

California Jungle Gardens



*Catalogue
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BROMELIADS

Bromeliads are marvelous house plants, provide accents for tropical gardens, and are of horticultural importance to all owners of ornamental greenhouses. Attractive whether or not in flower, they are easy plants to grow.

For detailed information, order BROMELIADS—A CULTURAL HANDBOOK, either from us or from The Bromeliad Society, at \$1.50. We recommend joining The Bromeliad Society; dues, including the Bulletin, are \$3.50 per year. Address inquiries to the secretary, Miss Victoria Padilla, 647 South Saltair Avenue, Los Angeles 49, Calif.

110. AECHMEA CAUDATA. A fine garden plant in Southern California. The long leaves are striped with yellow. The flowers on the spikes are also yellow. The plant soon becomes a huge clump.

111. AECHMEA CHANTINI. One of the notable members of the Bromeliaceae. The green leaves are cross-barred with silvery-white. Because the area of each color is about the same, the plant is as much silvery-white as green. The sharp contrast between the two colors gives a clean crispness to the plant, which is 2 feet in diameter, 1½ feet in height. The spike is stunning—long lasting, bright orange-red scape bracts with an open, spreading, branched inflorescence with delightful colors of orange and yellow. Venezuela.

112. AECHMEA COELESTIS. The leaves form a tall slender vase; the spike is a branched panicle with reddish calyces from which emerge sky blue petals that look like bright berries. Brazil.

113. AECHMEA CYLINDRATA. This species is twice as wide as it is high. There is a terminal point at the end of the broad, squared-off leaves.

114. AECHMEA FASCIATA. Imported, of a selected Belgian type, so superior to as hardly to be recognized for the same species that we have grown for years, this plant has a broad-leaved rosette thickly dusted with whitish powder. It is beautiful when out of spike, and when in spike—devastating. The large spike keeps its soft pink color for months and produces flowers of delicate lavender-blue.

115. AECHMEA FULGENS. The green leaves form a slender vase. The numerous berry-like flowers are a rich red, out of which extend blue-tipped petals. A very fine house plant.



Aechmea fasciata

116. AECHMEA FULGENS VAR. DISCOLOR. The spike and its flowers are identical with those of the last item. The under leaves are powdery—purplish—the upper, powdery green. South America.

117. AECHMEA HYSTRIX. The porcupine Aechmea. This tough plant can stand rough treatment and full sun. When it is out of flower, you might mistake it for an agave.

118. AECHMEA LAGENARIA. *Aechmea lamarchei* Mez. This is a very interesting species that we have not yet succeeded in flowering. The rosette is dense with many flat green leaves and is about 12 inches in diameter.

- 122. AECHMEA LINDENII.** A stout-growing plant. The tall vase-like rosette is of stiffly broad light green leaves. The petals of the spike are a bright lemon-yellow.
- 126. AECHMEA LINGULATA** (formerly *Wittmackia lingulata*). This rare plant has pointed finely-toothed leaves of a heavy texture that suggests hardness in the open in the coastal belt of Southern California. The attractive inflorescence is a great racemose spray of berry-like flowers. The scape bracts are a bright red—the fruit, white or red.
- 128. AECHMEA MARIAE-REGINAE.** The queen of the genus and a famous plant of Costa Rica, where it is known as *Espiritu Santo* and *Pina de palo*. Under optimum conditions the great rosette of leaves will span 5 feet. The long, soft, pendant bracts of the spike first catch the eye as a lovely delicate pink. The flowers cluster closely to form a cylinder at the top of the spike.
- 130. AECHMEA MEXICANA.** A large species. The leaves are rich green and narrow gradually to a point. The fine teeth along the margins are red. Inflorescence in a great panicle. Flower petals red.
- 132. AECHMEA MINIATA VAR. DISCOLOR.** This plant, easy to grow, flowers and suckers freely. Much like *Ae. fulgens* var. *discolor*, but the leaves are more shiny and the blue of the petals lighter. A fine, bright, house plant.
- 134. AECHMEA MINIATA x CALYCULATA.** A very handsome hybrid, the upper side of the leaves green, the under side, reddish. The spike has the clear yellow petals of the second parent. A very fine plant that is most rewarding and easy to grow well.
- 136. AECHMEA ORLANDIANA.** This unusual plant was discovered in Brazil by the plant explorer, Mulford B. Foster, and was named after his home city of Orlando. The leaves are zebra-mottled. The flower spike is orange with white flowers. An impressive effect is achieved when the suckers are left on the plant to form a group of attached rosettes.
- 138. AECHMEA PECTINATA.** In the Southern California coastal belt this becomes a fine yard plant. The leaves of the large rosette are narrowly pointed. The heart becomes suffused with rose.
- 140. AECHMEA PITTIERI.** We call this a desert form of *Ae. bracteata* from Costa Rica. This epiphyte is a surprise because it looks like a toothed agave, with its heavy teeth and gray peltate scales along the stiff leaves. A rarity in cultivation.
- 142. AECHMEA PUBESCENS.** The toothed, brownish leaves form a tall slender vase from which emerges on a slender shaft a spike that terminates in a head that suggests an ear of wheat. In this unique plant, however, the straw-colored petals turn a leaden-blue at maturity.
- 144. AECHMEA RACINAE.** A stunning plant that should be suspended. It is a complete departure from most members of the genus because the spike is a pendant lavalier of red jewels tipped with yellow and black. Named after Racine Foster. It should produce its display about Christmas.
- 146. AECHMEA TILLANDSIOIDES.** A small oddity—the spike rises to a compound inflorescence. The flowers are blue.
- 148. AECHMEA VICTORIANA.** A Brazilian discovery by Mulford B. Foster. The leaves form a vase like rosette. The slender spike emerges to display berry-shaped flowers of changing dark colors.
- 150. AECHMEA WEILBACHII.** A fairly hardy species with leaves suffused with reddish brown and flowers of blue and red. A vigorous grower that suckers freely. South America.
- 152. AECHMEA WEILBACHII x FULGENS.** We found this hybrid in Europe. The first-named is dominant. Suckers freely.
- 154. ANANAS COMOSUS TRICOLOR.** A medium-sized pineapple of simply breathtaking beauty when the green and white striped plant is spiking, or about to spike. The tuft on top of the smallish pineapple is solidly bright rose; the central leaf areas below the fruit are also bright rose, and a suffusion of this color extends along the white and green striped leaves. The combination of the three colors—green, white, and bright rose—gives a sensational effect to this plant with its already attractive silhouette. The fruit is edible, moreover, and the crown will make a nice start on a new plant.
- 156. BILLBERGIA LEITZII.** A slender, small growing species, almost certain to bloom for Christmas.
- 158. BILLBERGIA LEPTOPODA.** A small growing species with a silhouette so bizarre that the plant is called "The Permanent Wave Plant."

160. BILLBERGIA MACROLEPSIS. This Panamanian species with the pendant inflorescence is a meter long. The plant has the form of a tall, slender tube, and is gray-green, marked with large white spots. Not commonly in cultivation.

162. BILLBERGIA x WINDII. This cross between *decora* and *amoena* is one of the best small Billbergias and flowers much of the time.

164. BROMELIA BALANSAE. Formerly *B. serra*. Hardy in Southern California. A great plant, it has long narrow leaves with severely sharp and hooked spines along the margins. When in flower the central portion of the rosette turns bright red. The inflorescence rises as a white, powdery, wax-like column, into which are imbedded, in striking contrast, numerous maroon tubular flowers with white-tipped petals.

166. BROMELIA BALANSAE VARIEGATA. Much like the last, except that the green leaves are edged with a white and become suffused with red at time of flowering. This is a valuable, spectacular plant.

168. CANISTRUM ROSEUM. We grew this plant before the Second World War from seeds received from the famous and since destroyed horticultural establishment of Louis Dutrie in Belgium. The genus is closely allied to, and sometimes thrown with, *Nidularium*. *C. roseum* is a noble plant. The great rosette of green leaves mottled with brown spots grows beneath a small rosette of rose-colored leaves that extends out from a Neoregelia-like circle of flowers. Brazil.

170. CANISTRUM INGRATUM x ROSEUM. This plant can be grown with leaves 30 inches in length that form an impressive rosette 48 inches in diameter and 24 inches in height. The leaves are mottled with brown. The floral rosette is a red-mahogany color. An accent plant for any tropical setting.

172. GREIGIA SPHACELATA. A hardy terrestrial that produces many rosettes from root-stocks. The numerous leaves are flat, narrow, and spiny. The beauty of the plant is in its brilliant red center of leaves during inflorescence.

174. GUZMANIA BERTERONIANA. Many leaves in a dense rosette. A handsome plant with scapebracts of dark red. Puerto Rico.

176. GUZMANIA LINGULATA VAR. SPLENDENS. Mez. This is a red-leaved form, and is also known as *Guzmania Peacockii*. An outstanding plant. It has under-leaves of bright purple-red and upper leaves of reddish-green. The plant is two feet in diameter. From the rosette rises a vertical spike that terminates in a funnel-shaped rosette, all of purple-red. The small bracts in the center of this cluster are yellowish and tipped with white.

178. GUZMANIA MAGNIFICA. The most beautiful species of this genus that we have seen. The many delicate green leaves comprise a plant with a diameter of 20 inches. From the center a green spike suffused with red rises to a height of 7 inches. The spike terminates in a flat star, 6 inches in diameter, with 20 pointed leaves of clear, brilliant scarlet that stand out against the green of the plant and the white petals of the flowers. The beauty of this plant is breath-taking.

180. GUZMANIA MONOSTACHIA. Many slender, light-green leaves form a dense rosette. The spike, with its many white flowers, rises high above the leaves. The floral bracts are both brown-striped and bright red.

182. GUZMANIA NICARAGUENSIS. A medium sized plant with thin, longitudinal red stripes against the green leaves. A red cone of bracts forms first in the heart of the rosette from which the spike breaks. A rarity.

184. GUZMANIA RUTILANS x LIBERSI. This European novelty has long, slender leaves with a purplish suffusion and a faint mottling. We have not seen it in flower.

186. GUZMANIA ZAHNII. A gem of the plant world. The numerous, slender, green leaves are striped with dark red. When the many-clustered branches of the vivid yellow inflorescence emerge, the plant is "blushing," and the center of the rosette of leaves is suffused with red. From the slopes of Chiriqui Volcano, Panama.



Guzmania Zahnii

188. HECHTIA TILLANDSIOIDES (*Hechtia purpusii*). The most beautiful member of the genus. A very graceful, delicate plant with sprays of pink flowers on tripinnate inflorescences emerging from narrow rosulate leaves. From the vicinity of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

190. NEOREGELIA CAROLINAE. We saw one of these plants recently in which the floral rosette kept its pomegranate-purple coloring after a year on a coffee table. The plant spreads low and wide across two feet. One of the finest house plants of the family.

192. NEOREGELIA CAROLINAE TRICOLOR. One of the favorite house plants in Europe. Like the last, except that the green leaves are variegated with ivory-white longitudinal stripes.

194. NEOREGELIA MACAHENSIS. A unique, small, stubby plant, with broad leaves, that are round at the tips. The basal sheath is maroon and green spotted.

196. NEOREGELIA MARMORATA. The marbled species. With abundant light, the rosette of the leaves is in two colors, light yellow-green and wine-red, marbleized together. The effect is pleasing.

198. NEOREGELIA SPECTABILIS. This is the Painted Fingernail Plant, referring to the red-tipped leaves. An easy plant to grow. It should be in every collection.

200. NIDULARIUM AMAZONICUM. This species is easy to grow and makes a fine display, especially when the second year's crop of suckers is kept on the plant to grow to mature size. Under leaves are purple-red—upper leaves, green, with suffusions of the former color. The secondary floral rosette is reddish purple.

202. NIDULARIUM CITRINUM. The slender, light green leaves are a contrast to the secondary rosette, or cup of leaves, of bright yellow.

204. NIDULARIUM FULGENS. If you ever see a colored slide of this species, you will be unhappy until you possess the plant. The rosette is a light, lettuce green, with strap-shaped, toothed leaves mottled with round spots of dark green. When in flower, the central leaf rosette is a clear, bright rose. The contrast in colors is sharp, striking, and stunning.

206. NIDULARIUM INNOCENTII. Wide green leaves form the rosette. The secondary rosette, an inner cluster of foliage, turns red at the tips, and makes a pleasing contrast with the white flowers.



Nidularium innocentii var. *lineatum*.

208. NIDULARIUM INNOCENTII VAR. LINEATUM. Like *N. innocentii*, except that the leaves are richly pencilled with thin longitudinal striping of clear white. A stunning plant, in or out of flower.

210. NIDULARIUM INNOCENTII VAR. STRIATUM. Like the last, except that the leaves are vertically striped with chartreuse yellow.

212. NIDULARIUM PURPURESCENS. This may be the same as *N. Purpureum* Beer. The pointed under leaves of this plant are a pleasing, bright reddish brown that spreads in suffusion along the marginal areas of the upper leaves.

214. NIDULARIUM, REGELIOIDES. We used to call this *N. rutilans*. One of our most admired bromels. The leaves are smooth and wide, dark green and faintly spotted with a deeper green. The leaves of the floral rosette are a beautiful purple-red; the flowers are a brighter orange-red.

216. PITCAIRNIA TUERCKHEIMII. This is a novelty plant from Guatemala. Terrestrial and narrow-leaved, it bears serrate spines and has bright red flower petals about 2½ inches long.

218. PORTEA PETROPOLITANA. A tall, glossy, light green rosette producing a tall spike with a spray of tubular flowers in pink, green, and lavender. A must in every collection. Brazil.

220. PUYA RAIMONDII. This hardy, Andean giant of the bromeliad family is native to the highlands of Bolivia. It is a species that is rarely offered.

222. QUESNELIA ARVENSIS. In the Southern California coastal belt this robust, broad leaved plant is hardy. A brilliant red, pointed cone rises from the center. Offshoots are produced freely.

224. TILLANDSIA ALBIDA. This rarity is strongly caulescent, the short whitish leaves growing densely along a 12 inch stalk. With moderate humidity the plant will live indefinitely without roots. The flowers are red. Mexico.

226. TILLANDSIA ANCEPS. This collector's item is much like *T. lindenii*, except that the blue flowers on the scape-bract are smaller and do not flatten out as fully.

228. TILLANDSIA ANDRIEUXII. A rare species about 4 inches in height. Resembles the group of inflated-leaf-base Tillandsias. The narrowing leaves twist upwards and are whitish with cinereous scales. The plant suckers freely and has a pleasing sprightliness.

230. TILLANDSIA BRACHYCAULOS. A beauty in a blushing mood. The leaves are numerous, arching-decurved, forming a low rosette 6 inches across. From Southern Mexico and Central America.

232. TILLANDSIA BUTZII. The leaves at the base form an inflated pseudobulb, then narrow into slender spiral wires, pointed at the tips. The entire plant is green and thoroughly mottled with fine, confluent purplish spots. Central America.



Tillandsia Lindenii

234. TILLANDSIA CYANEA. A gem of the plant world, and a notable, compellingly beautiful ornament for house or tropical garden. Imbedded among the leaves of the dense, crateriform rosette stands a flat, broad spike, or scape of bright "Mexican" pink. From the bracts of the spike emerge flowers in a continuing series of one or two at a time, showing three deep-blue petals that are large, round, and flat. The brilliance of this plant will instantly capture and hold a glance, whatever the nature of the surroundings.

236. TILLANDSIA FLABELLATA. One of our choice plants. Out of the many arched leaves comprising the dense rosette arises a digitate inflorescence of 4-8 spikes, each long, narrowly-flat, and suffused with bright red. A well grown plant with spike will reach 2 feet in height. This has been crossed with a *Vriesea* and should be used extensively in hybridizing to produce multiple-branched inflorescences.

238. TILLANDSIA LINDENII. Generally and formerly known as *T. Lindeniana*. This plant is a Brazilian

enlargement of *Tillandsia Cyanea*, and is about 15 inches in diameter with leaves pencilled in dark, reddish-purple lines. The spike stands above the rosette on a round, slender stem before it widens, flattens, and takes on the vivid watermelon color of the above mentioned species. In this lovely plant the flowers are rounder and of a paler shade of blue. This species is one of the finer bromeliads. Perfect for a conversation piece on a large coffee table.

240. TILLANDSIA SPP. This is what we call, for lack of a better identification, "blue with a white eye." Something like the last species, not as important, but pleasingly fragrant. There is a white spot where the petals converge.

242. TILLANDSIA PUNCTATA. This species is always admired. When in spike the entire plant is suffused with a dull red. From Cuba and Mexico.

246. VRIESEA CARINATA. The plant forms a small light-green rosette from which extends a flat and surprisingly gay, red and yellow spike. A neat addition to any hanging raft or basket, or to any window ledge. A sprightly plant.

248. VRIESEA CARINATA HYBRID MARIE. The "Painted Feather." The feather is the flat, red and chartreuse spike that extends on its slender "quill" from the heart of a shiny, green rosette. This plant remains in color for many months, and is perfect for the modern house, whether at a bright window or on a large coffee table.

250. VRIESEA ENSIFORMIS. We think this an especially nice species because we like red. The plant maintains a nice balance between size of the rosette and size of the flattened spike. The green leaves take on a very light suffusion of red—the spike bracts a bright red—the flowers a showy yellow. There is a parrot-like gayety to the plant.

252. VRIESEA FAVORITA. A large green rosette producing on a slender stem a large wine-red flat spike that makes a nice contrast with the yellow flowers.

254. VRIESEA GUTTATA. A vigorous novelty, suckering so freely that a single plant soon becomes a mass of rosettes, each about seven inches in diameter. The olive green leaves are peppered with round, brown spots.

256. VRIESEA HIEROGLYPHICA. A must in every bromeliad collection. This plant is a magnificent example of symmetrical form and design. The species name refers to the attractive hieroglyph markings in purplish-black on the broad green leaves.



Vriesea carinata hybrid Marie

258. VRIESEA INCURVA INFLATA. The leaves are tinted a soft gray purple and the plant gives a most delicate effect. The spike is bright and curved-inflated, as the name suggests.

260. VRIESEA KITTELIANA. This interesting Vriesea is spotted with wine-red on olive-green leaves. This species does not resemble any other Vriesea that we have seen, and, according to Mez., is a cross of *V. BARILLETTII* X *SAUNDERSII*.

262. VRIESEA MAGNIFICA. The Goldfish Vriesea. From the nice green rosette emerges an inflated spike that grows more or less horizontally and has the shape and color of a fat Japanese goldfish.

264. VRIESEA POELMANNII VAR. RAMIFIEE. An extremely interesting European importation. The tall forked spike is a very deep, burgundy red, in vivid contrast to the clear yellow, tubular flowers. This plant is reputedly hardy in the open on the French Riviera. To cross this novelty with other non-branching Vrieseas should be a challenge to bromeliad lovers.

266. VRIESEA REGINAE. This is a giant among the genus. Until the plant is very large, many small plantlets almost detach themselves from the base of the trunk.

268. VRIESEA RETROFLEXA. This is another collector's must. It should be suspended to permit the large flat spike to arc down below the pot, like a scimitar. The bracts are arranged separately along the spike as thick leaflets and are very brightly colored.

270. VRIESEA SPLENDENS.

The "flaming sword" plant from French Guiana. Dark green foliage is striped with black cross bands, and the sword-like spike is a brilliant orange-red. One of the notable plants of the entire family.



Vriesea Splendens

**272. VRIESEA VERSAILLEN-
SIS.** A clear green-leaved plant,
a cross between *V. DUVALI-*
ANA and *V. CARINATA*.

ELEPHANT EAR PLANTS

350. ALOCASIA ATROVIRENS. This plant should be in every semi-tropical garden. It is most attractive, and deviates from its relatives in that the leaf is like very dark, green, hand-tooled Spanish leather.

352. ALOCASIA CUCULLATA. Called the Chinese Ape in Hawaii, although it comes from India. The shiny green leaves are heart-shaped. Moderately frost resistant.

354. ALOCASIA GIGANTEA. A large growing plant of light gray-green with a soft, gray powdery cast to the entire plant. Fine for accent purposes.

356. ALOCASIA HILO BEAUTY. A real novelty and not like any other elephant ear. The papery, medium-green leaves are beautifully marked with irregular areas of pale chartreuse. This is a small growing species, seldom reaching three feet in height.

358. ALOCASIA INDICA VAR. METALLIC Schott. To quote Birdsey in "The Cultivated Aroids," "The rhizome is thick and appears above ground. The petiole and blade (with the exception of the upper surface which is dark green with a metallic sheen) are dark, almost blackish-purple. The blade is thin, parchment-like and crumpled or blistered."

360. ALOCASIA MACRORRHIZA. A favorite semi-tropical garden plant. The leaves are leathery and the blades point upwards. The plant can be grown in giant proportions and forms a trunk. A bold, useful species.