

SUMMARY

Rob Bregman

This issue is opened by Ben Wijffelaars telling us about his visit to Bertus Spee (nicknamed 'speedy Bert') and his succulent plant collection in the southwestern province of Zeeland.

Theo Heijnsdijk continues his series about the 1931 'Verkade' cactus handbook by putting *Parodia (Notocactus) len(n)inghausii* in the spotlight. This well-known plant from southern Brazil, named after the German Wilhelm Leninghaus who collected for the Haage cactus nursery, was first mentioned by Karl Schumann in an 1895 article as *Pilocereus Leninghausii* (so erroneously spelled with one 'n'). In 1898 Schumann described the plant as *Echinocactus Leninghausii*. Thereafter, this species was transferred to several other genera: *Malacocarpus* (Britton and Rose, 1922), *Notocactus* (Fric, 1928), *Eriocephala* (Backeberg, 1940), *Eriocactus* (Backeberg, 1942), *Parodia* (Brandt, 1982). The densely yellow-spined stems can reach 1 meter in height and exhibit a strikingly oblique stem apex directed to the sun. The large flowers are yellow. Nowadays the species is endangered in nature. Based on disputable grounds two varieties have been described, viz. var. *minor* (smaller) and var. *longispinus* (long central spines). A white-spined form is also known.

Bertus Spee shows us again 4 nice succulents by means of pictures and short descriptions. This time it is *Blossfeldia liliputana*, *Denmoza rhodacantha*, *Matucana intertexta* and *Sedum morganianum*.

Frailea piltzii, a plant already discovered in 1988 in the Paraguayan Chaco, is described as new species by Ludwig Bercht and Volker Schädlich. It differs from its closest relative *F. angelicana* by a solitary growth, a darker green body and an absent or weaker dark coloration below the areoles. Descriptions in German and English are included. The plant is named after its discoverer Jörg Piltz, a German teacher. A close relationship with *F. angelicana* and *F. conceptionensis* is suggested.

Ludwig Bercht paid a visit to Henk Roozegaarde, our Succulenta member administrator. Henk has a nice *Mammillaria* collection.

Maarten van der Meer presents a historic overview of the grafting of cacti. The practice of grafting was first reported in 1821 by the French botanist Louis Noisette, followed in 1824 by the British gardener John Nairn who grafted several epiphytic cacti on *Cereus* stems. In his 1848 handbook the technique of grafting was detailed by the German Carl Förster. Grafting of seedlings was for the first time outlined by Curt Backeberg in 1930.

Grafting of seedlings on *Pereskia* was introduced by Walther Haage in 1961.

The contribution by Aat van Uijen deals with epiphytic cacti from tropical woods, starting with the Brazilian genus *Rhipsalis*. In a table, all *Rhipsalis* species are listed according to the taxonomic views of Barthlott and Taylor (1995), Korotkova (2011) and Calvente (2012). As to the infrageneric subdivision of *Rhipsalis*, there is controversy: Barthlott and Taylor recognized 5 subgenera, Korotkova 6 and Calvente 3.

A new book by John Pilbeam, entitled 'Mammillaria, now and again', is reviewed by Henk Viscaal. In fact, this new book is a modernized and combined version of two Pilbeam's previously published books on this genus.

Finally, Wolter ten Hove summarizes the contents of other journals on succulent plants.

To close this 2017 volume, indexes of all authors, plant names and article titles are listed alphabetically.

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