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"Lily White"

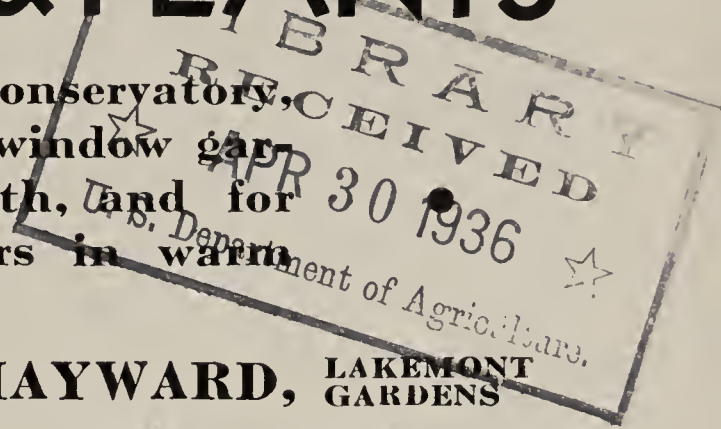
SUB-TROPICAL

BULBS & PLANTS

Suitable for the conservatory, greenhouse, or window garden in the north, and for growing outdoors in warm climates

WYNDHAM HAYWARD, WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

LAKEMONT GARDENS



A CHOICE SELECTION of rare plants, bulbs and tubers, gathered from all parts of the world and carefully grown under the best cultural conditions to give satisfaction in the greenhouse, conservatory or window garden in the north, and in the outdoor garden in warm climates. Most of these items are from the tropical and sub-tropical regions, but many are reasonably hardy, and this is noted below.

All these plants can be grown in the northern states by the enthusiastic amateur who is willing to give a little time and attention to the study of their simple requirements. They are new and different, but entirely worth while in every case. We guarantee satisfaction. Prices are net cash, with postage or express extra. Please include 10% of your remittance for this carriage charge in sending orders under \$5.00; the percentage on larger orders depending on the nature of the plants or bulbs to be shipped. Minimum order \$1.00.

Every plant and bulb we sell is an interesting and valuable novelty or standard plant item. Our list is rather extensive in the class of material that we grow and we hope it will appeal to many different classes of garden lovers. Our quality is the best and our prices are as low as we can make them. Some of the items are in small supply at this time. We respectfully call your attention to our offerings of Hybrid Amaryllis, allied Amaryllids, Fancy Leaved Caladiums, Godfrey White Callas, Gerbera Daisies, Zephyranthes, Daylilies and Crinum.

HYBRID AMARYLLIS

These popular spring-flowering bulbs are almost too well known to need describing. Annually they are becoming the favorite flower and pot plant of thousands. They produce magnificent blooms up to 10 inches across, on tall scapes rising from a graceful head of green strap leaves. Wonderful as pot plants, they are fine in rich garden soil in the lower south and in the tropics generally. In the north they are best handled in pots, and should be potted up in the fall and winter, the earlier the better. September and October is not too early for good results.

The bulb can be planted with one half buried in the soil. They will begin to grow and produce the blooms in early spring. Strong healthy bulbs will produce sometimes two spikes of four blooms each. They require a moderately warm temperature in the greenhouse and should be protected from freezing. They are grown outdoors in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Alabama and California where the winters are not severe. For tropical gardens they are supreme for a mass or border effect, especially against shrubbery. Singly they are fine specimen pot plants for effects. A bowl of the cut flower spikes is a gorgeous sight.

Our strain of hybrid Amaryllis has been grown for large and attractively colored and shaped flowers with vigorous stems and thrifty leaf growth. They are of stronger constitution than greenhouse grown bulbs. The bulbs should be grown on after blooming until late summer, when they may be dried off and stored away in a dry place safe from freezing until spring. In the spring they should be brought up to the light and watered, after re-potting (if necessary) and blooming will follow. The bulbs may also be handled as evergreen plants, which is the course followed in outdoor culture.

We offer three grades of the bulbs: first, exhibition quality stock, prices on request; second, selected quality bulbs, chosen from thousands in bloom, for superior types and colors, \$1.00 each; third, mixed bulbs, for mass plantings and for ordinary pot plants, satisfactory to all but fanciers, 25c each, \$20.00 per 100. These are blooming size bulbs, 2½ in. in diameter and up.

Our commercial collection of Amaryllis is the equal in quality if not in size of any similar breeding stock in the country, we believe, and is the result of hybridizing and selection over more than six years, during which time we have imported bulbs from abroad and grown seedlings of the best strains in England, Holland, Germany, France and all parts of the United States, besides viewing several millions of bulbs in bloom in the Southeast. In a few years we will have a line of vegetatively propagated hybrid named Amaryllis varieties, in commercial quantities. Prices of seed and also full cultural directions supplied on request. We suggest membership in the American Amaryllis Society (dues \$2.00 annually) which publishes a Year Book containing much valuable information for lovers of hybrid Amaryllis and allied bulbs.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

These are showy summer foliage plants of the highest quality and are popular greenhouse and fancier's items. There are many hundreds of varieties, of which we grow only the most colorful and vigorous. We plant thousands of the bulbs annually for wholesale florist markets, and specialize in the best and showiest types.

If you already know fancy leaved caladiums, try our better bulbs. If you have not yet tried to grow them, order a sample collection of fine varieties in mixture and become acquainted with them. The bulbs are finding an increased popular interest with every year, after a long period of declining

general esteem. They are quite easy to grow, requiring only warmth and moisture in the greenhouse, and the same conditions in outdoor plantings for the tropics. They should be potted in porous soil rich in humus, and may be started in February or March, although April is time enough.

They require only warmth and moisture in the spring to start them into growth. Water should be given sparingly until the bulbs have started growing vigorously, then they can hardly have too much. When the foliage begins to die down in late summer, the bulbs may be dried off and rested during the winter.

Our stock of the bulbs is well grown and produced on rich medium land, which gives strong, healthy tubers of good size, not the "hickory nuts" sold by so many growers. Of course not all varieties make the same sized bulbs, and some never produce a large bulb. Our collection is composed of more than 100 named varieties, the cream of the stock of several of the older growers in Florida, with addition of new varieties imported by us in recent years and obtained from American hybridizers.

We offer as a distinct novelty the "Arrow and Lance" varieties recently made available by Mr. Theodore L. Mead of Oviedo, Fla., after many years of experiment. These have unusual pointed arrow-shaped leaves, and some remarkable colored effects in the markings not seen in other caladiums. These are a real addition to fancy leaved caladium beauty, and will please many growers because of their semi-dwarf habit. We are happy to introduce these to the caladium fans and recommend them without reserve. They can be supplied only in mixture, our selection, during the coming season, (1936-37 winter and spring).

Caladium Prices

Best quality mixture, standard florist varieties, 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen. All bulbs are 1 inch to 1¼ inch in diameter and up.

"Mrs. N. W. Haldeman," "Sadie A. Reasoner" and "Spanish Flag". The finest and most colorful of the "transparent window pane" varieties, vigorous and will stand some sunlight, 35c each. The Haldeman variety is the epitome of what a caladium can be. A vivid, glowing rosy-pink and white with green border and red veins.

Other named varieties, our selection or yours, 25c each. Ask for complete list.

"Arrow and Lance" varieties, mixed, 50c each.

ZEPHYRANTHES

Zephyr Lilies, Fairy Lilies, Rain Lilies, Lilies of the West Wind.

These are an outstanding novelty in small bulbs, dainty tropical bulbous plants from the West Indies, South and Central America, besides part of our own South. They are Amaryllids, and mostly of the easiest culture, requiring only a pot, some good soil and good drainage. The bulbs can be dried off in winter and started again in the spring. However they should be protected from frost.

The flowers vary in color from cardinal red to yellow and pure white. There is even a blue variety not yet introduced. Our list following contains all the important species as yet available in quantity. Some varieties, which are double starred (**) below, are especially recommended and are free-blooming. The genus as a whole is most absorbing and well worth investigating. See article on Zephyranthes in July 1935 National Horticultural Magazine quarterly, by Dr. H. Harold Hume.

Zephyranthes Atamasco: Fine early-blooming white, sometimes with pinkish shading, native of Southeastern U. S. from Virginia to Florida. Blooms in March in Central Florida, before all other species, 25c each.

Zephyranthes candida: White, from Argentina. Everybody has this one, sometimes listed as alba. Shy bloomer and flowers in late summer or Fall; crepus type, 10c each.

**Zephyranthes carinata: Large pink, the best known species, and very free blooming. Foliage handsome in part shade. 10c each.

**Zephyranthes citrina: Very rare yellow, the best species yet available in this color. Handsome golden color. Free blooming and a beautiful thing. 35c each, and cheap at that.

**Zephyranthes robusta: A new one, and a tremendous hit. Free blooming and very handsome. Blooms make a good cut flower. Trumpet type, with orchid-pink and white petals like a tiny Amaryllis. Will bloom in summer after every dry spell. From Argentina. Foliage glaucous green and pretty. 15c each. Don't fail to try this one.

Zephyranthes rosea: The most daintily attractive of all the species we have. You will love it. Tiny rose-colored flowers on little six inch stems, in late summer. This one is a "knockout"! Nothing finer in all the bulb kingdom. The leaves are thin, flat and green, like a miniature Hippeastrum. 25c each.

Zephyranthes Treatiae: Central and north Florida species, of difficult culture, 50c pinkish white.

Zephyranthes texana: Copper golden species from Texas, not easy, but quite pretty; rather small. 50c each.

We have a few other species in small quantities and some hybrids coming along. For amateur hybridizers, robusta, citrina set seed freely, rosea, Treatiae and Atamasco fairly well, and candida and carinata not at all, with us. These bulbs are known to cross with Cooperias.

GERBERA DAISIES

These colorful flowers, produced by the plants known botanically as hybrids of Gerbera Jamesonii, and popularly called African daisies, Transvaal Daisies, Barberton Daisies, painted daisies, etc., are coming to have a world-wide acceptance as a standard florist cut flower. Their charms of clear, fine colors, dainty bearing, long, slender stems, fit them peculiarly for many flower uses, and they form an enchanting garden subject. (The "G" is hard in Gerbera).

They are grown in the greenhouse and conservatory with ease, and are partly hardy outdoors as far north as New Jersey and New York, with plenty of winter protection.

Gerberas are at home anywhere in the warm climate zones when given proper care. They may be frozen to the ground by a hard frost, but will bloom again in a month. Only in the sub-tropics and under glass can the plants attain their highest glory of winter and spring flowers. At that time of year the keeping qualities of the flowers are most remarkable. In the tropics we hear of them growing thriftily in such various lands as Sumatra, Kenya Colony, Australia, Hawaii, besides Florida, Texas, California, etc., in our own country.

They are subject to few diseases. They like a medium heavy soil, preferably with some clay, and good drainage, although the soil should be naturally somewhat moist. However, they will do well in sandy loam if sufficiently fertilized with organics. Nematodes and a fungus disease which browns the leaves are the most serious troubles. One may be controlled by soil sterilization and soil sanitary measures, while the other will yield to a lime-sulphur or bordeaux spray.

Small seedling plants, grown in clean soil, are best for the amateur and professional grower to obtain a start. Our plants are grown from the best seed, taken from selected flowers. They should give a large and satisfactory percentage of superior types of flowering plants with blooms in the widest variety of colors, many in the pastel shades, long broad petals, blooms up to six inches across and stems up to 2½ and 3 feet tall on the good types.

The new double gerberas are novelties of exceptional merit.

An important point for the gerbera grower to remember is that dirt in the crown of the plant will tend to choke the growth. The plants should be grown with the crown at the surface of the ground, or slightly above, as in the case of strawberry plants. The color range of our Gerberas is from pure white to lavender, through all the shades of yellow, orange and red.

Strong seedling plants: From clean soil, \$2.00 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Field Divisions: Blooming size, when available, \$3.50 per doz.

Double Gerbera hybrids: Several shades, in mixture, 50c each.

WHITE CALLAS

We grow and recommend the Godfrey white calla, which produces the most satisfactory and abundant bloom crop of the highest quality. The stems and flowers are not as coarse as in the Calla Aethiopica type. Our crop is grown under the best field conditions, well fertilized, to produce strong, healthy rhizomes which will give good results in pots, greenhouse beds in the greenhouse, or in waterside plantings in frost-free locations.

The blooms of the Godfrey Calla Lily are especially handsome and very fragrant. They are in great demand for florist shipping trade. The popularity of this flower seems to be on the increase in the last few seasons. We grow about half an acre of the bulbs for cut flowers, during the winter and spring. The bulbs are planted in September and October.

Sound bulbs: 1-1½ in. size, (blooming size) 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

Growing plants: From strong bulblets, available until January. Prices on request. We can also supply Calla (Zantedeschia) Aethiopica bulbs (California type) if desired at 25c each. Calla bulbs are ready in August and September.

HEMEROCALLIS—DAYLILIES

These popular perennials have the happy faculty of doing well in gardens as far apart latitudinally as Maine and Florida, in other words, are suited to tropical and temperate climes alike. They are a surpassingly fine tuberous-rooted plant, with large and abundant yellow, orange and fulvous red flowers in their seasons. They have a brilliance and an appeal that is only heightened by their ephemeral quality of bloom, and most Daylily varieties make up for the short life of the individual flowers by the total number of blooms.

We have a stock of the first group of five varieties of the Stout hybrids, "Mikado", "Vesta", "Cinnabar", "Soudan" and "Wau-Bun". These were introduced some years ago by Dr. A. B. Stout of the New York Botanical Garden. Dr. Stout has made the hybridizing of Hemerocallis one of the main fields of his life work. He is the leading hybridizer of Daylilies in the world today, and has produced some splendid new types. "Mikado" is sometimes described as the world's best daylily, although Dr. Stout has created others of at least equal importance.

Personally we like "Mikado", and "Cinnabar" the best of the first five Stout varieties. "Soudan" is very pretty. "Cinnabar" has the fulvous shading on the petals which is so prominent in the case of Dr. Stout's two latest "dark" varieties, "Theron" and "Vulcan", which are not yet released.

Great developments are coming in Daylilies in the next 25 years, including rosy shades, and possibly a pure white variety. There is no better foundation for a collection of these fine plants than a group of the Stout varieties. They are perfectly hardy in the open ground in the north, and will grow all winter in warm climates. They bloom earlier in the South.

Daylilies are best dug and moved in the early spring or late summer, but can be handled at any time with safety. A single strong plant will make a large clump in a couple of years. They like any good garden soil with good drainage. The Hemerocallis has few insect enemies, and no important diseases as yet observed. They are easy to grow and a "comer". Learn to know and appreciate them in the fine new types.

Descriptions: "Cinnabar", rich brownish red petals with clear yellow throat; "Mikado", rich orange with mahogany blotch in the middle of each petal; "Soudan", larger and later blooming lemon yellow type; "Vesta", deep orange with slight trace of fulvous coloring; "Wau-Bun", light cadmium yellow with sprinkling of light fulvous, petals folded and twisted.

Price of the five Stout varieties in Group 1 as listed, \$2.50 each for strong single divisions.

We also have in stock plants of the popular Double Kwanso variety of Daylily, at 25c each. This has abundant and thrifty foliage and produces strong scapes of full-double orange fulvous flowers.

We will have a few plants for sale shortly in Group 2 of the Stout varieties, released Fall, 1935, including the following varieties: Midas, Bijou, Patricia, Rajah, Dauntless, Sonny, Bagdad. Descriptions furnished on request.

Suggested reading: "Daylilies", by Dr. A. B. Stout, New York, 1934, (MacMillan).

Crinums and Crinum Hybrids

Whether you pronounce the first syllable of the name to rhyme with cry or grin matters not a great deal. The real matter is that Crinums, hybrids and species, are one of the grand classes of flowering bulbs. They are superb foliage plants as well as most attractive in flower. Some are free-blooming and flower in the spring, while others are summer bloomers.

Many crinum varieties make large bulbs and are suited for garden plantings in warm climates or large tubs in the greenhouse. Others have small or medium sized bulbs and are no more trouble to the amateur grower than a good sized Amaryllis bulb. One variety, Crinum parvum, not yet in the trade, is no larger than a Narcissus bulb.

Crinums will reward your attention and care with some of the most notable flowers in horticulture. They are among the distinguished plants of the vegetable kingdom. Until you know them better you do not appreciate them.

The hybrids are discussed first:

First for color are "Ellen Bosanquet" and "Cecil Houdyshel", the first a summer-blooming self wine color, and the second a fine clear pink. "Cecil Houdyshel" is an improved Powellii type.

Next are "Mrs. James Hendry", "Powelli" (white and pink), "Empress of India", "Virginia Lee", "Louis Bosanquet", "Mrs. Henry Nehrling" and "J. C. Harvey", which are very similar, "Peachblow", "Crinum Zimmermani", the European "Powelli" varieties, "Krelagei" and "Haarlemense", the English hybrid "H. J. Elwes", the Henderson hybrids, "White Queen" and "Royal White", and the bulb tentatively identified as "Giganteum Hybrid". "Amarcrinum Howardii", although a bi-generic cross between Crinum Moorei and Amaryllis Belladonna, may be classed horticulturally as a Crinum hybrid.

"Mrs. James Hendry", "Empress of India", "Virginia Lee", "Louis Bosanquet" and "Peachblow" are a delicate light pink, deeper in the bud before opening, in some cases a wine color in the bud. The pink fades to nearly white as the flower matures. "Mrs. James Hendry" is a very rare bulb, the last hybrid, reputedly, of the late Dr. Henry Nehrling. The flowers open several at a time, forming a wide lily-like cup in each case with long recurved petals. The effect is very charming. We have a studio photograph of this hybrid, and will send a copy to anyone interested for 25c, the cost to us. It is worth the price. It will be several years before there is any quantity of this bulb available to sell. Small offset \$25.00.

The "Powelli" varieties are white and pink in flower. They bloom in late spring. 50c per bulb, medium size. "Empress of India" is a summer-blooming bulb with wide open long-petalled flowers. Small bulbs, \$1.00 each. "Mrs. Henry Nehrling" and "J. C. Harvey". pink trumpets in summer, \$1.00 each, medium size. "Peachblow", winter and spring bloomer, large, loose petals, pinkish white, with heavy perfume, \$1.50 each. "Virginia Lee" and "Louis Bosanquet", similar in color, the former requiring part shade for best results, and the latter having a pinkish white trumpet slightly less open than the former. Small bulbs, \$5.00 each. "Giganteum hybrid", white, tulip-like cups in summer, 25c each.

The Crinum species are just as attractive in their way. We have the following species to offer: C. Zeylanicum, Kirkii, Kunthianum, Campanulatum, Asiaticum, Erubescens, Americanum, Virginicum, Amabile, Longifolium (capense) (white and pink

varieties) Moorei, Scabrum, Giganteum,—Medium to large size bulbs as available, 50c to \$1.00 and up, depending on size.

The most colorful species are *C. Zeylanicum* (milk and wine lily), and *Crinum Scabrum*, the former known and grown all over the South. It has broad rose-purple stripes on white petals and when wide open the flowers resemble a fine *Amaryllis*. *C. Scabrum* is somewhat similar, but the stripes are a deep red. *Moorei* is a self light pink, requiring shade. *Americanum* is an aquatic bulb with fine white flowers. *Kirkii*, *Kunthianum*, *Erubescens*, *Virginicum*, *Longfolium* and *Campanulatum* are more or less similar types of the "milk and wine" lily, with varying light stripes of pink and red on white petals. *Crinum Asiaticum* is a bold plant for sub-tropical landscaping, as is *C. Amabile*, both of which make very large bulbs. In both the petals are linear, and they are white in *Asiaticum*, and purple striped in *Amabile*.

Amarcrinum Howardii is an exceptional plant, making large bulbs, and sending up vigorous spikes with large umbels of light pink blossoms, like those of its *Belladonna* parent, and having the same rich perfume, while the foliage is like a *crinum*, except it is somewhat deciduous in winter. Medium bulbs, \$2.00 each. The *Amarcrinum* was created by Fred H. Howard in California about 1912. The same cross was made in Europe by Dr. Attilio Ragionieri of Italy at about that time.

Crinum Powellii and *Longfolium* are partly hardy with protection as far north as St. Louis.

Prices of other *Crinum* hybrids: *Ellen Bosanquet*, *Cecil Houdyshel*, 50c small, to \$1.50 each for blooming bulbs. The supply of some varieties is very limited.

Amaryllis Relatives

Hippeastrum equestre: The "Florida red *Amaryllis*". This is the most popular and widespread of the *Hippeastrum* species. It is found in dooryards all over the lower South and throughout Florida. Some botanists call it *H. puniceum*. The flower is orange scarlet with a yellow throat, and it is very cheerful. It grows with no attention and should not have fertilizer or much cultivation for best results. The bulbs run from 1½ to 2½ inches for blooming size. Price 20c each, 6 for \$1.00.

Hippeastrum equestre, *flore pleno*, double flowered type. This is an interesting type, fine as a cut flower, but not as vigorous-growing as the true *equestre*. The flower is a really double-frilled small *Amaryllis* of orange red color, quite charming. Price 50c each.

Hippeastrum rutilum fulgidum: This is an interesting type of the species *rutilum*, found mixed with *equestre* in Florida plantings. It usually has four blossoms to a spike, and the color is more scarlet orange than in the *equestre*. The flower is very attractive in combination and in contrast with the *equestre*. The foliage is different, being low-lying and flat. The bulb is not quite so vigorous, but needs little care.

Hippeastrum Johnsonii: This is the oldest hybrid *Amaryllis*, reputedly created in 1790 or so by the crossing of *H. vittatum* and *H. reginae*. It is closest to *H. reginae* in shape and color, but a darker red. It is a long trumpet type, with a white stripe down the center of each petal. It will grow anywhere, and can be flowered year after year in pots. While not as striking as the later hybrids, its uniformity and reliability and ease of culture all give it a high ranking among the cultivated *Amaryllids*. Many families in the north have had a bulb or pot of *Johnson Lily* for decades. Price, 25c each.

Hippeastrum advenum variety: This is an interesting member of the small-flowered group of *Amaryllis*, (*Hippeastrums*) from Chile. The flowers come in the late summer, before the leaves start, and are on vigorous stems a foot tall or more. They cut well and are very dainty. The bulbs are up to 2½ inches in diameter and have a long neck. They should be planted deeply, and will be hardy where they do not freeze. Price 25c each. The blooms are ox-blood red in color.

Hippeastrum advenum variety, same as above, but the flowers are a delightful pink-rose color. Price 50c each. Supply limited.

Hippeastrum rutilum, *H. reticulatum* var. *Striatifolium*, *H. pratense* and *H. aulicum* are also in our commercial collection and will be offered when available. We have an interesting salmon species, *H. rutilum*, var. *crocatum*.

Chlidanthus fragrans: This is an exotic-appearing yellow-flowered *Ameryllid* from Argentina, that can be handled in the north as *gladiolus* bulbs are. It will bloom soon after planting in the spring. After ripening the foliage in the fall, the bulbs should be dug and stored. This will apply even in the South, as during a wet winter, the bulbs will tend to rot in the ground. Price, 20c each.

Cooperia: This genus of two species, *pedunculata* and *Drummondii* is found in and around Texas. The blooms are similar to *Zephyranthes*, and have been crossed with *Zephyranthes* in India. *C. pedunculata* is by far the better species, having fine glaucous green leaves and a handsome white flower, shading to pink as it ages. The bulbs are called Texas rain lilies, as they bloom in spring and summer after every rain. They are quite large and have a long neck. They look directly upward in flower. *C. Drummondii* is a smaller and interesting species with slender foliage. The color is pinkish white. Prices: *C. pedunculata* 20c each; *C. Drummondii*, 25c each.

Cyrtanthus: A fine genus of South African bulbs, something like *Zephyranthes* in foliage, but with tubular flowers in an umbel. We have a few mixed species available at 50c per bulb. The bulbs are small. When better known these bulbs will become very popular.

Clivia Miniata hybrids: These are the spring flower show specialties of sensational color and attractiveness. They are semi-bulbous plants, with handsome *Amaryllis*-like leaves that are evergreen and the blooms in clusters of red-orange and yellow or cream-colored flowers. The umbels are huge in old plants and several offsets may bloom in the same pot with the parent. We offer strong seedlings in 3, 4 or 5 inch pots, \$1.00 to \$2.00, and strong flowering size plants, \$5.00 each. These last are in 6 to 8 inch pots. The culture is simple, and the plants like only a few things, a medium rich, well drained soil, plenty of shade, and some liquid manure during the growing season. Sunlight will burn the leaves. Prices of selected fanciers plants, chosen for bloom types, on request.

Amaryllis Belladonna: This is the famous *Belladonna lily*, known for 200 years in gardens in Europe and America. It comes from the Cape of Good Hope and is the true deciduous *Amaryllis*. It blooms with a beautiful pink umbel on a strong stem in late summer before the leaves appear. It requires drying off to bloom well. Bulbs sometimes take a year to establish themselves before blooming when transplanted. Has one of the most delightful flower perfumes of all. Sound bulbs, 50c each. Varieties, *A. Belladonna major*, 75c; *A. Belladonna minor*, 75c.

Eucharis grandiflora (*Amazonica*): This is a greenhouse plant de luxe, producing in early spring spikes of crystal white flowers on tall stems from clusters of green leaves. The bulbs require rich, sweet soil, and good drainage, and do best established in pots. They will bloom in the ground in warm climates if given a suitable location. They require almost complete shade. The sun will burn the leaves. The flowers come in the late winter season when blooming bulbs are scarce. The culture is easy, and moisture and warmth are the main needs. Price 50c each, strong bulbs.

Haemanthus multiflorus: This is an interesting and exotic bulb from South Africa which has proved admirably suited to Florida. The bloom appears with the leaves in May. The bulbs grow well in sandy soil. The flowers are a blood red or scarlet color, hence the name, *Haemanthus*, "Blood Lily". The flowers come in a dense umbel

nearly a foot in diameter, and on a strong stem 1½ feet tall. The "globe of fire", as it seems to be, lasts in good condition two weeks. Then the leaves appear and grow to maturity in the fall. In December the bulb ripens off, and can be dug or left in the soil. It is tender and best handled in pots unless there is no danger of freezing. Price \$1.00 each for small bulbs as available. This is a coming popular novelty when supplies are obtainable. It is eminently worth while. See photograph on page 134 of 1935 Year Book, American Amaryllis Society.

Hymenocallis: This is a much used and abused genus of fine bulbous plants, grossly libeled as "spider lilies." It includes deciduous types as the well known *Ismene calathina* (*Hymenocallis*) (price 25c each) which can be handled in the north like gladiolus, and also evergreen types as *H. keyensis* (*caribaea*), *H. rotata*, *palmeri*, etc. The species are much mixed up, and we have a number of uncertainly identified kinds. Prices of the different varieties vary because of scarcity and desirability. Probably *H. keyensis* is the best and showiest type, with 3 foot spikes of bloom, and a beautiful cluster of white, sweet-scented flowers, each bloom being marked by a membranous cup joining the filaments. The shape of the flowers is not similar to, but has much the same unusual attractiveness as the *Nerines* and *Lycoris*. *H. keyensis* bulbs, \$1.00 each. *H. Orlando* variety, 50c each; *H. Montebello* variety, 50c each; (both these unidentified varieties are excellent free blooming kinds. We have about four other varieties of uncertain identification we will sell for 50c each, to collectors and others wishing to make a showing of *Hymenocallis* species in their garden or greenhouse. We will trade species we do not have for any in stock. We have a small stock of *H. Harrisiana*, *H. occidentalis*, *H. tenuiflora*, *H. galvestonensis*, and the rare yellow-flowered hybrid *H. (Ismene) Sulphur Queen*, which is a hybrid between *H. calathina* and *H. Amancaes*, the only yellow species.

Lycoris: Another group worth growing. There are only a few species and we have most of them. *Lycoris aurea* and *Lycoris squamigera* are the best yet seen. *Lycoris aurea* has adapted itself to Florida and Southeastern United States very well. It blooms in September with handsome golden-yellow nerine-like flowers. The foliage matures itself in winter. *Lycoris squamigera* is the hardiest of the *Amaryllids* outside of the *Narcissus*, *Leucojum*, *Galanthus* and *Ixiolirion* groups, we understand. It stands temperatures down to zero in Ohio and Massachusetts. It is sometimes known as *Amaryllis Halli*, because it was introduced into Rhode Island in the 19th century by a Dr. Hall from his Shanghai garden. The bulbs grow in the early spring, from January to April in Florida. They bloom in July or August with a handsome spike of large *Amaryllis*-like purple or bluish-rose flowers. They naturalize readily, although they sometimes do not flower the first year after planting. Price for *L. squamigera*, \$1.00 per bulb.

Lycoris aurea is hard to beat outdoors in Florida, but is an uncertain performer in the greenhouse. It should bloom well when the proper treatment is found. Price \$1.00 per bulb.

Lycoris radiata: Is a red-flowered type called "the Nerine of Japan". (all *Nerines* are African). Price 75c per bulb.

Lycoris incarnata: We have in small quantity as yet.

Nerine sarniensis: The Guernsey Lily is an old favorite, and so well known we need hardly describe it. The flowers come in a cluster of handsome crisped blossoms in late summer, after the leaves have died down. Price 25s each.

Nerine filifolia: This is a new and tiny species of recent introduction. The bulbs are small and the leaves are "threadlike" indeed. The flowers come in the late summer and are on 8 to 10 inch stems, being fine for cutting. Price 25c each.

Nerine Fothergilli Major: This is the standard of the showy nerine species, being a splendid crimson color in flower, and having handsome bluish-green leaves. The blooms are on tall stems and

come in November and December, before the leaves start. They are cut for commercial florist purposes in northern greenhouses. Bulbs \$1.50 each.

Leucojum vernum: This little snow-drop-like plant, produces half-inch or larger bells with green-tipped petals in the early spring. They are charming in clusters and the blooms make a good outflower. Reputed quite handy. Price 25c each.

Pancratium maritimum: This is the old and familiar "sea daffodil" from the Mediterranean region of Europe. It has a fine perfume, and beautiful gray-blue leaves having a peculiarly attractive twisted effect in growth. The bulbs flower in early summer in Florida.

The flowers are white. Price 25c each. These plants are closely related to the *Hymenocallis*, although the flower more nearly resembles a *narcissus* of the daffodil type.

Narcissus (*Polyanthus* or bunch-flowered class): This group includes the Paper White, Grand Soleil d'Or, The Pearl, and Chinese Sacred Lily. We especially recommend for plantings and pot culture the most vigorous variety of all, the Grand Monarque. Strong bulbs \$2.00 a dozen. The bulbs are large and produce several spikes of bloom each. The flower is the latest in the season of all the *polyanthus narcissus* in Florida, coming in February when the other varieties are nearly gone. It is large and white, and borne in a massive umbel, on heavy stems. It is fine for cut flowers, and has a rich and delicate perfume.

Crinum species: We have a mixed lot of these fine bulbs, mostly of the summer-flowering "milk and wine" types, which we offer for 25c each. These are fine, strong bulbs and will add a worthwhile touch to the sub-tropical and tropical summer garden.

Sprekelia formosissima: The Mexican "pata de gallo" bulb; a most unusual and odd-shaped flower, like an orchid, and a rich red color. The petals are curled and bent artistically and the plant makes a very pretty decoration. It will go largely dormant in winter. Price 25c each. Can be handled in pots as any other *Amaryllid*. Easy in garden culture.

Agapanthus umbellatus: The familiar and essential "Blue Lily of the Nile", although it comes from South Africa. The flowers are borne in a handsome blue cluster, on long, strong stems. The plants are semi-bulbous or tubercous rooted. They do famously in tubs or pots and can be planted in rich soil or beside a lake in warm climates. They should be rested somewhat in winter in the greenhouse. Their period of bloom is early summer in Florida. Strong rhizomes, 50c each; white variety, same price. We are testing some interesting *Agapanthus* varieties from Europe, including *A. globosus* and *Worsleyi*.

Plants for Heavy, Moist Land

Marica gracilis: This is a fine iridaceous plant, producing numbers of delicate iris-like blooms in the spring on long stems. The flowers last only a day or so, and the plant may be propagated from the faded flower head, bent down to touch the soil. The leaves are curiously shaped like a butcher knife. Tender. Strong plants, 50c each.

Amomum cardamomum: The plant from which the cardamon seeds of cookery are obtained. It makes a vigorous clump several feet tall, in time, and likes rich, well drained soil, with some shade, or a waterside location, as do practically all the plants in this group. Divisions, 50c.

Cyperus alternifolius: Umbrella plant. Fine for pots, water gardens or bog plantings in warm climates. Plants 50c each.

Alpinia nutans: Shell lily, a rhizomatous plant making huge clumps in favorable locations in the sub-tropics and fine for greenhouse tropical effects. The flowers are orange-red, pink and white, in large clusters like sea-shells, and are very striking. Rhizomes 50c.

Delta Iris: These are native Louisiana species, strong, vigorous iris species, tested in the Central Florida climate, and well worth cultivation in any waterside garden. The "Giant Blue" variety is

especially effective and free blooming in the spring. The foliage is wide and thrifty, and very handsome; strong plants, 50c each. "Medium Blue" is a less robust type, with flowers similar to a Dutch iris, plants 50c each. The "Giant Blue" grows 5 feet tall in Florida at its best, the "Medium Blue" some 3½ to 4 feet. They are highly recommended. The nomenclature of the Delta irises is so uncertain at this time that we prefer to leave them under varietal names. We guarantee the species we offer will give satisfaction in good locations.

Iris savannarum: The native Florida species, a fine blue, blooming in February and March in its native state; 50c per plant. White variety of same, \$1.00 each.

Maranta arundinacea variegata: This tuberous rooted plant makes one of the finest summer foliage pot specimens when grown in pot or in a partly shady place, in not too rich soil. The plant produces the arrowroot tubers of commerce, although in this variety there is a handsome variegation of white on the green leaves. Tubers in winter and spring, 35c each.

Gloriosa Rothschildiana: This is the showiest species of Glory Lily, a remarkable climbing plant, growing from an L-shaped bulb. The flowers are borne in profusion, and are one of the most notable for beauty and form in the entire flower kingdom. They bring the orchids to mind by their spreading petals of scarlet. Medium sized bulbs, 50c each. Large bulbs, when available, \$1.00 each. Seed 25c per pkt. The bulbs are suitable for large pots.

Gloriosa superba: A slightly more delicate plant than the preceding, with slender leaves and smaller flowers, of glowing orange color. Bulbs 25c each. Fine as a pot plant. Both *Gloriosa* lilies grow splendidly in medium rich, moist soil, and will climb low trees or over shrubbery in warm climates.

Hedychium: Butterfly or ginger lily. We have three varieties of this ginger-like water-side plant, *aureum*, *coronarium* and *Gardnerianum*. Splendid, and showy in bloom and easy to grow, \$1.00 each.

Caladium esculentum: *Colocasia antiquorum*—we have the popular giant "elephant ear" sold as *caladium esculentum*, for tropical bedding effects, 25c per bulb; also *Colocasia antiquorum*, the taro or dasheen of commerce, a fine tropical vegetable of "elephant ear" foliage. Strong tubers 25c each.

Zingiber officinalis: Commercial ginger. Rhizomes 50c each.

Ophiopogon japonicum: Interesting grass-like plant, with slender dark leaves, used for ground cover in warm climates on good soil. 10c per clump.

Liriope graminifolia—similar to preceding, but with larger, wider leaves and producing rich purple spikes of bloom in summer, like a grape hyacinth. Quite hardy, by report. We have both the green and golden variegated varieties: strong plants 25c each.

Cymbopogon citratus: "Lemon grass", a fine Indian grass, the blades being richly lemon-scented, and used in the East to produce oil of citronella; medium clumps, 35c each.

Panicum palmifolium: A fine tropical clump grass. Grows 5 feet tall. Small plants 25c. The young leaves resemble the first leaves of young palms.

Canna flaccida: The native yellow canna of Florida. A handsome aquatic species, which has been used in hybridizing. It sets seeds freely. 25c each.

Dioscorea species: Yam vine, air potato vine. We have the aerial tubers of two kinds of these yam vines, both interesting for the handsome heart-shaped leaves and the little "potatoes" borne on the vines in the fall, wherever the vines may climb. They will cover vast areas if left to themselves in rich land for a few years. Tubers 25c each.

Lilium Catesbaei: The Southern "red lily". A true lily with a very small bulb, (½ to 1 inch) blooming from late August to October. Likes heavy soil. The flowers are like those of *Lilium Philadelphicum*, and look upward at the sky. They make a good cut flower and are scarlet to orange red in color. Bulbs four for \$1.00 collected to order. No less than four to an order.

Curculigo latifolium: An interesting plant with palm-like foliage for moist shady places. Known as "palm grass". 50c each.

Other Novelties

Achimenes: "Blue Beauty". This is one of the most handsome and free-blooming of these tiny tuber-bearing plants, which are related to the gloxinias. The tubers are easy to grow, and the plants will flower all summer. The plants are perfectly at home in Florida. Tubers (in winter and spring) 15c each; 8 for \$1.00.

Ferns: We have a few varieties of real merit for the greenhouse collection or the sub-tropical garden: *Dryopteris setigera*; an old world fern of very handsome lacy foliage, naturalized in Florida; \$1.00 per plant. *Acrostichum excelsum*, a giant fern from the lower Everglades, makes huge rosettes of leaves seven or eight feet long, \$5.00 per plant; *Osmunda regalis*, the famous Royal Fern, handsome in foliage and forming clumps of great vigor and beauty. (The roots are used for growing orchids) \$1.00 each; *Osmunda cinnamomea*, another thrifty "tussock" fern with attractive leaves, dusted a cinnamon brown color in nature; 50c each.

Alstroemeria species: These are graceful tuberous rooted plants, producing abundant sprouts which ultimately terminate in bloom spikes. They are natives of South America, and some types are fairly hardy, at least in the Pacific Northwest and the South. The flowers are like little *Amaryllis*, and last well when cut. They are grown commercially for cut flowers in California. Divisions, 25c each, in early spring.

Ornithogalum arabicum: Fine tall spikes of white flowers with gleaming black centers in the spring. Blooms keep very well when cut. Bulbs available in late summer and early fall. Price \$2.00 a dozen, blooming size bulbs.

Strelitzia reginae: One of the classic horticultural aristocrats. The plant is related to the banana (*Musaceae*) and grows three feet tall with offsets forming. The flowers are very unusual and a fine combination of orange, white and blue, like a flying bird or a gliding boat. The blooms make excellent cut flowers and are much in demand in the florists trade. The plants are slow growing and tender to frost. They have large, fleshy tuberous roots. Small plants \$1.00 in 3 or 4 inch pots. Large specimen plants, ready to bloom, \$5.00 to \$10.00 and up, in large pots or boxes. Fine for outside planting in frost-free locations.

Asparagus plumosus and *Asparagus Sprengeri*: These are fine fern-like feathery foliage plants, excellent in pots, and the leaves are used in flower decorations. The *plumosus* variety makes a fine climbing plant, while the *Sprengeri* is good as a trailer from pots. Strong plants, 25c each.

Freesia hybrids: These are specially selected seedlings of our own raising, with a variety of attractive colors in a rainbow mixture. The plants are more vigorous and colorful for indoor or outdoor planting than the usual varieties in the trade. 50c per dozen bulbs.

Orchids: We have several native Florida epiphytes and terrestrial varieties in small supply, and wish to recommend especially *Epidendrum tampense*, and *Epidendrum Obrienianum*, the latter not a native of Florida. *E. tampense* is an epiphyte on the branches of trees in dense Florida hammock lands, and is called the "butterfly orchid" for its dainty sprays of yellow-green flowers in spring. The blooms are an inch or more across, and last for several weeks. Strong established plants, \$2.50 each, for both the varieties mentioned. *E. Obrienianum* makes a splendid cut flower and is almost continually in bloom from

old and established plants. The sprays are long and the flowers a bright scarlet.

Bletilla hyacinthina: A hardy terrestrial orchid that performs well in any bog garden. It comes from China and grows from a bulb. The flower is a dainty and beautiful lavender purple. There is a white variety. Plants \$1.00 each, lavender or white types.

Bromeliaceae: Bromeliads or "air plants". These are beautiful and odd plants of the pineapple family much favored by collectors and fanciers. They are native of the forests of the tropics and semi-tropics, including Florida. The Spanish "moss" of the Lower South is a Bromeliad, *Tillandsia usneoides*. We have a nice collection of some of the better types, including the following:

Billbergia nutans: The foundation of every Bromeliad collection and the easiest to grow as a pot plant. Slender rosettes of long gray leaves in a cluster like a pineapple top, and producing a dainty spike of drooping blue and green flowers in the spring, marked by red bracts. Price 25c each.

Billbergia thyrsoides: A large vigorous type, with broad flat leaves, yellowish green, and with bright crimson flowers in summer. It can be handled as a pot plant. The best soil for any bromeliad is a mixture of one half leaf mold and one half sandy loam. A little sheep manure may be added when necessary. Plants \$1.00 each.

Lemons as pot plants

We have a number of varieties of lemons in small sizes, growing in pots. These are cutting-grown plants and will do well in greenhouse or conservatory, or the window garden. The varieties we offer are Meyer Chinese; Villa Franca; Perrine; Florida Rough lemon; Sperryola lemon and Citron. These comprise the best known and most widely grown varieties in Florida today. The price is 50c each, for all but the Perrine lemon, in 3 or 4 inch pots. Perrine lemon is a fine new hybrid lemon originated by the United States department of agriculture, being a hybrid of the Genoa lemon and the Key lime. It is the newest development and highly recommended. Price 75c per plant. The Meyer Chinese lemon is quite hardy for a lemon, while the Villa Franca is the standard commercial lemon of years past.

Choice citrus fruits.

Winter Park is in Orange county, the center of citrus growing in Central Florida, and some of the finest quality fruit in the state is produced in our area. We are in a position to ship fancy selected oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, King Oranges, navels, and Temple oranges in season to any part of the United States. The price of the fruit will vary according to variety and the season, but will average around \$4.00 to \$5.00 a box packed, expressage extra. Try some fancy Florida citrus fruit direct from Central Florida's fine groves, with all the sunshine vitamins and health giving qualities. Smaller grade oranges for juice can be supplied at lower prices. Write for definite price and express figures.

Miscellaneous

Cortaderia Argenteum: Pampas Grass, fine tropical grass producing silvery (or pink) plumes in late summer. Divisions, 25c to \$1.00, including the pink variety, "Roi de Roses."

Polianthes tuberosa: The tube-rose, Mexican single variety, the most satisfactory under all conditions. Strong bulbs, \$3.00 per 100.

Severinia buxifolia: The Timor box-leaved *Severinia*, an extra choice sub-tropical and greenhouse low and slow-growing hedge plant, a relative of citrus. Small plants, 50c. Little seedlings for lining out, \$5.00 per 100. The leaves are a rich green and the plant has short spines, and handsome black berries with a sweet taste. A new evergreen plant and highly recommended. Will stand a few degrees of frost.

Eurya emarginata: A fine new evergreen plant of the *Camellia* family, bearing handsome green leaves something like holly. It is one of the

most ornamental foliage shrubs known. Strong plants \$1.50 each. Hardiness not determined.

Damnacanthus indica: A fine small-leaved and small-flowered evergreen shrub from lower Asia. Bursts into full bloom in the early spring with a host of tiny white blossoms, which make it very effective as a pot plant or for a small specimen shrub. Hardiness not tested, but not likely to stand freezing. \$1.50 each. These last three plants are something new, for those seeking the unusual and worth while. They are meritorious in every way.

Succulents and cacti

Stapelia gigantea: This is a most unusual succulent from South Africa, resembling a cactus in growth, without any spines. It has curious flowers 6 inches to a foot across, resembling a brown marbled star, with an unpleasant aroma. 25c each.

Euphorbia lactea: This is a plant that so closely resembles a cactus that it even has spines, and the fine points of differentiation are hardly worth explaining to a non-botanically minded person. However it has the usual milky sap of the Spurge family. 25c each.

Epiphyllum varieties

One of these is the best known "Night blooming cactus". Photograph of plant in bloom here, 25c. *Epiphyllum phyllanthus* is the name. Rooted plant, 50c each. (Formerly *Phyllocactus latifrons* or something. The cactus names are never a sure thing.) The flowers are nearly a foot across and open at night, and fade by morning. A large plant may have many blooms. This cactus is easily handled in a pot and is sometimes grafted. Not native to Florida. There are interesting horticultural hybrids with red, pink, white, yellow, and violet flowers. Information on request.

Native Florida Cactus Species

Pereskia pereskia: This is the most interesting cactus of them all. It is found in hammocks of lower Florida. It has white flowers, edible berries, and leaves like any other plant, and forms a strong climbing vine. It is sometimes incorrectly called the "white Bougainvillea". Small plants 25c. Also called "lemon vine" and used in grafting.

Harrisia Simpsonii: This is a fine Florida native cactus, liking moisture and rich soil, contrary to desert cacti. \$2.00 each.

Selenicereus pteranthus: Snake cactus. Found native in Florida. This is a famous variety that will climb trees and walls without difficulty. The branches are 4 to 5 angled. It is used in grafting. Small plants 25c each.

Rhipsalis cassutha: Mistletoe cactus, a marvelous trailing cactus, and the only cactus species also native to the old World. Small plants 50c. Should be grown on a shelf and the plant allowed to trail down.

Hylocereus undatus: This is a three-angled vine cactus, and is one of the plants known as "night blooming cereus", as it produces huge white, showy flowers nocturnally. Grows wild in Florida, although probably an introduced plant. 25c each.

Cephalocereus Deeringii: A splendid Florida cactus from the rocky hammocks of the Florida keys. Very scarce. It makes huge plants 30 feet high. The plants resemble some of the desert cacti in appearance. Rooted sections, \$1.50 each.

Opuntia: Winter Park var. A: This is a fine and vigorous *Opuntia* from Central Florida, identity of species not ascertained. It produces some of the finest yellow flowers of any cactus and in profusion in midsummer; 25c each. *Opuntia* Winter Park var. B, is similar to the above except that it has the best spines of any cactus native to Central Florida that we have seen. These spines are fine for use in grafting. The plant is very decorative with its prickly pads. 25c each.

Azalea Indica: These are the showy Indian azaleas grown in greenhouses in the north and in

outdoor gardens in the South, especially around Mobile, Ala., Charleston, S. C., and Orlando and Winter Park, Florida. We have small pot plants and larger garden specimens of a number of excellent varieties, including Formosa, the most generally satisfactory of the whole group for outdoor planting (large lavender flower); Duke of Orange, Wine, Shell Pink, Fielder's White, Coccinea Major, Phoenecia, etc., at reasonable prices, 25c up, depending on size. These azaleas will not stand much freezing but are hardy in the lower South.

Camellia Japonica: We have a few choice varieties of these incomparable sub-tropical flowering shrub-trees, as Chandleri Elegans, Pink Perfection, Purity, Sarah Frost, Caprice, Rainy Sun, etc., for sale in strong plants at \$1.00 and up, when available.

Amorphophallus (Hydrosme) Rivieri: This is a wonder bulb, one of the great horticultural novelties. The plant produces a giant dark red calla-like bloom in early spring and grows a single leaf like a small palm tree in itself in the sum-

mer months. Small bulbs, \$1.00 each. Blooming size, \$5.00 each. Dry bulbs available in winter. The "perfume" is very rank, and the bloom is termed a carrion flower by some authorities. We will send a photo of this plant in bloom for 25c, taken here in Winter Park. This is the cost of the photograph to us (4"x6"). It (the bloom) is a sinister-looking creation.

Lachenalia species: These little bulbs of the lily family, known in England as Cape Cowslips, should be better known. They come in red, orange, yellow, blue and many other shades of color. The flowers are little tubular bells on spikes 6 inches to one foot tall. The bulbs are started in fall and handled like freesias, but are easier to grow. The best species is Lachenalia Pendula superba, with bright red flowers in December and January. It can be brought into full bloom for Christmas. Strong bulbs, 50c each. Other varieties, Monte Carlo, pustulata, Nelsonii, etc., 25c each. We highly recommend this interesting novelty for the cool greenhouse.

WYNDHAM HAYWARD, Lakemont Gardens WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

