

## SUMMARY

Rob Bregman

Ben Wijffelaars read on a Belgian website that *Carpobrotus edulis* (a South African leaf succulent from the Aizoaceae family) had been discovered in the Belgian dunes. The plant was dug out because it is considered an invasive species with a negative impact on the native flora. This seems an exaggerated action since this plant is already present in several European coastal areas but cannot withstand frost, so eventual damage will be limited.

In his series on the old 'Verkade' books from the 1930's, Theo Heijnsdijk deals with *Mammillaria parkinsonii*. This well-known species was discovered in the Hidalgo/Queretaro border region of Mexico, and described in 1840 by the German Carl Ehrenberg. A striking feature is the dichotomous division of the apical zone, so that in nature large clumps are formed. The plant may be confused with *M. geminispina*. This species has red flowers and the young spines are grouped in bundles, whereas in *M. parkinsonii* the flowers are pale-yellow and the young spines are spreading. Many slightly different forms are known, several of which have been described as separated species. According to the IUCN Red List, the species is endangered in nature. Cultivation is easy.

Bertus Spee shows us another 4 interesting species in his series 'in the spotlight'. This time he discusses *Cheiridopsis candidissima*, *Coryphantha poselgeriana*, *Monadenium echinulatum* and *Tephrocactus weberi*.

André van Zuijlen reports about his visit to the Barranca de Sinforosa in Mexico. Going down from the edge of the cliff to the Rio Verde, he and his friends came across a number of nice succulent plants, such as *Agave wocomahi*, *Yucca madrensis*, *Dasyliirion wheeleri*, *Echinocereus rischeri* and a beautiful group of *Mammillaria senilis*.

Joop Schotman pays attention to the problem what to do with a collection of succulent plants when the owner gets ill or dies. In many cases most plants are in bad shape before action is taken.

Henk Viscaal reviews a new book by Piotr Dzieduszynski on how to grow *Lithops* and other living stone plants. The text is in Polish and English.

A new variety of *Aylosteria kupperiana*, var. *tenuis*, is introduced by Lothar Diers and Hansjörg Jucker. The last-mentioned author found this small cactus already in 1985 in the Bolivian department of Tarija, at 2500 m altitude. This new variety differs from var. *kupperiana* in having smaller bodies, more ribs, shorter central spines and shorter flowers. A detailed German description is included.

Ludwig Bercht deals with the nomenclature of flower and seed components in cacti.

Peter Knippels discusses the genera *Haemanthus* and *Scadoxus* (Amaryllidaceae) from the Oost-Kaap area in South Africa. *Haemanthus* forms bulbs and is present in the Oost-Kaap with 7 species, whereas the 3 *Scadoxus* Oost-Kaap species form rhizomes (subterranean stems). Just like the cultivation of other succulents, the plant should be kept dry during the period of rest.

Wolter tenHoeve summarizes the contents of other journals on succulent plants.

Finally, Tom Twijnstra recommends the genus *Stenocactus* (also known as *Echinofossulocactus*). He feels that these plants should be given more attention.

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