\$.25	_____

YUCCA—Member of the Lily family. Bold stiff-leaved plants.

Natives of North America and the West Indies. From stemless to tree forms.

Flowers white or shaded with cream or violet.

Excellent for the Summer Rock Garden.

	2" pots	Larger
aloifolia	\$.75	_____

ZEBRINA—A genus of the Commelina family, very closely related to Tradescantia.

	2" pots	Larger
pendula	\$.15	\$.35