

# **Stonecrop Gardens Index Rarium 2025/2026**

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## 2025/2026 Rarium

### Annuals for Sun

**Dianthus barbatus** 'Darkest of All' - (Caryophyllaceae)  
(B/A) to 18". Sweet William. South Europe. Long-lasting, dark maroon to almost black, clove-scented flowers bloom in flat-topped cymes. Attractive dark foliage too. Sun. 4 & T2

**Dianthus knappii** - (Caryophyllaceae)  
(B/P) to 16". A unique, yellow flowered Dianthus native to scrubby hillsides and dry, grassy meadows in the Western Balkans. Dense, terminal clusters of soft lemon-yellow flowers on slender, nodding stems. Loose, grassy clumps of narrow, pale green foliage. A short-lived perennial that often dies after blooming, best treated as a biennial. Blooms in midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

**Mirabilis dichotoma** - (Nyctaginaceae)  
(TP) to 3.5'. Mexico. An old-fashioned favourite, in cultivation since at least 1640, but now rarely seen. Forms bushy clumps of dark green, heart-shaped leaves with many yellow, trumpet-shaped blooms all summer long. We dig up the tuber and store like Dahlias. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

**Mirabilis longiflora** - (Nyctaginaceae)  
(TP) to 3.5'. Sweet Four o'Clock, Angel's Trumpets. Texas, Arizona and Mexico. Extraordinary, six-inch long, very slender, white trumpets are borne in great profusion on mounds of sticky, bright apple-green foliage. The flowers release a sweet orange-blossom fragrance in the evening. These unusually long flowers need a special pollinator with an extended proboscis, such as the Hawkmoth. The Hawkmoth is similar to the Hummingbird in that they hover in place and unfurl their proboscis and drink the sucrose-rich nectar they require, thus creating a mutually beneficial relationship. Lift and store the swollen tubers over winter as you would a Dahlia. Blooms midsummer to fall. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

**Salvia coccinea** 'Brenthurst' - (Lamiaceae)  
(A/TP) to 2.5'. A cool-coloured cousin of the red bedding Salvia with numerous spikes of bicoloured, lipped blooms. The pale whitish pink upper hoods and three lobed, deeper pink lower lips contrast nicely against the dark tinted calyces and stems. Blooms late summer and lasts until frost. Sun. 4 & T2

### Perennials for Sun

**Amsonia ciliata** - (Apocynaceae)  
(P) to 20". Narrow-Leaved Bluestar. This native of open sandy woodland and prairies from North Carolina to Missouri resembles a petite, more refined version of the Arkansas Bluestar (Amsonia hubrichtii) with five-petalled, starry, periwinkle-blue flowers in early summer. The narrow, almost needle-like foliage turns a brilliant golden yellow in the fall. Dry, well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 7 for 12 weeks, then T2

**Amsonia rigida** - (Apocynaceae)  
(P) to 2'. Stiff Bluestar. Southern Georgia and Northern Florida. A smaller Amsonia with a distinctive, dark reddish purple colouration to its emerging stems contrasting beautifully with the shiny, leathery, elliptical leaves. Loose cymes of light blue, starry flowers. The outer flower tube is flushed a darker hue giving it more

pizzazz. Surprisingly hardy given its southern origin. Moist, well drained sandy soil. Sun/partial shade. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, then T2

**Angelica polymorpha** - (Apiaceae)  
(P) to 6'. China. Exquisite, airy umbels of small, creamy white flowers and attractive lobed leaves. The flowering umbels look like a perfect firework display. A choice plant. Sun. 3 & 6

**Asclepias purpurascens** - (Apocynaceae)  
(P) to 4'. Purple Milkweed. Northeast and Central United States. Large, dark, rosy-purple umbels on a tough, reliable plant now sadly rarely found in the wild. Broadly elliptical, grey-green foliage. An important butterfly plant that is a good non-invasive substitute for Common Milkweed. Very showy. Flowers July through August. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

**Asclepias syriaca f. leucantha** - (Apocynaceae)  
(P) to 5'. White Milkweed. Eastern North America. A unique and striking form of the Common Milkweed. Many umbellate cymes of fragrant, five-petaled flowers. The petals are light green with white margins, the bright white corona consists of five hoods with beaks. Discovered this season colonizing in a relatively undisturbed border. This beauty is equally as supportive to pollinators as the more common pink form. Blooms June to August. Sun. 4 & T1

**Asparagus schoberioides** - (Asparagaceae)  
(P) to 3'. Siberian Asparagus. Far East Asia. This delicately textured perennial, though edible, is largely grown for its ornamental value in a garden setting. Arching stems of fine needle-like light green foliage provide an airy, ethereal presence. Tiny white flowers in summer are followed by bright red fruit in fall when the foliage turns golden yellow. Asparagus plants are typically dioecious and therefore both male and female plants are required for fruit production. Our plant was purchased from Seneca Hill Nurseries in 2007. It is planted in the Grass Garden where it has been producing fruit happily for at least the past 10 years. Just lovely. Sun. 2B, 3 & T3

**Centaurea macrocephala** - (Asteraceae)  
(P) to 3'. Great Golden Knapweed. Caucasus. A large, leafy, robust plant bearing sturdy stems topped with incredible, rich golden yellow, hemispherical, thistle-like blooms. The fringed, rusty brown coloured involucre of bracts is very prominent and persist. Mid-summer. Makes excellent dried cut flowers. Sun. 3, D & T2

**Clematis heracleifolia** - (Ranunculaceae)  
(P) to 3'. This herbaceous, non-climbing clematis can be found in the blue/lavender/grey bed of the Flower Garden. The individual florets are tight, blue, and reminiscent of Hyacinth blooms, opening wide to expose pale centres and numerous cream stamens. Silvery, fluffy seedheads provide later beauty. Pleasantly fragrant. Full sun to partial shade in cool, moist soil. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

**Clematis integrifolia pink-flowered** - (Ranunculaceae)  
(P) to 3'. Solitary Clematis. Central Europe and Asia. An upright, non-climbing Clematis with 2-inch, bell-shaped flowers that are a bright clear to pale mauve pink with heavily ribbed, spreading tepals and a central cluster of deep yellow stamens. Attractive, feathery seedheads follow. Mid-to-late summer. Sun. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

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### **Datisca cannabina** - (Datisceae)

(P) to 7'. False Hemp. An imposing herbaceous plant from India with graceful arching stems and finely divided foliage. A midsummer bloomer with ornamental tassel-like yellow flowers in racemes. This herb yields a yellow dye often used for silks. We enjoyed it in a pot and now love it in the garden. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Digitalis lanata** (syn. **Digitalis lamarckii**)

(Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 3'. Woolly Foxglove. Native of Turkey. Wonderful pubescent spikes of quietly dramatic, hairy, pale beige, helmet-shaped flowers with maroon netting inside, tinged with mustard. A large, exaggerated, white lower lip adds to the drama. Partial shade. 4 & T2

### **Digitalis parviflora** - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 2'. Spanish Foxglove. This is a true perennial species of Foxglove, native to the mountains of northern Spain. Plants form a rosette of dark, deeply veined, green leaves bearing in early summer, tightly packed spikes of small, rusty orange-red to chocolate-brown flowers on stiff, leafy, upright stems. Eye-catching. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2.

### **Echinops exaltatus** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Tall Globe Thistle. Eastern Europe to Russia. Globular flowerheads are composed of numerous, tiny, pale blue florets. Flowerheads to 2-½ inches in diameter stand tall on sturdy, downy-white stems and mature into dense, prickly seedheads. The bold, greyish green, thistle-like foliage forms an impressive clump. This summer-to-fall bloomer is a magnet for bees, hoverflies and butterflies. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Echinops tianschanicus** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 5'. A tall, imposing Globe Thistle from Kazakhstan and the mountains of Central Asia. A vigorous, erect, clump-forming, architectural perennial with spiny, deeply divided, grey-green leaves, white beneath, and rounded, thistle-like, violet blue flowerheads in summer. Both Echinops make great cut flowers. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Helianthus mollis** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Ashy Sunflower. Tallgrass prairie, Michigan to Ohio. The dense, soft hairs that cover the stems and clasping, broadly ovate leaves, give the whole plant an attractive, ashen grey appearance. The large individual blooms are a rich buttercup yellow, appearing from midsummer into early autumn over open, somewhat wide and spreading clumps. A widespread and drought tolerant native for a wild garden or an informal planting. Sun. 3 & T3

### **Lobelia siphilitica** Pink Form - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 3'. A very attractive and rare pale pink form of the native Great Blue Lobelia. Clear pink, sometimes white, inch-long, fan-shaped flowers with small, white stamens bloom on dense racemes from July to September. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

### **Paeonia ostii** - (Paeoniaceae)

(P) to 5'. Osti's Tree Peony. China. Named for Dr. Gian Lupo Osti, President of the International Dendrological Society. This woody peony is very floriferous with six-inch wide, sweetly fragrant, pure-white flowers with ruffled edges. In the centre of the flower is a cluster of pistils with prominent red stigmas surrounded by a mass of

stamens with yellow anthers and pink filaments. When the petals drop, the big, fleshy receptacle is exposed with a green, drooping calyx and fat fruits/carpels with the still-prominent red stigmas, all together resembling a court jester's hat. The attractive, medium green foliage is deeply divided into oval to lance-shaped leaflets on red petioles and is good-looking throughout the season. A real show-stopper in our Order Beds. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

### **Patrinia monandra** - (Caprifoliaceae)

(P) to 4'. Golden Lace. China to Taiwan. A showy, clump-forming perennial with five-petalled, yellow-green flowers borne on dense, upright, branched, flat-topped clusters. As the flowers fade, the bleached, flat seed heads provide an extended period of interest lasting through late summer. Basal, dark green, lobed foliage with crenate margins. An uncommon, stunning species great for the flower garden. Sun to part shade. 3 & T2

### **Pimpinella major** 'Rosea' - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Greater Burnet Saxifrage. A gorgeous pink flowered form of this European native. Airy, arching, delicate umbels of pale pink are held above a leafy basal rosette of serrated, fern-like foliage. Summer blooming. Sun/partial shade. Moist, well-drained soil. 4 & T2

### **Platycodon grandiflorus** 'Perlmutterschale'

(Campanulaceae)

(P) to 3'. Mother of Pearl Balloon Flower. A lovely, delicate, pale pink version of the classic blue Platycodon with spidery, dark pink veins. Blooms from mid-summer and into autumn when flowers are dead-headed. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Pycnanthemum pilosum** - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Hairy Mountain Mint. Eastern and Central US. This herbaceous perennial branches frequently to create a slender bushy appearance with flowers appearing in both terminal and axillary clusters. The stems are light green, 4-angled, densely pubescent on all sides (giving an overall grey appearance), and very aromatic when bruised. The upper stems terminate in branching flowerheads that are flat-topped, spanning up to one inch across. The typical mint-like flowers are hooded and lipped with purple specks and dots scattered across its throat and the lobes of its lips. The nectar-rich flowers are very attractive to many native pollinators. A good candidate for the white garden. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Ratibida pinnata** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Grey-headed Coneflower. Central North America. Tall, branched flowers stems are topped by yellow-rayed blooms resembling badminton shuttlecocks. The short, rounded, central cone of each long-lasting flower begins a greyish green and ripens to chocolate brown. The handsome pinnate leaves adorn only the lower half of the flower stems and form a tidy, bushy clump. A much underused, long-blooming and carefree plant. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Salvia reptans** - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 4'. West Texas Grass Salvia. Texas, Mexico, Guatemala. Typical Salvia flowers with five united petals; the lower three are vivid cobalt blue, the upper two are pale blue to white in colour. Flowers appear in whorls along the grass-like willowy stems with aromatic, needle-like foliage. As is the case with most Salvias, hummingbirds, bees and butterflies are attracted to the nectar-rich flowers. Blooms late summer to early fall. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

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### **Sanguisorba obtusa** 'Chatto' - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 4'. Japanese Burnet. An elegant plant with striking, blue-grey, toothed, pinnate foliage, which is sparsely topped with white, bottle brush flowers. A reliable and beautiful performer that is admired more for the foliage than flower. Mid-summer. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

### **Silphium terebinthinaceum** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. The Prairie Dock. Central East Canada to Southeast US. Tall stems of yellow daisies. The giant leaves can reach three feet in length. Rough, flat, dark green and extremely handsome leaves. Fabulous foliage plant. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Sisymbrium luteum** (syn. **Hesperis lutea**) -

(Brassicaceae)

(P) to 4'. Japan and Korea. Forms a bushy clump of coarsely pilose, pinnate, grey-green foliage that freely produces dense, elongated racemes of four-petaled, pale yellow flowers in summer. Good for cutting. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

### **Stachys macrantha** - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Caucasus. One to covet. Wavy-edged, dark green foliage and spikes of purplish pink, hooded, lipped flowers. Excellent in the border. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

### **Teucrium scorodonia** - (Lamiaceae)

(P) 18". Wood Germander. A tough, shrubby perennial native to dry, open, pine woods, scrub, heaths and sandy acidic soils throughout Western Europe. Aromatic, notched and puckered, sage-like, wrinkled green leaves adorn dense clumps of stiff, branching, woody stems. Masses of tiny, greenish yellow lipped blooms cover, short, loose spikes in mid-to-late summer. Dry, lime-free soil. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Thermopsis villosa** (syn. **Thermopsis caroliniana**)

(Fabaceae)

(P) to 5'. Carolina Lupine. Southeastern United States. Tall spikes of bright-yellow, pea-like flowers over loose clumps of glaucous, softly downy foliage with three-part, clover-like elliptical leaflets. Blooms in early summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 1 & 2B then 3 & T2

### **Verbascum chaixii**' Album' - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 4'. White Nettle-leaved Mullein. Europe and Russia. A white-flowered form of the classic yellow **Verbascum chaixii**. Attractive, grey-green, felted, and corrugated leaves form large basal rosettes from which rise spire-like terminal racemes. The racemes are densely packed with five-lobed, one-inch, white flowers sporting showy purple-red filaments and orange anthers. Long blooming and very versatile. Mid-summer. Sun. 4 & T1

### **Verbesina alternifolia** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Wingstem. East coast native. Stems winged, leaves alternate, lanceolate-elliptic to 10 inches long with serrated margins. The loose corymbs of many one-inch, yellow daisies grace the garden in late summer. Sun. 4 & T1

### **Vernonia altissima** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 8'. Tall Ironweed. Eastern North America. Loose, flattened clusters of thistle-like, purple flowers atop towering stems. Large irregularly toothed and pointed leaves. Not for the faint of heart! Blooms from late

summer into autumn. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1 for 3 months, then T2

### **Yucca smalliana** - (Asparagaceae)

(P) to 4'. Bear Grass Yucca. Southern North America. This Yucca is similar in many ways to the more popular Adam's Needle (**Yucca filamentosa**), however smaller in stature. Also, the leaves are finer, flatter, and narrower with smoother leaf margins, except for the occasional thread-like fibres. The flowers are opalescent white and may at times have a light pink-tinge. **Yuccas** will form a small colony over time from basal offsets. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

## Woodland

### **Aralia continentalis** - (Araliaceae)

(P) to 4'. Manchurian Spikenard. Clump-forming, architectural perennial with arching stems of alternate, bipinnate leaves. In midsummer, many terminal racemes of green flowers are soon followed by globose, blue-black fruit. Partial shade. Likes moisture. 3 & 7 for 4 months, then T1

### **Aruncus aethusifolius** - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 12". A miniature Goat's Beard from Korea. Bright green, finely dissected foliage forms a thick, lacy carpet. Small, dense, branched spikes of **Astilbe**-like, tiny, creamy flowers appear in summer. Foliage turns a beautiful burgundy in fall. Partial shade. 4 & T1

### **Boehmeria platanifolia** - (Urticaceae)

(P) to 3'. Asian False Nettle. China, Japan, Korea. A subtle and unique plant for the woodland garden. The large, apple-green leaves have deeply serrated edges and are covered with tiny hairs, giving the plant an overall soft glow. The opposite leaves attach to the sturdy stems with contrasting red petioles. The leaves, in orderly pairs, are aligned at 90° to the pairs above and below. Tannish-green tassel, catkin-like flowers emerge from the branch tips in August and continue to droop into the fall. Partial shade. 3 & T2

### **Glaucidium palmatum** var. **leucanthemum**

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2'. A lovely white form of the Japanese Wood Poppy. Large, heavily veined and crinkled maple-like leaves create a perfect backdrop for the four, snow white, petaloid sepals of this rare woodland aristocrat. Flowers emerge in May and are followed by substantial, upright, two fused follicles which persist until fall. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

### **Hosta sieboldiana** var. **elegans** - (Asparagaceae)

(P) to 3'. "...most sumptuous of all the Hostas." (GST\*\*). Huge, broad, glaucous, heavily textured, bluish green leaves form magnificent, stately clumps that add accent and poise to the woodland garden. Pale lilac-white flowers appear in early to midsummer, though they barely emerge from beneath the foliage. 3 & T3, then it may need 40° for 2-3 months.

### **Isodon longitubus** (syn. **Rabdosia longituba**) - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 4'. Trumpet Spurflower. Native to deciduous forests in Japan. A late blooming autumn delight for dappled shade. This mint family perennial sends out arching stems of fresh green, lance-shaped, deeply veined leaves with serrated edges. Stems are topped with one-foot long airy panicles covered with many one-inch long, pendulous, blue-purple, tubular flowers. This beauty is always blooming brightly on our October, Autumn Colour Walk. Perfect in the woodland in a semi-shaded location. Partial shade. 4 & T2

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### **Jeffersonia dubia** - (Berberidaceae)

(P) to 12". Manchuria. Asian species of our own native Twinleaf. Large, cup-shaped, blue-lavender, six-petaled flowers transform into cupped seed capsules with lids. Bright green, kidney shaped leaves are bi-lobed and rounded though not fully divided, like J. diphylla. Moist woods. April to May. Part shade/shade. 3 & T2 Δ

### **Kirengeshoma palmata Koreana Group** - (Hydrangeaceae)

(P) to 5'. A Korean dignitary. Large, sharply lobed, maple-like leaves in opposite pairs display a handsome silvery pubescence when emerging in spring. The foliage provides interest through late summer when the flowers emerge. Pale yellow, waxy, five-petaled flowers are borne on a stiffly upright inflorescence. The stems of the Koreana Group can reach up to six feet. A "must-have." Prefers partial shade. 5 & T2

### **Lamium orvala** - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2'. North Italy to the Balkans. Beautiful and distinctive, and always attracting comment. Forms bushy clumps of handsome, toothed leaves with whorls of reddish pink, lipped, large blooms that peek out in May and June. Well-drained soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

### **Primula japonica 'Alba'** - (Primulaceae) WOODLAND?

(P) to 18". A candleabra-like inflorescence of tiered white blossoms arranged in whorls along the stem. Leaves are sphathulate, quite long and irregularly toothed. A spring-blooming charmer for the woodland or pond edge. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

### **Salvia forsskaolii** - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3+'. Indigo Woodland Sage. Balkan peninsula, Bulgaria to Turkey. This plant was named after Finnish explorer Peter Forsskål, a student of Carl Linnaeus. Large basal clumps of textural green foliage give rise to long, branched flowering stems with whorls of showy, bi-lipped, violet-blue flowers with white streaks on the lower lip. A great Salvia for open woodland plantings. Blooms summer into early autumn. Full sun to part shade. Moist, well-drained soil. 4 & T3

### **Semiaquilegia ecalcarata** - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 16". False Columbine. A native of eastern Asia with exquisite mauve-purple, bell-shaped, nodding flowers resembling spurless Columbines. A delicate addition to the woodland. We have ours self-sowing nicely around the troughs near the Gardeners' Bothy. Blooms in late spring. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

### **Syneilesis intermedia coll. DJHY 99104** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Taiwan. Purchased from Heronswood Nursery in 2001. The emerging foliage in spring resembles shaggy mane mushrooms with long, silver hairs. As the jagged-edged leaf blades unfurl, they lose their silvery hairs turning into bold, 10-inch, green leaf clusters with deeply-dissected segments. They are peltate, umbrella-esque in form and attached to a 12-inch petiole. Small corymbs of pale pink flowers sit atop stiff, tall stems in mid-summer. A fine foliage addition to the garden. Moist woodland soil in part shade. 4 & T2

### **Tricyrtis formosana** - (Liliaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Toad Lily. Taiwan. Shining, deeply veined, dark leaves on stiff, erect stems that branch into loose clusters of orchid-like buds and flowers. Flowers are white

to light purple with intense reddish-purple spotting and yellowish throats. Stamens and stigma protrude far above the six splayed petals. August to September. Beautiful. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

### **Tricyrtis macropoda** - (Liliaceae)

(P) to 3'. Japanese Toad Lily, Yama-hototogisu. China, Japan. Shining, deeply veined, dark, heart-shaped leaves on erect, arching stems that branch into loose terminal and axillary clusters of upward pointing, orchid-like buds and flowers. Flowers are a more delicate pale-pink or white, featuring small, reddish-purple spots with stamens and stigma that protrude far above the six splayed petals. August to September. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

## **Alpines and Rock Garden**

### **Antennaria dioica 'Minima'** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2". Half the size of regular Pussy-toes, this adorable little carpeting perennial is at home in the sunny rock garden, alpine trough or growing between stepping stones. It forms a flat mat of tiny silver edged, grey-green leaves. Short stems with tight terminal clusters of buds that resemble the toes of a cat, open to papery white flowers with a pinkish tinge. A billowing cloud of fluffy seedheads follows. Blooms in late spring. A tough and useful plant. Well-drained soil and sun. 3 & T2

### **Aquilegia flabellata var. pumila f. rosea** - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 6". Fan Columbine. A Japanese garden treasure with short-spurred, pale pink, nodding flowers in spring. Biternate to triternate, blue-green foliage is somewhat suggestive of meadow rue. The leaflets of this species are rounded and fan-shaped, hence the common name. Adorable. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Campanula rigidipila** - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 12". This rare plant is the world's most southerly occurring Campanula from Ethiopia and the Kenyan highlands. From a clump of thick, triangular, hairy, grey-green leaves, arise strong, erect stems carrying pale buds that open to lovely, clear blue bells with flared tips edged with white hairs. Summer-blooming. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Campanula rotundifolia** - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 18". Harebell. A charming native wildflower throughout much of the northern hemisphere. Graceful, branched stems with narrow, thread-like leaves arise from the basal rosette. Many small, bright blue, pendulous, bell-shaped flowers abound from late spring to early summer. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Corvudalis paczoskii** - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 4". Ukraine to Central Asia. Rare species with short racemes of spurred, tubular purple flowers over small tufts of delicate, finely dissected green leaves. Spring blooming. Sun/part shade. 4 & T1

### **Crithmum maritimum** - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 12". Rock Samphire. Southern Europe. A British native known for precariously hanging from rock crevices on the white cliffs of Dover, this fascinating plant has happily established itself in the gravel at the feet of our alpine troughs. A tangle of succulent, flattened, blue-green leaves and stems support sizeable umbels of yellow-green flowerheads. Rock Samphire has a long history as a foraged edible plant and has recently gained popularity among epicureans for its aromatic and flavourful leaves. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

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### **Dianthus turkestanicus** - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 12". China and Kazakhstan. This gem forms mats of blue-green, fine foliage. Fringed, pale pink, scented flowers cover the plant in mid-May. Sun and well-drained soil. 4 & T2

### **Draba hispanica** - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 3". Spain. Mounding cushion plant with tufted, dark green, needle-like leaves. Silver-grey in colour. Yellow, four-petalled flowers appear on small, three-inch flower stalks in early spring. Sun. 3 & T1

### **Edraianthus graminifolius** - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 4". Grassybells. Southeastern Europe. This low-growing Campanula relative forms a cushion of narrow, grass-like foliage from which emerge short stems bearing many terminal clusters of upward facing, five-petalled, violet-blue bells. Thrives in lean gritty soil and tight rocky spaces and has proven to be reliably cold hardy for us. Blooms May through June. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Erius alpinus var. albus** - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 4". White Fairy Foxglove. C & S Europe. An adorable alpine. Evergreen mats are covered in spring with crisp, white, notched, hooded flowers in terminal racemes. A low maintenance rock garden classic. Sun 4 & T2

### **Haberlea rhodopensis 'Alba'** - (Gesneriaceae)

(P) to 6". Bulgaria and Greece. Rosettes of wide, rugose, softly hirsute leaves with toothed margins. Showy, drooping, tubular, soft white flowers with two upper petals and three lower petals marked with yellow and orange spots in the throat are held on 6-inch scapes. A choice treasure for a cool, north-facing crevice. 4 & T1

### **Inula ensifolia** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 18". Swordleaf Inula. Eastern Europe. A sturdy little plant with narrow, stalkless 4" leaves on erect branching stems carrying terminal, solitary golden yellow daisies. Very likable. Blooms mid-summer onwards. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Lychnis viscaria subsp. atropurpurea** -

(Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 18". Balkan's Catchfly. This striking Catchfly has reddish purple marked leaves, purplish stems, and 10-inch panicles of deep purple, five-petalled flowers. Eye-catching. Late spring. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Petrophytum caespitosum** - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 4". Rocky Mountains. Rosettes of blue-green, spathulate, densely downy leaves. Racemes of white, five-petalled flowers with up to 20 stamens give a fluffy appearance. Mat-forming, growing to 10 inches across in about 10 years. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Pulsatilla patens** - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". Eastern Pasque Flower. Native to Europe, Russian, China, Canada and US. Blooming in April at 4" high, before the leaves develop, the ethereal, open, bell-shaped, flowers command attention. The solitary, two-inch flower has six blue-violet, petal-like sepals and a ring of many yellow staminodes that surround a light green central boss of stamens. The sepals are pointed at the tip and lined with many parallel veins. Flowers, stems and foliage are all covered in fine, silky, whitish hairs. The flowers are followed by plume-like seedheads (reminiscent of some Clematis and Geum) that have good ornamental interest.

Deeply divided basal foliage grows to 12 inches tall after the flowers have faded. A great rock garden plant and the state flower of South Dakota. Grows best in drier, sandier soil. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

### **Sedum middendorffianum** - (Crassulaceae)

(P) to 8". Chinese Mountain Stonecrop. East Siberia to North China. A non-stop performer in all seasons. Narrow, spatulate, leathery, deep green leaves with toothed tips whorl around showy red stems. In early summer, the dense, semi-evergreen mats support multitudes of five-petalled, bright flowers ranging in colour from yellow to fiery orange-red. Seed heads dry to a beautiful deep maroon, persisting for the remainder of the season, atop the spectacular autumn foliage show in brilliant shades of red. One of our favourite, most reliable plants for the well-drained, full-sun garden. 4 & T1

## **Excellent in Pots/Garden**

### **(Overwinter Indoors)**

#### **Azorina vidalii** (Campanulaceae)

(TP) to 18". Azores Bellflower. Azores. Particularly interesting for the cool greenhouse. Thick fleshy deep green leaves give rise to a candelabra of two-inch waxy, dusky pink bells. Sun. 4 & T3

#### **Ceratostigma willmottianum** - (Plumbaginaceae)

(TP) to 4'. Chinese Plumbago. West China to Tibet. Deciduous tender shrub. Leaves lanceolate to obovate. Slender angled stems are tinged purple and bristly. Dense terminal heads of five-lobed, pale blue flowers, white centres, and red-purple corolla tubes. Foliage turns a beautiful tinted red in autumn. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

#### **Cestrum nocturnum** - (Solanaceae)

(TP) 13'. Lady of the Night. Central America and West Indies. A night-blooming evergreen shrub with slender arching branches of glossy green, elliptic to oblong leaves. A steady show of one inch long, creamy white to pale green, five-petalled tubular flowers bloom in axillary or terminal panicles. The flowers open at night and perfume the air with an intoxicating jasmine-citrus aroma. The flowers are pollinated by moths and other night-flying insects resulting in ¼ inch long, ovoid to oblong, white berries. Lady of the Night is an incredibly useful plant for us - we grow several in clay pots. We also plant youngsters in the Flower Garden and the Order Beds for their summer display and amazing fragrance on our evening rambles. Sun. 3 & T3

#### **Cneorum tricoccon** - (Rutaceae)

Tender shrub to 2'. Spurge Olive. This attractive and rare evergreen shrub with glossy, dark green leaves blooms in early summer. Clusters of deep, three-petalled, yellow flowers are followed by red fruits that age to black. Sun. 3 & T2

#### **Eucomis zambesiaca** - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 12". South Africa. A compact Pineapple Lily with farrow racemes of open, creamy white flowers. The first Eucomis to bloom, producing flower spikes as early as late spring. Easy to grow. Sun. 3 & T2

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### **Francoa appendiculata** - (Francoaceae)

(TP) to 2-½'. Maiden's Wreath. Chile. From an evergreen basal rosette of crinkled, wavy-edged, dark green foliage emerge graceful flowering spikes of bell shaped, shell pink flowers marked with delicate red stripes. Excellent in a pot outdoors for a summer display then overwinter in a cool greenhouse. Summer blooming. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

### **Francoa sonchifolia** - (Francoaceae)

(TP) to 2-½'. Wedding Flower. Chile. In mid-summer, graceful, long-lasting, unbranched stems bear compact racemes of dark pink buds. The buds open into soft pink flowers with darker pink markings. Deeply lobed, spoon-shaped leaves form attractive, evergreen rosettes. Best grown in pots for outdoor display and overwintered in a cool greenhouse. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

### **Habranthus tubispathus** (syn. **Habranthus texanus**) (Amaryllidaceae)

Tender bulb to 8". Rio Grande Copper Lily. Argentina and Uruguay, naturalized in SE US. Flowers have a copper-coloured exterior and are golden yellow within. The solitary, upward facing blooms are 1½ inches in length and about the same diameter when open. Blooms in the spring, but often, there is another flush in the fall. Leaves appear after flowering. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Leonitis menthifolia** - (Lamiaceae)

(TP) to 2'. Mint-leaved Lion's Ear. South Africa. Vibrant, warm orange, tubular flowers are held in whorls. Small, serrated leaves have a pungent, spicy fragrance, reminiscent of Agastache. A long blooming, compact Lion's Ear perfect for containers. Overwinter in a frost-free conservatory. Summer through to fall. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Lepechinia hastata** - (Lamiaceae)

Tender subshrub to 6'. Americas. The specific epithet hastata is descriptive of the large, arrow-shaped, velvety grey-green leaves for which this tender subshrub is grown. Of equal value are the ten-inch-long flower spikes adorned with numerous, one-inch long, rosy purple flowers of classic "Lamium-esque" form, sitting upon smoky purple pedicels. A striking specimen for a sunny spot in your home. Blooms on and off throughout the year. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Limonium minutum** - (Plumbaginaceae)

(TP) to 6". Miniature Statice. Southeastern France. A small, tufted, woody species from the Mediterranean regions. The red-tinged, slender leaves are obovate to spatulate, with recurved margins and form a dull green, cushion-like mass of rosettes. Sprays of small, lavender, five-lobed, trumpet-shaped, "everlasting" flowers are held in bunches on wiry branched stems. Endearing. June. This mini-gem turns a bright plum-purple in fall. Sun. 3 & T2, cover and keep dark.

### **Puya mirabilis** - (Bromeliaceae)

(TP) to 5'. Argentina and Bolivia. Silvery-brown, finely toothed leaves. Delicate, three petalled, chartreuse-green flowers with golden anthers appear intermittently on stalks up to five feet tall. A very distinct looking Puya. Choice. Sun. 4 & T2, keep moist

### **Rostrinucula sinensis** - (Lamiaceae)

Tender Shrub to 7'. China. Collected by the Sino British Expedition to Guizho Province. This curious Buddleja relative has grown well for us in pots. Lovely, soft-green, pointed foliage and large terminal, arching spikes formed of chalky-white, tomentose bracts and buds. The flower spike opens gradually to reveal fragrant, purple-lavender flowers with many extruding white stamens. Summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & 7 for 4 weeks, then T3

### **Sinningia sellovii** - (Gesneriaceae)

(TP) to 2'. Brazil. Long terminal panicles of pendant, swollen tubular flowers from bright red to dark salmon-pink. Several long, arching upright stems arise from a woody, tuberous base. Pairs of soft textured elliptical, minutely toothed leaves occur along the stems. An unusual Gloxinia that would make an attractive houseplant for a sunny window. Blooms late summer to fall. Sun. 4 & T1

### **Tagetes lemmonii** - (Asteraceae)

TP to 5'. Mexican Marigold. Arizona and Northern Mexico. The finely divided, olive-green leaves of this very tall and unusual Marigold emit the classic Marigold scent tinged with lemon and mint. Orange-yellow, daisy-like flowers are up to 1-½ inches wide and have a slightly darker disc in the centre. In its native southwestern US habitat, it grows as an evergreen shrub in lean, dry soils. As a container plant at Stonecrop, it does well in full sun or partial shade. Blooms mid-spring to early summer, with sporadic flowers again in autumn. Well-drained soil. 3 & T2

### **Veltheimia bracteata** - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 2'. Cape Lily. This South African native has shiny, broad, strap-like leaves with crisp, undulating margins. Purplish stems support spikes of pale green, upright buds which open to pendulous, pale pink, tubular flowers. Flower spikes resemble those of the Red Hot Poker. These regal bulbs add a presence to our Conservatory in March. Sun. 3 & T3, then they may need 40° for 2-3 months.

## **Shrubs and Vines**

### **Callicarpa dichotoma** var. **albifructa** - (Lamiaceae)

Hardy shrub to 6'. China and Korea. White Fruited Beauty Berry. Callicarpa dichotoma is, according to Dirr, the "most graceful and refined of the species." It is also the most cold-hardy. This variety has white berries instead of typical purple and may get a bit taller than the typical form. Sun to partial shade. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

### **Clematis serratifolia** - (Ranunculaceae)

Hardy vine to 9'. Korean Clematis. A graceful Clematis with ovate to lanceolate, serrated leaves that sets forth a succession of soft yellow, nodding bells with violet stamens. The flowers have a delicate lemon scent and bloom from August to October. An added delight is the fluffy, white, snowball seed heads that cover the plant until winter. A stunning beauty for the late summer garden. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

### **Clematis texensis** - (Ranunculaceae)

Hardy vine to 9'. Scarlet Leatherflower. Southwest US. Urn-shaped flowers consist of four, thick, leather-like, rose-red to scarlet coloured tepals that recurve at the tip to reveal a paler interior. Flowers are borne only on new growth and are held atop purple pedicels in axillary clusters of one to seven. The delicate foliage is a glaucous green and the ovate to rounded

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leaves with wavy margins enhance the charm of the flowers. A mass of feathery balls of plumed achenes follows the floral display. At Stonecrop ours grows in a crevice on the Rock Ledge. This is a very hardy and relatively drought tolerant Clematis. A long bloomer from mid-summer through fall.

PC- 2 weeks & 3 & T1

**Deutzia crenata var. nakaiana** - (Hydrangeaceae)  
Perennial shrub to 2', spreading to 4'. Japan, Southeast China. Dwarf Deutzia. A pretty compact, shrub with rich green leaves, turning purple-red in autumn. Panicles of star-shaped white flowers. Perfect for the rock garden or front of the border. Blooms June to July. Full sun. Very hardy. 4 & 6 & T3

**Euonymus americanus** - (Celastraceae)  
Hardy shrub to 6'. Hearts-a-Burstin. North America. A small native shrub with many inconspicuous, greenish-purple flowers in summer. By October however, the scarlet fruit capsules have popped open to reveal the bright pinkish orange seeds inside, hence its common name. Excellent red autumn colour. Truly spectacular. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

**Halesia monticola var. vestita** - (Styracaceae)  
Hardy tree to 60'. Mountain Silverbell. Visitors to Stonecrop in early May always admire this beautiful tree in full bloom. A mass of pendulous, large, four-petaled, white flushed pink bells appear before the leaves fully emerge and look stunning against the clear blue sky. The leaves are alternate, simple, ovate-oblong and shallowly toothed. The fruit is an attractive, green, 4-winged, oblong drupe which turns brown and persists. Makes a choice understory tree. Rich, well-drained acidic soil. Well worth the wait. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A. **Germination may be slow and erratic - leaving outside in a cold frame may be beneficial.**

**Indigofera kirilowii** - (Fabaceae)  
(P) 2 or 3 feet. Kirilow's Indigo, Chinese Indigo. Asia. A suckering deciduous subshrub featuring pinnate bright green leaves and rose-pink pea-like flowers arranged in simple racemes. Graceful Wisteria-like blooms and fine-textured foliage make for a showy display from early to midsummer with intermittent rebloom through autumn. The bright green foliage turns a golden yellow in fall. Performs well in mixed borders or as a foundation plant. Hard winters may kill stems to the ground, but the plant blooms reliably on new growth each season. Sun. 2B & 3, D & T2

**Tripterygium regelii** - (Celastraceae)  
Hardy vine to 30'. Regel's Threewingnut. China, Manchuria and Korea. A sprawling, scandent, shrubby plant with small, white, green tinged flowers in large terminal panicles up to eight inches long. Produces green, three-winged fruits that dry like the samaras of elm trees. Dark green, broadly rounded, alternate leaves. Notable as Beatrix Farrand's favourite vine. Sun. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

**Vitex negundo var. heterophylla** - (Lamiaceae)  
Hardy shrub to 10'. East Asia. Cut-Leaf Chaste Tree. This choice shrub has a loosely branched, open airy habit with palmately compound, finely dissected, greyish green foliage. Small, 5 lobed, lavender, fragrant flowers in

terminal panicles, appear in July and August. Creates a good architectural backdrop for the dry, sunny border. Well-drained soil. Sun. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

**Xanthorhiza simplicissima** - (Ranunculaceae)  
Hardy shrub to 18". Yellowroot. Appalachians. A much-underused native plant that makes a striking groundcover for the woodland. In early summer, sprays of peculiar, starry, brownish purple flowers emerge atop stems of rich green, irregularly toothed, pinnate leaflets. Over time the plants form dense, lush green colonies with the foliage turning a burnished coppery-gold in the autumn. Partial shade/shade. PC - 4 wks, 3 & T1