SUMMARY

Rob Bregman

Ben Wijjfelaars returned home from Namibia with a pocket full of Quivertree seeds (*Aloe dichotoma*). With many young plants available in his greenhouse, he found another Quivertree friend on the internet.

Theo Heijnsdijk deals with *Crassula coccinea*, a leaf succulent from South Africa and one of the species depicted in the old ‘Verkade’ 1932 handbook. Again, some beautiful historical pictures are shown, such as the painting by Maria Moninckx made between 1686 and 1706 and an illustration by Johann Wilhelm Weinman from 1739. The main pollinator of *Crassula coccinea* is the butterfly *Aeropetes tulbaghia*, which is attracted by the bright red flowers. In the Netherlands, this plant is commercially cultivated by two growers in Aalsmeer, selling around 30.000 plants per year.

Bertus Spee brings short descriptions of four attractive succulent plants, viz. *Agave* cv. Kichiokan, *Rebutia heliosa* x *albiflora*, *Aztekium hintonii* and *Opuntia polyacantha*.

Massimo Afferni tries to answer the question how and when *Rhipsalis baccifera* reached Africa. This is the only cactaceous species that succesfully crossed the Atlantic Ocean. His theory is that migratory birds transported seeds already in the palaeocene, 60 million years b.p., when the distance between South America and Africa was approximately 1000 km.

A new *Parodia* species, *P. dorana*, is described by Lothar Diers and Hansjörg Jucker. This yellow flowering species from the Rio Torre Mayu region is considered to be related to *P. hegeri*. The plant is named in honor of the second author’s partner. An extensive German description is included.

In a second contribution, Ben Wijffelaars takes us to some botanical gardens on the Canary Island of Gran Canaria.

Henk Ruinaard finishes his series of articles on sowing *Echinocereus* seeds. He prefers to repot the seedlings not before the first winter.

Herbert Thiele deals with the Asclepiad genus *Rhytidocaulon*, stem succulents with small peculiarly colored flowers from tropical eastern Africa and adjacent Arabia. Nowadays 14 species are known. The plants are not commonly present in collections because they are not very often offered by nurseries. Cultivation is difficult as the plants require high temperatures; also the roots prove to be very sensitive. Moreover, the plants do not live very long (less than 10 years).

Ruud Tropper outlines a simple method of grafting seedlings on *Schlumbergera* ‘leaves’. Compared to *Pereskiopsis, Schlumbergera* graftings take less space and withstand colder temperatures.

Wolter ten Hoeve summarizes the contents of other journals on succulent plants.

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