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Gardens



RARE PLANT LIST No. 4

Fantastic Gardens

R. G. WILSON

9550 S. W. 67th Avenue



South Miami 43, Florida

RARE PLANT LIST

It was a long uphill struggle but here we are finally with our new Rare Plant List. For you folks who are mathematically inclined, we are listing here 221 species in 69 genera and 19 families. Differing from most shippers, we propagate and grow every plant we offer, many of which we have introduced into horticulture from the tropics of the world.

You will notice this time that the price list is separate as we are hoping not to have to make a whole new catalog every year but only describe the new plants that are added each year.

I hope you will be pleased to see so many new and much sought after plants. Although we have mentioned on only a few that stock is limited, actually the stock is quite limited on most items offered, so if you find things you desire, do not wait too long or they will be out of stock.

As much as we would like to, we are unable to answer your many questions about culture, etc., as our staff and our time is very limited. Following is a list of books which can answer any of the questions that may arise—even better than we could.

The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture and Hortus Second by
L. H. Bailey

Tropical Planting and Gardening—H. F. Macmillan

The Cultivated Aroids—M. R. Birdsey

COLOR SLIDES

We have a collection of color slides which is available to Garden Clubs and specialized plant societies. Our extensive collection of plants contains many specimens that are shown in their full glory by this means.

ARACEAE — THE AROID FAMILY

The Aroids are the most important group of plants from the tropics for use as ornamental house plants. They bring with them an exotic feeling, a bit of the tropical splendor, the air of a jungle paradise that we all dream of visiting someday. Besides their beauty, they are so adaptable, there being types to withstand conditions in most positions in the house where plants are desirable—for this reason this family of plants has reached the zenith of popularity.

ALOCASIA

Very choice plants, grown for their decorative, richly colored foliage. They do best potted in loose sphagnum moss in well drained pots. They like organic or soluble fertilizer and constant moisture. Prefer strong indirect light from as near overhead as possible.

The following have proven to be the best for small collections:

Alocasia Amazonica—(*sanderiana* x *lowi-grandis*). Leaves very dark green, veins sharply defined in white with scalloped white margins. Reverse side maroon.

Alocasia cuprea—Large bronze, quilted leaves with under surface deep purple.

Alocasia sanderiana—Striking waxy green scalloped leaves, boldly margined and veined with white.

Alocasia chantrieri—(*cuprea* x *sanderiana*) A hybrid between two of the best *Alocasias*.

Alocasia Lowi-grandis—Leaves black-green veined and margined with silver on face, deep maroon on reverse.

Alocasia Lowi-grandis x *A. Watsoniana*—This hybrid should make a large and very richly colored form.

We have a very extensive collection of *Alocasias*. If you are interested in any of the following, please write for prices:

- Alocasia cuculata*
- " *longiloba*
- " *longiloba* x *sanderiana*
- " *longiloba* x *lowi-grandis*
- " *longiloba* x *lowi-veitchii*
- " *sedeni* (*cuprea* x *lowi-grandis*)
- " *watsoniana*
- " *waveriana*
- " *whinkii*
- " *portei* (*schizocasia portei*)



Alocasia longiloba x
A. sanderiana

AGLAONEMA

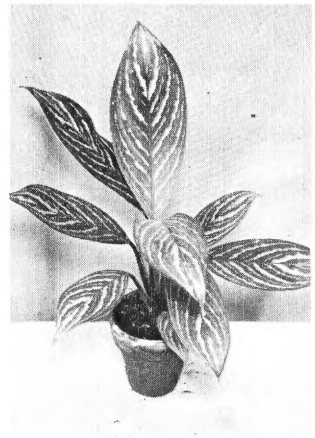
As a group, these plants will grow satisfactorily with more neglect, and in a darker situation, than most other house plants. They are related to and somewhat resemble the *Dieffenbachias*.



Alocasia cuprea



Aglaonema pictum



Aglaonema oblongifolium
Curtisii

Aglaonema commutatum — "Variegated Chinese Evergreen" — Dark green leaves marked with silver.

Aglaonema costatum—Stemless, dark green leaves splashed with white.

Aglaonema oblongifolium curtisii—Upright medium green leaves with interesting pattern of silver. Very rare and slow.

Aglaonema pictum—A new, small growing, brightly marked, freely branching type. (Picture on Page 1.)

Aglaonema roebelinii (*Schismatoglottis roebelinii*)—Large growing plant. Silvery leaves with green midribs.

ANTHURIUM

A large genus which contains some very fine foliage plants as well as flowering types. They are comparatively slow growing plants. Perfect drainage is essential. We recommend using a lot of well placed crock at bottom of pot and a large portion of osmunda chunks with leafmold and charcoal for potting mixture. As the stems with their new roots develop above the pot, cover with strips of osmunda.

Anthurium andreanum hybrids—the exotic Flowering Anthurium. The waxy flowers last 6 to 8 weeks and come in shades of pink, red, orange and white. These plants develop larger flowers each year as the plants grow larger.

The flowering size plants that we are offering are well established in 4" pots or larger, in bud or bloom, and will be packed carefully so that the plant should arrive in perfect growing condition. We have found from experience that anthuriums shipped bare root take at least one year to come back into good growing condition.

Anthurium caribbeum—A large growing plant raised for its bold heart-shaped leaves. Stands neglect.

Anthurium warocqueanum—One of the rarest and finest of all foliage plants. Very long narrow heart-shaped leaves with silver veins on a green velvet background.

Anthurium wrightii—The "Cow Face" Anthurium. A plant with real character. The broad T shaped leaves are very dark green.

PHILODENDRON

The following are choice tropical plants, mostly vines, which are grown for their interesting foliage. They are not very particular as to the kind of soil they like, but a loose, well-aerated soil is the best. These plants generally make durable house plants.

Philodendron andreanum—This striking rarity has long satiny leaves that are dark olive green. The aristocrat of the genus, leaves grow to 30" long.

Philodendron cannifolium—A slow growing, non-vining type. Long glossy leaves with inflated leaf stems.

Philodendron deflexum x *P. wendlandi*—This new hybrid of ours should be very compact with interesting shaped leaves.

Philodendron elegans—The most deeply cut leaf type of any philodendron. Very desirable.

- Philodendron gloriosum*—Beautiful satiny dark green heart-shaped leaves with broad white midrib.
- Philodendron guttiferum*—The shiny, very dark green leaves are closely arranged on opposite sides of the stem. Will be very compact as long as it is kept climbing.
- Philodendron Mello Barretoanum*—A giant growing self-heading, cut leaf philodendron. Likes full sun.
- Philodendron micans*—Like a small leaf philodendron *cordatum* with velvety bronze leaves.
- Philodendron quercifolium*—One of the most interestingly cut leaves of all the philodendrons.
- Philodendron sodiroi*—Small heart-shaped leaves with silvery gray marking and reddish stems.
- Philodendron talamanca*—This is rare and a beauty. Climbs very slowly with many long pointed leathery leaves.
- Philodendron wendimbe*—Hybrid between *wendlandi* and *imbe* that makes a compact plant, will not need support until it is quite large.
- MONSTERA friedrichstahli*—"Lace Leaf Monstera" so called from its exceedingly perforated leaves. Must climb for best effect.
- MONSTERA leichtlini*—Larger holes than above, slower growing. (Picture on Page 4.)
- SCINDAPSUS pictus* var. *argyreus* (*Pothos argyreus*). Small oval satiny dark green leaves with beautiful silver markings. A very attractive small climber.

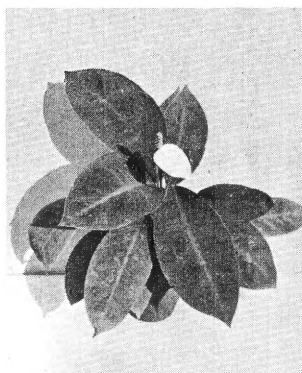
DIEFFENBACHIA

Erect plants with attractively marked and variegated leaves. The colorings of the Dieffenbachias are so subtly arranged as to practically defy definition, so you will note under the description of each one that only the most outstanding characters that distinguish one particular plant from the rest are mentioned.

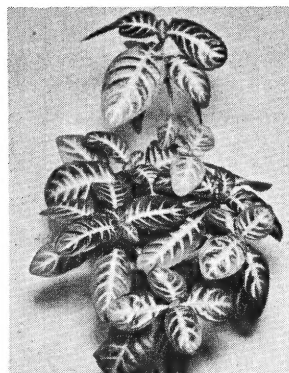
- Dieffenbachia barraquiniana*—Dark green leaves spotted with white, ivory white petioles.
- Dieffenbachia bausei*—Leaves chartreuse spotted with ivory and dark green.
- Dieffenbachia fournieri*—Very heavy texture, beautiful but slow growing.
- Dieffenbachia hoffmanni*—Similar to *D. picta* but superior. Leaves are darker and spots are whiter.
- Dieffenbachia imperialis*—An immense growing plant with beautiful variegations. A wonderful thing but will always be rare and choice.
- Dieffenbachia jenmanii*—Has many long very narrow leaves which are closely banded with cream color. Very different and rare.
- Dieffenbachia leoni*—A narrow firm-leafed one with dark green markings on chartreuse background. Very distinct.
- Dieffenbachia leopoldi*—Velvety black-green leaves with sharply defined ivory midrib.
- Dieffenbachia splendens*—Small growing type with a beautiful silky sheen.



Monstera leichtlini



Spathiphyllum floribundum



Stenandrium lindeni

SPATHIPHYLLUM

A genus of aroids grown for their attractive flowers and dark green leaves. Erroneously called "White Anthuriums". Very easy culture, likes lots of moisture and less light than most plants.

Spathiphyllum clevelandii (*S. candidum*, *S. kochi*)—A very desirable house plant which stands dark conditions very well. Many glossy strap-shape leaves, white flowers.

Spathiphyllum cannaefolium—Large growing plant with broad dark green leaves, fragrant velvety white flowers.

Spathiphyllum floribundum—True to its name, it flowers constantly with small velvety white flowers. Never grows large.

Miscellaneous AROIDS

Caladium humboldtii (*C. argyrites*)—Miniature *Caladium*. A graceful little plant with 3" to 4" bright green leaves heavily splashed with pure white. A neat and very rare type.

Cyrtosperma johnstonii—Arrow-shaped, olive green leaves beautifully suffused and lined with red. Prickles on leaf stems.

Xanthosoma lindeni var. *magnificum*—Medium sized arrow-shaped emerald green leaves with prominent white venation. The pattern of these leaves is extremely beautiful.

Zamioculcas zamiifolia—A bulbous evergreen aroid from Africa. Looks more like a Cycad than an aroid.

ACANTHACEAE — THE ACANTHUS FAMILY

A family of interesting flower and foliage shade plants, most of them need frequent watering and regular fertilizing.

APHELANDRA

The *Aphelandras* have colorful foliage and very showy four-sided terminal spikes of flowers, mostly brilliant red or yellow.

Aphelandra aurantiaca *Rozeii*—Leaves silvery green. Flowers brilliant orange scarlet.

Aphelandra chamissoniana—Leaves small, green spotted with white. Flowers bright yellow, the flower head resembles a little pagoda.

Aphelandra fascinator—Leaves velvety dark green, beautifully marked with silvery white along midrib and veins. Flowers scarlet. This plant is a little difficult to ship as it has a very brittle connection between the leaf and stem.

Aphelandra squarrosa var. *Leopoldii*—Larger growing plant than the others. Large bright green shiny leaves with many white veins. The waxy yellow bracted spike is square and lasts many weeks.

FITTONIA argyroneura—Attractive dwarf grower with green leaves beautifully netted with white veins.

Fittonia verschaffeltii—Like above but leaves larger and netted with red.

Fittonia pearcei—Leaves larger than the above species. Veins pink on olive green leaves.

RUELLIA makoyana—Small plant. The 3" pointed velvety leaves have a silver central vein and are deep purple underneath. Azalia-like rose pink flowers in winter.

STENANDRIUM lindeni—Wide chartreuse veins on an almost black background. Small bright yellow flowers. Grows like a fittonia.

BROMELIACEAE — The PINEAPPLE FAMILY

Bromeliads or "Bromels"

Most of the Bromeliads are "air plants" or to be more exact, epiphytes growing naturally on trees, so their care is somewhat different from other house plants. The potting medium must in all cases be well drained. For convenience in handling we use *Osmunda* (the same fern-root fiber which is used for potting orchids); but a mixture of coarse sand or crushed granite and German peat will prove satisfactory in most cases. Those plants that hold water between the leaves should be kept full of water, preferably rainwater. Spray the leaves with water frequently and water the roots at least once a week. Do not use any spray containing oil, or any minerals such as copper, arsenic or zinc.

For more detailed information see "Bromeliads—A Cultural Handbook" which we can send you for \$1.50 or you can order it from the Bromeliad Society. Those interested in Bromeliads are invited to join the Bromeliad Society; dues, including the Bulletin, are \$3.50 per year. Write to the secretary, Miss Victoria Padilla, 647 So. Saltair Ave., Los Angeles 49, Calif.

AECHMEA aureo-rosea—Costa Rica. A tall thin plant, the green leaves prettily cross-banded with white. Flower head erect with showy crimson bract and reddish-yellow flowers.

Aechmea bracteata—Mexico. This makes a large plant up to 3 feet high. When grown in brilliant light the plant becomes bottle-shaped and extremely interesting. Long-lasting flower spike with bright red bracts.

Aechmea bromeliaefolia—Large-growing, bottle-shaped plant with gray-green prickly leaves and interesting yellow flower head.

Aechmea fasciata—Brazil. "The Urn Plant". A select European strain of this beautiful silver banded bromel with long lasting pink flower heads.

Aechmea "Foster's Favorite"—The lacquered wine-red leaves of this hybrid *Aechmea* are particularly attractive. Flower spike drooping with berry-like flowers in winter.

Aechmea fulgens discolor—Brazil. A good foliage type. Underside of leaves smooth purple covered with a white powder. Erect, long-lasting cluster of berry-like flowers.

Aechmea marmorata—Brazil. "Grecian Vase" Tubular, vase-shaped; a most artistic, decorative plant. Gray-green leaves somewhat cross-banded with dark green. Flower stalk with its pink bracts and blue flowers is produced in May. (See cover design.)

Aechmea miniata discolor—Brazil. A rosette of medium green leaves the underside a beautiful glossy maroon. Blue flowers on erect spike followed by long-lasting red berries.

Aechmea orlandiana—Brazil. Light green leaves marked with black zigzag bands. Flowers in winter with yellow flowers and scarlet bracts.

Aechmea racinae—Brazil. "Christmas Jewels". Small rosette plant of shiny light green leaves. Flowers yellow, black and red on pendant stem at Christmas time.

Aechmea schultesiana—Colombia. Upright rosette with rosy-bronze leaves. Erect flower spike followed by long-lasting berries first white then blue.

Aechmea weilbachii rubra—Brazil. Leaves maroon at the base merging into rich green. Flower spike covered with brilliant red bracts terminating in a cluster of red and purple berry-like flowers.

BILLBERGIA euphemiae—Tubular plant about one foot high with gray green leaves and drooping flower spike with lovely pink bracts.

Billbergia leptopoda—Brazil. "Permanent Wave Plant". Tubular plant to 12" with outward arching gray-green leaves curled into fiddle heads at the ends. Flowers red, blue and yellow.

Billbergia leptopoda—Brazil. "Permanent Wave Plant". Tubular plant to purple with crossbands of white. Drooping flower spike with bright red bracts.

Billbergia pyramidalis—Brazil. Broad-leafed rosette of pale green leaves. A short erect spike of radiant orange-pink flowers is produced in the fall

Billbergia saundersii—Brazil. Tubular plant with leaves flaring very little at the top. Leaves green splashed with cream spots. Showy inflorescence with crimson bracts.

Billbergia saundersii hybrids—Tubular plant; leaves bronzy to maroon splashed with cream. Flowers as above.

Billbergia x *Windii* (*B. decora* x *B. nutans*). Small slender prolific plant. Flower spike pendulous, rosy crimson.

Billbergia hybrids—These fast growing plants are producing interesting forms and colors and should be showy when they come into bloom.

CRYPTANTHUS — The "EARTH STARS"

These Bromeliads are some of the most remarkable and interesting dish garden plants imaginable. Most species are very flat, ground-hugging rosettes. Although they grow most luxuriously with uniform moisture and bright light, they stand up remarkably well and live over long periods of neglect.

Cryptanthus acaulis—Flat star-shaped rosette of silvery green leaves.

Cryptanthus acaulis ruber—Same as above with dark bronzy red leaves with a silvery overcast.

Cryptanthus bahianus—A stiff upright rosette of smooth dark reddish leaves on a distinct stem. Likes very bright light.

Cryptanthus beuckerii—Upright growing rosette. The spoon shaped leaves are cream suffused with rose and crossbanded with emerald green.

Cryptanthus bivattus (*C. rosea picta*)—Each leaf striped lengthwise with two green bands on a bronzy pink background.

Cryptanthus bromeloides (*C. terminalis*)—Upright growing plants, leaves green with reddish suffusion.

Cryptanthus lacerdae "Silver Star"—Flat rosette with frosted silvery leaves with two lengthwise green stripes. Most desirable.

Cryptanthus osyanus—Large flat rosettes. Leaves tan and pink with green mottlings.

Cryptanthus zonatus—Broad wavy dark brown leaves with conspicuous silvery gray crossbands. Makes a large strange looking plant. (See cover design.)

Cryptanthus hybrids—These hybrids are remarkably variable but they are all nice. When mature they average larger in size than most of the species and the colors run the complete gamut.

CYPTOBERGIA *Meadii*—Resembles a miniature pineapple plant with narrow, powdery pinkish leaves. Flower stem with pink bracts.

HOHENBERGIA *stellata*—Brazil. Makes a huge plant. The showy cerise-red flower head last for months.

NEOREGELIA *marmorata*—"Marble Plant". A medium-sized plant with very colorful marbled pattern of maroon and purple on light green leaves tipped with red. Grow in bright light for best color.

Neoregelia *spectabilis*—Brazil. "Fingernail Plant". Stiff, spreading rosette of dark green leaves, each leaf tipped with half-moon of lacquer red.

Neoregelia *spectabilis* hybrid—"Fingernail Plant". Bronzy green leaves with red "fingernail" tips.

Neoregelia *spectabilis* x *marmorata*—Maroon and green mottled leaves with red tips.

Neoregelia *zonatus*—Brazil. Small growing type with rich colorings. Cross bands of purplish maroon make this most attractive.

NIDULARIUM *amazonicum*—Brazil. A large grower, one of the darkest colored types. The leaves are a metallic purple which set off the brick red bracts of the flowers to perfection.

Nidularium *pictum*—Rosette of green leaves. The rose-like flower head is composed of brilliant red bracts, long lasting.

QUESNALIA arvensis—Brazil. A compact and many leaved light green plant. Erect flower head with a dense cluster of glowing pink flowers.

TILLANDSIA ionanthe—Mexico. A real miniature 3" high. Many quill-like gray leaves which turn bright red during the flowering season in January and February. Blue flowers are large for the plant. Wants sunny exposure.

Tillandsia lindeni—Peru. Many gracefully recurved pointed leaves, dark green with many pencil stripes of maroon running longitudinally up the leaves. Flower spike flattened, purplish pink with large (2") clear blue flowers.

VRIESIA carinata hybrid Marie "Painted Feather". Small-growing rosette with soft light green leaves. Erect flattened imbricated flower spike with gorgeous long-lasting red and yellow bracts.

Vriesia fenestralis—Brazil. A beautiful plant on the order of *V. hieroglyphica* but marked with finer lines. Flowers yellow.

Vriesia hieroglyphica—Brazil. Rosette of light green leaves with irregular black marking like Egyptian hieroglyphics. Yellow flowers. Likes shade and moisture.

Vriesia splendens—Guiana. "Flaming Sword". A very distinctive and choice plant. The green leaves are uniformly crossbanded with almost black colorings. Sword-like spike of crimson bracts and yellow flowers.

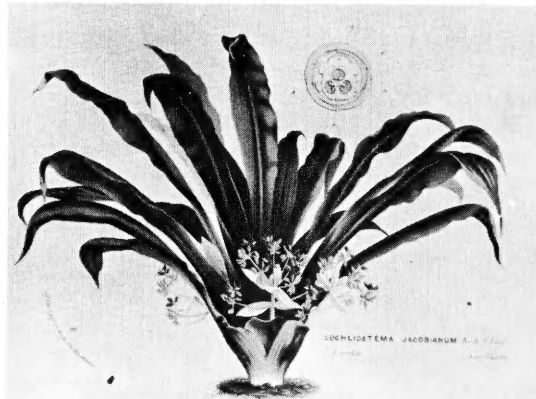
Commelinaceae — The Tradescantia Family

COCHLIOSTEMA Jacobianum—This rare and showy flowered Commelina was lost to cultivation for many years. The few lucky people who get one of these will certainly be well repaid.

DICHORISANDRA regina (Tradescantia regina)—The young stage of this plant has wide silver stripes on the leaves. Makes a very attractive erect growing pot plant.

Dichorisandra thyrsiflora—An erect plant with a rosette of fleshy pointed leaves at the top of the stem. Terminal spike of rich blue, long lasting flowers.

Dichorisandra warscewiczii—Eventually makes a very large erect plant with a wonderful long lasting display of blue flowers. Leaves prettily striped with silver when young.



Cochliostema jacobiana

Fantastic Gardens

R. G. WILSON

9550 S. W. 67th Avenue, South Miami 43, Florida

List of Available Plants

1955

Our propagating has been delayed considerably this year because of an unusually cold winter, consequently a number of our plants will not be advanced enough for shipping until after July 1st. These are marked with an asterisk *.

Plants listed in the catalog that are not in this price list we hope will be available late in the season. If you are interested, write us in July or August.

Prices are for small size plants unless otherwise noted.

ARACEAE:

Alocasia amazonica	\$ 5.00	cannifolium	1.50
cuprea	5.00	deflexum x wendlandi	1.25
sanderiana	5.00	elegans	2.00
Chantrieri	5.00	gloriosum	2.50
longiloba & hybrids	3.50	guttiferum	2.50
lowi-grandis x watsoniana	7.50	Mello Barretoanum	
sedeni	3.50	(seedling)	1.50
Collection of 3 Alocasias	12.50	micans	1.00
Collection of 7 Alocasias	25.00	quercifolium	5.00
Aglaonema commutatum .....	.75	sodiroi .....	.75
oblongifolium Curtisii		talamanca	2.00
S - 7.50; M - 10.00		wendimbe	1.50 to 2.50
*pictum	3.00	Collection of 5 Philodendrons:	
roebelinii	1.50	We will select a represen-	
Anthurium andreaum hybrids:		tative group for you	4.75
Seedlings to bloom in		*Monstera friedrichstahli	2.50
about one year	2.00	*leichtlini	5.00
Plant in bloom, our		Scindapsus pictus var.	
selection	4.50	argyreus	1.00
Flowering size plant in		Dieffenbachia	
bloom if possible. We		*barraquiniana	1.75
cannot always supply a		*bausei	2.00
particular color on short		*fournieri	7.50
notice, but will send as		hoffmani	3.50
soon as available.		imperialis—write for price	
Pink through Rose	5.00	jenmanii	2.50
Orange - White	6.00	*leoni	3.50
Red	6.50	*leopoldi	3.50
Anthurium caribbeum	1.50	splendens	1.25
warocqueanum	5.00	Spathiphyllum clevelandi	1.50
" larger plant	10.00	cannaefolium	2.00
Anthurium wrightii	3.50	floribundum	2.50
*Philodendron andreaum	2.50	Caladium humboldtii	1.50

<i>Cyrtosperma johnstonii</i>	7.50	<i>spectabilis</i>	3.50
<i>Xanthosoma lindenii</i> var.		" hybrid	1.75
<i>magnificum</i>	5.00	" x <i>marmorata</i> ..	1.75
<i>Zamioculcas zamiifolia</i>	1.50	<i>zonatus</i>	1.25
ACANTHACEAE:		<i>Nidularium amazonicum</i>	3.00
* <i>Aphelandra aurantiaca</i>		* <i>pictum</i>	2.00
<i>roezlii</i>	1.00	<i>Quesnelia arvensis</i>	3.50
<i>chamissoniana</i>	1.00	<i>Tillandsia ionanthe</i>	1.00
* <i>fascinator</i>	2.50	<i>lindenii</i>	4.50 - 7.50
<i>squarrosa</i> var. <i>Leopoldii</i> ...	2.50	<i>Vriesia Marie</i>	5.00 - 7.50
<i>Fittonia argyroneura</i> .....	.75	* <i>fenestralis</i>	2.50
* <i>fascinator</i>	2.50	* <i>hieroglyphica</i>	3.50
<i>verschaffeltii</i>	1.00	<i>splendens</i>	4.50
* <i>pearcei</i>	1.00	Beginners collection of	
* <i>Ruellia makoyana</i> .....	.75	Bromeliads—6 plants for ..	4.50
<i>Stenandrium lindenii</i>	2.00	Collection of better varieties	
*Collection of 5 Acanthads ...	3.50	—5 plants for	7.50
BROMELIACEAE:		*Collection of <i>Cryptanthus</i> —	
<i>Aechmea aureo-roseo</i> ...	1.00 - 2.50	6 plants for	2.75
<i>bracteata</i>	1.50	COMMELINACEAE:	
<i>bromeliaefolia</i>	2.50	<i>Cochliostema jacobiana</i>	10.00
* <i>fasciata</i>	1.50	<i>Dichorisandra regina</i> .....	.75
<i>Fosters Favorite</i>	1.00 - 1.50	<i>thyriflora</i> .....	.75
<i>fulgens discolor</i>	1.50 - 2.00	<i>warscewiczii</i> .....	.75
<i>marmorata</i>	2.50 - 3.00	<i>Geogenanthus undatus</i>	2.50
<i>miniata discolor</i>	2.00 - 2.50	<i>Rhoeo discolor</i> .....	.35 - .50
<i>orlandiana</i>	1.75 - 2.50	<i>Tradescantia Purple Queen</i> ..	.75
<i>racinae</i>	2.00 - 2.50	GESNERIACEAE:	
<i>schultesiana</i>	3.00 - 5.00	<i>Episcia Acajou</i> .....	.75
<i>weilbachia rubra</i>	3.50 - 5.00	<i>Chocolate Soldier</i> .....	.75
<i>Billbergia euphemiae</i>	1.50	<i>fulgida</i> .....	.75
<i>leptopoda</i>	1.50 - 2.00	<i>Silver Sheen</i> .....	.75
* <i>portearia</i>	1.00	<i>viridifolia</i> .....	.75
<i>pyramidalis</i>	1.00 - 1.50	<i>Emerald Queen</i> .....	.75
<i>saundersii</i>	1.00 - 1.50	<i>Frosty</i> .....	.75
" hybrids	2.00 - 2.50	<i>Harlequin</i> .....	.75
<i>windii</i>	2.50	<i>Sylvan Beauty</i> .....	.75
hybrids .....	.75 - 1.25	<i>Splendens</i> .....	.75
* <i>Cryptanthus acaulis</i> .....	.50	<i>lilacina "Fanny Haage"</i> ..	.75
* <i>acaulis ruber</i> .....	.50	<i>lilacina, bronze lf.</i> .....	.75
* <i>bahianus</i>	1.00	<i>dianthiflora</i>	1.25
* <i>beuckerii</i> .....	.75	<i>Pinkiscia</i>	2.50
* <i>bivattatus</i> .....	.50	<i>Lady Lou</i>	3.00
* <i>bromelioides</i> .....	.50	* <i>Achimenes ehrenbergii</i>	2.50
* <i>lacerdae</i>	1.00	<i>Aeschynanthus lobbianus</i>	1.00
* <i>osyanus</i>	1.50	<i>marmoratus</i> .....	.75
* <i>zonatus</i> .....	.75 - 1.00	<i>speciosus</i>	1.25
*hybrids	1.50	<i>Columnea alleni</i>	1.50
<i>Cryptobergia meadii</i>	1.00	<i>arguda</i>	1.50
<i>Hohenbergia stellata</i>	3.50	<i>banksii</i> .....	.75
<i>Neoregelia marmorata</i>	3.50	<i>gloriosa</i>	1.50
		<i>hirta</i>	1.00

linearis	1.50	*fosteriana .....	.75
microphylla	1.50	galioides .....	.50
*nicaraguensis	1.50	*globella variegata .....	.50
tulae flava	1.00	hederifolia .....	.75
*Gloxinera rosea	2.50	"Blackie"	1.00
Gloxinia, White Slipper	1.00	incana .....	.75
Pink Slipper	1.00	*Peperomia maculosa	1.50
*Kohleria amabile	1.00	ornata .....	.75
Cecilia	1.50	quadrangularis .....	.75
bogotensis hyb. ....	.75	sandersii .....	.50
lindeniana .....	.75	scandens .....	.50
sciadotydea hyb. ....	.75	scandens variegata .....	.75
Nautilocalyx bullatus	1.25	"Club Shaped" .....	.75
lynchii	1.50	"Silver Heart" .....	.75
Saintpaulia grottei	1.00	"Trailing Beauty" .....	.50
Sinningia speciosa	1.50	**"Moneywort Peperomia" ..	.50
eumorpha	1.00	"Little Fantasy"	2.50
Smithiantha cinnebarina	1.50	Collection of Peperomias —	
exoniensis	2.00	with every 5 plants ordered	
Golden King	2.00	we will include one extra	
Smithiantha Rose Queen	2.00	Peperomia.	
yellow hybrids	1.00	Collection of 10 Peperomias	
zebrina	1.00	including one plant of	
*Streptocarpus saxorum	1.50	"Little Fantasy"	7.25
Collection of 5 Episcias —		Piper magnificum	2.50
our selection, labeled	3.50	RUBIACEAE:	
Collection of 10 Episcias —		Hoffmannia ghiesbreghtii	
our selection, labeled	6.50	variegata	3.50
Collection of 6 Gesneriads,		refulgens	2.00
each in a different genus,		*roezlii	5.00
all good varieties, our		*vitatta	5.00
selection, labeled	5.00	URTICACEAE:	
MELASTOMACEAE:		Bohmeria argentea	1.00
*Bertolonia maculata	2.00	Pellionia davequana .....	.75
*marmorata	2.00	pulchra .....	.75
*marmorata aenea	2.00	Pilea microphylla var. ....	.75
*pubescens	2.00	"Black Leaf" .....	.50
Sonerilla margaretaceae var.		"Silver Leaf" .....	.50
Mme. Baxtaele	2.50	depressa .....	.50
Medinilla magnifica - write for prices		ZINGIBERACEAE:	
MUSACEAE:		Amomum cardamom	1.00
Heliconia auero-striata	3.50	Costus melacaulis	1.50
Edwardus Rex	5.00	Kaemfera roscoeana	1.25
metallica	3.50	Alpinia sanderae	1.50
psitticorum	1.50	MISC. FOLIAGE PLANTS:	
*Musa velutina	1.25	Cyperus diffusus	1.00
sumatrana (roots only		Dracaena goldieana	15.00
shipped)	3.50	*Ficus parcellii	3.50
PALMACEAE:		Pereskia aculeata var.	
Chameodorea erumpens	1.50	Godseffiana .....	.75
Licuala grandis	2.50	Tacca laevis	1.50
Neanthe bella	1.00	Hoya carnosae variegata .....	.75
PIPERACEAE:		FOLIAGE ORCHID:	
Peperomia clusifolia .....	.75	*Haemeria discolor var.	
		Dawsonianus	15.00

TERMS OF SALE

Please read before ordering.

Our terms are cash with order; minimum order \$3.00. We ship by Parcel Post if postage is included with order, otherwise by Railway Express Collect. For postage and packing please add 10% of order, minimum 60c.

We will ship by Prepaid Express on orders of \$25.00 or more. Express packages are handled more carefully than in the mails and any claim for goods damaged in shipment is taken care of by the company.

We have found that the Special Delivery service of the U. S. mails is a good method for live plants, and we strongly recommend it. If you wish this service, please add 45c to your order.

Air mail is, of course, the most satisfactory method, but it is expensive, up to 80c per pound and a two pound package would be a minimum shipment. Please estimate the amount of the air mail postage and add to your order. Up to three plants usually weigh 2 lbs.; 4 to 15 plants—2 to 10 lbs.; and over 15 plants over 10 lbs.

We want you to receive your shipment in the best of condition and we take all possible precautions to ship healthy plants packed in such a way as to avoid any damage in transit. We have had so many customers tell us how perfect the plants look on arrival, that we are satisfied that our method of packing is hard to improve upon. We feel that our responsibility is ended when we deliver your package to the carrier. But, as mistakes can happen, if on arrival your plants seem damaged because you believe there was some mistake made in packing (not damage due to mishandling or delay by the carrier) write us full details and we will be glad to make proper adjustment if we feel the fault was ours. Most damage is caused by mishandling or delay in transit, and if your order was sent by Railway Express (not mail) your Express Agent will help you get an adjustment.

We do not ship except during our shipping season which is between May 1st and September 30th, as these tropical plants are very tender to cold. Please do not ask us to make exceptions.

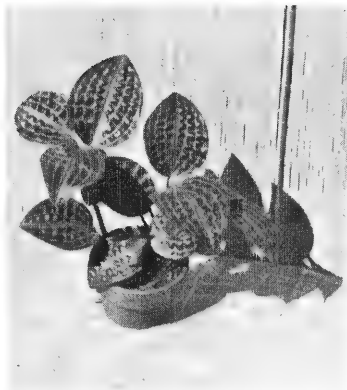
In most cases the plants we ship are out of 2½" pots. In some cases, where the plant is a large grower, they are from 3" and occasionally 4" pots. You should be prepared when receiving shipment to plant them in a larger container. Certain of the gesneriads rest after flowering, and if your order arrives when they are dormant, we will supply bulbs or tubers.

Address all correspondence to Fantastic Gardens, 9550 S. W. 67th Avenue, South Miami 43, Fla. Our correspondence is very heavy and, although we love to talk plants and horticultural problems with people, we are now so completely occupied with business matters that we just haven't the time, so please be very direct when writing us. We are not prepared to answer questions pertaining to (or to ship) plants that are not listed. This list cancels all previous lists.

NON WARRANTY—We give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any of the plants we sell. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the plants.



Dichorisandra regina



Geogenanthus undatus



Episcia Lady Lou

GEOGENANTHUS undatus "Seersucker Plant"—A small erect clustering plant. The almost round leaves grow in whorls at top of short stem. The leaves resemble dark green nylon seersucker.

RHOEO discolor—"Moses-in-the-cradle"—Rosette of succulent, dagger-shaped leaves about a foot long, upper surface dark green, under surface smooth rich purple. Leaves very desirable in flower arrangements. Plant attractive at all times.

TRADESCANTIA "Purple Queen"—The large (5") rich purple foliage of this plant is definitely a "New Look" in Tradescantias.

GESNERIACEAE — THE GESNERIA FAMILY

The Gesneriads are the most satisfactory flowering house plants of the many families of tropical plants that we have had experience with. In addition to their unusual colorful flowers, most of them also have beautiful and very interesting foliage characters. For those of you who are intrigued with hybridizing, this family presents a great many interesting possibilities. One hundred years ago there were some wonderful hybrids developed in Europe that are now lost to cultivation and would certainly be worth remaking.

In general, the culture of all Gesneriads is similar. They prefer a loose, sandy soil with plenty of half-rotted leafmold and fibrous peat with some fine charcoal added, and a small amount of dried sheep manure and bone-meal. Soil and pots must be sterile and free of nematodes. Put extra good drainage in the bottom of the pot. Some of them, Columneas and Aeschynanthus in particular, are epiphytic in habit and best results have been obtained when grown in shredded osmunda mixed with a smaller proportion of leafmold, making sure the drainage is perfect.

Most Gesneriads will develop water spots on the foliage from overhead watering with cold water when the air temperature is high. The rules for fertilizing African Violets hold true for these other relatives—liquid fertilizer applied about every two weeks during growth is sufficient.

The bulbous types, Kohleria, Gloxinia, Smithiantha, Sinningia, etc. take a rest after their blooming period is over and water should be applied only often enough to keep the bulbs from shrinking when they are dormant. A brighter light exposure than you have found best for African Violets will be just about right for most other Gesneriads.

Gesneriads make ideal house plants as they have such striking foliage plus beautiful flowers. They are also good greenhouse plants providing the temperature is kept above 60°F.

We do not ship except during our shipping season which is between May 1st and September 30th, as these tropical plants are very tender to cold. Please do not ask us to make exceptions.

Those who are especially interested in Gesneriads are invited to join the American Gloxinia Society; dues are \$2.50 per year which includes subscription to The Gloxinian. Write to the secretary, H. E. Dillard, 3810 Bales Ave., Kansas City 28, Missouri.

EPISCIA

Episcias are very tender plants, all of which have beautiful foliage and most have brilliant scarlet flowers. They are trailing plants and make beautiful hanging baskets. We have found that by pinching off the runners, a beautiful specimen crown can be developed and the plants will flower much more freely. Keep from cold drafts as Episcias "freeze" at 55°F.

Red-flowered varieties:

Episcia Acajou—Very broad fern-pattern of silvery green on a dark mahogany background.

Episcia Chocolate Soldier—Leaf very dark chocolate with narrow silver midrib.

Episcia fulgida (coccinea)—"Red Flame Violet". Large brown leaves with bright silvery-green veins.

Episcia Silver Sheen—Leaves bright silver with darker margins.

Episcia Viridifolia—Smooth Nile green leaves; best bloomer.

Episcia Emerald Queen—Hairy, emerald green leaves with narrow silver midrib and veins.

Episcia Frosty—Frosted, downy, emerald green leaves with wide silver midrib.

Episcia Harlequin—Smooth, shiny leaves, very dark brown edges contrasted with central pattern of greenish white.

Episcia Sylvan Beauty—Smooth silvery-green leaves with medium brown margins.

Episcia Splendens—A very pretty robust grower with broad silver markings on an emerald green background.

Blue-flowered varieties:

Episcia lilacina "Var. Fanny Haage"—Very beautiful foliage with broad pattern of green, large blue flowers in spring and summer.

Episcia lilacina, bronze-leaf variety—Large bronzy hairy leaves with large blue flowers.

Episcia lilacina, green leaf variety—Small dark green leaves, same flowers as above, shy bloomer.

White-flowered variety:

Episcia dianthiflora—This is a new introduction (botanically as well as horticulturally) from central Mexico. Dr. Moore of Bailey's Hortorium named it *dianthiflora* because of the deeply fringed margins of the petals that is

typical of some of the dianthus (pinks). The plant makes a miniature rosette of light green pubescent leaves and flowers freely with pure white flowers in spring and summer.

Pink-flowered variety:

Pinkiscia—This lovely plant has chocolate-colored leaves and real pink flowers. It is a cross between a blue-flowered variety and a red-flowered one.

Variegated Foliage variety:

Episcia Lady Lou—A sport of *E. fulgida* that has the most beautiful variegation imaginable—clear rosy-pink in various patterns, occasionally a whole crown will be this delightful color. (See picture on Page 9.)

ACHIMENES *ehrenbergii*—This dwarf, more or less, evergreen Achimenes has sinningia-type lavender blue flowers and large grayish hairy leaves which are covered with white wool on the underside. A very choice plant.

AESCHYNANTHUS

A genus of trailing epiphytic plants from the Asiatic tropics, mostly with firm, glossy leaves and showy flowers in orange or red. (For culture see Page 9.)

Aeschynanthus lobbianus (*Trichosporum pulchrum*)—Leaves very dark green, scarlet flowers growing out of dark purple cups.

Aeschynanthus marmoratus (*Trichosporum marmoratum*)—Light green leaves mottled on top with darker green and underneath with maroon.

Aeschynanthus speciosus (*Trichosporum splendens*)—Hard waxy green leaves, brilliant orange flowers on tips of branches.

COLUMNEA

These are epiphytic jungle plants from the American tropics with brilliant flowers and mostly of trailing habit. Make wonderful hanging basket plants. (See notes on Culture Page 9.)

Columnea arguda—When *Columnea alleni* and *C. arguda* were first sent in to this country from Central America, they were named just as we are using the names in this catalog but, somehow when *C. arguda* was first introduced horticulturally, it became *C. alleni*. We hope it will not be too confusing for us to call the little pointed leaf *Columnea* again by its right name, *C. arguda*. This trailing plant has small, smooth, sharply pointed leaves and large red flowers.

Columnea Banksii (hybrid)—Small dark green glossy leaves, reddish underneath; flowers russet-orange, shy bloomer.

Columnea gloriosa—Trailing stems to five feet long; small hairy brownish leaves, large fiery red tubular flowers.

Columnea hirta—Leaves and stems densely covered with reddish hairs; flowers vermilion, smaller flowers than *C. gloriosa* but more floriferous.

Columnea linearis—Pink-flowered *Columnea*—a bushy plant with narrow ($\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3") leaves and downy, clear pink tubular flowers.

- Columnnea microphylla*—Soft trailing plant with tiny (about ¼") round hairy leaves and bright orange scarlet flowers as big and colorful as *C. gloriosa*.
- Columnnea nicaraguensis* (*C. localis*)—Stiff trailer; large green leaves; flowers large, scarlet, like *C. gloriosa*, profuse bloomer.
- Columnnea tulae* "Flava"—Soft green leaves, clear yellow tubular flowers; fruit round, snow white.
- GLOXINERA rosea**—(*Sinningia eumorpha* x *Reichsteineria macropoda*)—This hybrid has characters very close to that of the slipper-type gloxinias. It blooms freely with lovely rosy-pink flowers.
- Slipper-type Gloxinias—These are really *Sinningias* but are generally known as Gloxinias.
- White Slipper Gloxinia—Pure white nodding flowers.
- Pink Slipper Gloxinia—Rosy-pink nodding flowers.
- KOHLERIA**—This genus now includes *Isoloma*, *Tydea*, *Gesneria Lindenii*, etc.
- Kohleria amabile* (*K. seemanii*, *Isoloma amabile*)—Leaves light green overlaid with beautiful pattern of brown. Plant almost continuous bloomer when older with heavy sprays of pink flowers. Good basket plant.
- Kohleria amabile* hybrid "Cecilia" (*Isoloma Ceciliae*)—Compact habit, downy chocolate-colored leaves, flowers brilliant rose, very choice.
- Kohleria bogotensis* hybrid (*Isoloma pictus*)—Plant trailing when older, interesting brownish leaves, flowers bright red.
- Kohleria lindeniana* (*Gesneria lindenii*)—Beautifully veined velvety leaves, flowers blue and white.
- Kohleria sciadotydea* hybrid (*Tydea* hybrid)—Larger growing upright plant with downy leaves and maroon flowers.
- NAEGELIA**—See *Smithiantha*
- NAUTILICALYX bullatus** (*Episcia tessellata*)—Upright growing plant with large glossy brown bubbly leaves and creamy-yellow flowers. A very unusual foliage plant. This plant is a poor shipper.
- Nautilocalyx lynchii*—Same growth habit as above, with shiny dark maroon leaves and creamy flowers, distinctive plant.
- SAINTPAULIA grotei**—The true trailing African Violet, makes a beautiful hanging basket plant with its light blue flowers.
- SINNINGIA speciosa**—Beautiful dark velvety leaves veined with white; dark purple slipper-type gloxinia flowers.
- Sinningia eumorpha* (*Sinningia maximilana*)—Gloxinia-like plants with slipper-type white flowers, throat marked with purple or yellow.

SMITHIANTHA

Better known under the name *Naegelia*. Besides having a bright display of nodding bells in brilliant colors, these plants have the most beautiful leaves imaginable. Shipped as bulbs in spring and early summer, then as plants.

Smithiantha cinnebarina—Leaves like maroon velvet, flowers red.

Smithiantha exoniensis—A particularly robust grower with beautiful foliage on the order of *S. zebrina*. Flowers a clear pinkish orange.

Smithiantha Golden King—Velvety mottled leaves, flowers deep golden yellow.

Smithiantha Rose Queen—Leaves green, mottled with purple, flowers rose.

Smithiantha—Yellow hybrids—Mixed seedlings leaves all green or mottled, flowers in shades of yellow.

Smithiantha zebrina—Beautifully mottled velvety leaves, flowers orange spotted with red.

STREPTOCARPUS saxorum—Very distinct from other *Streptocarpus*. Bushy plant with many erect stems and small slightly hairy leaves in whorls of three. Attractive light blue 1 ½" flowers on long thin stems.

Trichosporum—See *Aeschynanthus*.

Tydea—See *Kohleria*.

MELASTOMACEAE

Bertolonia and *Sonerilla*

Bertolonias and *Sonerillas* are very choice miniature plants for the experienced grower. They are little jewels of the plant world and are quite slow growing.

Bertolonia maculata—Oval brown leaves covered with long downy hair. Pink flowers.

Bertolonia Marmorata—Leaves olive green with broad silvery white longitudinal bands. Pink flowers.

Bertolonia marmorata aenea—Leaves almost black with velvety sheen. Pink flowers.

Bertolonia pubescens—Slender pointed leaves bright green with broad chocolate band down the center. White flowers.

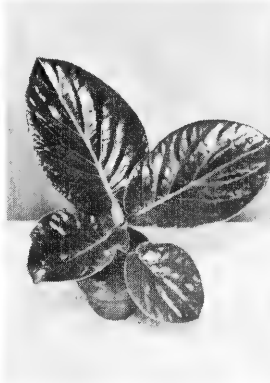
Sonerilla margaretaceae var. *Mme. Baxtele*—Leaves smooth silvery gray, densely covered with small pearl spots. Pink flowers.

CENTRADENIA floribunda—An attractive miniature shrub for the windowsill with a dense growth of tiny leaves, becoming covered with lots of small lilac flowers.

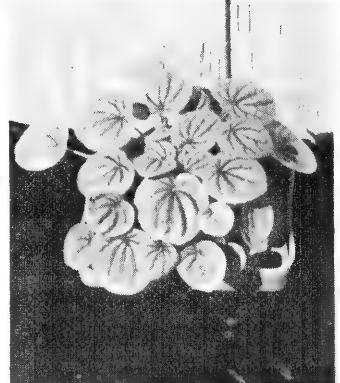
MEDINILLA magnifica—Large arching leaves in opposite pairs. Waxy pink flowers with showy pink bracts in panicles cascading to one foot. To quote Bailey's *Cyclopedia of Horticulture* "*Medinilla magnifica* is one of the most gorgeous tropical plants in cultivation."



Bertolonia maculata



Piper magnificum



Peperomia hederifolia

MUSACEAE — THE BANANA FAMILY

The Banana Family (which includes the Musas and Heliconias) because of their large leaves, gives the feeling of the tropics more than any other group of plants. They all like rich conditions and plenty of water.

Although a great many of the plants in this family are very large growers, the ones listed here are dwarf in habit (except *M. sumatrana*) and consequently adapted for house and conservatory use. The foliage of *Heliconia aureo-striata*, *H. Edwardus Rex*, *H. metallica* and *Musa sumatrana* are wonderful for tropical flower arrangements as are the flowers of *H. psitticorum* and *Musa velutina*.

HELICONIA aureo-striata—Leaves beautifully variegated with gold stripes.

Heliconia Edwardus Rex—Leaves rich dark red. An outstanding plant.

Heliconia metallica—A small growing *Heliconia* with lovely foliage, dark velvety green above with silver midrib, purple beneath.

Heliconia psitticorum—A real dwarf, mature at three feet, suckers freely and soon makes a nice pot of growth. Each stem flowers as it matures with a bright orange and red flower.

MUSA velutina—A dwarf banana with upright pink flowers and velvety pink fruits. Matures at about 3 feet.

Musa sumatrana—Large growing plant with green leaves beautifully variegated with maroon, deep maroon underneath. A beautiful foliage banana for large greenhouses or subtropical gardens.

PALMACEAE — THE PALM FAMILY

Chameodorea erumpens—This grows tall and slender with many bamboo-like stems. One of the finest palms for the house.

Neanthe bella—A real miniature feather-leaf palm. Very durable and easy to grow.

Licuala grandis—This is about the only real fan-leaf palm that is suitable for a house plant as it stays small for many years.

PIPERACEAE — THE PEPPER FAMILY PEPEROMIA

There are more small plants in this genus than larger ones. The larger growing types are not particularly fussy as to the soil requirements, but, like the smaller ones, grow more luxuriously in a rich, loose, well drained medium. Although most grow as epiphytes under very humid conditions, in cultivation they adapt themselves nicely to the dry air of a house and as long as they are not overwatered, make very interesting foliage pot plants.

Peperomia clusifolia—Heavy dark green leaves edged with dark maroon.

Peperomia fosteriana—Stiff trailing plant with striped leaves somewhat like the watermelon *peperomia* but much smaller and pointed.

Peperomia galioides—(*P. minima*, *P. rubella*)—A miniature, bushy plant densely covered with tiny green leaves red on underside, red stems.

Peperomia glabella variegata—This small leaf plant is so variegated that it is almost white.

Peperomia hederifolia—This dense rounded plant with its round silvery gray leaves is a wonderful new type peperomia. (Picture on Page 13.)

Peperomia "Blackie"—This plant is a duplicate of *P. hederifolia* except the leaves are a metallic black.

Peperomia incana—Erect grower with downy gray leaves. Has best coloring when grown in brilliant light.

Peperomia maculosa—The thick, glossy, oval pointed leaves in dark green with central markings in silver makes this an outstanding plant. Will develop five inch leaves.

Peperomia ornata—"Red Veined Peperomia"—Thick dark green oval leaved with red veins underneath and red stems.

Peperomia quadrangularis—Pairs of penny-size, striped leaves on thread-like trailing stems. Good in hanging basket.

Peperomia sandersii—"Watermelon Peperomia". Round flat leaves with silver stripes.

Peperomia scandens—Strong vining type with pointed heart-shaped thick green leaves.

Peperomia scandens variegata—Like above with green and white leaves.

"Club-shaped Peperomia"—Oval velvety dark green leaves on a low bushy plant with club-shaped flower heads. A most curious plant.

"Silver Heart" Peperomia—The silvered heart-shaped leaves with the sunken veins give this strong growing peperomia a very distinctive appearance.

"Trailing Beauty" Peperomia—Small, sharply pointed leaves on red stems. Makes nice basket plant.

"Moneywort Peperomia"—This tiny leaf procumbent fast growing plant is ideal to cover a pot or hanging basket, especially underneath some larger growing plant.

SPECIAL:

"Little Fantasy" Peperomia—We predict that this absolutely new peperomia will be one of the most sought after plants in cultivation as soon as folks know it. The little 2" leaves are very deeply ridged and wrinkled, the shadows being black and the surface dark green. The plants are set off with the spikes of pure white catkin-like flowers.

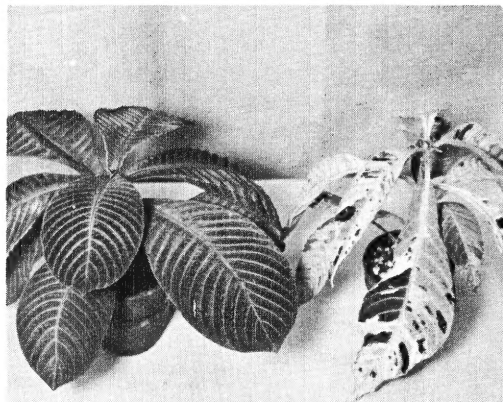
PIPER magnificum—Large upright growing plant with fluted stem. Leaves dark glossy green above, reddish beneath. Rare and choice. (Picture on Page 13.)

HOFFMANNIA (Rubiaceae)

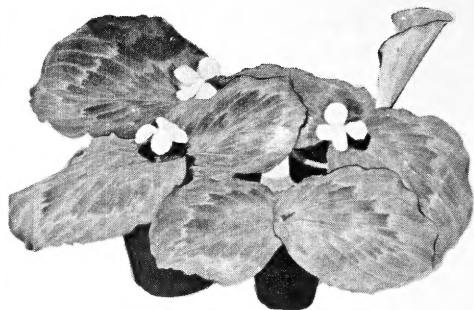
The Hoffmannias are handsome foliage plants for the shade. They grow well in a mixture of peat and sand and require constant moisture in the soil.

Hoffmannia ghiesbreghtii variegata—Tall growing plant with pointed leaves up to 12" long. Leaves blotched with pink, ivory and green, underside pink. An extremely showy plant.

Hoffmannia refulgens "Corduroy Plant"—Compact, low growing, velvety bronze leaves beautifully corrugated with deeply set nerves. New leaves wine-red. This plant and the next two like a situation where they get indirect light from above.



Hoffmannia refulgens
H. ghiesbreghtii var.



Kaempferia roscoeana

Hoffmannia roezlii—Similar to *H. refulgens* but with leaves a rich reddish brown color and more rounded tips.

Hoffmannia vittata—Similar to *H. refulgens* with silver midrib and veins on a very dark brown leaf.

URTICACEAE

Boehmeria argentea—The oval silvery leaves of this erect growing plant make a very beautiful contrast to use with dark green foliage plants.

Pellionia daveauana—Small trailing plant with bright silvery-green leaves on new growth turning to almost black on older leaves.

Pellionia pulchra—Attractive trailing plant. The dark leaves have an interesting netted design.

Pilea microphylla variegata—"Confetti"—This fern-like tiny-leaved plant is crowned with bright foliage that is white and pink flecked with green. Has its finest colorings in cool weather. New introduction.

Pilea "Black Leaf"—The 1" round, metallic black leaves of this low growing bushy plant make it a fine thing for a small pot.

Pilea "Silver Leaf"—A mate to the above plant with leaves uniformly silver gray.

Pilea depressa—A dense trailing plant with tiny glossy emerald green leaves. Graceful hanging basket plant.

ZINGIBERACEAE — THE GINGER FAMILY

The plants listed all require a moist shady place. They are of easy culture in ordinary garden soil with leafmold or old manure added.

Amomum cardamom—Beautiful dark green foliage which has a delightful spicy fragrance.

Costus melacaulis—Whorl of dark green oval hairy leaves on short stems.

Kaempferia roscoeana—The two opposite, beautifully marked iridescent leaves of this plant are stemless and open out flat. A fresh lavender flower opens each day from May to December. Plants dormant in late winter.

Alpinia sanderae—Plants develop many stems from the ground. Leaves two ranked appearing full length of stem, very brightly variegated with white.

THE JEWEL ORCHID

Haemeria discolor var. *Dawsonianus*—One of the finest of the Jewel Orchids. This jewel has foliage of almost unreal character, being nearly black velvet with reddish gold pencil stripes lengthwise of the leaf. This small plant with its rosette of 3" leaves must be grown under humid conditions as in a terrarium. A conversation piece especially when the spikes of white flowers are produced in January. Cultural directions sent with every plant.

MISCELLANEOUS FOLIAGE PLANTS

Cyperus diffusus—"Dwarf Umbrella Plant"—Resembles the taller Umbrella Plant (*C. alternifolius*) but hardly grows more than one foot tall.

Dracaena goldieana—Upright plant. The large glossy green leaves have transverse bands of silver green. A real beauty—one of the most sought after plants in recent years.

Ficus parcellii—Shrub with oblong pointed bright green leaves irregularly blotched with green and white. Likes a bright situation.

Pereskia aculeata var. *godseffiana*—It is hard to believe that this is a cactus with its golden leaves. New leaves and underside of older leaves pink. Unusual.

Tacca laevis—This plant is called "The Cat's Whiskers" because of its many black filaments protruding from the almost black flower bracts. The broad dark green leaves make this plant a good decorator.

Hoya carnosa variegata—"Variegated Wax Plant"—This bright pink, green and white variegation of an old favorite house plant is always attractive. Unusual head of waxy pink flowers.

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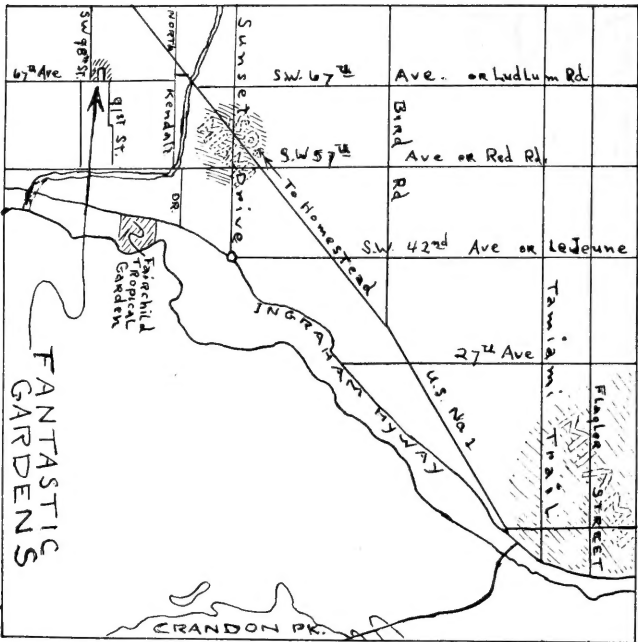
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<i>Bertolonia</i>	13	<i>Neanthe</i>	14
<i>Billbergia</i>	6	<i>Neoregelia</i>	7
<i>Boehmeria</i>	16	<i>Nidularium</i>	7
<i>Caladium</i>	4	<i>Pellionia</i>	16
<i>Centradenia</i>	13	<i>Peperomia</i>	14
<i>Chameodorea</i>	14	<i>Pereskia</i>	17
<i>Cochlostema</i>	8	<i>Philodendron</i>	2
<i>Columnnea</i>	11	<i>Pilea</i>	16
<i>Costus</i>	16	<i>Piper</i>	15
<i>Cryptanthus</i>	7	<i>Quesnalia</i>	8
<i>Cryptobergia</i>	7	<i>Rhoeo</i>	9
<i>Cyperus</i>	17	<i>Ruellia</i>	5
<i>Cyrtosperma</i>	4	<i>Saintpaulia</i>	12
<i>Dichorisandra</i>	8	<i>Scindapsus</i>	3
<i>Dieffenbachia</i>	3	<i>Sinningia</i>	12
<i>Dracaena</i>	17	<i>Smithiantha</i>	12
<i>Episcia</i>	10	<i>Sonerilla</i>	13
<i>Ficus</i>	17	<i>Spathiphyllum</i>	4
<i>Fittonia</i>	5	<i>Stenandrium</i>	5
<i>Geogenanthus</i>	9	<i>Streptocarpus</i>	13
<i>Gloxinera</i>	12	<i>Tacca</i>	17
<i>Gloxinia</i>	12	<i>Tillandsia</i>	8
<i>Haemeria</i>	17	<i>Tradescantia</i>	9
<i>Heliconia</i>	14	<i>Vriesia</i>	8
<i>Hoffmannia</i>	15	<i>Xanthosoma</i>	4
		<i>Zamioculcas</i>	4

FANTASTIC GARDENS

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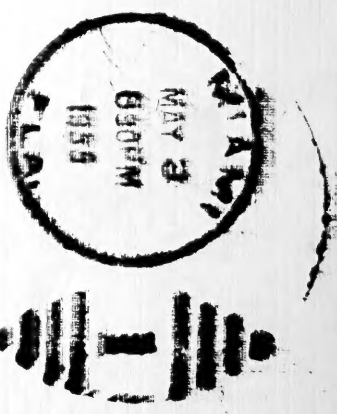
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