Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

upl 62.73

NO. 3.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,
Cherry Hill Nurseries,
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ALPINE & HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.
1876.

Siberian Arborvitæ.

We offer seven distinct sizes of this valuable Evergreen, ranging from one year old plants, to splendid pruned specimens four feet in height, all once or more transplanted, the larger sizes several times.

Either as a specimen on the lawn, or for ornamental hedging, the Siberian Arbor Vitæ stands in the front rank of available trees; being entirely hardy, dense in structure, deep green in color, and easily transplanted. For prices of the above, as well as all other beautiful species and varieties, see our Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, No. 2. Sent to all applicants on receipt of 10 cts.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,
CHERRY HILL NURSERIES,
WEST CHESTER, PA.

CATALOGUE

OF

ALPINE AND HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS,

With Descriptions of the Most Popular and Valuable Species and Varieties known to Florists, as well as many Rare Native Kinds not heretofore grown; with Numerous Illustrations.

GROWN, AND FOR SALE BY

HOOPES, BROTHER & THOMAS,

Cherry Hill Nurseries,

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Josiah Hoopes.

Abner Hoopes.

Geo. B. Thomas.

PLANTS BY MAIL A SPECIALTY.

WEST CHESTER, PA :

F. S. HICKMAN, STEAM-POWER BOOK & JOB PRINTER,
1876.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

The cultivation of Alpine and Hardy Perennial Plants, is comparatively a new feature in the Floral establishments of the United States. Owing to the lack of interest on the part of the professional gardener, and the increased demand for the popular bedding-plants, the former, with few exceptions, are rarely sought after for decorating our lawns and gardens.

In Europe, this does not exist; extensive grounds are devoted to their special culture, costly rockeries are erected for the delicate little Alpines, and artificial bogs created for the exclusive home of the numerous aquatics. In the belief that a similar interest might be awakened in this country, we have at considerable expense formed our present extensive collection, to which we propose in the future, to add all valuable novelties as they are made known.

It will be seen that we have included a large number of our native plants, many of which are unsurpassed for the flower-garden; and it is our intention to experiment with these until we include everything of value in our hardy herbaceous flora.

The present edition of our list of Perennials, has been carefully prepared, not only the descriptions, but the copious illustrations as well, for the purpose of assisting those who have heretofore paid but little attention to their culture; and although the genera and species have been arranged under their botanical titles, technical terms have been avoided as much as possible. We therefore hope that our efforts in introducing and disseminating this valuable class of plants, will meet with that encouragement which their merits so richly deserve.

HINTS ON CULTURE.

The subject pertaining to the cultivation of Hardy Herbaceous Plants may very properly be arranged under three distinct headings, entitled respectively, Alpines or Rock Plants, Aquatics or Bog Plants, and ordinary Perennials for the border. Each of these three classes embrace again other divisions, which require somewhat different treatment, and different soil, but in the main, a similar course of culture will answer for the majority of plants in each.

Alpines. These, as the name suggests, are for the most part, inhabitants of stony soils and high elevations, growing in the crevices of the rocks with little earth, and frequently exposed to the most trying extremes of temperature. They are usually dwarf in growth, and of a prostrate or trailing habit, characters which in the hands of a person of taste, are capable of forming charming features in our gardening operations, especially on the modest little rockery. The fact that they are found in the crevices of rocks, does not imply that they cannot stand moisture; on the contrary, for the most part they cannot be grown without it, and the stones themselves retaining a certain amount upon their covered surfaces, supply it to the roots, and at the same time afford sufficient drainage to carry off the hurtful surplus. The soil most suited to their needs, is composed of very fibrous loam, peat or leaf-mold, gritty sand, and a liberal amount of sharp limestone or sandstone grit thoroughly mixed through it. There are two classes of these little rock-plants, needing opposite exposures. The Sedums, Hardy Opuntias, Arenarias, Cerastiums, Phloxes, &c. &c., thriving best on the sunniest portion; whilst others like the Gentians, &c., prefer a partial shade, so that if the situation will admit, both these requirements should be borne in mind when constructing a home for these plants. There are many species of Alpines, such as the Saxifragas, Aubrietias, Gentians, &c., that require special culture to thrive satisfactorily, so if a

ORDER SHEET FOR PLANTS.

To HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS, **187**
CHERRY HILL NURSERIES,
 WEST CHESTER, PA.

Inclosed find Post Office Order for - - \$
 " " Cash, - - - - -
 " " Draft, - - - - -

For which forward the following by to

Name,

" *Post Office,*

" *Express Office,*

" *County,*

" *State,*

Please be careful to fill the above spaces correctly.

NUMBER.

ARTICLES.

PRICE

common rough, cold-frame be prepared for them, covered with a lath shade, these plants need little attention excepting an occasional sprinkling during the heat of summer.

Aquatics, or as they are frequently termed, Bog-plants, require plenty of moisture at their roots. Where a small body of water is accessible, it may be made very ornamental by bordering it with a choice collection of these water-loving plants. A few species are also at home submerged in the water, their foliage and flowers showing above the surface. But little preparation is necessary in the way of soil, as any good, boggy earth will answer. A few species, however, are greatly benefitted by introducing a little peat and sphagnum moss in the vicinity of their roots, as in the case of the *Sarracenias*, *Cranberries*, *Terrestrial Orchids*, &c., &c.

Border Perennials. The great body of Herbaceous plants flourish in the ordinary flower border, without any specified cultural rules. But even here we find a few exceptions, as is instanced in those plants requiring almost pure sand to grow in, as the little *Pyxidanthera barbulata*, *Xerophyllum asphodeloides*, &c.; or a section that succeed best in partial shade, as *Anemone nemorosa*, *Goodyera pubescens*, &c.

The soil for the common border should not be too rich in animal manures, but light, friable and deeply dug. In arranging the plants in a bed on the lawn, the tallest should occupy the centre, those of medium height outside of these, and the dwarfer forms around the margin, so as to form a regular gradation. And so too with the beds placed upon the outer boundary of the grounds, where the tallest plants must be placed as a background, those of smaller size next, gradually decreasing in height until we finish with the prostrate species at the front. The effect of this arrangement, is very much superior to the too common method of arranging these plants in a promiscuous manner without regard to size or color. One great reason for the low estimation in which the Perennials have been held, arises from the fact that after the flowering season, their foliage in many cases, is the reverse of ornamental. To obviate this, all decaying portions should be removed as fast as they appear, and if preferred, a bright foliage-plant, such as a *Coleus* or *Achyranthes* may be set in the bed close to the roots of the objectionable plant. Each spring a little rich compost should be dug in the soil, and in the late autumn, the surface should be covered with long strawy manure, or coarse litter of any kind as a protection against frost.

In connection with groups of shrubbery, there cannot well be a class of plants more appropriate than herbaceous perennials, especially when the heads of flowers show immediately above the foliage of the former; and even the coarser growing species show to decided advantage when used in this manner.

OUR COLLECTIONS.

No class of plants is better adapted for mailing than the Alpines and Hardy Perennials. By our improved system of packing, we are enabled to send them many hundreds of miles without injury, at any season of the year. We have consequently been induced to prepare the following list of collections, suited to the varied wants of our customers, which will be sent postage free to any address upon receipt of the price.

But purchasers will please bear in mind that these collections cannot be altered in any case, as the press of business during the packing season, necessitates a strict observance of this rule.

COLLECTION A.

We will send to any one address, per mail, any one of the following collections for \$1; or we will send the entire twelve collections, consisting of sixty distinct plants, to one address for \$10, the selection of varieties to be left entirely to us in every case.

5 plants, suitable for a shaded, moist rockery, 1 of a kind,	-	-	-	\$1 00
5 " " " " dry, exposed " do	-	-	-	1 00

5	plants	suitable, for the borders of a pond, 1 of a kind,	-	-	-	1 00
5	"	" " mixing with shrubbery,	do	-	-	1 00
5	"	" " sub-tropical beds,	do	-	-	1 00
5	"	" " the back ground of beds,	do	-	-	1 00
5	"	" " middle row	do	-	-	1 00
5	"	" " front margin	do	-	-	1 00
5	"	with variegated foliage,	do	-	-	1 00
5	"	of hardy Ferns for shaded localities,	do	-	-	1 00
5	"	blooming very early in spring,	do	-	-	1 00
5	"	" " late " autumn,	do	-	-	1 00

COLLECTION B.

Arranged with special reference to grouping, and making as strong a contrast in color and form as possible. The selection of varieties to be strictly our own in every case. We will send the twelve assortments to one address for \$10.

5	plants of	Chrysanthemums, in 5 kinds, for	-	-	-	-	\$1 00
5	"	" Phloxes, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	1 00
5	"	" Pæonies, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	1 00
5	"	" Campanula, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	1 00
5	"	" Iris, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	1 00
5	"	" Lilies, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	1 00
5	"	" Pentstemons, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	1 00
5	"	" Sedums, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	1 00
5	"	" Statice, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	1 00
5	"	" Veronica, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	1 00
5	"	" Violets, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	1 00
5	"	" Spiræa, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	1 00

COLLECTION C.

Similar to collection B. The five assortments, with five extra plants, will be forwarded to one address for \$10. The selection of varieties to be left to us.

10	plants of	Chrysanthemums, in 10 kinds, for	-	-	-	-	\$2 00
10	"	" Phloxes, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	2 00
10	"	" Pæonies, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	2 00
10	"	" Iris, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	2 00
10	"	" Sedums, - - " " "	-	-	-	-	2 00

COLLECTION D.

A selected list of named plants, suitable for the rockery, either of which will be sent to one address for \$1; or any two with an additional plant, for \$2; or the three with two additional plants, for \$3.

Set No. 1. *Arenaria stricta*, *Cerastium oblongifolium*, *Opuntia Rafenesquii*, *Sedum acre*, and *Tunica Saxifraga*.

Set No. 2. *Viola sagittata*, Golden Thyme, *Sempervivum tectorum*, *Plumbago Larpentæ* and *Sedum spurium*.

Set No. 3. *Dianthus deltoides*, *Lysimachia nummularia*, *Oenothera Missouriensis*, *Phlox subulata*, and *Achillea tomentosa*.

COLLECTION E.

A selected list of plants with handsome foliage, for producing an attractive feature in the herbaceous border. Sent to one address, for \$1 per set; or any two sets with an additional plant, for \$2; or the three sets with two additional plants, for \$3.

Set No. 1. (*Variegated foliage.*) *Ægopodium podagraria variegata*, *Con-*

vallaria majalis striatus, Funkia marginata alba, Spiræa ulmaria variegata, and Thymus citriodorus variegata.

Set No. 2. (*Large foliage.*) Salvia argentea, Silphium perfoliatum, Silphium laciniatum, Funkia subcordata, and Rheum Emodi.

Set No. 3. (*Delicate foliage.*) Asperula odorata, Panicum virgatum, Thalictrum speciosum, Xerophyllum asphodeloides, and Dicentra eximia.

COLLECTION F.

A selected list of beautiful flowers, arranged in sets of separate colors. Sent to one address, for \$1 per set; or any two sets with an additional plant, for \$2; or three or more sets, at \$1 per set, with an additional plant for each additional set ordered. Any one purchasing the entire collection, will be presented with the splendid, new, pure white Tea Rose, "*Mlle. Rachel.*"

Set No. 1. (*Pure White.*) Astilbe Japonica, Clematis erecta, Delphinium hybridum album, Eupatorium ageratoides, and Lychnis chalcedonica alba.

Set No. 2. (*Scarlet.*) Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi, Lobelia cardinalis, Lychnis chalcedonica, Aquilegia Canadensis, and Geranium sanguineum.

Set No. 3. (*Yellow.*) Coreopsis grandiflora, Potentilla aurea, Ranunculus bulbosus fl. pl., Rudbeckia Newman, and Hemerocallis flava.

Set No. 4. (*Pink or Rose-color.*) Achillea Millefolium roseum, Dicentra spectabilis, Lythrum salicaria, Saxifraga crassifolia, and Spiræa lobata.

Set No. 5. (*Blue.*) Aconitum laxiflorum, Baptisia australis, Campanula pulcherrima, Polemonium cæruleum, and Veronica amethystina.

Set No. 6. (*Orange.*) Asclepias tuberosa, Helenium Hoopesi, Hieraceum aurantiacum, Lilium superbum, and Chrysanthemum Brilliant.

Set No. 7. (*Mixed Colors.*) Viola cucullata variegata, Sweet Willam, Tricyrtis hirta, Iris picta, and Iris amœna.

COLLECTION G.

A choice selection of named bulbs for Autumn planting, not usually found in gardens. Sent to one address, for \$1 per set; or any two sets with an additional variety, for \$2; or the three sets with two additional varieties, for \$3.

Set No. 1. Brodiaea conjesta, Colchicum autumnale, Scilla campanulata, Erythronium Americanum, and a Muscari.

Set No. 2. Anemone Apeniuna, Brodiaea grandiflora, Bulbocodium verum, Scilla Siberica, and Eranthis hyemalis.

Set No. 3. Lilium tigrinum, Scilla campanulata major, Galanthus nivalis, a Leucojum, and a Narcissus.

COLLECTION H.

A selection of plants suited to shaded localities. Sent to one address, for \$1 per set; or any two sets with an additional plant, for \$2; or the three sets with two additional plants, for \$3.

Set No. 1. (*Hardy Ferns.*) Woodwardia Virginica, Adiantum pedatum, Polypodium vulgare, Aspidium spinulosum, and Lygodium palmatum.

Set No. 2. (*Tall Plants.*) Digitalis purpurea, Iris Siberica, Lythrum roseum superbum, Enothera frutescens, and Pentstemon pubescens.

Set No. 3. (*Low Plants.*) Arisæma Dracontium, Funkia ivafolia, Geranium pratense fl. pl., Pachysandra procumbens, and Polemonium repens.

ADVICE AND TERMS.

Our Terms are *net cash*, and orders from unknown parties must be accompanied by draft on New York or Philadelphia, or Money Order on West Chester, or Registered Letter, or reference that will be satisfactory. When forwarded by express, C. O. D., collection charges must be paid by the purchaser, but we cannot send to distant points by this method unless a partial remittance is received.

When insufficient funds are received, we will forward plants per mail to cover the remittance only; but if sent per express, the balance will be collected C. O. D.

On all orders taken from this Catalogue amounting to \$15 and upwards, provided the full amount accompanies said order, we will pay the express charges to any office of the Adams Express Co. in the States of Pa., Ohio, W. Va., Va., Md., D. C., Del., N. J., N. Y., Conn., R. I. and Mass. When ordered to Express Offices in any other State or Territory than those above enumerated, we will send additional plants gratis, as a remuneration for freight charges incurred by the purchaser.

Purchasers may deduct the cost of procuring money orders or drafts on all sums of \$2 and upwards; this, however, does not apply to the special offer made in the above paragraph, where we require the remittance in full.

We especially desire our customers to have small lots of plants sent per mail, which is in every instance at our expense—our system of packing being so perfect that we rarely hear of failure, although sent at all seasons of the year. Large plants, as well as large collections, must of necessity, be forwarded per express; in that case, our careful system of boxing almost insures their safety.

No charge for packing will be made on articles selected from this Catalogue, but after delivering to the forwarders, such are entirely at the risk of the purchaser; and should any loss or delay occur after shipment, the forwarders alone must be held responsible.

We will at all times cheerfully make any reparation in our power for mistakes in filling orders, and in such cases we request an immediate notification of the error, as we desire to conduct our business on a basis that will prove satisfactory to every one.

An Order Sheet is inclosed, which we request every purchaser to use in sending us orders, and we particularly desire each one to be very careful in writing the name and address, so that mistakes in forwarding may be avoided. Please state whether we may be allowed to substitute for selected varieties that we may not have on hand, as we feel assured in such cases we can do our customers full justice.

The following catalogues will be sent on application :

- No. 1. A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, pp. 28, for two 3 ct. stamps.
- No. 2. A Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., pp. 52, for 10 cents.
- No. 3. An Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue, of Alpine and Hardy Perennial Plants, for 10 cents.
- No. 4. A Descriptive Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, free.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES,

February 1st, 1875.

West Chester, Pa.

ALPINE AND HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

ACANTHUS.

50 cts. each.

A very vigorous growing genus, suitable for sub-tropical work, or as single specimens on the lawn. Valuable for the beauty of their large foliage. Will grow in ordinary soil, but are occasionally injured by the winter.

A. latifolius. Forms a splendid specimen, with very large, thick, leathery foliage. Flowers freely, in long spikes. Pure white.

A. mollis. Another large foliaged species, quite distinct from the above, but equally desirable. Spikes of flowers numerous—rose-colored.

ACHILLEA. YARROW, OR

MILFOIL.

25 cts. each.

A genus belonging to the Compositae, with mostly deeply divided, woolly leaves; the flowers borne in flattish heads or corymbs—blooming in mid-summer. They are all of easy cultivation in good garden soil.

A. Millefolium fl. roseum. (ROSE-FLOWERED YARROW.) A form of the well known Common Yarrow, with quite showy rose-colored flowers.

[ACANTHUS LATIFOLIUS.]

A. Millefolium fl. rubrum. (RED-FLOWERED YARROW.) Similar to the above, excepting in the color of the flowers.

A. Ptarmica fl. pl. (DOUBLE-FLOWERING SNEEZEWORD.) A low spreading plant, with small, pure white heads of double flowers. Fine for bouquets. A British species.

A. tomentosa. (WOOLLY YARROW.) From Europe. Of low growth, with handsome woolly foliage, and yellow flowers. Excellent on rock-work.

[ACHILLEA TOMENTOSA.]

ACONITUM. MONKSHOOD.

25 cts. each.

Late blooming plants with dark-green dissected leaves, and showy flowers in racemes or panicles. They are all more or less poisonous. Common soil.

A. Californicum. (CALIFORNIAN MONKSHOOD.) Grows about three feet in height. Flowers pale blue—blooms freely.

A. laxiflorum. (LOOSE-FLOWERED MONKSHOOD.) Although loosely arranged, the flowers are quite numerous, bright blue, and very conspicuous.

EGOPODIUM. GOUTWORT.

25 cts. each.

Umbelliferous plants, with a strong odor. Propagates readily by underground branches. Native of Europe.

E. podagraria variegata. Foliage almost suffused with a bright yellow color. Dwarf in habit, and forms a showy plant for rock-work, &c.

ALETIS. STAR-GRASS, &c.

25 cts. each.

Smooth perennials, with clusters of flat, lanceolate leaves, spreading on the ground. Flowers small, on a spiked raceme two to three feet high.

A. farinosa. (COLIC-ROOT, &c.) Flowers white, and covered with a peculiar mealy appearance. An excellent native plant, best grown in light soil.

ALLIUM. ONION. GARLIC.

25 cts. each.

A genus of bulbous-rooted plants, embracing a few quite handsome flowering species; mostly hardy, and easily grown in ordinary soil.

A. cernuum. (WILD ONION.) Grows about twelve or eighteen inches high, bearing an umbel of rose-colored flowers. A native of the United States.

A. Moly. (GOLDEN ALLIUM.) Height of flower-scape, ten to fifteen inches; blooms in early summer; compact umbels of a bright yellow color. A valuable old border plant.

A. tricoccum. (WILD LEEK.) Only nine inches high, with an umbel of many white flowers. A native species, well worthy of being introduced. Blooms in July.

ALTHÆA. MALLOW, &c.

35 cts. each.

Mucilaginous plants, embracing many showy species, of easy cultivation. The most desirable is the following, with its splendid modern varieties.

A. rosea. (HOLLYHOCK.) A choice collection, embracing many very beautiful tints; the flowers very double and regularly formed.

AMSONIA. AMSONIA.

25 cts. each.

A genus of native plants with alternate leaves, and pale blue flowers in terminal, paniced cymes. Readily grown in ordinary soil.

A. ciliata. (HAIRY AMSONIA.) A southern species, two or three feet high, with linear or linear-lanceolate leaves, and white or very pale blue flowers. A distinct plant.

A. salicifolia. (WILLOW-LEAVED AMSONIA.)

[ALTHÆA ROSEA—HOLLYHOCK.] Flowers in summer—light blue. Leaves smooth, lanceolate. Found in the southern states.

ANEMONE. WIND-FLOWER.

35 cts. each.

Free flowering plants with tuberos or thickened, fleshy root-stalks. All interesting, and many of the species exceedingly beautiful. Cultivate in light, rich soil.

A. Apennina. (APENNINE ANEMONE.) Succeeds best in partial shade, in a sandy, peaty soil. Flowers bright blue in early spring. Native of Southern Europe. Four to nine inches high.

[ANEMONE APENNINA.]

[ANEMONE VITIFOLIA ALBA.]

A. cylindrica. (LONG-FRUITED ANEMONE.)

A native species, rare in cultivation. Flowers greenish-white, on slender foot-stalks. 50 cts. each.

A. Pulsatilla. (PASQUE-FLOWER.)

Flowers purple, appearing early in spring. Foliage very deeply divided. Native of Europe. 50 cts. each.

A. ranunculoides. (YELLOW ANEMONE.)

A hardy dwarf plant from Northern Europe, growing from four to six inches high, and producing bright, golden yellow flowers in spring. 50 cts. each.

A. sylvestris. (SNOWDROP ANEMONE.)

A handsome European species, blooming in spring, with pure white flowers. 50 cts. each.

A. vitifolia. (JAPAN ANEMONE.) Com-

[ANEMONE PULSATILLA.]

monly known as *A. Japonica*. Tall, with large divided foliage, and pale blue flowers. Blooms in the autumn; very desirable.

A. do. alba. A white-flowering form of the above, distinguished by the French florists as "*Honorine Jobert*." It is very free-flowering and pretty.

A. do. hybrida. A new acquisition, similar in habit to the preceding, but with larger flowers, of a pretty rose-color. 50 cts. each.

ANTHERICUM.

50 cts. each.

Low plants, with long linear leaves; the flower-stem rising from the centre, and bearing numerous lily-like blossoms, quite delicate and pretty. Easily grown.

A. Liliastrum. (ST. BRUNO'S LILY.) Has broadish, grassy leaves, and a flower-stem eighteen inches high; the bloom is white, and quite fragrant.

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINE.

25 cts. each.

A beautiful genus, producing numerous, graceful drooping flowers, on slender stems. All easily cultivated in light garden soil, some of the species doing well on the rocky.

A. Canadensis. (WILD COLUMBINE.) A native species, with scarlet and yellow flowers. Very appropriate for rock-work.

A. caryophylloides. A garden hybrid, with very striking, striped flowers, similar to the carnation.

A. chrysantha. (GOLDEN COLUMBINE.) One of the newer introductions from the far west, growing about three feet high, and bearing large, golden-yellow flowers with long spurs. 50 cts. each.

A. cærulea. (ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE.) A charming plant, introduced into cultivation by ourselves, a few years since. It greatly improves with age, in the size and number of its flowers. The color of the bloom is white and violet-blue.

[ANTHERICUM LILIASTRUM.] The remarkably long spurs add an attractive feature to the very graceful flower. It is quite hardy, and easily grown in garden soil.

A. do. hybrida. Under this heading, we cultivate a number of handsome varieties, with various colored flowers, all partaking somewhat of the character of the parent, *A. cærulea*.

A. glandulosa. (SIBERIAN COLUMBINE.) A handsome alpine perennial, flowering early in summer. Blue, with white tips to the petals.

A. Skinneri. (SKINNER'S COLUMBINE.) From the Pacific Coast. Remarkably distinct—the red petals tipped with yellow. Plant glabrous. 35 cts. each.

A. vulgaris. (COMMON COLUMBINE.) The improved double varieties of this old garden flower are very attractive, embracing many colors.

ARABIS. ROCK CRESS.

25 cts. each.

A member of the natural order Cruciferae, of low growth, with more or less hairy leaves, and white or light-purple flowers. They are the Wall-Cresses of the English.

A. albida. (WHITE ROCK CRESS.) A dwarf species with whitish, hoary leaves, and pure white flowers in small racemes, very early in spring.

ARENARIA. SANDWORT.

25 cts. each.

Belongs to the pink family, with small, delicate bloom, and of dwarf habit. Admirably suited for rock-work, succeeding best in gritty soil.

A. stricta. (MICHAX'S SANDWORT.) A pretty little native species, found growing in rocky situations. Blooms in midsummer. Flowers pure white.

[ARABIS ALBIDA.]

[AQUILEGIA CERULEA.]

ARISEMA. ARUM.

35 cts. each.

A genus of plants with tuber-like roots, flowering in a long spadix, surrounded by a spathe, in the way of Calla, Caladium, &c. Moist soil.

A. Dracontium. (GREEN DRAGON.) Large, deeply-divided leaves, and greenish spathe. Prefers moist soil.

ARMERIA. THRIFT.

25 cts. each.

Plants with narrow, often grass-like leaves, and long, naked flower-stems, terminating in compact heads of flowers, the latter rose-colored, purple, or white.

A. cephalotes. A hardy and desirable species, the flower-stems sixteen inches high, with numerous pale, purplish-white flowers.

A. plantaginea. Has broader leaves than others of this genus; flowers purplish, growth vigorous.

A. splendens. Has fine grass-like leaves, and almost pure white flowers, very neat and pretty.

ASCLEPIAS. MILKWEED.

30 cts. each.

Plants with milky juice—mostly natives of America. The flowers are all more or less curious in structure, and generally very showy. Grown in ordinary soil.

[GROUP OF ARMERIA.]

A. tuberosa. (BUTTERFLY-WEED.) Roughish-hairy stems and leaves, with umbels of very showy, bright orange flowers. Blooms in mid-summer. One of the most valuable native plants.

A. verticillata. (WHORLED MILKWEED.) A slender-growing species, smooth, with narrow leaves, and greenish-white flowers. Succeeds well on a dry rock-work.

ASPERULA.

25 cts. each.

A genus of delicate, slender-growing plants, with small flowers; well adapted for ornamenting the rock-work, or open border. Perfectly hardy, and easily grown.

[ASPERULA ODORATA.]

A. odorata. (WOODROWEL.) Blooms in early summer; flowers pure white—very numerous. Leaves bright green. Will thrive in the shade. Slightly odorous.

ASPIDIUM. SHIELD FERN, &c.

25 cts. each.

A large genus of free-growing ferns, several of which are tropical. Our native species are not difficult to cultivate in shaded spots—in peaty soil.

A. acrostichoides. Has lanceolate fronds, rising from one to two and a-half feet high; very graceful on a shaded rockery. Extends from the North into Florida. Hardy.

A. spinulosum. A rather large species, with spine-like hairs around the margins of the lobes. Native of Europe and this country. An excellent decorative plant.

ASPLENIUM. SPLEENWORT.

35 cts. each.

A genus of ferns, embracing a large number of species, both native and foreign. Culture the same as the preceding.

A. ebeneum. Grows from eight to sixteen inches high, in rocky, shaded localities. Stems very dark-purple and glossy. Extends from the North into the Southern States.

ASTER. ASTER.

25 cts. each.

Bloom quite late in the autumn; color white, blue, purple or reddish-colored. They number about two hundred species, mostly found in North America.

A. concolor. A beautiful, wand-like, nearly simple-stemmed Aster, growing from one to three feet high, and bearing purplish-violet flowers. Leaves silky and whitish.

A. Novæ Angliæ var. rosea. (NEW ENGLAND ASTER.) A rose-colored form of this well-known, tall-growing species; easily grown, and fine for the garden or border.

A. patens. Grows from one to three feet high, with a roughish, pubescent stem, and widely spreading branches. Flowers showy, dark bluish-purple.

BAPTISIA. FALSE INDIGO.

25 cts. each.

A genus of American plants, with pea-shaped flowers in racemes, of a white, blue or yellow tint. Easily cultivated in ordinary soil. Growth strong.

B. alba. (WHITE FALSE INDIGO.) Stem two to three feet high, with a smooth, glaucous stem, with mostly a solitary raceme of white (sometimes purple) flowers.

B. australis. A tall species, with numerous blue flowers in June. Shows well among shrubbery.

B. leucophæa. A rather low spreading plant, with a stout stem, and one-sided racemes of large, yellowish-white flowers. Very conspicuous and desirable.

B. perfoliata. Stem two feet high, with oval, glaucous leaves, and small, solitary, axillary yellow flowers. Native of the middle districts of Georgia and South Carolina.

BELLIS. DAISY.

Pretty little composite plants—the improved forms very double and finely marked. Not quite hardy, but easily grown in a cold frame. They love shade.

B. perennis. (COMMON DAISY.) The new "Victoria" strain is remarkable for size—25 cts. each; ordinary double kinds, 15 cts. each.

BERLANDIERA.

30 cts. each.

Perennial downy or hoary herbs belonging to the Compositæ, with solitary or corymbose heads of yellow-rayed flowers. Easily grown in common soil.

B. tomentosa. Grows from one to three feet high, with oblong-ovate, pubescent leaves. Not unlike the *Silphiums*. Native of the dry pine barrens.

BOLTONIA.

30 cts. each.

A genus resembling the Asters—of easy growth. Native of the United States, extending from the lakes at the North to Florida.

B. glastifolia. Has paniculately-branching stems, with linear or lanceolate leaves, and white rays to the flowers. Grows from three to five feet high.

BRASENIA. WATER-SHIELD.

35 cts. each.

A genus of Aquatic plants, closely allied to the Nymphæas, with oval, peltate leaves floating on the water, and small, dull, purple flowers.

B. peltata. (WATER SHIELD.) A native plant, found in ponds and sluggish streams, and blooming throughout the summer. Fine for artificial lakes, &c.

BRODIEA.

50 cts. each.

A genus of Liliaceous bulbs, from our Pacific Coast, with linear leaves and naked scapes, terminated by an umbel of blue flowers. Should be grown in light, sandy soil.

B. congesta. (ALLIUM-LIKE BRODIEA.) A very pretty little plant, blooming in summer, and growing about fifteen or twenty inches high. Color bright blue.

B. grandiflora. (LARGE-FLOWERED BRODIEA.) Flower-scape from eight to twelve inches high; leaves few, slender, linear. Flowers bluish purple, with pointed petals.

BULBOCODIUM. MEADOW SAFFRON.

25 cts. each.

A genus of bulbous plants, similar to the Colchicums; from Europe, The Levant, &c. Easily grown in good soil, with some sand.

[BULBOCODIUM VERDUM.]

B. vernum. (SPRING MEADOW SAFFRON.) Native of Switzerland and other portions of Europe. Blooms very early—four to six inches high—pale violet.

CALOPOGON.

35 cts. each.

Native plants belonging to the terrestrial Orchids, with grassy leaves and a naked scape, bearing a few showy flowers. Should be grown in sand and peat.

C. pulchellus. Flower-stem from a foot to eighteen inches high, bearing pinkish-purple, fragrant flowers. Very showy and not difficult to cultivate.

CALTHA. MARSH MARYGOLD.

25 cts. each.

A member of the Ranunculus family, frequenting low, marshy ground, and found in Europe as well as this country. Of easy cultivation, in common, damp soil.

C. palustris. (MARSH MARYGOLD.) Has glossy, roundish leaves, and very showy, golden-yellow flowers, blooming occasionally from May to August. Partial to damp soil.

var. fl. pl. (DOUBLE-FLOWERING.) A handsome garden form of the preceding, especially when planted along the margins of streams, &c. Flowers very double. 50 cts. each.

CAMPANULA. BELL-FLOWER.

25 cts. each.

A large family, differing greatly in size and appearance, but all beautiful, hardy, and easy of cultivation. Flowers bell-shaped—mostly blue and white.

C. alliariaefolia. Quite strong. Grows about eighteen inches high, with pure white bells in stout racemes.

C. carpatica. (CARPATHIAN HAREBELL.) A very pretty dwarf species, with rather large, blue flowers. Plant compact—succeeds well on rock-work.

C. do. alba. Similar to the above, excepting in the color of the flower, which in this are pure white.

C. grandiflora. See Platycodon.

C. macrantha. One of the finest species, attaining a height of three feet, bearing large spikes of deep, purplish-blue flowers.

C. persicifolia, fl. pl. (PEACH-LEAVED CAMPANULA.) Grows from one to three feet high, with very large, double, blue flowers, and long, lanceolate leaves. Native of Europe and Siberia. 35 cts. each.

C. pulcherrima. Plant rather tall and slender, with numerous graceful, pale blue flowers. Easily grown.

C. rotundifolia. (COMMON HAREBELL.) A slender little native species, found also in Europe, with gracefully drooping deep blue flowers. Blooms in summer. 35 cts. each.

C. do. alba. (WHITE HAREBELL.) Similar to the above with the exception of the color of the flowers, which in this is pure white. Very desirable. 50 cts. each.

C. sarmatica. (BETONY-LEAVED HAREBELL.) An exceedingly fine kind, growing eighteen inches high, with large, pale blue flowers. Forms a compact plant.

C. Saxifraga. Plant three feet high, with large, coarse foliage, and pretty pale blue, or lilac flowers.

[CAMPANULA CARPATICA.]

C. Trachelium. (NETTLE-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER.) Grows three or four feet in height, with coarsely-toothed leaves, and large blue flowers in leafy racemes.

C. urticifolia fl. pl. A rather coarse growing plant, but producing numerous very double white, or pale blue flowers.

C. Van Houttii. (VAN HOUTTE'S CAMPANULA.) Produces the largest sized flowers of any of the family, being frequently two inches in length. Plant two feet in height. Rare. 50 cts. each.

CAMPTOSORUS. WALKING LEAF.

50 cts. each.

A curious little genus of ferns, embracing one North American species, and one Siberian. Found mostly in the crevices of rocks. Grows in moist peat.

C. rhizophyllus. This rather rare little plant is increased by means of the tips of the fronds curving to the ground, where they emit roots and form a new plant, hence the name. Fronds evergreen.

CARPHEPHORUS. (*Liatrix*, Ell.)

35 cts. each.

A Composite family of plants, resembling the *LIATRIS* or Button Snake Root, with alternate leaves, corymbed heads, and purple flowers. Ordinary soil. Native of the Southern States.

C. bellidifolius. A handsome species with several stems from the same root, growing from twelve to eighteen inches in height. Prefers dry, sandy soil. Blooms in September.

CERASTIUM. MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

25 cts. each.

Dwarf, spreading plants, with pretty white flowers in terminal cymes, and hairy leaves. Especially adapted for rockeries, in light, gravelly soil.

C. oblongifolium. A rare, native species, very showy in cultivation. Flowers large and very numerous.

C. tomentosum. Valuable alike for the rockwork and garden. Useful for ribboning. The foliage is covered with a white, woolly pubescence.

CHELONE. SNELL-FLOWER.

25 cts. each.

Attractive plants, with very conspicuous, showy flowers, shaped not unlike a reptile's head. Hardy, and readily cultivated in the common border.

C. glabra. (SNAKE'S-HEAD.) A common, native species, found growing in low, damp grounds. Flowers pure white or rose-color.

CHIMAPHILA. PIPSISSEWA.

25 cts. each.

Pretty little Ericaceous evergreen plants, with underground shoots, and thick, shining leaves; the white or purplish-flowers are fragrant. Prefers shady localities.

C. maculata. (SPOTTED-WINTERGREEN.) Foliage very neatly spotted with white; plants growing from three to six inches high. Delights in peaty soil.

C. umbellata. (COMMON PIPSISSEWA.) Deep-green, glossy leaves, sharply serrate on the margins—grows from six to ten inches high. Similar soil to the above.

CHRYSANthemUMS.

We grow a large collection of these autumn-blooming florist flowers, to which we annually add the finest novelties from abroad. For list and prices, see our Catalogue of Green-house and Bedding plants.

CHRYSOgonum.

35 cts. each.

A genus belonging to the Compositæ, composed of a single species, found growing from Florida to North Carolina, in dry, open woods. Flowers yellow. Very early in spring.

C. Virginianum. "Plant at first simple, producing from a tuft of radical leaves, a single, peduncled head, afterwards stoloniferous and branching." (*Chapman*.)

CHRYSOPSIS. GOLDEN ASTER.

35 cts. each.

A North American genus of Composite plants, mostly covered with villous or silky hairs, entire and sessile leaves, and showy yellow flower-heads. Grow in dry, sandy soil.

C. gossypina. Densely woolly all over, with oblong, obtuse leaves, and growing from one to two feet in height. Native of dry, sandy soil, from Virginia to Florida.

C. graminifolia. Stem from one to two feet high, with numerous linear leaves, and covered with white, shining, silky hairs. Blooms in September.

C. Mariana. Grows about the same height as the above, with a simple stem, covered with loose, silky hairs. Found from New York and Penna. to Florida. September.

CLEMATIS. VIRGIN'S BOWER.

25 cts. each.

Mostly woody vines; the following herbaceous species is very showy and entirely hardy. Rich garden soil is the best for their culture.

C. erecta. Forms a compact little plant with numerous stems, from two to three feet high, bearing large bunches of fragrant, white flowers.

COLCHICUM. MEADOW SAFFRON.

25 cts. each.

Bulbous-like plants, similar to the crocus when in bloom. Of easy cultivation in good light garden soil. All the species are of foreign origin.

C. autumnale. The flowers of this unique plant appear above the soil in autumn; of a light, purplish, mottled color, and are succeeded by the leaves—the ripe fruit not appearing until the following spring.

C. do. album. Similar to the above, excepting in the color of the flowers, which in this is pure white.

C. Byzantium. A beautiful autumnal species, differing from the preceding in the larger size of the flowers, also in the color, this being a bright rose.

[**COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE.**] **C. variegatum.** Also blooms in the autumn; rose-color, chequered with purplish-violet. From the islands of the Archipelago, &c. A beautiful, hardy plant.

CONVALARIA. LILY OF THE VALLEY.

25 cts. each.

A well-known Liliaceous plant—the only species belonging to the genus. Broad leaves, and underground root-stalks. Flower-stems bearing white, fragrant bells on one side of the raceme.

C. majalis. (LILY OF THE VALLEY.) Prefers a somewhat shaded, moist locality, but this is not essential.

C. do. aurea-striata. (GOLDEN-STRIPED LILY OF THE VALLEY.) The foliage is very distinct and showy. 35 cts. each.

C. do. fl. pl. (DOUBLE-FLOWERING LILY OF THE VALLEY.) The bloom is very double, but not so pretty as in the single form. 35 cts. each.

C. do. fl. rosea. (PINK-FLOWERING LILY OF THE VALLEY.) Differs from the species in its peculiar pink tint. 35 cts. each.

COREOPSIS. TICKSEED.

25 cts. each.

A genus of native plants belonging to the Compositæ, with mostly yellow flowers. They are of easy cultivation in ordinary garden borders.

C. lanceolata. (GREAT-FLOWERED COREOPSIS.) A tall-growing species, with a profusion of golden-yellow flowers. Forms a very showy specimen.

C. senifolia. Found in sandy woods, from Virginia to Florida. Pubescent, branching, growing about two feet in height, with golden-yellow rays.

C. tripteris. A smooth species, with stem growing from four to nine feet high, blooming in August and September. Extends over a wide tract of country.

CORNUS. DOGWOOD.

35 cts. each.

A genus of woody shrubs, containing one species, that on account of its very dwarf habit, may be classed with the herbaceous plants.

C. Canadensis. (DWARF DOGWOOD OR CORNUS.) Stems but a few inches high, from an underground stem. Flowers, or rather involucre, large, pure white.

CYPRIPEDIUM. LADY'S SLIPPER.

25 cts. each.

Terrestrial orchids, with large, showy flowers, requiring shade and moisture as well as a sandy, peaty soil.

C. acaule. (STEMLESS LADY SLIPPER.) Large, downy leaves, and rosy-purple flowers, borne upon a stem eight or ten inches in height.

C. Calceolus. (BRITISH LADY SLIPPER.) Grows from one to two feet high, with mostly

[*CORNUS CANADENSIS.*] solitary, (sometimes two,) large flowers—petals dark brown; sepals yellow, netted with darker veins. Leaves large, oval. 50 cts. each.

DELPHINIUM. LARKSPUR.

25 cts. each.

The perennial species are tall, conspicuous plants, blooming in racemes of showy flowers, with dark-green deeply-cut leaves. Grown in ordinary soil.

D. Cheilanthum. Dark blue flowers, with indigo centre. Grows about three feet high, and blooms profusely.

D. formosum. (SHOWY LARKSPUR.) Perhaps the most attractive of the genus. Plant tall, with azure-blue flowers, prettily shaded with indigo. Perfectly hardy.

D. grandiflorum. An elegant tall-growing [*CYPRIPEDIUM CALCEOLUS.*] species from Siberia, with long racemes of blue flowers.

D. do. caelestinum. An improved form of the above, with deeper tinted bloom. Very beautiful.

D. hybridum album. A garden variety, growing quite tall, and producing a profusion of snow-white flowers all summer long. We consider it one of the most desirable plants in this department.

D. "Mme. Gerard Leigh." Another example of the florist's skill. Flowers pale blue, and very elegant

DIANTHUS. PINK.

20 cts. each.

A very large genus, embracing some of our finest border plants. Of low growth, with mostly fragrant, showy flowers. Readily cultivated in garden soil.

D. barbatus. (SWEET WILLIAM.) Our collection embraces some of the finest strains known to florists, such as Henderson's, Hunt's, Auricula-flowered, &c.

D. do. magnificus. (WARE'S DWARF SWEET WILLIAM.) A remarkably distinct variety, dwarf in habit, flowers profusely, very double. Deep crimson. 35 cts. each.

D. deltoides. (MAIDEN PINK.) A neat little species, with small leaves and rose-colored flowers; shows to advantage on rock-work.

D. do. alba. Similar to the above, with a profusion of white flowers.

[*DIANTHUS BARBATUS MAGNIFICUS.*]

[DIANTHUS DELTOIDES.]

Succulent-stemmed plants, with compound leaves and very interesting, showy flowers, in curving racemes.

D. eximia. (PLUMY DICENTRA.) A rare, native species, with rose-colored flowers, blooming occasionally through the entire season.

D. spectabilis. This is among the choicest of our hardy perennials—producing large, rosy crimson flowers. Easily grown in good garden soil.

DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE.

25 cts. each.

Biennial plants; native of Europe—producing racemes of drooping, bell-shaped flowers. Easily cultivated.

D. purpurea. (COMMON FOXGLOVE.) The species has light purple, spotted flowers; *var. fl. alba* differs in the color, being pure white. Several varieties mixed.

[DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.]

[DODECATHEON JEFFREYANUM.]

DODECATHEON. AMERICAN COWSLIP.

35 cts. each.

Low, smooth herbs, with a cluster of broad leaves, and a stem bearing an umbel of beautiful, drooping flowers on the summit. Prefers light, sandy, peaty soil.

D. Jeffreyanum. (JEFFREY'S AMERICAN COWSLIP.) From the Rocky Mountains, and westward. Larger than the following, growing from fifteen to twenty-four inches high. Flowers purplish-rose; prefers light, rich, deep soil. 50 cts. each.

D. Meadia. (SHOOTING STAR.) Blooms in spring; flowers rose-color, arranged in a loose umbel, and gracefully drooping.

DROSER. SUNDEW.

25 cts. each.

An interesting and beautiful genus, remarkable for the curious, glandular, hairy leaves. The numerous hairs are tipped with a viscid fluid, which entraps and destroys such small insects as may alight on them. Peat and sand.

D. filiformis. (THREAD-LEAVED SUNDEW.) This very pretty species has long, thread-like leaves, and numerous rose-colored flowers, blooming in July and August.

D. longifolia. (LONG-LEAVED SUNDEW.) Long, spatulate leaves, tapering into the leaf-stalk. Flowers white, small.

D. rotundifolia. (ROUND-LEAVED SUNDEW.) A neat little species, with roundish leaves and small, white flowers.

ECHINACEA. PURPLE CONE FLOWER.

25 cts. each.

Composite plants—natives of the United States, sparingly-branched, rays red, purple or white. Stems stout and nearly simple. Common garden soil.

E. purpurea. Stem from two to five feet high; rays two to three inches long—purple. Flowers during summer. Very plentiful on the western prairies.

ELEPHANTOPUS. ELEPHANT'S FOOT

35 cts. each.

Another composite genus of plants, corymbose-branched, hairy, erect, with large leaves, and purple or white flowers. Natives of North and South America.

E. Caroliniensis. A hairy, leafy plant, growing from one to two feet high, with purple flowers, blooming in July and August. Found from Pennsylvania to Florida.

E. tomentosus. A southern species, from one to two feet high, rough, hairy, with pale, purplish flowers. From North Carolina southward—in dry, sandy soil.

EPIGÆA. GROUND LAUREL.

35 cts. each.

A native genus, belonging to the Ericaceæ, of trailing habit, and producing pretty little fragrant flowers. Somewhat difficult to establish. Should be grown in the shade, in sandy, peaty soil, in the crevices of rocks.

E. repens. (TRAILING ARBUTUS.) A prostrate plant, somewhat shrubby, with delicate, rose-colored flowers, delightfully fragrant.

EPIMEDIUM. BARRENWORT.

50 cts. each.

An Alpine genus, belonging to the Berberis family—found in Europe, middle Asia and Japan. They prefer moist soil and sheltered spots.

E. alpinum. The only European species is a dwarf evergreen herb, with large, ovate, cordate leaflets, and small, dark purplish flowers. Fine for rockeries.

ERANTHIS. ACONITE.

25 cts. each.

Native of Europe and Siberia, belonging to the Ranunculus family, and closely related to the Helleborus. Flowers solitary—very early in spring.

E. hyemalis. A pretty little plant with yellow flowers, surrounded by a whorl of shining-green leaves, from three to eight inches high. Well adapted to all soils.

[ERANTHIS HYEMALIS.]

[ERIGERON GLAUCA.]

ERIANTHUS.

20 cts. each,

A genus of Gramineæ, very closely allied to the Sugar Cane of commerce—hardy, and valuable for decorative purposes.

E. Ravennæ. A fit companion to the Pampas Grass, but differing from the latter in its smaller foliage, and less silvery plumes.

ERIGERON. FLEABANE.

50 cts. each.

Composite herbs, with white or purple flowers, and of easy cultivation in ordinary, light soil.

E. glauca. A new dwarf species from California, with glaucous foliage, and large, violet-blue flowers. Entirely hardy and fine.

ERINUS.

35 cts. each.

Low, herbaceous, Alpine plants, belonging to the Scrophulariaceæ, with tufted foliage and simple racemes of purple or yellow flowers. Fine for rockwork.

E. alpinus. A pretty little plant from three to six inches high, with small, purplish-violet flowers in early summer. From the Alps and Pyrenees. Foliage quite small.

ERIOGONUM.

25 cts. each.

A genus of American plants belonging to the Polygonaceæ, covered with a downy or woolly pubescence, and growing in sandy, dry soil.

[ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.]

E. tomentosum. Flowers very numerous on one side of the branches, leaves white, tomentose beneath—stem two to three feet high. Blooms from July to September.

ERODIUM. STORK'S-BILL.

50 cts. each.

A member of the Geranium family, with quite handsome flowers, blooming in summer, and of easy cultivation in the garden border.

E. Manescavi. (SHOWY HERON'S-BILL.) One of the finest of the genus, growing from ten inches to two feet high. Flowers purplish-red—very showy.

ERYNGIUM.

35 cts. each.

Umbelliferous plants with spiny leaves, and roundish heads of sessile flowers. Form ornamental specimens, and are not difficult to grow.

E. amethystinum. A showy species from Dalmatia and Croatia, from one to two and a-half feet high, with numerous beautiful blue heads of flowers.

E. intermedium. A showy Siberian species of undoubted hardiness, the upper portion of the plant being bright blue in color.

[ERYNGIUM.]

E. Yuccafolium. A native of the Western plains. Forms a strong-growing plant, with large spiny heads of small, white flowers, and Yucca-like leaves.

ERYTHRONIUM. DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET.

25 cts. each.

A pretty lillaceous genus, the plants composed of two usually spotted leaves, and a scape bearing a solitary, nodding, Lily-like flower.

E. Americanum. (AMERICAN DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET.) Leaves mostly lanceolate, variegated with pale and deep green; flowers yellow, spotted near the base. Blooms very early.

E. Dens-canis album. A white flowering form of the European Dog's-tooth Violet, blooming early in spring. It prefers light, rich soil.

E. do. purpureum. Similar to the above, with bright, purplish-colored flowers.

[ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM.]

EUPATORIUM. THOROUGHWORT.

25 cts. each.

A family of composite plants, with mostly large heads of flowers, white, blue or purple. Hardy, showy, and easily grown.

E. ageratoides. (WHITE SNAKE-ROOT.) A native plant, growing about three feet high, and bearing compound corymbs of white flowers; excellent for bouquets, &c.

E. coronopifolium. A southern species, growing from two to four feet high, pubescent, with white flowers, blooming in September and October. Found in dry, sandy soil.

E. cuneifolium. Another pretty southern plant, from two to three feet high, with obovate-oblong, pubescent, pale glaucous leaves, and white flowers. Blooms in September.

E. fœniculaceum. A noble species, from three to ten feet in height—smooth or nearly so, with white flowers, in bloom during September and October. Found from Virginia to Florida.

E. hyssopifolium. From one to two or three feet high, minutely pubescent, leaves lanceolate or linear, and white flowers. Found from Massachusetts to Florida. Blooms in September.

E. rotundifolium. About two feet high, downy-pubescent, mostly simple, ovate or roundish leaves, and large corymbs of white flowers in August. From Rhode Island to Florida—in dry soil.

E. teucrifolium. A roughish, pubescent species, growing from two to three feet high, with ovate, coarsely serrate leaves, and white flowers. Damp soil; from Massachusetts to Florida.

[FERULA COMMUNIS.]

FERULA. FENNEL.

\$1.00 each.

Umbelliferous plants from the Mediterranean, &c., with tall stems, deeply divided leaves, and large, compound umbels. Ordinary soil.

F. communis. (COMMON GIANT FENNEL.) A fine, showy plant for sub-tropical gardening, growing from six to ten, and even fifteen feet in height, with beautiful fern-like, deeply divided foliage.

FRAGARIA. STRAWBERRY.

35 cts. each.

Running perennials with white flowers, cultivated mainly for the edible, fleshy receptacle or fruit.

F. vesca variegata. (VARIEGATED-LEAVED STRAWBERRY.) Foliage deeply striped and blotched with yellow. A form of the cultivated species.

FUNKIA. DAY LILY.

25 cts. each.

Succulent-growing, smooth plants, with white or bluish flowers, borne on stems from one and a-half to two feet high. Natives of China and Japan. Easily grown.

F. Humboldtii variegata. One of the most distinct and showy of the variegated perennials. Leaves almost white. Succeeds best in partial shade.

F. ivatifolia. A desirable dwarf plant, with narrow leaves and white flowers. A profuse bloomer.

F. marginata alba. A garden variety, having its foliage distinctly margined with white bands.

F. Sieboldiana. (SIEBOLD'S DAY LILY.)

A Japanese species, with strong, thick foliage, and pale, pink flowers.

F. subcordata. A fine species from China, with large, ovate leaves, and pale blue flowers. One of the best.

GAILLARDIA.

25 cts. each.

Belongs to the Compositæ. Pubescent, branching herbs, with alternate leaves, and solitary heads of yellow or purple flowers. Natives of the Southern and Western States. Mostly in dry soil.

G. lanceolata. Stem from one to two feet high, with long, slender branches, narrow leaves, and yellow rayed flowers. Dry, pine barrens in the South.

GALANTHUS. SNOWDROP.

25 cts. each.

A genus of neat little bulbous plants from Europe, blooming very early in spring, belonging to the amaryllis family. Of easy cultivation.

G. nivalis. (COMMON SNOWDROP.) A very dwarf species, blooming at the first intimation of spring—its solitary, pure white, nodding flowers, proving very cheerful.

G. plicatus. (CRIMEAN SNOWDROP.) Similar to the above, but larger in all its parts excepting the flower, which is smaller and of a greenish tinge. Very pretty.

GAURA.

25 cts. each.

A genus of North American plants, with alternate leaves, and racemes or spikes, of white or purple flowers. Mostly in dry soil.

G. angustifolia. A southern species two or three feet in height, blooming from June to August; white flowers. Found from North Carolina southward and westward.

GENISTA.

25 cts. each.

A large genus of plants with pea-shaped flowers—mostly small shrubs; generally hardy and not difficult to cultivate.

G. tinctoria. A European species, shrubby in growth, with small leaves, and short racemes of yellow flowers.

GENTIANA. GENTIAN.

50 cts. each.

Perennial plants, with mostly blue or white flowers of great beauty. They prefer moist, shaded localities, and a gritty, fibrous loam. Somewhat difficult to grow successfully.

G. acaulis. (GARDEN GENTIANELLA.) A charming little alpine, forming compact

[GENTIANA ACAULIS.]

[FUNKIA SIEBOLDIANA.]

tufts of bright green foliage, and bearing numerous large, tubular flowers, of a rich, velvety-blue color.

G. Andrewsii. (CLOSED GENTIAN.) Blooms in clusters of pale blue, or purplish flowers. A native plant well worthy of cultivation.

G. cruciata. A strong growing species, attaining the height of six inches. Flowers brilliant blue, and arranged in whorls. Very beautiful.

[GENTIANA PNEUMONANTHE.]

G. Pneumonanthe. (MARSH GENTIAN.) Native of Great Britain, with sky-blue flowers, one and a-half inches long. Rather difficult to establish, but forms a splendid specimen when well-grown.

GERANIUM, CRANESBILL.

25 cts. each.

A large family, embracing some of our choicest greenhouse and bedding plants. The following are hardy perennials, of easy cultivation in good, light soil.

G. Carolinianum. (CAROLINA CRANESBILL.) A native species, with small, pale rose-colored flowers.

G. maculatum. (WILD CRANESBILL.) Another native plant, with hairy, blotched leaves, and pretty, light purple flowers.

G. pratense fl. pl. From Europe; plant spreading, with showy double bluish-purple flowers. One of the best.

G. sanguineum. (BLOOD-RED GERANIUM.) An English species, spreading, with deeply cut leaves, and deep crimson-purple flowers.

GOODYERA. RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN.

25 cts. each.

An attractive genus of terrestrial Orchids, found in cool climates and mountain ranges. The greenish-white flowers are borne on a low scape. Leaves handsome.

G. pubescens. The foliage of this very pretty little plant, is conspicuously marked with white veins. An excellent addition to the rockery in shaded localities.

GYNERIUM.

50 cts. each.

Mostly South American grasses, all ornamental, but rather tender at the North. Should be well protected. Require good rich soil to perfect the plumes.

G. argentea. (PAMPAS GRASS.) One of the most elegant ornamental plants in cultivation. Its large, silvery-white, feathery-like plumes, are unexcelled for drying.

GYPSOPHILA.

25 cts. each.

A genus belonging to the Caryophyllaceæ, with foliage resembling the Pinks, and small, white or pink flowers. Easily grown in good soil.

G. paniculata. An exceedingly neat plant, spreading in its character, with large, loose panicles of small, white flowers. Fine for bouquets.

HEDYSARUM.

25 cts. each.

Perennial plants, with odd-plinnate leaves, and pretty pea-shaped flowers, belonging to the Leguminosæ. They are easily grown in an ordinary border.

H. coronarium. (FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE.) Grows three to four feet high, with showy spikes of red flowers—stems spreading. A popular old garden plant.

HELENIUM. FALSE SUNFLOWER.

25 cts. each.

North American perennials, belonging to the compositæ. Rather tall, branching, with mostly yellow heads of flowers. Easily cultivated.

H. Hoopesi. (HOOPES' HELENIUM.) The

handsomest of the genus, growing about two feet high, and bearing large, bright, orange-colored flowers.

HELIANTHUS. SUNFLOWER.

25 cts. each.

A large and showy genus of composite plants, of which the well-known cultivated Sunflower (*H. annuus*,) is a representative. Easily grown in good soil.

H. hirsutus. (HAIRY SUNFLOWER.) Stem from one to two or more feet high, with acuminate rough leaves, and large, showy yellow flowers. Found in dry soil.

HELIOPSIS. OX-EYE.

25 cts. each.

Another genus belonging to the compositæ, composed of a single species, and not very unlike the Sunflowers. Of easy cultivation.

H. lævis. Grows from one to four feet high, with showy, peduncled heads of yellow flowers—blooming in August. Common both North and South.

HELOXIAS.

30 cts. each.

Native plants, with thick, fleshy, dark-green leaves, and a tuberous root-stalk. Prefers a sandy, peaty soil, and a moist situation.

H. bullata. A very pretty plant, blooming in early spring. The purplish flowers are borne in a dense raceme (at the summit of a stem) one to two feet high.

HEMEROCALLIS. DAY LILY.

25 cts. each.

Natives of eastern Europe and Asia. The long, linear leaves are all radical, and the trumpet-shaped flowers are borne on a scape from two to four feet high.

H. flava. (YELLOW DAY LILY.) An ornamental plant of no small pretensions. Its large, yellow flowers are produced in abundance, and are quite fragrant.

[HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA.]

HEPATICA. LIVER LEAF.

25 cts. each.

A neat little genus, with three-lobed, heart-shaped leaves; blooming very early in spring; flowers single, on hairy stems. Prefers leaf mold and light soil.

H. triloba. A common native plant, appearing in bloom soon after the frost leaves the ground. Flowers various shades of blue. Found also in Europe.

[HEPATICA TRILOBA.]

A large genus belonging to the Malvaceæ, having large, showy flowers borne singly, and of rather coarse growth. Most of the species are tropical. The following are all natives and hardy.

H. grandiflorus. (LARGE ROSE MALLOW.) Resembles the common Swamp Rose Mallow, but with heart-shaped, and more downy leaves. A beautiful plant, three or four feet high.

H. militaris. (HALBERD-LEAVED ROSE MALLOW.) Grows three or four feet high, smooth, with thin, roundish leaves, and large, pale, rose-colored flowers, in July and August. Fine for backgrounds of beds.

H. Moscheutos. (SWAMP ROSE MALLOW.) Tomentose plant, with broadly ovate, mostly three-lobed leaves, and white or pale rose-colored flowers in July and August.

HIERACEUM. HAWKWEED.

25 cts. each.

A large genus, with mostly yellow flowers, and of easy cultivation. Hardy and desirable.

H. aurantiacum. A low, creeping plant, with hairy leaves and numerous bright, orange-colored flowers. It is well worthy of a spot in every collection.

HOTEIA. SPIRÆA.

20 cts. each.

A genus separated from the Spiræas, of low growth, entirely hardy, and of easy cultivation in generous, rich mold.

H. Japonica. (JAPANESE WHITE SPIRÆA.) Frequently known as *Spiræa Japonica* and *Astilbe Japonica*. The panicles of pure white flowers are

very handsome and valuable for bouquets. Forces easily.

[HIERACEUM AURANTIACUM.]

[HOTEIA JAPONICA.]

HYACINTHUS. HYACINTH.

20 cts. each.

A genus of bulbs belonging to the Lily family, and of easy cultivation in mellow, rich soil. They are all very fragrant and desirable. To be planted in autumn.

H. amethystinus. Is a neat little species from the south of Europe, with attractive bright blue flowers, of smaller size than the following.

H. orientalis. (COMMON HYACINTH.) The improved varieties of this, are both single and double, and of almost every conceivable shade of color. Delightfully fragrant.

IRIS. FLEUR DE LYS. FLAG.

25 cts. each.

The tuberous-rooted species and varieties of this beautiful genus are among the most

valuable perennial plants. They are so easily cultivated and present such a diversity of form, size and color, as to render them indispensable to the florist.

Our collection was obtained from one of the most extensive Belgian gardens. I. P. alludes to the inner petals, and O. P. to the outer petals.

I. amæna. Purple and white. A European species.

I. dichotoma. Bluish purple, very curiously formed.

I. flava. O. P. pale yellow, veined. I. P. bright canary.

I. florentina. Pure white, large flower.

I. Germanica. The old "Blue Flag" of our gardens. Dark Blue.

I. hamatophylla. O. P. pale stripes. I. P. bluish violet.

I. Kämpferi. Bloom late. Four distinct colors.

[DOUBLE HYACINTH.]

I. plicata. White, edged with purple.

I. pallida cærulea. Pale blue; from central Europe.

I. picta. Dwarf. O. P. purple, red stripes; I. P. yellow.

I. sambucina. O. P. reddish-purple. I. P. yellowish-buff.

I. Siberica. Blue, with delicate veinings. Grass-like leaves.

I. do. cærulea. Similar to the above; very tall.

I. Smithi. Golden yellow with red veins.

I. squalens. O. P. reddish-purple. I. P. yellowish-buff.

I. ventricosa. O. P. purple-striped. I. P. very pale blue.

I. versicolor. Native species. Blue, veined with purple.

I. Virginica. Another native. Similar to the above, with smaller flowers and narrow foliage.

The following garden varieties are all showy, and entirely hardy. We especially recommend them to notice.

Adonis. O. P. purple, striped. I. P. golden yellow.

Amabilis. O. P. reddish-purple. I. P. buff. Tall growth.

Amanda. O. P. purple, striped. I. P. pale-buff.

Antrope. O. P. blue striped. I. P. pale blue.

Calaminaria. O. P. blue. I. P. bluish-violet.

Candide. O. P. light purple. I. P. pale violet.

Cleopatre. O. P. reddish-purple, striped. I. P. buff.

Comte de St. Clair. O. P. striped purple. I. P. bluish-white.

Diomedé. O. P. striped, reddish-purple. I. P. golden yellow.

Edina. O. P. bluish-purple. I. P. pale blue.

Formosa. O. P. dull red, striped. I. P. golden yellow.

Haydee. O. P. purple striped. I. P. purplish-buff.

Indigo. Deep, rich, purplish-blue.

Jacob Henderson. Purple, beautifully shaded.

Jennie Lind. Shaded violet. Remarkably fine. 50 cts. each.

Julia Grisi. O. P. blue reticulated. I. P. white.

La Manolla. O. P. pale striped. I. P. Lemon yellow.

La Marmora. O. P. reddish-purple, striped. I. P. drab.

La Seduisante. Rich purple, shaded.

La Tristesse. O. P. reddish-purple, striped. I. P. yellowish-buff.

[IRIS GERMANICA.]

- Lady Stanhope.** O. P. striped maroon. I. P. salmon.
Mme. Sontag. Bluish-purple and pale blue.
Magnet. O. P. dull red. I. P. yellow.
Marie Therese. O. P. reddish-purple, veined. I. P. buff.
Minos. O. P. velvety-crimson, striped. I. P. pale yellow.
Municis. O. P. reddish-purple, striped. I. P. deep yellow.
Orpheus. O. P. brown veinings. I. P. pale yellow.
Paganini. O. P. purple-veined. I. P. pale bluish-white.
Pallida speciosa. Dark and pale violet, shaded.
Panrace. O. P. purple striped. I. P. buff.
Phæton. O. P. pale yellow, striped. I. P. canary.
Pretiosa. O. P. dull red. I. P. yellowish-buff.
Princesse Mathilde. Distinct, pale, lemon-yellow.
Rebecca. Reddish-purple, striped, with buff centre.
Sampson. O. P. red veined. I. P. golden yellow.
Sans Souci. O. P. velvety-purple. I. P. purplish drab.
Sappho. O. P. dark velvety-purple. I. P. blue. Very fine. 50 cts. each.
Sultane. O. P. purple, red striped. I. P. yellowish-buff.
Theophile. O. P. violet striped. I. P. white.
Unique. Very similar to the above.
Vaudeville. O. P. beautiful violet. I. P. pink. Extra fine. 50 cts. each.

LAMIUM. DEAD NETTLE.

25 cts. each.

Perennial, decumbent plants, belonging to the Mint family, flowering most of the season.

L. maculatum. (VARIEGATED DEAD NETTLE.) Flowers either white or rose-color, with pretty, spotted foliage. Excellent for rock-work—of easy growth.

LEPACHYS. OBELISCARIA.

25 cts. each.

A composite genus of perennial plants, stout and rather coarse in growth, with singular yellow-rayed flowers, blooming late in summer—of easy growth.

L. pinnata. A western and southern species, growing three to four feet high in dry soils. The long, yellow rays are drooping. Receptacle emits a pleasant odor.

LEUCOJUM. SNOWFLAKE.

25 cts. each.

Bulbous-rooted plants, belonging to the amaryllus family, in the way of Snowdrops, but larger. Natives of Europe, and easily grown in good, light soil.

L. æstivum. (COMMON SNOWFLAKE.) Grows from one to one and a-half feet in height, surmounted by drooping, white flowers, in early summer—the tips of the petals marked with green.

L. autumnale. (AUTUMN SNOWFLAKE.) A very pretty little species, growing about six inches high, supporting several white or pale-rose flowers. Blooms in September. Native of the Mediterranean.

L. vernal. (SPRING SNOWFLAKE.) The finest of the family, with stout, broad leaves, with a scape about nine inches, supporting one large, pure-white, fragrant flower. Blooms in February and March.

LIATRIS. BLAZING STAR.

25 cts. each.

Tall, showy, North American perennials, with dark-green, entire leaves, blooming in long spikes, or panicles of a rosy-purple color. Prefer moist, rich soil.

L. odoratissima. (HOUND'S-TONGUE. VANILLA-PLANT.) Stem two to three feet high, with corymbed heads of flowers. The leaves exhale a vanilla odor when bruised.

L. pauciflora. This pretty species is found from North Carolina southward; grows from two to three feet high; flowers in a long, one-sided raceme.

L. pycnostachya. (DENSE-SPIKED LIATRIS.) Grows from three to five feet high, very stout, with pale-purple flowers in a dense cylindrical spike.

L. spicata. Grows three or four feet high, with a spike of pale-purplish flowers about twelve inches long.

L. tenuifolia. From the Southern States, growing from two to four feet in height; heads of flowers in a long and close raceme. Plant smooth and slender.

LILIUM. LILY.

One of the most attractive, hardy, genera, known to florists. Plants emanating from scaly bulbs, bearing upon the summit of tall stems, a few showy, erect or drooping flowers. Light, rich soil.

L. auratum. (GOLDEN-BANDED LILY.) A magnificent species from Japan, bearing very large, white, blotched flowers, with yellow bands through the middle of the sepals. Flowers profusely. 50 cts. each.

L. Canadense. (WILD YELLOW LILY.) A common, northern native species, growing from two to five feet high, with nodding, bell-shaped, yellow spotted flowers. 35 cts. each.

L. candidum. (THE WHITE LILY.) From Palestine and Syria is the Lily common to old gardens. Flowers pure white and very fragrant. 25 cts. each.

L. Catesbaei. (SOUTHERN RED LILY.) A southern species, growing from one to two feet high, with solitary terminal erect flowers, scarlet, variegated with yellow and purple. 50 cts. each.

L. chalcedonicum. (SCARLET MARTAGON LILY.) Grows from two to four feet high, producing scarlet, drooping flowers. A native of Asia Minor, and hardy here. 35 cts. each.

L. lancifolium. (LANCE-LEAVED JAPAN LILY.) A fine species, with large, rose-spotted flowers. It is quite hardy and desirable. 25 cts. each.

L. do. album. A variety of the above, with pure white flowers; very showy when massed. 50 cts. each.

L. Martagon. (COMMON MARTAGON LILY.) From one to three feet high, with white, yellow, red, or intermediate tinted flowers. From Europe and Siberia. Of easy cultivation. 35 cts. each.

L. Philadelphicum. (WILD ORANGE-RED LILY.)

A native species, with erect, bell-shaped flowers, on a stem two to three feet high. 35 cts. each.

L. superbum. (TURK'S-CAP LILY.) Another native species, with drooping, bright orange, spotted flowers. The plant frequently grows six or seven feet in height. 25 cts. each.

L. testaceum. (BUFF LILY.) Frequently known as *L. excelsum*. From four to six feet high, with few large, bright, buff-colored flowers on a stem. 25 cts. each.

[LILIUM AURATUM.]

[LILIUM CANADENSE.]

[LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.]

[LILIUM SUPERBUM.]

L. tigrinum. (TIGER LILY.) From China and Japan, with large, deep reddish-orange, spotted flowers. Stem from three to five feet high. Of very easy cultivation. 25 cts. each.

LINARIA. TOAD FLAX.

20 cts. each.

A genus of herbaceous plants, belonging to the Fig-wort family, with usually showy flowers, and of very easy cultivation in any good soil.

L. cymbalaria. (KENILWORTH IVY.) An exceedingly neat little creeping vine, with small, roundish leaves, and small, pale, lilac flowers. Well adapted for rock-work. Succeeds best in partial shade.

LOBELIA.

25 cts. each.

A genus embracing several very handsome species, most of which are natives of this country. They generally grow in moist, rich soil, but not shade; peaty soils preferred.

L. cardinalis. (CARDINAL FLOWER.) A well-known native plant, bearing racemes of brilliant, red flowers.

LOTUS. BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL.

25 cts. each.

A genus of leguminous plants, with five leaflets to each leaf, producing pea-shaped flowers of various colors. Not difficult to cultivate.

L. corniculatis. A creeping little perennial, with bright, yellow flowers in small umbels.

LUPINUS. LUPIN.

35 cts. each.

A leguminose class of plants, somewhat difficult to remove, but hardy. Flowers showy, disposed in terminal racemes. Leaves palmately divided.

L. diffusus. A perennial silky-tomentose plant, found from North Carolina to Florida, from one to two feet high, with beautiful, blue flowers.

LYCHNIS.

25 cts. each.

A hardy and very handsome genus, with Pink-like flowers, mainly allied to the Catch-Flies. All the species grow readily in good garden soil.

[LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA.]

L. chalcedonica. (SCARLET LYCHNIS.) A free-blooming species, with large heads of orange-scarlet flowers. Perfectly hardy, and readily propagated from seeds.

L. do. alba. A distinct form of the preceding with pure white flowers.

L. Flos Jovis. (FLOWER OF JOVE.) Flowers large, deep red, and produced abundantly.

L. Haageana. (HAAGE'S NEW LYCHNIS.) A splendid new hybrid, with flowers of various shades of red, and of large size. Hardy, and readily cultivated. 50 cts. each.

L. Lagascae. An elegant new species from the Pyrenees mountains, dwarf and compact in growth, with bright rose or pink flowers. Sandy, moist loam. 50 cts. each.

LYSIMACHIA. LOOSESTRIFE.

25 cts. each.

Mostly perennial plants, belonging to the Primula family, the greater portion producing yellow flowers, and growing naturally in moist localities.

L. nummularia. (MONEYWORT.) A hardy, trailing plant, excellent for rockeries, baskets, and vases, with a profusion of bright, yellow flowers. 20 cts. each.

[LINARIA CYMBALARIA.]

L. quadrifolia. A common native species, with four leaves in a whorl; yellow flowers from the axils of the leaves.

L. stricta. Another native, with numerous, narrow leaves. Flowers yellow, in a long raceme.

[LYCHNIS HAAGEANA.]

LYTHRUM. LOOSESTRIFE.

25 cts. each.

Tall, slender plants, with mostly purplish flowers in long spikes. Blooms in midsummer. Quite easily grown in ordinary soil.

L. Salicaria. Grows from three to four feet high, with long spikes of bright, purple flowers. Native of Europe as well as this country. Excellent for the shrubbery.

L. do. roseum superbum. Valuable for its beautiful spikes of rosy-purple flowers. Remaining in bloom for several weeks.

MIMULUS. MONKEY-FLOWER.

50 cts. each.

North American herbaceous plants, belonging to the Scrophulariaceæ, with Snap-Dragon-shaped flowers, preferring a moist, partially shaded locality.

M. Tillugii. A showy, new perennial, growing about one foot in height, and producing numerous spikes of bright, yellow flowers.

[LYTHRUM SALICARIA.]

MORINA.

50 cts. each.

A member of the Dipsacæ or Teasle family, from the Levant and Central Asia. They are erect, Thistle-like herbs, with prickly-toothed leaves.

M. longifolia. A very conspicuous species from the Himalaya mountains, with large, bright green foliage, and rose-colored flowers. A beautiful sub-tropical plant.

[MORINA LONGIFOLIA.]

M. Heldreichii. (GREEK GRAPE HYACINTH.) A rare species, with large, blue flowers in long spikes. One of the best.

[MUSCARI MOSCHATUM.]

MYOSOTIS. FORGET ME NOT.

25 cts. each.

Small sized plants, with hairy leaves, and racemes of small blue or white flowers. They prefer a moist, gritty soil, and partial shade.

M. sylvatica fl. alba. (WOOD FORGET-ME-NOT.) Has rather large, rough leaves, and pure white flowers.

NARCISSUS. DAFFODIL, JONQUIL, &c.

25 cts. each.

A member of the amaryllus family, entirely hardy, very showy, and easily grown. Flowers white or yellow, frequently fragrant, and some of the cultivated forms very double.

[NARCISSUS BIFLORUS.]

MUSCARI.

25 cts. each.

Bulbous plants with narrow leaves, flowering in racemes. Closely related to the Hyacinth. Natives of middle Europe and the Mediterranean. Prefer sandy, rich loam.

M. botryoides. (GRAPE HYACINTH.) A pretty little plant, from six to twelve inches high; flowers deep sky-blue, in spring.

M. do. alba. (WHITE GRAPE HYACINTH.) Similar to the above, with pure white flowers. Very desirable.

M. comosum. (TASSELLED HYACINTH.) Grows taller than the preceding, with finely-cut petals; bright blue color.

M. do. monstrosum. (FEATHERY HYACINTH.) Grows twelve to eighteen inches high; amethyst-blue flowers, with slender, twisted petals. Very attractive.

M. moschatum. (MUSK HYACINTH.) Flowers purplish green, and delightfully fragrant—arranged in clusters.

M. racemosum. (STARCH HYACINTH.) An old-fashioned plant, with deep blue, odorous flowers, in clusters.

[MIMULUS TILINGII.]

N. biflorus. (TWIN-FLOWERED NARCISSUS.) The scape in this pretty species, bears generally two flowers, with the perianth (calyx and corolla combined) milky white, and the crown lemon-yellow; very deep cup, and sweetly scented.

N. incomparabilis. (PEERLESS DAFFODIL.) Scape fifteen to eighteen inches long, bearing a solitary flower, partially erect. Flowers yellow, with a deeper tint in the crown. Blooms early.

N. do. fl. pl. (DOUBLE PEERLESS DAFFODIL.) An old-fashioned garden variety, often known as "Butter and Eggs." Same color as above; very double.

N. do. aurantius fl. pl. (NONPAREIL DAFFODIL.) Larger than the preceding, with lemon-colored divisions, and crown of a deeper orange.

N. Jonquilla. (COMMON JONQUIL.) Leaves usually in pairs, deep, glossy green. Scape rather shorter than the leaves, supporting from two to six golden-yellow flowers, with a delicate, delicious perfume.

N. juncifolius. (RUSH-LEAVED NARCISSUS.) An exceedingly small bulb, rush-like leaves, and flowers of a bright yellow color. A very distinct and neat species.

N. odorus. (SWEET-SCENTED NARCISSUS.) Leaves about twelve inches long. Flowers in pairs—sometimes in threes—fine clear yellow, rather deeper in the crown. Fragrant.

N. do. fl. pl. A very pretty form of the above, with quite double flowers.

N. Poeticus. (PHEASANT'S-EYE NARCISSUS.) Flowers mostly solitary, on a scape twelve inches high; perianth pure white, crown yellowish at the base, with a well-marked line of crimson or scarlet.

N. do. fl. pl. (DOUBLE POET'S NARCISSUS.) An old-time favorite, blooming nearly two weeks later than the single form. Very double and showy.

N. do. radiiflorus. (NARROW-LEAVED NARCISSUS.) Often called *Narcissus angustifolius*. Very slender twisted foliage. Native of the Alps. Distinct.

N. pseudo-narcissus. (TRUE DAFFODIL.) A familiar old species, and one of the most valuable. Flowers solitary, bright yellow, blooming very early.

N. do. bicolor. (TWO-COLORED DAFFODIL.) A beautiful variety, with the perianth pale lemon-yellow, and the crown a deep golden color. Flowers quite late.

N. do. grandiplenus. (LARGE DOUBLE DAFFODIL.) A variety with larger flowers than the species, and quite double. It is especially attractive.

N. do. minor. (SMALL DAFFODIL.) This is the earliest bloomer of all the Daffodils—of small size (five or six inches high,) in all its parts. We cultivate two distinct plants under this name: one is the *N. minor*, of Linnaeus, and the other, *N. minor* of the old gardens.

N. do. moschatu. (MUSK-SCENTED NARCISSUS.) The flowers in this are pale sulphur-yellow, almost white. *Moschatus* is a misnomer, no scent of musk being perceptible.

[PSEUDO-NARCISSUS
GRANDIPLENUS.]

NIEREMBERGIA.

25 cts. each.

South American perennials, belonging to the Solanaceæ, mostly decumbent with white or purple, funnel-shaped flowers. Succeeds in mellow soil.

N. rivularis. A very pretty little creeping species, covered during summer with large, erect, bell-shaped, creamy-white flowers.

NYPHÆA. WATER LILY.

50 cts. each.

A genus of aquatic plants, growing in black, peaty mud, the leaves and flowers floating on the surface of the water. Flowers white, blue, or rose-color.

N. odorata. (SWEET-SCENTED WATER LILY.) This handsome, native plant, is not difficult to cultivate along the border of ponds, streams, &c. Flowers white, changing to rose-color, and delightfully fragrant.

GENOTHERA. EVENING PRIMROSE.

25 cts. each.

American plants, with white, yellow, or rose-colored flowers, opening generally in the evening. Difficult to transplant, but grow readily in mellow soil.

[NYPHÆA ODORATA.]

[NIREMBERGIA RIVULARIS.]

Æ. albicaulis. (WHITE-STEMMED E. PRIMROSE.) Spreading, with nearly white flowers. From the Pacific coast.

Æ. fruticosa. (SUNDROPS.) Grows from one to three feet high, with panicles of bright, yellow flowers. A common, native plant.

Æ. macrocarpa. (LARGE-FRUITED E. PRIMROSE.) Native of the Rocky mountain region, and adjacent territories. Flowers very large—pale yellow. Plant low and spreading.

Æ. Missouriensis. (MISSOURI E. PRIMROSE.) Has large, yellow flowers. Dwarf plant, with large foliage. Fine.

Æ. taraxacifolia. (DANDELION-LEAVED E. PRIMROSE.) A prostrate species with deeply-cut leaves, and white flowers.

[ÆNOTHERA MACROCARPA.]

O. triloba. (THREE-LOBED OENOTHERA.) A dwarf plant with handsome foliage, and yellowish flowers, changing to rose-color.

OPUNTIA. PRICKLY PEAR.

20 cts. each.

A genus belonging to the Cactus family, with flat, jointed stems. Flowers large, yellow, opening in the sunshine. Succeeds best in sandy soil. Fine for rock-work.

[OPUNTIA RAFINESQUII.]

O. Rafinesquii. (RAFINESQUE'S PRICKLY-PEAR.) A very ornamental species, prostrate in growth, with large, showy, yellow flowers. Entirely hardy.

ORONTIUM. GOLDEN CLUB.

50 cts. each.

An aquatic genus belonging to the Arum family, with floating leaves, and flowers crowded on a long spadix; of a golden-yellow color.

O. aquaticum. (AQUATIC GOLDEN CLUB.) Elliptic leaves on long stalks. Handsome for ponds, &c. Entirely hardy.

PACHYSANDRA.

25 cts. each.

Low, spreading plants, with coarsely-toothed leaves, and spikes of small, greenish-white flowers. Of easy cultivation, succeeding well on the rockery.

P. procumbens. A very early blooming plant, native of Kentucky and southward. Very dwarf in growth.

PEONIA. PEONY.

30 cts. each.

Our collection of these handsome, hardy perennials, embraces some of the most beautiful varieties known to florists. They are easily grown in rich borders, and are entirely hardy.

PANICUM. PANIC GRASS.

25 cts. each.

A large genus belonging to the Gramineae or grass family. Some of them quite ornamental, of graceful habit, hardy, and easily cultivated.

P. virgatum. Grows in large masses, from three to five feet high, with large, loose panicles of purplish flowers.

PAPAYER. POPPY.

50 cts. each.

Generally coarse-growing plants with showy flowers, and milky juice. Mostly natives of Europe and Asia. Easily grown in good garden soil.

P. alpinum. (ALPINE POPPY.) An Austrian species, growing only about one foot high, blooming all summer. Flowers bright yellow, solitary, on long, hairy stems.

[PAPAVER ALPINUM.]

P. bracteatum. From the Caucasus; probably a variety of *P. orientale*, which it greatly resembles. Exceedingly showy.

P. nudicaule. (ICELAND POPPY.) A pretty little species with bright, yellow flowers, emitting a very pleasant, Jonquil-like odor. From Siberia and Northwest America.

P. orientale. (ORIENTAL POPPY.) One of the most showy perennials in cultivation. Plant three feet high, with immense, deep scarlet flowers.

PELTANDRA. ARROW ARUM.

50 cts. each.

A large, stemless plant, with arrow-shaped leaves, and flowers similar to the Calla Lily. Found in ponds, streams, &c., in the United States. Must be grown in peaty mud—in water.

P. Virginica. Formerly *Arum Virginicum*. An excellent ornament for artificial lakes, &c.

PENTSTEMON. BEARD-TONGUE.

25 cts. each.

A handsome genus of native herbaceous plants, with opposite leaves, and clustered panicles of various-colored flowers. Not particular as to soil.

P. acuminatus. Showy purplish-blue and rose-colored flowers, and silvery-glaucous leaves; twelve to eighteen inches high. New. 50 cts. each.

P. barbatus Torreyi. (TORREY'S BEARDED PENTSTEMON.) A native of the far west, growing from three to four feet high, with long, graceful racemes of bright, scarlet flowers.

P. breviflorus. From our far west; is somewhat shrubby in growth, with numerous yellow flowers, and narrow leaves. New and scarce. 50 cts. each.

P. Cobæa. Another western species about two feet high. Pale blue flowers in paniced spikes. Very handsome.

P. confertus. From the Rocky mountains, &c. Glabrous, with dense spikes of sulphur-yellow flowers in June and July. 50 cts. each.

P. coronatum. A very distinct and handsome

[PENTSTEMON BARBATUS TORREYI.]

[PENTSTEMON DIGITALIS.]

species, growing two or three feet high, with numerous pale lilac or white flowers.

P. spectabilis. Mountains of California and Oregon, growing three to four feet high, with purplish-blue flowers in spikes two feet long.

PETALOSTEMON. PRAIRIE CLOVER.

25 cts. each.

A native genus of leguminous plants from the west. Growth upright and slender, with spikes or heads of small flowers. Prefer sandy soil.

P. candidum. (WHITE PRAIRIE CLOVER.) Blooms the latter part of summer; pure white flowers.

P. corymbosum. A southern species, producing a cluster of erect, very leafy stems, two feet high. Flowers white in autumn.

PHLOX.

25 cts. each.

North American plants, chiefly perennials, of easy cultivation. Stems branchless, one to four feet high, excepting the prostrate species; flowers in panicles.

P. divaricata. A northern species, spreading, from nine to eighteen inches high, with a loose cyme of pale, lilac flowers, in May and June.

P. maculata hybrida. These are the florists' varieties, and are among the choicest decorative plants for garden culture. The newer forms embrace a wide range of color, and are noted for the large size of the panicles, as well as the flowers. Our collection embraces the cream of foreign catalogues, having been personally selected in Europe. For list of varieties, see our Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

P. pilosa. A low, slender plant, with narrow leaves and large, showy, pink or rosy-red flowers. 50 cts. each.

P. reptans. A low, creeping plant, with smooth, thick leaves, and reddish-purple flowers on stems four to eight inches high. Blooms in May and June.

P. subulata. (MOUNTAIN PINK. MOSS PINK.) One of the most valuable perennials for rock-work or the open border. Very dwarf and spreading, forming matted tufts—blooming in April and May. Flowers rose-color or pink, and very abundant.

P. do. alba. A form of the above with milk-white flowers; very conspicuous when in bloom. It is known in some collections as *P. Nelsoni*.

P. do. oculata. Another pretty variety of Mountain Pink. Flowers pale pink, with distinct red eye.

PHYSOSTEGIA. FALSE DRAGON HEAD.

30 cts. each.

A member of the Mint family, with large and showy flowers in spikes. Natives of North and South America, and not difficult to cultivate.

[PENTSTEMON PUBESCENS.]

P. Virginiana. A varying plant from one to four feet high, with pale, rose-colored flowers.

PLATYCODON.

35 cts. each.

A genus of Bellflowers, closely related to the Campanulas, with funnel-shaped corollas. Natives of Eastern Asia. Hardy, and not difficult to cultivate.

P. grandiflorum. Formerly *Campanula grandiflora*. Large, blue bells, blooming freely and continuously.

P. do. album. Similar to the above, excepting in the color of the flowers, which in this, is almost white.

PLUMBAGO. LEADWORT.

25 cts. each.

Natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa, flowering in elongated spikes. Some of the species possess very acrid properties. The following is hardy and easily grown.

P. Larpentæ. (LADY LARPENT'S LEADWORT.) A showy little half-shrubby plant, with brilliant, deep blue flowers in late summer or autumn. From China.

POGONIA.

35 cts. each.

A beautiful genus of terrestrial Orchids, which must be grown in sandy peat. Flowers very showy, pink or purple in color. Prefer a shady spot.

P. ophioglossoides. A native plant, growing from six to nine inches high. Flowers fringed—pale purple.

POLEMONIUM. GREEK VALERIAN.

25 cts. each.

Branching perennials with pinnate leaves and terminal panicles of blue or white flowers. Easily grown and entirely hardy.

P. cæruleum. (GREEK VALERIAN.) A foreign species, growing about eighteen inches high, with pale blue flowers.

P. reptans. (JACOB'S LADDER.) About ten or twelve inches high, spreading, with numerous bright blue flowers. Native.

POLYPODIUM. POLYPODY.

25 cts. each.

An extensive genus of ferns distributed all over the world, and of varied aspect, some of the hardy species are especially adapted for the rockery.

P. vulgare. (COMMON POLYPODY.) Native of Europe as well as this country. Common on the rocks, growing from four to ten inches high; smooth, dark green.

POTENTILLA. CINQUE-FOIL.

25 cts. each.

A genus of rosaceous plants allied to the Strawberry, with many-colored flowers. Some of the herbaceous species are very handsome, and all are easily grown.

P. atrosanguinea. A large growing plant, with showy, blood-red flowers. Native of Nepal.

P. aurea. Forms a large sized plant, with lemon-yellow flowers. Succeeds well on rock-work.

P. Hopwoodiana. Another free-growing plant, with large, bright blush flowers, having distinct, rose eyes.

PRIMULA. PRIMROSE.

50 cts. each.

Natives of Europe, Asia, and this country—many of them being choice Alpine plants. Leaves usually in clusters on the ground, and the flowers in umbels at the summit of the stem. They delight in rich, moist loam, and a shaded position.

[POLYPODIUM VULGARE.]

[PRIMULA AMENA ALBA.]

P. amena. (BEAUTIFUL PRIMROSE.) Native of the Caucasus, blooming in spring, nine or ten inches high, bright lilac flowers with a clear, pale eye. Peat, loam, and gritty sand is proper for their growth.

P. do. alba. An elegant variety, with very distinct, pure white flowers. Requires the same cultivation.

P. integrifolia. A neat species from the mountains of Europe, the leaves forming rosettes close to the ground; stems two or three inches high, bearing beautiful rose-colored flowers.

P. intermedia. This vigorous growing hybrid is the result of a cross between *P. minima* and *P. ciliata*, with stout, erect flower-stems, and umbels of purple bloom.

P. do. "Heroine." One of the beautiful hybrids, with purplish-blue flowers and distinct yellow eyes. Not quite hardy.

P. Japonica. (JAPAN PRIMROSE.) One of Fortune's introductions, now becoming quite well known. The seedlings vary in color, from pale blush to deep crimson-rose, arranged in whorls, on stems from twelve to twenty inches high. It is not quite hardy, but succeeds well in cold frames. 25 cts. each.

[PRIMULA JAPONICA.]

P. verticillata. (ABYSSINIAN PRIMROSE.) A pretty little Alpine plant with silvery foliage, producing whorls of fragrant yellow flowers. Not quite hardy.

P. vulgaris. (COMMON PRIMROSE.) The beautiful garden varieties of this species are of many colors, and are well adapted for moist, shaded spots. Hardy. 25 cts. each.

PTERIS. BRAKE OR BRACKEN.

35 cts. each.

A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, varying greatly in size and appearance, and distributed over the temperate and tropical countries of the world. Leaf-mold in shade.

P. aquilina var. cavdata. Is distinguished by its narrow segments and glabrous or even glaucous fronds. Native of the Southern States.

PULMONARIA. LUNGWORT.

50 cts. each.

A family of plants with rough, hairy root-leaves, flowering in terminal racemes of a blue color, and very showy. Easily grown in rich soil, preferring slightly shaded spots.

P. angustifolia. A British species from the Isle of Wight, with narrow, spotted foliage, and bright blue flowers.

P. saccharata fol. picta. An exceedingly showy plant, with the foliage distinctly spotted with white.

PYXIDANTHERA.

35 cts. each.

Composed of a single native species, with small, crowded leaves, and numerous solitary, sessile, white or rose-colored flowers. Grows in sandy peat.

P. barbulata. Forms a very dwarf, creeping, evergreen plant. From the sandy pine-barrens of New Jersey.

RAMONDIA.

50 cts. each.

A monopetalous genus from the Piedmontese Alps and the Pyrenees. They are dwarf Alpines, of easy culture in moist, peaty loam, among stones.

[RAMONDIA PYRENAICA.]

R. pyrenaica. The flowers are borne on stems from three to six inches in height, violet-purple color, with bright, orange eye.

RANUNCULUS. BUTTERCUP. CROWFOOT.

25 cts. each.

A large genus, mostly perennials—readily grown. Flowers either solitary or somewhat corymbed, generally yellow, occasionally white.

R. bulbosus fl. pl. (DOUBLE BUTTERCUPS.) Although the single form is a weed, this is a handsome garden plant and not inclined to spread.

R. fascicularis. (EARLY CROWFOOT.) A native species, with bright, yellow flowers, one inch broad.

R. montanus. (MOUNTAIN BUTTERCUP.) A neat, Alpine species, from the mountains of Europe, growing from three to six inches high, with golden-yellow flowers in early summer. 50 cts. each.

RHEUM. RHUBARB.

50 cts. each.

Mostly natives of Central Asia, with large leaves and flower-stalks; hardy and quite ornamental among sub-tropical plants. Grown in ordinary soil.

R. Emodi. (INDIAN RHUBARB.) From the Himalayas, with enormous foliage, and very tall spikes of small flowers. Fine for massing with plants of a similar character on the lawn.

[RHEUM EMODI.]

RHEXIA. DEER-GRASS. MEADOW BEAUTY.

50 cts. each.

Native plants of small growth, with bristle-edged leaves, and large, showy flowers. Should be grown in moist, peaty soil.

R. Virginica. This very pretty plant is found in sandy swamps; flowers bright reddish purple.

RUDBECKIA. CONE-FLOWER.

25 cts. each.

Composite plants, native of North America, with alternate leaves, and showy, yellow flowers. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil.

R. laciniata var. digitata. Known in the Catalogues as *R. Newmani*. It has deeply divided leaves, and large, yellow flowers.

R. speciosa. A roughish, hairy plant, from one to two feet high; disk dark purple—rays bright yellow.

SAGITTARIA. ARROW-HEAD.

25 cts. each.

Aquatic plants with fibrous roots, succeeding well in ponds and along the margins of streams. Flowers all summer. Natives of Europe, Asia and America.

S. variabilis. (COMMON ARROW-HEAD.) Leaves very variable in size and outline, prettily arrow-shaped.

SALVIA. SAGE.

25 cts. each.

A widely distributed genus, with mostly showy flowers, including several fine florists' plants. The hardy perennials are of very easy cultivation in any good soil.

S. argentea. (SILVER CLARY.) Has very large, ovate, white-wooly leaves, and paniced racemes of white flowers, two or three feet high.

S. azurea. A pretty southern plant, from two to four feet high, lanceolate or linear leaves, and racemes of blue flowers. Light or sandy soil.

S. lyrata. An erect, hairy, native species, one foot high, with racemes of spotted blue flowers, blooming in April and May.

S. pratensis. A common European plant, with bright blue flowers in profusion; one and a-half to two feet high.

S. do. bicolor. An attractive form of the above, with pale blue and white flowers. Very distinct.

SANGUINARIA. BLOOD-ROOT.

25 cts. each.

A North American genus composed of a single species, about six inches high, from a thick, prostrate, root-stock, filled with an orange-colored juice. Leaves roundish, palmate-lobed. Flowers pure white—in April and May. Grown in leaf-mold and sand.

S. Canadensis. A handsome neglected native plant.

SAPONARIA. SOAPWORT.

35 cts. each.

A genus of plants belonging to the Pink family, with large, showy flowers. They are quite readily grown, and form very ornamental features in the border of mixed plants.

S. Caucasica fl. pl. Grows about two feet high, with clusters of pale, rosy-white flowers, and very double.

S. ocymoides. A pretty little Alpine plant, with rosy-pink flowers in clusters. Fine for rock-work.

SARRACENIA. SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER.

50 cts. each.

Perennial plants, with large, showy, pitcher-shaped leaves, yellowish-green or purple in color. One curious nodding flower to a scape. Must be grown in moss, peat and sand, with plenty of moisture.

S. flava. (TRUMPET-LEAF. WATCHES.) Found in the low pine barrens, from North Carolina to Florida. Leaves large, erect, trumpet-shaped, narrowly winged, yellowish, two feet long. Flowers four to five inches wide—yellow. None of the species are entirely hardy, excepting *S. purpurea*.

S. purpurea. (NORTHERN PITCHER PLANT.) Leaves short, purplish-green, prettily-veined, and broadly winged. The solitary flower, one foot high and deep purple in color. Found from New England to Florida. 25 cts. each.

S. rubra. (RED-FLOWERED TRUMPET-LEAF.) Sandy swamps, from Georgia to North Carolina and westward. Leaves from ten to eighteen inches long, erect, slender, narrowly winged, paler above, and reticulated with purple veins. Flowers reddish-purple. 75 cts. each.

S. variolaris. (SPOTTED TRUMPET-LEAF.) Low, pine barrens, from Florida to North Carolina and westward. Leaves erect, trumpet-shaped, broadly winged, spotted with white near the yellowish summit—six to twelve inches long. Flowers two inches wide—yellow.

SAXIFRAGA. SAXIFRAGE.

25 cts. each.

A very large genus, embracing upwards of one hundred and fifty species, the larger portion being pretty, dwarf plants, very ornamental in cultivation. The Alpine species are especially so. We have recently received a fine collection of these, which are in due course of propagation.

S. crassifolia. Has large, thick, fleshy leaves, and short panicles of bright, pink flowers in early spring. One of the prettiest cultivated perennial plants, easily grown in garden soil.

S. longifolia (vera.) An elegant Alpine from the Pyrenees, forming a rosette eight or ten inches in diameter, of narrow, linear, silvery leaves, from which emanates a tall stem, bearing a panicle of pure white flowers. \$1 each.

[SALVIA ARGENTEA.]

S. Virginiensis. (EARLY SAXIFRAGE.) A neat little native rock-plant, the foliage forming a pretty rosette on the ground. Flowers white, on a stem six inches high.

SCILLA.

25 cts. each.

Small, bulbous plants, of European origin. They have generally long, narrow leaves, and blue or white, bell-shaped flowers. Succeed in light soil.

S. campanulata. (LARGE BLUEBELL.) A strong growing species, blooming late in spring; violet-blue color.

S. do. alba. A distinct and pretty variety, with pure white flowers—very desirable.

S. do. major. A fine, large form of the above, with large, blue flowers. Extra fine.

S. patula. (SPREADING BLUEBELL.) From the Mediterranean. Bright blue, in an erect, loose cluster.

S. Siberica. (SIBERIAN SQUILL.) This pretty little species is among our earliest spring flowers—porcelain-blue color.

[SCILLA CAMPANULATA.] **SCUTELLARIA.** SKULLCAP.

25 cts. each.

Natives of Europe, Asia and America, many of the species forming pretty specimens in cultivation. Flowers mostly shades of blue. Quite readily grown.

S. alpina. (ALPINE SKULLCAP.) Forms large tufts one foot high. Blooms in summer—purplish-blue. Showy.

[SCILLA SIBERICA.]

SEDUM. STONE-CROP.

25 cts. each.

Succulent perennials, with one-sided flowers, and thick, fleshy leaves, found growing in crevices of rocks, &c. Sandy or gravelly soil, on rock-work.

S. acre. (LOVE-ENTANGLED.) A dwarf, trailing plant, with tangled stems, short, fleshy leaves, and golden-yellow flowers.

S. Aizoon. Has long, acuminate, dentate leaves.

S. album. A dwarf growing plant, with long, slim, dentate leaves.

S. Brauni. Roundish leaves narrowed into a footstalk. Pink flowers.

S. dasyphyllum. Very dwarf, small bluish foliage. Especially fine.

S. denticulatum. A pretty little kind, with small, round leaves.

S. Fosterianum. Long, narrow, spirally

arranged leaves. Yellow flowers.

S. hybridum. Masses of compact rosettes, with pale, yellow flowers.

S. involucratum. Small, ovate, crenate leaves, and yellow flowers.

S. Kamtschaticum. Long, almost lanceolate, toothed leaves. Yellow bloom.

S. macrophyllum. Large obovate leaves. Very distinct and fine.

S. monstrosum. Long, slender leaves, and bright, yellow flowers.

S. roseum. Spatulate notched leaves and bright, rose flowers.

S. Sieboldi. A prostrate, very beautiful, hardy species, the foliage blended with rose-color. Flowers rosy-red.

[SEDUM ALBUM.]

[SEDUM DASYPHYLLUM.]

S. spectabile. An elegant species, growing erect, with large, glaucous-green foliage, and immense trusses of pink bloom.

S. spurium coccineum. Small, spatulate tinted leaves.

S. Telephium. (LIVE-FOR-EVER.) Grows two feet high, with erect stems, oval, serrate leaves, and purplish flowers.

S. verticillatum. Largish, ovate, obtuse, purplish-green leaves.

SEMPERVIVUM. HOUSE-LEEK.

20 cts. each.

All neat, succulent plants, very useful for bedding purposes, especially the modern "tapestry work." The greater portion are entirely hardy, and do well on rock-work, in sandy, gritty loam.

S. calcareum. Usually known as *S. Californicum*. One of the finest species known. Large, glaucous-green, with purple tips. From the Alps of Dauphiny.

S. globiferum. An attractive species from the European Alps, forming dense rosettes of smooth, fringed, pointed leaves. 25 cts. each.

S. tectorum. (COMMON HOUSE-LEEK.) One of the finest rock-plants known, with thick, obovate, ciliated, dark-green leaves.

SENECIO. GROUNDSEL.

25 cts. each.

A widely distributed genus, containing nearly one thousand species, many of which are very beautiful, and some mere weeds. The following is easily grown.

S. aureus. (GOLDEN RAGWORT.) Has smooth, deeply-cut leaves, and yellow, composite flowers, on stems one to two feet high.

SERICOCARPUS.

A composite genus of plants closely related to the Asters, with yellow disk-flowers, and heads crowded in a dense corymb. Natives of North America.

S. conyzoides. A common native plant, somewhat pubescent, blooming in July, and found in dry soils; one to two feet high.

S. solidagineus. A smooth, slender species, with rigid, linear leaves, and flowers in close clusters; two feet high.

S. stortifolius. Pubescent, with short, obovate leaves, blooming after the preceding species. Stem one to two feet high.

SILENE. CATCHFLY.

25 cts. each.

A pretty class of plants belonging to the Pink family, several of the species having viscid secretions on their stems, &c. The best soil is a rich, gritty loam.

S. Armeria splendida. (SWEET WILLIAM CATCHFLY.) Plant forms tufts of narrow leaves, and produces numerous deep rose-colored flowers.

S. orientalis compacta. A very showy perennial, with oval, glaucous leaves, and deep-rose-colored flowers.

SILPHIUM. ROSIN-PLANT.

35 cts. each.

A genus of large, coarse-growing plants, belonging to the compositeæ, natives of the United States. They have large, yellow flowers on tall stems. Ordinary soil.

S. laciniatum. (COMPASS-PLANT.) From the western prairies; leaves pinnately parted. This and the next are suitable for sub-tropical work.

S. perfoliatum. (CUP-PLANT.) Very strong, growing several feet in height, and producing large, yellow flowers. From the western prairies.

SISYRINCHIUM.

50 cts. each.

A small genus of perennial plants, found in North and South America, with grass-like leaves, and slender stems, producing pretty flowers of various colors.

[SILPHIUM LACINIATUM.]

[SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA FL. PL.]

S. grandiflorum. A beautiful little plant, growing six to nine inches high, supporting two or three cup-shaped, reddish-purple flowers. Enjoys a light, peaty soil.

SMILACINA. FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL.

25 cts. each.

Mostly natives of North America, with simple stems from creeping root-stocks, and pretty, white flowers in a terminal raceme. Of easy growth.

S. stellata. Nearly glabrous, blooming in May and June, and growing from one to two feet high.

SOLIDAGO. GOLDEN-ROD.

25 cts. each.

Mostly American plants, with wand-like stems, and racemes or clusters of yellow flowers, blooming late in autumn. Easily grown in ordinary soil.

S. gigantea. One of the showiest species in this very large genus. Grows from three to seven feet in height, with smooth, lanceolate leaves, and very large heads of flowers.

S. puberula. A minutely pubescent, native species, found from Maine to Mississippi, in dry soil—one to three feet high.

S. tenuifolia. A smooth, slender species, found from Massachusetts to the far South, growing two feet high.

S. tortifolia. Has a straight, pubescent stem, from two to three feet high, with numerous small, linear leaves.

SPIRÆA. MEADOW-SWEET.

25 cts. each.

A genus composed of woody shrubs and herbaceous perennials, flowers white or rose-color, members of the Rose family. Readily grown in common soil.

S. ARUNCUS. (GOAT'S BEARD.) A very tall, smooth, species, with long, slender spikes of greenish-white flowers.

[SPIRÆA ARUNCUS.]

S. Filipendula fl. pl. (DOUBLE-FLOWERING DROPWORT.) Has attractive, fern-like foliage, and numerous corymbs of double, creamy-white flowers. It forces well, and forms a beautiful specimen plant. Height, one to one and a-half foot. 35 cts. each.

S. lobata. (QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE.) Grows from two to eight feet high. Flowers very handsome, deep rose color—in June.

S. palmata. A showy species from China and Japan, with terminal panicles of bright, rose-colored flowers. Grows from one and a-half to two feet in height.

S. Ulmaria. (EUROPEAN MEADOW SWEET.) From two to four feet high, with yellowish-white, fragrant flowers.

S. do. variegata. The foliage in this pretty variety, is distinctly marked with white lines and blotches.

STATICE. SEA LAVENDER, &c.

25 cts. each.

A large genus of perennial plants, many of them tender; the hardy species are all quite ornamental and easily grown. Flowers small, disposed in large panicles.

S. Besseriiana, S. scoparia, S. Tartarica, and some other species are quite similar in appearance, varying only in size and tint of the bloom.

[STATICE TARTARICA.] **S. latifolia.** (GREAT SEA LAVENDER.) Is the largest of the family, growing from twenty to twenty-four inches in height. The inflorescence forms a dense, globular mass of light blue bloom, and is highly attractive.

[STIPA PENNATA.]

STIPA.

25 cts. each.

A very extensive genus of grasses, having a wide geographical distribution. The following is an ornamental, easily grown species, in light soil.

S. pennata. (FEATHER GRASS.) An exceedingly delicate, graceful species, the feathery awns forming beautiful bouquets.

SYMPHYANDRA.

50 cts. each.

Herbaceous plants belonging to the Campanula family, with alternate heart-shaped leaves, and bell-shaped flowers. Fine for rock-work.

S. pendula. From the Caucasus. Flowers large, cream-colored, drooping—plant growing about one foot high.

[SYMPHITUM OFFICINALE FOL. VAR.]

SYMPHYTUM. COMFREY.

35 cts. each.

Coarse perennials from Europe and Central Asia, with large racemes of flowers. Grown in ordinary soil.

S. officinale fol. variegata. (VARIEGATED-LEAVED COMFREY.) A large plant, with long, rough, lance-shaped leaves, prettily striped and variegated with yellow. Very attractive.

TALINUM.

25 cts. each.

A member of the Purslane family. They are all small plants, with succulent foliage, bearing white, purple, or yellow flowers, on slender stems. Grow in stony soil.

T. teretifolium. A native plant, found in dry, rocky situations—not common. Bright, pink flowers.

TEPHROSIA. HOARY PEA.

35 cts. each.

A genus of leguminous plants, many of which are natives of the tropics. Foliage pinnate, and covered with a gray, silky down. The pea-shaped flowers are quite showy.

T. Virginiana. (GOAT'S RUE.) A silky-villous erect plant, growing about two feet high, with large, yellowish-white flowers.

THALICTRUM. MEADOW RUE.

25 cts. each.

Belongs to the Ranunculus family, with compound leaves. Small attractive flowers, usually in large corymbs or panicles. Light, mellow soil.

T. aquilegifolium. (FEATHER COLUMBINE OF THE FRENCH.) A strong-growing plant, with glaucous leaves, and long panicles of flowers. A native of the Alps.

T. flexuosum. A low species, with very small, pale green foliage, and large, open panicles of flowers.

T. speciosum. Very tall, reaching three or four feet in height, with conspicuous yellow anthers to the flowers. Very fine.

[THALICTRUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM.]

THYMUS. THYME.

25 cts. each.

Low, branching, spreading, shrubby plants, with an agreeable odor. Small entire leaves, and leafy-heads or loose spikes of small purple or white flowers. Easily grown.

T. citriodorus. (LEMON THYME.) The variegated form, known as the "Golden Fleece Thyme," is a fragrant and beautiful plant in early spring—the young leaves being distinctly striped with yellow.

T. vulgaris fol. alba. The silver variegated Thyme is a conspicuous and pretty plant for rockeries, &c. Foliage quite pleasantly perfumed.

T. do. fol. aureus. This is the old Golden-leaved Thyme, in which the entire surface of the foliage is golden-tinted.

TRADESCANTIA. SPIDERWORT.

35 cts. each.

Lily-like plants, with three sepals and three petals, growing twelve to eighteen inches high, with glossy, succulent leaves. Deep, rich, moist soil.

T. Virginica. A showy, native plant, with dense umbels of bright, blue flowers, and long leaves.

T. do. alba. (WHITE-FLOWERING SPIDERWORT.) Differs from the species in the color of its flowers. Pale, whitish blue.

T. do. azurea. This form has beautiful sky-blue flowers.

T. do. cœrulea. Has pretty, violet-blue, tinted flowers.

T. do. glabra. The foliage in this has a glaucous surface.

T. do. multiflora. Flowers very numerous—pale blue.

T. do. reflexa. Large, deep, purplish-violet flowers.

T. do. rubra. Color of the bloom, reddish-violet.

T. do. do. fl. pl. Same color as above, but double.

T. do. violacea. Has pretty, bright, violet flowers.

TRICHONEMA.

35 cts. each.

A charming little genus, nearly related to the *Crocus*, from the Mediterranean, &c., with narrow leaves, and short scapes with solitary flowers. Light, sandy soil.

T. bulbocodium. A bulbous plant, with violet flowers early in spring. Leaves grass-like—longer than the scape.

TRICYRTIS.

25 cts. each.

A showy genus, resembling the *Orchids* in form and markings, blooming late in autumn, and pleasantly fragrant. Easily grown in good soil.

T. grandiflora. A Japanese species, growing two feet high, with curious, spotted-lilac flowers.

T. hirta. Similar to the above, with quite hairy stems, and smaller flowers.

TRITOMA.

25 cts. each.

Liliaceous plants, with long, grass-like leaves, from the midst of which a tall stem arises, bearing upon its summit a spike of yellow and scarlet flowers. Natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Almost hardy. Succeed best taken up in autumn.

T. Uvaria. (RED-HOT POKER-PLANT, &c.) This showy plant should be in every collection. Can be preserved by a simple covering of litter during winter.

TULIPA. TULIP.

5 cts. each—50 cts. per doz.

A well-known genus of bulbs for autumn planting, of easy cultivation in good, light soil. We endeavor to obtain from Holland, the best selection in all the classes.

[TRITOMA UVARIA.]

[SINGLE TULIP.]

flowers. Fine for rock-work.

Early Single Tulips. Mixed colors without names; best for open air culture and forcing.

Double Tulips. Mixed colors without names; large flowers, very double, bright colors.

Parrot Tulips. Various colors mixed; a unique and attractive class. 60 cts. per doz.

TUNICA.

25 cts. each.

Members of the Pink family, closely allied to the Dianthus and Gypsophila. Natives of Europe and Central Asia. Readily grown in ordinary soil.

T. Saxifraga. Grows in low tufts, with narrow, linear leaves, and a profusion of small, rose-colored

[TUNICA SAXIFRAGA.]

VACCINIUM. CRANBERRY. BLUEBERRY.

25 cts. each.

A genus of shrubs belonging to the Heath family, with white or reddish flowers, and small, edible fruit. The cranberry section are low, trailing plants, entirely hardy, and suitable for the borders of ponds, &c.

V. macrocarpon. (COMMON AMERICAN CRANBERRY.) Stems one to three feet long, with small, oblong leaves, and pale-rose flowers.

VERONICA. IRON-WEED.

25 cts. each.

An extensive composite genus, found almost over the whole world, with flower-heads usually in terminal cymes or panicles, mostly of a purplish or blue color.

V. angustifolia. (NARROW-LEAVED IRON-WEED.) A southern species, growing two or three feet high, with a slender stem; linear leaves, with corymbs of bright, purple flowers.

VERONICA. SPEEDWELL.

25 cts. each.

A large genus, widely distributed in temperate and cold climates. Flowers in spikes or racemes, mostly shades of blue. Of easy cultivation in ordinary soil.

V. amethystina. From twelve to sixteen inches in height, with deep amethyst-blue flowers in branching clusters.

V. Austriaca. (AUSTRIAN SPEEDWELL.) Grows about one foot high, with downy shoots, and loose racemes of blue flowers.

V. gentianoides. Flowers in early summer, pale blue with darker stripes; grows from one to two feet high.

V. Kocmitzerii. A German garden form, with bright blue flowers in loose racemes, growing two feet high.

V. latifolia. A broad-leaved species, with long racemes of blue flowers. Very showy during summer.

V. polymorpha. One of the tallest of the genus, with a profusion of pale-blue flowers in loose racemes.

V. repens. (CREEPING SPEEDWELL.) A low growing species, with small spikes of deep, blue flowers, in early summer.

V. ruthenica. Grows two feet high, with compact racemes of bluish-lilac flowers. A free grower and bloomer.

V. Siberica. (SIBERIAN SPEEDWELL.) Plant about two or two and a-half feet in height, narrow, lanceolate leaves, and short, compact racemes of deep-blue flowers.

[VERONICA LATIFOLIA.]

V. suffruticosa. A shrubby, branching species, with large racemes of sky-blue flowers. Very handsome.

V. Urticaefolia. (NETTLE-LEAVED SPEEDWELL.) Grows from twelve to fifteen inches high, with open racemes of small, dark-blue flowers.

VIOLA. VIOLET.

25 cts. each.

A widely distributed and attractive genus of small plants, too well known for a lengthy description. They are all of easy cultivation, some succeeding well on the rockery.

V. blanda. (SWEET WHITE VIOLET.) A native species, having small, roundish, heart-shaped leaves, and white, fragrant flowers.

V. cucullata. (COMMON BLUE VIOLET.) A varying species, and one of the most common, with usually large, blue flowers.

V. do. flo. variegata. The flowers in this variety are prettily striped with white, and very numerous.

V. do. palmata. (HAND-LEAF VIOLET.) This pretty Violet, which was classed as a species by Linnaeus, has large, deeply parted leaves, or sometimes entire.

V. lanceolata. (LANCE-LEAVED VIOLET.) Has smooth, lanceolate leaves, and white flowers veined with lilac.

V. lutea. (SMALL YELLOW VIOLET.) A very small plant in all its parts, with pretty little golden-yellow flowers. 50 cts. each.

V. pedata. (BIRD-FOOT VIOLET.) Leaves deeply divided; flowers very showy, pale bluish-lilac. Grows on sandy soil.

V. primulaefolia. (PRIMROSE-LEAVED VIOLET.) Oblong or ovate leaves and white flowers. A distinct and pretty species.

V. pubescens. (DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET.) Grows from six to twelve inches high, with broad, heart-shaped leaves, and yellow flowers.

V. sagittata. (ARROW-LEAVED VIOLET.) Mostly hairy, with purplish-blue flowers. Grows in the crevices of rocks, &c.

V. striata. (PALE VIOLET.) A tall species, with heart-shaped leaves, and cream-colored flowers, partially striped.

WOODWARDIA. CHAIN FERN.

30 cts. each.

A widely distributed genus of polypodiaceous ferns, mostly of large size, with beautiful pinnate or pinnatifid fronds, growing in low, moist grounds.

W. angustifolia. Found from Massachusetts to Florida, near the coast, but rare. Fronds from a creeping root-stock. Suitable for shady, moist spots.

W. Virginica. Fronds two to three feet high, growing from Maine to Florida, in boggy, shady localities. Fronds ovate, smooth, from a thick, creeping root-stock.

For florists' varieties, see Catalogue No. 4.

XEROPHYLLUM.

25 cts. each.

A genus of native plants, with the appearance of an Asphodel, growing in dense tufts of long, grass-like leaves, the scape arising from the centre, bearing a compact raceme.

X. asphodeloides. (TURKEY-BEARD, &c.) Stem from one to four feet high, with a raceme of pure white, attractive flowers.

YUCCA. SPANISH BAYONET, &c.

50 cts. each.

A very ornamental genus of evergreen plants, belonging to the Lily family, with rigid linear-lanceolate leaves, and erect panicles of whitish, bell-shaped flowers.

Y. baccata. (DATE YUCCA.) A rare species, recently introduced into cultivation, from Colorado, Utah, &c., with very thick, long, narrow, concave leaves, and exceedingly fragrant flowers.

[YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.]

Y. filamentosa. (BEAR-GRASS. ADAM'S THREAD, &c.) Found in many localities south, and one of our finest, hardy, decorative plants. Panicles of creamy-white flowers. Numerous. 25 cts. each.

Y. gloriosa. Inhabits the drifting sands along the coast, from North Carolina to Florida, but hardy here. Stem two to four feet high. Panicle two to three feet long. 75 cts. each.

Y. recurvifolia. A very graceful plant for ornament, the foliage recurving. Flowers white, occasionally tinged with green and purple. One of the finest of the genus. 75 cts. each.

ZAPANIA. VERVAIN.

35 cts. each.

Very nearly allied to the genus *Lippia*, belonging to the *Verbena* family. Native plants, yielding an aromatic, volatile oil. Readily grown, and pretty on rock-work.

Z. nodiflora. A trailing little plant, flowering last of summer and autumn; small, purplish bloom.

ERRATA.

On page 29, the price of *Lilium chalcedonicum* should read, 75 cts. each.

Also, the price of *L. testaceum* should read, 50 cts. each.

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

<i>Acanthus latifolius</i>	7	<i>Gentiana acialis</i>	23	<i>Pentstemon barbatus</i> Torreyi.....	36
<i>Achillea tomentosa</i>	7	" <i>pneumonanthe</i>	24	<i>Pentstemon Digitalis</i>	37
<i>Aithya rosea</i> (Hollyhock). ..	8	<i>Gypsophylla paniculata</i>	25	" <i>pubescens</i>	37
<i>Anemone Apenulina</i>	8	<i>Hemerocallis flava</i>	25	<i>Polemonium acuticum</i>	38
" <i>Pulsatilla</i>	9	<i>Hepatica triloba</i>	26	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	38
" <i>vitifolia alba</i>	9	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	26	<i>Primula amena alba</i>	39
<i>Anthericum Lillstrum</i>	10	<i>Hoteia Japonica</i>	26	" <i>Japonica</i>	40
<i>Aquilegia scerulea</i>	11	<i>Hyacinth, (Double)</i>	27	<i>Ranondia pyrenaica</i>	41
<i>Arabis albidia</i>	10	<i>Iris Germanica</i>	27	<i>Rheum Emodii</i>	42
<i>Armeria (Group of)</i>	12	<i>Lilium auratum</i>	29	<i>Salvia argentea</i>	43
<i>Asperula odorata</i>	12	" <i>Canadense</i>	29	<i>Scilla campanulata</i>	44
<i>Bulbocodium vernum</i>	14	" <i>lancifolium</i>	29	" <i>Siberica</i>	44
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	14	" <i>superbum</i>	29	<i>Sedum album</i>	44
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	16	<i>Linaria cymbalaria</i>	30	" <i>dasyphyllum</i>	44
<i>Cornus Canadensis</i>	17	<i>Lychius chalcidonica</i>	30	<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	45
<i>Cypripedium Calceolus</i>	17	" <i>Illeganea</i>	31	<i>Spirea aruncus</i>	46
<i>Dianthus barbatus magnificus</i>	17	<i>Lythrum Salicaria</i>	31	" <i>filipedula fl. pl.</i>	46
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	18	<i>Minulus Tillingii</i>	32	<i>Statice Tartarica</i>	47
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	18	<i>Morina longifolia</i>	32	<i>Silpa pennata</i>	47
<i>Dodecatheon Jeffreyanum</i>	18	<i>Muscari moschatum</i>	32	<i>Symphitum officinalis fol. var.</i>	48
<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>	19	<i>Narcissus biflorus</i>	32	<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>	48
<i>Eranthis Ravenna</i>	20	" <i>pseudo-Narcissus grandiflorus</i>	33	<i>Tritoma Uvaria</i>	49
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	20	<i>Nierenbergia rivularis</i>	34	<i>Tulp (Early single)</i>	50
<i>Eryngium</i>	21	<i>Nymphia odorata</i>	33	<i>Tunica Saxifraga</i>	50
<i>Erythronium Amerleanum</i>	21	<i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i>	34	<i>Veronica latifolia</i>	50
<i>Ferula communis</i>	22	<i>Opuntia Rafinesquii</i>	35	<i>Viola cucullata variegata</i>	51
<i>Funkia Sieboldiana</i>	23	<i>Papaver alpinum</i>	36	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	52

INDEX TO COMMON NAMES, &c.

(The Botanical names being arranged alphabetically throughout the Catalogue, are consequently not included.)

Aconite.....	29	Campanula, Peach-leaved.....	14	Dicentra, Plumy.....	18
Adam's Thread.....	52	" Van Houtte's.....	15	Dog-wood.....	17
Advice and Terms.....	6	Cardinal-flower.....	30	" Dwarf.....	17
Allium, Golden.....	8	Calceoly.....	45	Dropwort, Double-flower-	
Alpines.....	2	" Sweet-William.....	45	" ing.....	47
American Cowslip.....	18	Chickweed, Mouse-ear.....	15	Dutchman's Breeches.....	18
" Jeffrey's.....	19	Chrysanthemums.....	15	Elephant's-foot.....	19
Amsonia.....	8	Cinque-foli.....	38	Evening Primrose.....	3
" Hairy.....	8	Colic-root.....	8	" Dande-	
" Willow-leaved.....	8	Columbine.....	10	" lion-leaved.....	34
Anemone.....	8	" Comimon.....	10	Evening Primrose, Large-	
" Apennine.....	8	" Feather.....	48	" fruited.....	31
" Honorine Jo-		" Golden.....	10	Evening Primrose, Mis-	
" bert.....	10	" Rocky Moun-		" souri.....	34
" Japau.....	9	" tain.....	10	Evening Primrose, Three-	
" Long-fruited.....	9	Columbine, Siberian.....	10	" lobed.....	35
" Snowdrop.....	9	" Skinner's.....	10	Evening Primrose, White-	
" Yellow.....	9	" Wild.....	10	" stemmed.....	34
Aquatics.....	3	Comfrey.....	48	False Dragon-head.....	37
Arbutus, Trailing.....	19	" Variegated-leaved.....	48	" Indigo.....	13
Arrow Arum.....	36	Compass-plant.....	45	" White.....	13
Arrow-head.....	42	Cone-flower.....	42	" Soloman's Seal.....	46
" Common.....	42	Coreopsis, Great-flowered.....	16	Feather-grass.....	47
Arum.....	11	Cornel.....	17	Fennel.....	22
Aster.....	12	Cranberry.....	50	" Common Giant.....	22
" Golden.....	16	" can.....	50	Fern, Chain.....	51
" New England.....	13	Cranesbill.....	24	" Shield.....	12
Barrenwort.....	19	" Carolina.....	24	Flag.....	26
Beard-tongue.....	36	" Wild.....	24	" Blue.....	27
Bear-grass.....	52	Crowfoot.....	41	Fleabane.....	20
Bell-flower.....	14	" Early.....	41	Fleur de Lys.....	26
" Nettle-leaved.....	15	Cup-plant.....	45	Flower of Jove.....	30
Blazing Star.....	28	Daffodil.....	32	Forget-me-not.....	32
Blood-root.....	43	" Large Double.....	33	" Wood.....	32
Blue Bell, Large.....	44	" Nonpareil.....	33	Foxglove.....	18
" Spreading.....	44	" Peerless.....	32	" Common.....	18
Blue-berry.....	50	" Double.....	33	French Honeysuckle.....	25
Border Perennials.....	3	" Small.....	33	Garlic.....	8
Bracken.....	40	" True.....	33	" Gentian.....	23
Brake.....	40	" Two-colored.....	33	" Closed.....	24
Brodiaea, Allium-like.....	13	Daisy.....	13	" Marsh.....	24
" Large-flowered.....	13	" Common.....	13	Gentianella, Garden.....	23
Butter-cup.....	41	Dead-Nettle.....	28	Geranium, Blood-red.....	24
" Double.....	41	" Variegated.....	28	Goat's-beard.....	46
" Mountain.....	41	Deer-grass.....	42	" Rue.....	46
Butterfly-weed.....	12				

	Page.		Page.		Page.
Golden Club.....	35	Meadow Beauty.....	42	Sneezewort, Double-flow- ering.....	7
" " Aquatic.....	35	" " Rue.....	48	Snowdrop.....	23
" " ragwort.....	45	" " Sweet.....	46	" " Common.....	23
" " rod.....	46	" " European.....	47	" " Crimson.....	23
Goutwort.....	8	Milfoil.....	7	Snowflake.....	28
Greek Valerian.....	38	Milkweed.....	11	" " Autumn.....	28
Green Dragon.....	11	" " Whorled.....	12	" " Common.....	28
Ground-laurel.....	19	Moneywort.....	30	" " Spring.....	28
Groundsel.....	45	Monkey-flower.....	31	Soapwort.....	43
Harebell, Betony-leaved.....	14	Monkshood.....	8	Spanish Bayonet.....	51
" " Capthian.....	14	" " Californian.....	8	Speedwell.....	50
" " Common.....	14	" " Loose-flowered.....	8	" " Austrian.....	50
" " White.....	14	Moss Pink.....	37	" " Creeping.....	50
Hawkweed.....	26	Mountain Pink.....	37	" " Nettle-leaved.....	51
Helenium, Hoopes'.....	25	Narcissus, Musk-leaved.....	33	" " Siberian.....	50
Hints on Culture.....	2	" " Narrow-leaved.....	33	Spiderwort.....	49
Hollyhock.....	8	" " Pheasant's-eye.....	33	" " White-flower- ing.....	49
Hounds-tongue.....	28	" " Poet's Double.....	33	Spirea.....	26
House-leek.....	45	" " Rush-leaved.....	33	" " Japanese White.....	26
" " Common.....	45	" " Sweet-scented.....	33	Spleenwort.....	12
Hyacinth.....	26	" " Twin-flowered.....	32	Stargrass.....	8
" " Common.....	26	Northern Pitcher-plant.....	43	Stoncrop.....	44
" " Grape.....	32	Onion.....	8	Stork's-bill.....	20
" " White.....	32	" " Wild.....	8	" " Showy.....	20
" " Greek.....	32	Our Collections.....	3	Strawberry.....	22
" " Feathery.....	32	Ox-eye.....	25	" " Variegated- leaved.....	23
" " Musk.....	32	Pampas Grass.....	25	Sundew.....	19
" " Starch.....	32	Panic Grass.....	35	" " Long-leaved.....	19
" " Tasseled.....	32	Pasque-flower.....	9	" " Round-leaved.....	19
Indigo, White False.....	13	Pea, Hoary.....	48	" " Thread-leaved.....	19
Iron-Weed.....	50	Pentstemon, Creeping.....	37	Sundrops.....	34
" " narrow-leaved.....	50	" " Torrey's bearded.....	36	Sunflower.....	25
Jacob's ladder.....	38	Peony.....	35	" " False.....	25
Jonquil.....	32	Phloxes.....	37	" " Hairy.....	25
" " Common.....	33	Pink.....	17	Sweet William.....	17
Kenilworth Ivy.....	30	" " Amour.....	18	" " Ware's dwarf.....	17
Lady-slipper.....	17	" " Garden.....	18	Thoroughwort.....	21
" " British.....	17	" " Maiden.....	17	Thrift.....	11
" " Stemless.....	17	Pipsissiwa.....	15	Thyme.....	49
Larkspur.....	17	" " Common.....	15	" " Golden.....	49
" " Showy.....	17	Polypody.....	38	" " Lemon.....	49
Leadwort.....	38	" " Common.....	38	" " Silver-variegated.....	49
" " Lady Arpent's.....	38	Poppy.....	35	Tickseed.....	16
Leek, Wild.....	8	" " Alpine.....	35	Toad-flax.....	30
Liatris, Dense-spiked.....	29	" " Iceland.....	36	Trefoil, Bird's-foot.....	30
Lily.....	29	" " Oriental.....	36	Trumpet-leaf.....	43
" " Buff.....	29	Prairie Clover.....	37	" " Red flowered.....	43
" " Common Martagon.....	29	" " White.....	37	" " Spotted.....	43
" " Day.....	25, 23	Prefatory Remarks.....	2	Tulip.....	49
" " Siebold's.....	23	Prickly Pear.....	35	Turkey-beard.....	51
" " Yellow.....	25	" " Rafinesque's.....	35	Vanilla-plant.....	28
" " Golden-banded.....	29	Primrose.....	38	Vervain.....	52
" " Lance-leaved.....	29	" " Abyssinian.....	40	Violet.....	51
" " of the Valley.....	16	" " Beautiful.....	39	" " Arrow-leaved.....	51
" " Double- flowering.....	16	" " Common.....	40	" " Bird's-foot.....	51
Lily of the Valley, Double- striped.....	16	" " Japan.....	40	" " Common Blue.....	51
Lily of the Valley, Pink- flowering.....	16	Purple Cone-flower.....	19	" " Dame's.....	26
Lily, Scarlet Martagon.....	29	Queen of the Prairie.....	47	" " Dog's-tooth.....	21
" " Southern-red.....	29	Rattlesnake Plantain.....	24	" " American.....	21
" " St. Bruno's.....	10	Red-bot Poker-plant.....	49	" " Downy-yellow.....	51
" " Tiger.....	30	Rhubarb.....	41	" " Hand-leaf.....	51
" " Turk's-cap.....	29	" " Indian.....	41	" " Lance-leaved.....	51
" " White.....	29	Rock-cress.....	10	" " Pale.....	51
" " Wild, orange-red.....	29	" " White.....	10	" " Primrose-leaved.....	51
" " Wild, Yellow.....	29	Rocket.....	26	" " Small Yellow.....	51
Live-forever.....	45	Rosin-plant.....	45	" " Sweet, White.....	51
Liver-leaf.....	26	Saffron, Meadow.....	16, 14	Virgin's-bower.....	16
Loosestrife.....	30, 31	" " Spring.....	14	Walking-leaf.....	15
Love-entangled.....	44	Sage.....	42	Watches.....	43
Lung-wort.....	40	Sandwort.....	10	Water Lily.....	83
Lupin.....	30	" " Michaux.....	10	" " Sweet-scented.....	83
Lychnis, Scarlet.....	30	Saxifrage.....	43	Water-shield.....	13
" " Haage's new.....	30	" " Early.....	44	Wind-flower.....	8
Mallow.....	8	Sea-lavender.....	47	Winter-green, Spotted.....	15
" " Halberd-leaved.....	26	" " Great.....	47	Woodrowel.....	12
" " Large.....	26	Shell-flower.....	15	Yarrow.....	7
" " Rose.....	26	Shooting-star.....	19	" " Red-flowered.....	7
" " Swamp.....	26	Siberian Squill.....	44	" " Rose.....	7
Marygold, Marsh.....	14	Side-saddle-flower.....	43	" " Wooly.....	7
" " Double- flowering.....	14	Silver Clary.....	44	Yucca, Date.....	51
		Skull-cap.....	44	Zapania.....	52
		" " Alpine.....	44		
		Snake-root, White.....	21		
		Snake's-head.....	15		