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RETAIL LIST

1893

PRICE LIST

OF

CALIFORNIA BULBS

CARL PURDY

COLLECTOR AND GROWER

UKIAH, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

SAN DIEGO

THE C. R. ORCUTT PUBLISHING HOUSE, PRINTERS

BRODIAEA COCCINEA.

TERMS: Cash with order. Postage paid by me.

FRITILLARIA RECURVA.

BRODIAEA

Brodiaeas have a small bulb, and grassy leaves. The stalks are erect and slender, leafless, and terminated by a head or umbel of lily-like flowers. All are pretty and some strikingly beautiful. *B. coccinea* and *B. volubilis* are among the finest novelties of recent years, and will with some others take a permanent place as standard bulbs.

Few bulbous plants are more reliable bloomers than Brodiaeas, or more readily adapt themselves to any soil or situation. The bulbs themselves are a recommendation, as they are light, not easily bruised, or at all subject to decay, and can be exposed for months in a hot dry air without the least injury (see cultural directions). Ripe July 1st.

SECTION I. (MILLA, TRITELEIA & § EUBRODIAEA.)

In this section, which includes *Milla*, *Triteleia*, and *Eubrodiaea*, the flowers are borne in umbels on a stiff, erect stem.

	Each.	½ doz.
Grandiflora. This species has few dark purple waxy flowers, an inch long, showy.	\$ 05	\$ 35
Minor. A miniature of the preceding, being but one or two inches high, with royal purple flowers. A novelty in size.	10	70
Ixioides. Twelve to twenty inches high, with a close umbel of twenty or more spreading yellow flowers banded on back with brown.	05	35
Lactea. Flowers white, banded with green, otherwise much like <i>B. ixioides</i> .	05	35
Laxa. (BLUE MILLA; ITHURIEL'S SPEAR.) A well grown plant of this splendid bulb, has an umbel 8 inches across on a 16 in. stalk, and from 40 to 60 fine tubular flowers, each 1½ inches long, of a beautiful color, blue to a Tyrian purple—darkest when grown in the shade. Takes splendidly to cultivation and forces well. The smallest bulbs will blossom.	05	30
Orcuttii. Of great botanical interest from lack of staminalia: of a beautiful lavender color; strong in habit.	10	1 00
Filifolia. Beautiful lavender, equally as large as the last.	10	1 00
Peduncularis. Another very fine thing, almost identical in habit with <i>B. laxa</i> , but fewer flowered, and the long pedicels make the umbel frequently 20 to 24 inches across. Flowers very waxy in appearance, porcelain white.	10	70
Stellaris. A handsome species which cannot be too highly commended. Good bulbs throw up several flower stalks, forming a low star-like clump. The flowers are very bright rich purple with white centers.	05	45

SECTION II (CALIFORNIA HYACINTHS.)

In the following (true Brodiaeas) the flowers are in globular heads, with slender stalks.

Multiflora. Produces several stalks of violet flowers: the earliest.	10	1 00
Capitata. Early; heads large, lavender color.	05	35
Capitata Alba. A beautiful sort, pure white.	10	1 00
Congesta. Violet-purple, large heads; 2 to 3 feet high; late.	10	1 00

SECTION III. (BREVOORTIA.)

Coccinea. Floral Fire Cracker. The cuts well describe it. One to three feet high. The pendulous flowers 1½ to 2 inches long, rich crimson with pea-green tip. Of this lovely plant it may be said that in beauty, novelty and susceptibility to cultivation it is not excelled. Fine bulbs, 10c each, 50c per dozen.

SECTION IV. (STROPHOLIRION.)

Volubilis. Twining Hyacinth. This great novelty is a true Brodiaea. Soon after the slender, leafless stems start, and while yet the flower bud is a mere dot, it begins to twine, until when the delicate rose-pink flowers unfold, it is five feet high with a total stem length often of double that. As a novelty it is unique.

Fine bulbs, 25c each, 60c per dozen

Brodiaeas, mixed: A fine mixture. ½ doz., 20c; ¾ C, \$1 25.

BLOOMERIA

Aurea. Bloomerias are very much like *Brodiaea laxa* in habit. The flowers are spreading, lemon yellow, very delicate, with exserted stamens. Frequently the umbel will contain sixty flowers. Long known but until now too high-priced for large sales. Very fine. Each 5c, per dozen 50c

Clevelandi. A smaller plant, with delicate yellow umbels of fine flowers. Each 10c, per dozen \$1

CALOCHORTUS

SECTION I. (MARIPOSA OR BUTTERFLY TULIPS.)

These beautiful bulbous plants have small bulbs with grassy leaves, stiff, leafy, equally branched stems, six inches to several feet high, bearing from a few to fifteen or twenty flowers. The flowers are erect, cup-shaped and very brilliant. In some the colors are solid or nearly so, but in the many varieties of *Calochortus venustus*, the true Butterfly Tulips, the flowers are in the richest combination of colors, with spots, dots, lines, eyes and hairs to vie with the most brilliant butterfly, making them second to no known flower in brilliancy, and well deserving the name Butterfly Tulip with its Spanish equivalent, Mariposa (a butterfly). The bulbs like *Brodiaea*s are very easily handled dry, ripening here early in July, excepting where noted (see Cultural Directions).

Splendens.

The type of the species. Very large flowers fully 3 inches across, light lavender at center, shading to lilac, and full of cobwebby hairs. Ripe in July. Each 5c, per dozen 50c

V. ATROVIOLEACEA. Has small purple flowers with a dark red spot at base of each petal. Very pretty. Ripe in July. Each 5c, per dozen 50c

Venustus.

V. OCULATUS. Two to three feet high when well grown. Petals frequently 2 inches across and 2 inches deep, with open flower 3 inches across. White ground inside with eye-like spots, at center beautifully lined in several colors. Reddish brown outside. A perfect beauty. Ripe July 1st. Each 5c, per dozen 50c

V. CITRINUS. Exactly like preceding except the ground is lemon yellow. Very highly esteemed. Ripe July 1st. Each 5c, per dozen 50c

V. PURPURASCENS. In this species we have even a more vigorous grower than in var. *oculatus*. It offsets freely, the offsets blossoming by the third year. It stands a heavier, more clayey soil and more moisture. The flowers are fully 3 inches across, full in outline, purplish lilac outside and at top of petal, creamy white half way, purple at center, beautifully eyed and lined. Ripe July 15th. Each 5c, per dozen 50c

V. ROSEUS. Rather dwarfed, 6 inches high and flowers seldom 2 inches across, but in coloring the most wonderful. Creamy inside with rose-colored blotch at top of petal, fine eye midway red lines at base, rich carmine without. Ripe August 1st. Each 5c, per dozen 50c

C. VENUSTUS.

CALOCHORTUS. Continued.

Woodii. This is one of the finest of the Mariposa Tulips, two to three feet high, producing several large and brilliant orange yellow fls., delicately dotted with brown and covered with silky hairs. Each 10c, per dozen \$1

Luteus. A dwarfed species with small yellow flowers dotted with brown. Ripe July 15th. Each 5c. per dozen 50c

Nuttalli. This species is perhaps the best known of all having been widely distributed as *C. Gunnisoni*. It is a strong grower, 1 to 2 feet high, flowers large white, banded on back with green. Supply doubtful. I will book orders to be considered cancelled if not filled by Aug. 15. Each 6c, per dozen 60c

Leichtlinii A sub-alpine species lacking the vigor of *C. Nuttalli*, although by some botanists described as synonymous. Color the same. Ripe in Sept. Each 6c, per dozen 60c

SECTION II (STAR TULIPS.)

These have a single long shiny leaf often a foot long, slender branching stalks bearing many blossoms. In some species globular and pendulous, in others cup-shaped and erect or semi-erect. As the Butterfly Tulip surpasses in brilliancy, the Star Tulip is the perfection of delicacy, and is graceful in every outline. Plants of the woodland.

Albus Fairy Bell. A strong grower, often a foot high and very floriferous. Flowers an inch in diameter, perfect globes of pearly white edged with silky hairs and hanging like bells. Ripe in June. Each 5c, per dozen 50c

C. PULCHELLUS

Pulchellus Strong growing. Flowers globular and pendant, of good size, rich yellow. This and *C. albus* are the best of the Star Tulips. Ripe in June. Each 5c, per dozen 50c

CALOCHORTUS. Continued.

Maweanus (or *Cæruleus*) This is in habit like *C. albus*, but more dwarf and the bell-like flowers open, white, filled with silky blue hairs. Very pretty and delicate. Ripe in June. Each 5c, per dozen 50c

Benthani Is exactly like *C. pulchellus* with open cup-shaped, rich yellow flowers with black spots at base of each petal. It charms everyone. Ripe in June. Each 5c, per dozen 50c

SECTION III.

These *Calochorti* which are little known are native to wet meadows, very hardy, mostly natives of Oregon and Idaho where they endure considerable cold, or of alpine regions. In habit they are low and flexuous with numerous, open, cup-shaped flowers borne erect, an inch or so in diameter, in solid colors, purple, lilac and white. Among these are *C. Tolmiei*, *C. nitidus*, *C. nudus* and others.

Lilacinus A very pretty species and easily grown, Each 7¹/₂ doz
flowers shading from lilac to purple. \$ 10 \$ 1 00

MIXED CALOCHORTI These are first class bulbs of some of the best varieties. Ripe in June. 50

FRITILLARIA

These are bulbous plants much like Lilies. The stalks are leafy, 6 inches to 4 feet high. Flowers open, peudeut bells from few to many. All are graceful and interesting and *F. recurva* is a beauty. Ripe in June

Biflora A low species with one to many pretty flowers having a greenish brown ground prettily lined. Very easily grown and a free bloomer. Each 7¹/₂ doz
66 60

Liliacea Exactly like *F. biflora* except that flowers are white and not lined. 66 60

Lanceolata Tall, with many large flowers curiously mottled in green, brown and yellow. 66 60

Recurva (*F. recurva*, *F. recurva* var *pluriflora*.) This very fine species is of robust growth, from five to nine blossoms being common, and as high as 35 being known. The scarlet flowers are between tubular and bell shaped, and as beautiful as most lilies. Growth strong and habit graceful. Becoming immensely popular. Ready July 1st. Very large bulbs

Bulbs $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter and upward, 66 1 00

LILIUM

[250 at the rate per 1000]

Humboldtii This is the largest of California lilies and very showy. Flowers orange with black spots. Large sized bulbs weigh packed 60 lbs to the 100, medium sized, 30 or 40 lbs to the 100.

Bulbs 9 to 11 inches, 40

Bulbs 7 to 9 inches, 30

Pardalinum Red and orange, brown spotted. This species thrives everywhere in good garden soil and is probably the most vigorous lily grown. It should be widely planted. I offer very fine garden-grown bulbs of fine quality and good size. 20

Parvum This form of *L parvum* is like a small *L pardalinum*, canary yellow, early blooming. Good bulbs, 40

Washingtonianum A large lily with pure white, fragrant flowers. 3 to 5 feet high. My supply is of medium sized, very solid bulbs which carry finely. Size 9 to 11 inches, 25
Medium sized. 25

Columbianum A very pretty lily much like *L Humboldtii* but dwarfed 40

L Washingtonianum and *L parvum* are ready in October, the others in September. My prices are for sound bulbs, safe delivery guaranteed, packed ready for shipment. Carriage at buyer's expense. *L parvum*, *L pardalinum* and *L Columbianum* are light enough to go cheaply by mail or express, the others should be forwarded by freight. By freight in barrels the rate is \$2 50 per 100 lbs from San Francisco to New York. I deliver f.o.b. at San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS

	Each	£ doz
Camassia Esculenta A highly esteemed and well known plant, dark blue flowers. Ready July 1st.	05	40
Chlorogalum Pomeridianum Soap Root. Quite a novelty. Large bulb. Stalk 3 to 8 feet high bearing innumerable small, white, lily-like flowers. Ready July 1.	10	1 00
C. Angustifolium. The same but dwarf in bulb and stalk. Ready July 1st.	10	1 00
Erythronium Grandiflorum (Giganteum.) A beautiful species well described in cut. Two large, beautifully mottled base leaves. Flowers three to thirteen, 2 to 2½ inches across, straw color with orange center. Ready July 1st. Very large bulbs.		
Fine blooming bulbs,	05	50
E. Hartwegii. A very fine new species, large, light yellow flowers, each borne on a long, slender separate stalk, two to six to the bulb, singular among Erythroniums in this habit. Entirely new and very fine. Ready July 1st.	05	50
E. Smithii. A pretty one-flowered species with white flowers turning purple. Ready August 1st.	10	75
E. Howellii. White, changing to pink.	25	
E. Citrinum. A beautiful species.	22	
Trillium sessile Var Californicum. A splendid plant exactly like figure. Petals 3 inches long, pure white. It has a tendency to grow several plants in a clump.	10	1 00
Allium Hamitochiton. Six or eight inches high, bearing an umbel of six to twelve small white flowers, with greenish stripes and a reddish brown center; grows in clusters of a dozen or more, said to be tender in New England.	05	25
A. Serratum. A showy little plant, ten inches high, with a naked stem and a many-flowered umbel of dark, brilliant rose purple flowers half an inch across each.	05	40
Zygadenus Fremonti. A pretty plant, with paniculate racemes of cream colored flowers, the stems six inches to a foot high.	20	2 00

FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA.

LILIES FROM NEAR AND FAR

Rare brilliance and grace render the lilies peerless among flowers. Statelyness, combined with sweetness and beauty, render the members of the three great families of lilies — Amaryllidaceæ, Iridaceæ and Liliaceæ — worthy of the universal praise they receive. Among the hundreds of known species of bulbous or tuberous plants, the following can be especially recommended:

AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS: BLUE AFRICAN LILY OR LOVE FLOWER.

A noble plant, easy of culture, belonging to the lily family and a native of Africa; thrives excellently in California. The spikes are three to four feet high, bearing twenty to thirty most beautiful blue flowers on each, in a shapely umbel, the flowers opening in succession, thus remaining in bloom for a long period in summer and autumn; foliage long, bright green, slightly recurved.

Each 25c, per dozen \$2 50, postpaid

RICHARDIA AFRICANA: CALLA ETHIOPICA, OR EGYPTIAN LILY.

The beautiful white calla or "Lily of the Nile," with its pure white spotless and glossy leaves, belonging to the Arum family, thrives remarkably well in California, where it attains a most luxurious growth. Even small tubers produce large flowers.

Each 25c, five for \$1

RICHARDIA ALBO-MACULATA: SPOTTED CALLA.

Leaves deep green, freely spotted with white, giving the plant a curious but beautiful aspect; flowers pure white, black in the center; of easy culture and free blooming.

Each 30c, per dozen \$3

FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA.

A class of bulbs splendidly adapted to winter blooming, and are today probably the most popular winter-blooming bulbs; they are always sure to succeed and bloom elegantly for any one in any situation, and the great beauty and fragrance of the flowers are everywhere admired as no other winter blossom is; the blossoms or buds when cut and placed in vases of water will keep perfect two weeks; in pots they commence blooming early and continue for a long time, the stems branching freely and producing several clusters of bloom in succession; five to six bulbs can be planted in a five-inch pot, and will commence growth immediately; planting successively from September to November will give a succession of bloom through the winter.

Each 3c, per dozen 20c, per 100 \$1 50

SEA-FOAM IRIS.

The Fleur-de-Lis, the rainbow deified on account of the bright and varied colors of the flowers, occurs in hundreds of varieties. They are hardy, of peculiar fragrance and fascinating beauty. The variety which we name the "Sea-foam" produces an abundance of large and extremely delicate flowers suggestive of the white spray of the ocean as it dashes ceaselessly upon a rock bound coast.

Each 15c, per dozen \$1

THE BLACK CALLA.

Arum palestinum (or A. sanctum as it is erroneously called in many catalogues) is considered in the east as one of the most eminently desirable of recent bulb introductions. It is a winter-blooming plant, a native of the Holy Land, the enormous clear coal-black flowers fully a foot in length, of striking oddity and beauty. The flower possesses a strong fruity flavor.

Each 50c, per dozen \$5

MADEIRA VINE, OR CLIMBING MIGNONETTE.

An old favorite, with thick, glossy leaves and long hanging stems of feathery fragrant white flowers.

Each 5c, per dozen 50c

MONTBRETTIA CROCOSMÆFLORA.

This is one of the most floriferous and showy of autumn flowering plants, deserving great popularity; much like a miniature gladiolus.

Each 5c, per dozen 50c

GLADIOLUS.

Fine mixed varieties of these popular bulbs, 30c per dozen, \$3 per 100.

DORYENTHES EXCELSA: AUSTRALIAN TORCH LILY.

A superb plant bearing tall spikes of flaming flowers, producing a magnificent effect.

Each \$1

CHINESE SACRED OR ORIENTAL NARCISSUS.

ANEMOPSIS CALIFORNICA, OR "YERBA MANSE."

A fine greenhouse plant, highly appreciated in Europe, native to California. The white flowers often mottled or blotched with crimson; of easy culture, and should be grown by all florists. Half-hardy.

Fibrous roots, each \$1; per dozen \$9

YUCCA WHIPPLEI, OR CIOTE PLANT.

This beautiful liliaceous plant should be seen in bloom in its native hills, where the sweet wavy white flowers, tinged with maroon and purple, form magnificent spikes, the admiration of all beholders. The plant itself is symmetrical and highly decorative

Each \$2 50

THE CHINESE SACRED OR ORIENTAL NARCISSUS.

The "Shui Sin Fan" or Water Fairy Flower, Joss Flower or Flower of the Gods, as it is called by the Celestials, is a variety of Polyanthus Narcissus, bearing in lavish profusion chaste flowers of silvery white with golden yellow cups; they are of exquisite beauty and entrancing perfume. It is grown by the Chinese according to their ancient customs, to herald the advent of their new year, and as a symbol of good luck.

NARCISSUS.

Choice varieties, mixed, by mail, 5c each.

CULTURE OF CALIFORNIA BULBS

To successfully grow these bulbs in such a climate as California or Oregon, where 15 degrees below the freezing point marks the lowest degree of cold, is the easiest matter possible. No injury from freezing is to be feared under such conditions.

Bulbs should be planted early in the fall. As with tulips a deep soil is to be avoided. If put in the open ground it is better to have a firm packed soil at six inches depth; but large boxes 8 or 10 inches deep and well drained are preferable. In the East or in any cold climate Brodiaeas, Erythroniums and Star tulips are fairly hardy when given good drainage and plenty of leaves for protection; but by far the best place is in the cold frame. The very best reports are received from bulbs so treated.

Plant in shallow earthen pans, water sparingly, see that drainage is good, and you can depend on a satisfactory bloom wherever they are planted.

Don't water continually. Soak up occasionally and leave alone as long as soil is barely moist.

Don't use coarse rank manure, either barnyard or other.

Don't force too much. The longer the growing season the better.

Don't water after blooming—dry off, and if they cannot be kept dry, take up and lay away in a dry place.

Don't think because California is a warm country that the winter climate is hot. The ground is often frozen stiff for a week at a time where these bulbs are native, and heat is to be avoided until the time of blooming. It will not hurt them if the leaves are occasionally frozen stiff.

SOILS. For Brodiaeas, Camassia, and Fritillarias any well drained light soil, sandy loam with a little leaf mold preferable.

Star Tulips do best in loam mixed with coarse river sand, well drained.

Butterfly Tulips do well in a sandy loam or light clay loam, firm around the bulbs. Of all things avoid a rich stimulating soil with these.

Erythroniums need shade and a light well drained soil of which leaf mold is a principal constituent.

Reports from the east this year show that Brodiaeas will grow there in any garden soil, and are perfectly hardy.

RICHARDIA ALBO-MACULATA.

INDIAN QUAMASS —
CAMASSIA ESCULENTA.

BRODIAEA COCCINEA — FLORAL FIRE CRACKER.

ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM.