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HOOPES, BROTHER & THOMAS,

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES,

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Ornamental Department.

ENGRAVINGS.

	PAGE.
<i>Abies alba</i> ,	4
<i>Aquilegia cœrulea</i> ,	71
<i>Betula alba</i> , var. <i>pendula laciniata</i> ,	25
<i>Clematis Jackmani</i> ,	52
<i>Cupressus Lawsoniana</i> ,	10
<i>Glyptostrobus pendulus</i> ,	28
<i>Salix caprea</i> , var. <i>pendula</i> ,	37
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> , var. <i>pendula</i> ,	32
“ “ var. <i>quercifolia</i> ,	34
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> , var. <i>Siberica</i> ,	20
<i>Ulmus campestris</i> , var. <i>pendula</i> ,	39

Descriptive Catalogue
OF
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
Flowering Shrubs,
VINES, ROSES,
Herbaceous Plants, Hedge Plants, &c.,

Cultivated and for Sale at the

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES,
WEST CHESTER, PA.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS, Proprietors.

JOSIAH HOOPES,

ABNER HOOPES,

GEO. B. THOMAS.

WEST CHESTER, PA :
F. S. HICKMAN, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER.
1871.

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In presenting this new edition of our Catalogue to our customers and the public, we take pleasure in announcing that our stock of trees and plants is unusually large and varied, embracing the best old and well known kinds, as well as most of the novelties of the past few years.

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No. 1.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.

No. 2.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

No. 3.—A Wholesale Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,

Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

CONIFERÆ.

(EVERGREENS.)

Purchasers will please bear in mind that the new and rare Conifers are necessarily of small size. We can supply extra-sized specimens of a few varieties at increased rates. A number of handsome novelties not enumerated in this edition, are now in course of propagation, and will be ready for distribution in a short time.

Prices. From 50 cts. to \$1.00 each, unless otherwise noted.

ABIES. SPRUCE AND FIR.

This genus is arranged in three well-defined groups, viz:—Sec. I. *Abies*, the Spruces proper, with needle-shaped leaves, mostly scattered all around the branches; cones drooping. Sec. II. *Tsuga*, the Hemlocks, with flat leaves, mostly two-ranked; cones drooping. Sec. III. *Picea*, the Firs, with flattened leaves, somewhat two-ranked; cones erect.

Sec. I. Abies. Spruce proper.

A. alba. WHITE SPRUCE. A medium sized native tree, with a compact habit of growth, regular conical outline, and soft glaucous-green color. Entirely hardy and succeeds in most situations. \$1.00 to \$5.00.

A. Alcocquiana. ALCOCK'S SPRUCE. A newly introduced species from Japan, which promises to be valuable with us. It forms a large sized tree, with small, deepgreen, glaucous leaves. *Small.* \$1.50.

A. Engelmanni. ENGELMANN'S SPRUCE. From the cold sub-alpine districts of the Rocky Mountains. "It makes a stately tree 60 to 100 ft. high, forming a narrow, sharply tapering spire of a rather darkish hue." \$1.50.

A. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. From Europe. Rapid in growth, gracefully drooping in habit, dense in structure, regular in outline, and perfectly hardy. The following varieties are distinct and valuable.

ABIES ALBA—WHITE SPRUCE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF A SPECIMEN, 22 FEET
HIGH, IN OUR COLLECTION. [SEE PAGE 3.]

var. Clanbrasiliانا. CLANBRASIL'S DWARF SPRUCE. A very small, compact growing bush, with diminutive foliage. It is perfectly hardy. \$1.00.

var. Gregoryana. GREGORY'S DWARF SPRUCE. The best of this class of plants, seldom growing more than two feet high. Very dense in habit, with small leaves. \$1.50.

var. inverta. INVERTED BRANCHED SPRUCE. The branches in this variety are curiously drooping in habit, and the leaves larger and brighter than those of the species. \$1.00.

var. monstrosa. STRAGGLING SPRUCE. A form with long-spreading branches, almost entirely devoid of branchlets. A curious monstrosity. \$1.00.

var. pygmaea. (*nana, pumila, minima, &c.*) PYGMY DWARF SPRUCE. The smallest form known. It grows about 12 or 18 inches high, and spreads for some distance. \$1.00.

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL SPRUCE. A very remarkable variety, resembling in its growth the upright habit of the Lombardy Poplar. \$1.00.

var. stricta. (*conica.*) CONICAL SPRUCE. A small variety, compact in habit, and forming a conical outline, with slender, bright green leaves. \$1.00.

var. tenuifolia. (*attenuata.*) SLENDER-LEAVED SPRUCE. This is distinguished for its small, very slender foliage and slim branches. Structure open. \$1.00.

A. Menziesii. MENZIES' SPRUCE. A beautiful Conifer from our Pacific coast, growing about 60 or 70 feet in height, and presenting a light silvery, glaucous color. It is quite hardy. \$1.00.

A. nigra. BLACK SPRUCE. Grows about 75 feet high, and is well adapted for cold situations. A native tree, dense in form, dark green in color, and very handsome whilst young.

var. pumila. DWARF BLACK SPRUCE. An exceedingly diminutive form of the above, hardy, and may prove valuable. \$1.00.

A. obovata. OBOVATE CONED SPRUCE. From Northern Europe, and perfectly hardy here. Resembles the Norway Spruce, but is more slender in all its parts. It is exceedingly handsome. \$1.00.

A. Orientalis. ORIENTAL SPRUCE. Almost identical with the above, the main distinction being in the Cones. From the coast of the Black Sea. Hardy and very beautiful. \$1.00.

A. polita. PERSISTENT-LEAVED SPRUCE. A new and handsome tree from Japan. Its habit of growth and color somewhat resembles the Norway Spruce, although a distinct species. \$2.50.

A. Smithiana. (*Morinda.*) HIMALAYAN SPRUCE. From China and Japan. Only reasonably hardy in the middle States. Very handsome drooping branches, with glaucous green leaves. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Sec. II. Tsuga. Hemlocks.

A. Canadensis. COMMON HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A native species of undoubted worth and beauty, second only to the Norway Spruce. Entirely hardy, with drooping branches and dense habit. 50 cts. to \$2.50.

var. nana. DWARF HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Originated on our own grounds a few years since, and forms a compact conical bush, with slender drooping branchlets. Very unique. \$1.50.

A. Douglasii. DOUGLAS' SPRUCE. A native of our Pacific coast, and reasonably hardy in the Middle States. It is exceedingly beautiful, and of rapid growth. \$1.50.

A. Mertensiana. (*Albertiana, Bridgii.*) CALIFORNIAN HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Resembles our common kind, but is more dense, and forms a roundish conical head. Grows from 100 to 150 feet in height. *Small.* \$1.50.

A. Pattoniana. (*Hookeriana, Williamsonii.*) PATTON'S GIANT SPRUCE. A large sized species from our Pacific coast, near the region of perpetual snow. It has an irregular, spreading, and remarkably graceful habit. \$2.00.

Sec. III. Picea. Firs.

A. amabilis. LOVELY SILVER FIR. A Californian tree of great beauty, with rich bluish-green foliage and a compact habit. We presume it will prove hardy throughout the Middle States. \$2.50.

A. Apollinis. APOLLO SILVER FIR. Native of Greece, and forms a tree from 60 to 70 feet in height. Resembles the Cephalonian Fir, and appears reasonably hardy. \$1.50.

A. balsamea. BALSAM FIR. A well known and popular tree, handsome while young. It is of rapid growth, dark green color, and very hardy.

A. Cephalonica. CEPHALONIAN FIR. A native of Europe, but succeeds admirably here. Its rich dark green color, stiff erect habit of growth, and peculiar sharp-pointed leaves, render it very attractive. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

A. Fraseri. FRASER'S BALSAM FIR. A small native conifer, not unlike the common Balsam Fir, but with shorter, denser, and more erect foliage. It is undeniably hardy. \$1.50.

var. Hudsonica. HUDSON'S BAY DWARF FIR. A very dwarf form of the preceding, deserving extensive cultivation for its compact growth, and charming dark color. Very reliable. \$1.00.

A. grandis. GREAT SILVER FIR. One of the most superb species in every respect, with long, deep green shining leaves, and very symmetrical form. It is a native of the Pacific coast, and is entirely hardy here. \$2.00 to \$5.00.

A. nobilis. NOBLE SILVER FIR. From Northern California, where it attains a great height. The foliage is of a rich glaucous-

green color, and the tree compact and regular in outline. Quite hardy and exceedingly beautiful. \$1.00 to \$2.50.

A. Nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S FIR. A species to which we can give our unqualified praise, as combining more excellencies than any other evergreen tree. It comes from the Crimea, and is entirely hardy, rapid in growth, regular in outline, and of a dark glossy green color. \$1.00 to \$2.50.

A. pectinata. EUROPEAN, OR COMMON SILVER FIR. A well known species of rapid growth, large size, erect form, dark shining green color, and reasonably hardy with us.

var. pendula. WEEPING SILVER FIR. The branches of this curious sport, have a twisted drooping tendency, and when properly trained it forms a very handsome specimen tree. \$1.50.

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL SILVER FIR. A very curious form in the way of the Pyramidal Spruce, with the foliage as dark and handsome as the parent. \$1.50.

A. Pichta. SIBERIAN FIR. A rather small sized tree from Siberia, very compact, dark green color, conical in outline, and hardy in every situation. One of the most desirable of our Firs. \$1.50.

A. Pindrow. UPRIGHT INDIAN FIR. An Asiatic species, somewhat tender in the Middle States. The leaves are very long, bright green, and glaucous on the under surface. \$1.50.

A. Pinsapo. PINSAPO FIR. From the mountains of Spain; not satisfactory in the Northern States. Compact in growth; leaves, deep shining green, very sharp pointed, and handsome. \$1.00.

A. Webbiana. WEBB'S PURPLE CONED FIR. Closely resembles the A. Pindrow in general appearance, but botanically distinct. Not entirely hardy here, though handsome and valuable further South. \$1.50.

BIOTA. EASTERN ARBOR VITÆ.

B. orientalis. CHINESE ARBOR VITÆ. A small tree from China, India and Japan, with erect branches, and light green foliage; generally hardy at the North, but inferior to the Thuja.

var. aurea. GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ. Now becoming well known, and prized for the elegant golden tint of its foliage, and its compactness of growth.

var. elegantissima. ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ. A superb novelty recently introduced into our collections. It is an upright grower, with all the ends of the branches elegantly tipped with a rich, golden yellow hue, and retains its bright color through the extremes of heat and cold. It is entirely hardy and very conspicuous. \$2.50.

var. falcata. FALCATE ARBOR VITÆ. Resembles the old *aurea*, but of a stouter growth, and perhaps harder constitution. Recently introduced from Japan, where it is highly prized. \$1.00.

var. falcata nana. DWARF FALCATE ARBOR VITÆ. Not unlike the above, but differing in outline. It retains its bright hue during winter. Also from Japan, and promises to be valuable. \$1.00.

var. flagelliformis. WEEPING ARBOR VITÆ. A remarkably pendulous variety, somewhat open in structure, but totally unlike any of the family in foliage, &c. It succeeds admirably at the North. \$1.00.

var. Fortunii. FORTUNE'S ARBOR VITÆ. Another of Veitch's introductions from Japan. It is quite distinct, very upright in growth, and bright green in color. Growth stout and vigorous. Hardy and handsome. \$1.00.

var. intermedia. SLENDER ARBOR VITÆ. A new and handsome variety recently introduced from France. It is related to the Weeping Arbor Vitæ, but with more slender branches. Very rare. \$2.50.

var. Meldensis. NEEDLE-LEAVED ARBOR VITÆ. One of the heath-leaved class, with sharp-pointed, deep-green foliage, and totally unlike the remaining varieties. \$1.00.

var. pygmaea. DWARF CHINESE ARBOR VITÆ. An exceedingly distinct as well as handsome kind, recently introduced from Japan. It forms a bright green cushion—like tuft. \$1.00.

var. variegata aurea. VARIEGATED ARBOR VITÆ. This is perhaps the most distinct of all variegated Evergreens. During autumn the golden yellow is diversified with markings of pink and white. \$1.00.

CEDRUS. TRUE CEDAR.

C. Deodara. DEODAR CEDAR. From the Himalayas, &c. A remarkably graceful weeping tree with bright glaucous-green foliage, and a regular outline. It succeeds moderately well here. \$1.50.

C. Libani. CEDAR OF LEBANON. Does admirably as far North as Philadelphia, and forms a fine specimen. When young it is regularly conical, with rich, deep-green foliage. Growth, rapid. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

CEPHALOTAXUS.

C. drupacea. PLUM-FRUITED CEPHALOTAXUS. Has shorter leaves than others of the family, and is possibly more hardy. It is compact in growth, quite hardy, and makes a valuable plant for cemeteries.

C. Fortunii. FORTUNE'S CEPHALOTAXUS. A much larger and coarser plant than the preceding, with long and beautifully curved leaves. It is also hardy and valuable for cemetery planting.

C. robusta. STOUT-GROWING CEPHALOTAXUS. A new and very pretty kind just introduced, which promises to be very fine. The foliage is intermediate in size, between the above two species. \$1.50.

CRYPTOMERIA.

C. Japonica. JAPAN CEDAR. A beautiful conifer from China and Japan, growing 50 or 60 feet high. Although it will not prove entirely hardy here, it is quite so at Baltimore and vicinity. \$1.00.

CUNNINGHAMIA.

C. Sinensis. CHINESE CUNNINGHAMIA. A pleasing and almost hardy evergreen from China, rarely exceeding 30 or 40 feet in height, with long bright glossy green foliage, and regular outline. \$1.00.

CUPRESSUS. CYPRESS.

C. funebris. WEEPING CYPRESS. An elegant species, very pendulous in character, but not hardy at the North. It comes from the North of China, where it is extensively cultivated.

C. Lawsoniana. LAWSON'S CYPRESS. From Northern California, forming a tree 100 feet high. It is reasonably hardy here and very handsome. The branchlets curve like green plumes. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

var. compacta. COMPACT LAWSON'S CYPRESS. A form with a more dense habit of growth than the species, and with little of the pendulous character. \$1.00.

C. Nutkaensis. (*Incorrectly Thuopsis borealis.*) NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS. From our North-west coast, forming a tall tree with dark green, slightly glaucous foliage. It is quite hardy and very desirable at the North. \$1.50.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS. A new variety of the above, with the foliage distinctly spotted with pure white dots. Rare. \$2.00.

C. thyoides. WHITE CEDAR. Our native species, growing as high as 70 feet in suitable locations. It makes a handsome ornamental tree, with slender branches and pale glaucous green foliage.

var. nana. DWARF WHITE CEDAR. A variety of the above, smaller in all its parts. \$1.00.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED WHITE CEDAR. This form is thickly spotted with bright yellow markings, and makes a very distinct and pretty plant. \$1.00.

JUNIPERUS. JUNIPER.

J. Chinensis. CHINESE JUNIPER. From China and Japan, forming large sized shrubs 15 or 20 feet in height. The *fertile* and *sterile* plants are very distinct—the former with a drooping habit and light green color, and the latter with glaucous foliage and a stiff erect habit.

J. communis. COMMON JUNIPER. This well-known native species grows from 5 to 10 feet in height, and when properly pruned forms an admirable specimen plant.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA. LAWSON'S CYPRESS. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF A SPECIMEN, 14 FEET HIGH, IN OUR COLLECTION. [SEE PAGE 9.]

var. Alpina. (*Canadensis*.) CANADIAN TRAILING JUNIPER. A native variety with a spreading habit, very dense, and beautiful silvery foliage. This really charming shrub is unsurpassed for rock-work, and should be more extensively cultivated. It is entirely hardy.

var. Cracovia. Introduced from France. The form is upright, and the foliage pale yellowish green in color. Hardy and desirable.

var. Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. One of the most popular Junipers known. Rigidly upright and formal in character, resembling a green column. The growth is very compact and rapid.

var. Suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. The foliage of this is of a pale yellowish hue, and the form erect and dense. It is quite hardy and makes a fine specimen.

J. drupacea. PLUM-FRUITED JUNIPER. A shrub, 8 or 10 feet high, from Syria. The general outline is conical, and the pale glaucous green foliage is large and very ornamental.

J. hemisphærica. (*echinoformis*.) HEDGE-HOG JUNIPER. The very smallest of all conifers, forming a little dense ball of glaucous green foliage, about a foot in diameter. It is especially desirable for gardens and cemetery lots. \$1.00.

J. oblonga. CAUCASIAN JUNIPER. A hardy European species, very spreading and straggling in habit, resembling our common Juniper in foliage. Will grow to the height of 5 or 6 feet.

J. oxycedrus. PRICKLY CEDAR. From the shores of the Mediterranean, growing 10 or twelve feet in height, and hardy here. Foliage long, light glaucous green; branches slender and drooping. \$1.00.

J. prostrata. (*procumbens, repens*.) PROSTRATE JUNIPER. A handsome native species trailing along the ground, in wide circles. It is very dark in color, a rapid grower, and entirely hardy. Fine for rock-work.

J. rigida. (*oblonga pendula*.) WEEPING JUNIPER. From China and Japan. It is the perfection of drooping, graceful evergreens, owing to its very long slender branches, and pale green glaucous foliage. Hardy.

J. Sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. A hardy species of a procumbent spreading character, with very dark green foliage, and of rapid growth.

var. cupressifolia. CYPRESS-LEAVED JUNIPER. A variety of the above, with very distinct light green foliage, slender shoots, and compact habit.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED SAVIN JUNIPER. As hardy as the species, with dots of pale yellow and pure white, on the dark green foliage. \$1.00.

J. squamata. SCALED JUNIPER. A hardy trailing species from the Himalayas. The delicate glaucous tint that pervades every portion of the foliage, renders it one of the most beautiful of its class.

J. Virginiana. RED CEDAR. A hardy native species growing 30 or 40 feet high, and forming a handsomely shaped, dark green tree.

var. glauca. GLAUCOUS RED CEDAR. This distinct and beautiful Juniper differs from the species in its light glaucous blue tint. Hardy and desirable. \$1.00.

var. variegata alba. WHITE VARIEGATED RED CEDAR. This is prettily marked with white spots and splashes, forming a distinct contrast to the usual foliage. \$1.00.

var. variegata aurea. YELLOW VARIEGATED RED CEDAR. Very distinct from the above, the markings being more numerous, and of a rich golden hue. \$1.00.

var. variegata "Triomphe d' Angers." A French novelty just introduced, with the tips of the young branchlets of a pure snow white color, an improvement on the *variegata alba*. \$2.50.

LIBOCEDRUS. INCENSE CEDAR.

L. decurrens. YELLOW CEDAR. This is the species usually sent out for the *Thuja gigantea*. A native of our Pacific coast, where it forms a stately tree over 100 feet high. The foliage is bright, glossy green in color, and the tree rapid in growth. Succeeds at the North. \$1.50.

PINUS. PINE.

P. australis. SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE. Native of our Southern States, and mostly hardy North. It averages about 75 feet in height. Leaves from 10 to 15 inches long, bright green color, and very handsome. \$1.00.

P. Austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. From Central Europe, growing over 100 feet high. Leaves long, stiff, and very dark green. Hardy everywhere and one of our most valuable Conifers for wind-breaks, belts, &c.

P. cembra. SWISS STONE PINE. A handsome hardy species from the Alps, of medium height, regular conical outline, and dark green color. It is very compact, and somewhat slow in growth. \$1.50.

P. edulis. (*Fremontiana cembroides*.) EDIBLE-FRUITED PINE. A rare tree from the Pacific coast, with peculiar pale bluish-green foliage, and growing from 40 to 50 feet in height. It is hardy here, and very conspicuous. \$1.00.

P. excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. A native of the Himalayas, of large size, with long slender glaucous-green leaves. It is a rapid grower, hardy, and exceedingly beautiful in favorable situations. \$1.00.

P. insignis. OREGON PITCH PINE. A very handsome tree, but unfortunately, tender in the Northern States. It is from the Pacific coast, and grows from 80 to 100 feet high. Succeeds well at the South. \$1.00.

P. Jeffreyi. JEFFREY'S PINE. From Northern California. A majestic tree, 150 feet in height, with rather long, dark green leaves, in the way of *P. ponderosa*, &c. It is perfectly hardy with us. \$1.00.

P. Lambertiana. LAMBERT'S, OR SUGAR PINE. Probably the largest of the family, growing over 150 feet in height, and the body 8 feet in diameter. Leaves rather long, bright green, somewhat like our White Pine. It is a native of California, and entirely hardy here. \$1.00.

P. laricio. CORSICAN PINE. A fine hardy tree from the South of Europe, attaining a height of from 80 to 100 feet. Of rapid growth, with long wavy bright green leaves.

P. Massoniana. MASSON'S PINE. A new Japanese Species of medium size and perfectly hardy here. Leaves of medium length, rigid, and bright green in color. Handsome and desirable. \$1.50.

P. monticola. MOUNTAIN PINE. Forms a tree 100 feet high on our Pacific coast. Closely related to our White Pine, but with shorter leaves, and a more compact head. Hardy with us. \$1.00.

P. mugho. (*montana*, *pumilio*.) DWARF MUGHO PINE. An evergreen shrub sporting into a great variety of forms. A native of Central Europe, and perfectly hardy with us. Leaves short, stiff, and very dark green.

P. muricata. BISHOP'S PINE. A smallish sized tree from California, of questionable hardiness here. Leaves three or four inches long, stout, and bright green in color. Fine for the South. \$1.00.

P. ponderosa. HEAVY-WOODDED PINE. A fine, large, rapid growing species from our Pacific coast, attaining the height of 100 feet. It somewhat resembles the Austrian Pine, and is entirely hardy. \$1.00.

P. pungens. TABLE MOUNTAIN PINE. A rare native species of undoubted hardiness and value. It forms a medium sized tree, conspicuous for the number of its cones. Leaves short, stout, bright green color. \$1.00.

P. resinosa. RED PINE. A handsome, hardy native conifer, deserving especial attention. Of large or medium size, with long, dark green foliage, and reddish colored bark. \$1.00.

P. rigida. PITCH PINE. A common native tree of medium height, with dark rugged bark. It is rather a slow grower, but very hardy, and makes a good specimen on the lawn.

P. Sabiniana. SABINE'S PINE. From the Pacific coast, where it is only of medium height, but with charming light glaucous green

foliage from 10 to 14 inches long. Hardy in some situations. \$1.00.

P. strobis. WHITE PINE. An old well-known native tree of rapid growth, and entirely hardy. Leaves rather long, slender, and slightly glaucous. It is an indispensable species.

var. alba. (*nivea*.) SILVER WHITE PINE. A variety of the above with much shorter leaves, silvery white in color, and rather more dense in structure. Quite hardy and distinct. \$1.00.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. A rapid growing, very hardy species from the central portion of Europe, with short, rigid, light green leaves. Very valuable for screens and masses.

P. Taeda. LOBLOLLY PINE. Found on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and is reasonably hardy here. Of medium size, with long, slender, light green leaves. \$1.00.

P. Torreyana. TORREY'S PINE. A Californian species resembling the Sabine's Pine, of only medium size, with long, handsome, light-green glaucous leaves. Probably hardy here. \$1.00.

P. tuberculata. TUBERCULATED CONED PINE. From California, forming a rather small tree, very distinct in appearance, with long, bright green leaves, and a regular conical outline. Quite rare in cultivation. \$1.00.

PODOCARPUS. LONG-STALKED YEW.

P. Japonica. JAPAN PODOCARPUS. The only really hardy species yet fairly tested. A large shrub or small tree, with beautiful long, leathery, dark green leaves. Fine for cemeteries.

RETINISPORA. JAPAN CYPRESS.

(A new and valuable genus of trees and shrubs from Japan, not distinct from the True Cypress (*Cupressus*.) in a strict botanical classification, but nevertheless very beautiful, quite hardy, and well-worthy of a place in the smallest collection.)

R. ericoides. HEATH-LEAVED RETINISPORA. Is of a dense habit and conical form, with bright green leaves changing to a reddish hue during winter. It is not so reliable as the others.

R. filifera. FERN-LIKE RETINISPORA. A beautiful form, with delicate, slender branchlets. Leaves small, very sharp-pointed, deep glossy green above, glaucous white below. Rare. \$2.00.

R. filiformis. (*filicoides*.) THREAD-LIKE RETINISPORA. Another fern-like form of recent introduction. Color deep-green, and habit spreading. It appears to be one of the handsomest of the family. Very rare. \$2.00.

R. leptoclada. THUJA-LIKE RETINISPORA. A very hardy and desirable kind, with bright green foliage, compact habit, and one which is destined to prove very popular. \$1.00.

R. lycopodioides. LYCOPODIUM-LIKE RETINISPORA. A novelty of great promise. It resembles a strong growing species of *Lycopodium*, with slender, spreading branches, and flattened deep-green leaves. Rare. \$2.00.

R. obtusa. OBTUSE-LEAVED RETINISPORA. A beautiful and distinct species of undoubted hardiness. It grows from 60 to 80 feet high, with graceful, drooping branches. Leaves glossy green above, with silvery white bands beneath. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

var. aurea. GOLDEN OBTUSE-LEAVED RETINISPORA. The habit of this plant appears dwarfish in growth, with spreading branchlets, and is very conspicuous, owing to its bright golden markings. Rare. \$2.00.

var. pygmaea. (*nana*.) DWARF RETINISPORA. An exceedingly dwarf variety, which presents a curious tufted appearance, with numerous short twigs, and small leaves of a glossy green color. Rare. \$2.00.

R. pisifera. PEA-FRUITED RETINISPORA. A small sized tree, slender in growth, with sharp-pointed glaucous leaves. Quite hardy and one of the most beautiful of Japanese trees. \$1.00.

R. plumosa. PLUME-LIKE RETINISPORA. A very compact growing variety, with small, bright green leaves, and short, slender branches. It is entirely hardy here, and exceedingly pretty. Rare. \$1.50.

var. argentea. SILVER-SPOTTED PLUME-LIKE RETINISPORA. The younger shoots, on this form, are sprinkled with numerous, silvery, white dots, presenting a striking feature in a group. \$2.00.

var. aurea. GOLDEN-TIPPED PLUME-LIKE RETINISPORA. One of the most striking and desirable little plants for this climate. Habit of growth similar to the species, but the tips of the branchlets are of a bright, golden-yellow hue. It is entirely hardy, and preserves its color well during winter. \$2.00.

R. squarrosa. SQUARROSE-LEAVED RETINISPORA. This is evidently a heath-leaved form of some species heretofore described, and resembles the *Thuja cricoides* in character. We have two distinct forms in cultivation; one introduced by Siebold, and another by Veitch. The branches are very slender, and the foliage light bluish-green in color. Hardy and handsome. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

SEQUOIA. MAMMOTH TREES.

S. gigantea. (*Wellingtonia*, *Washingtonia*.) GREAT TREE OF CALIFORNIA. An immense vegetable giant from the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California. Specimens from 200 to 300 feet in height, with trunks from 75 to 90 feet in circumference are not rare. It is a rapid grower, and succeeds in favorable situations in the Northern States, \$2.00.

TAXUS. YEW.

T. adpressa. JAPAN YEW. As a hardy, beautiful, evergreen shrub, this species is unsurpassed. It is invariably healthy and vigorous, with small, roundish, dark green leaves, and a dense habit of growth. Well adapted for cemeteries. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

var. stricta. UPRIGHT JAPAN YEW. A new and rare variety of the above recently introduced from France. It differs from the species, in having an erect habit of growth, and is quite hardy. \$1.50.

T. baccata. ENGLISH YEW. This well-known European species succeeds with us, and in time forms a small bushy tree, with rich, dark, glossy green foliage, and a spreading habit.

var. Canadensis. AMERICAN YEW. A very distinct and valuable native variety, frequently called the *Ground Hemlock*. It is dwarf, spreading in habit, and entirely hardy.

var. Canadensis variegata. VARIEGATED AMERICAN YEW. The foliage and young shoots in this, are richly striped and spotted with golden yellow, and present a beautiful appearance. New and rare. Small, \$2.50.

var. Dovastonii. WEEPING YEW. Remarkable for its pendent and straggling branches. It is quite hardy, and when properly trained, forms a fine specimen for the lawn. \$1.00.

var. erecta. (*stricta*.) ERECT YEW. A very popular kind, entirely hardy, with slender branches, densely clothed with quite small foliage. A seedling of the Irish Yew.

var. fastigiata. IRISH YEW. A remarkably upright form, very distinct and handsome. The foliage is of the darkest hue, and the plant resembles a deep green column. \$1.00.

var. fastigiata alba. SILVER VARIEGATED IRISH YEW. A newly introduced form of the above, having a portion of its foliage, dotted with white, \$1.00.

var. fastigiata aurea. (*Fisher Holmes*.) GOLDEN VARIEGATED IRISH YEW. Another new and handsome form, with rich yellow marblings and spots on the young shoots. Very Rare. \$2.00.

var. nana. FOX'S DWARF YEW. A diminutive variety, spreading in character, and rarely exceeding one or two feet in height. Color very dark green and quite hardy. \$1.50.

var. sparsifolia. SCATTERED-LEAVED YEW. Presents a curious straggling appearance, although very upright in growth. The slender shoots are thinly clothed with small bright green leaves. \$1.00.

var. variegata alba. WHITE VARIEGATED ENGLISH YEW. A very pretty and desirable variety of dwarfish compact growth, with pale yellowish white stripes and spots. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

var. variegata aurea. GOLDEN YEW. The rich golden tints in this very pretty plant, entitle it to rank as the finest of its class.

It is quite hardy, and succeeds in almost any situation. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

var. Washingtonii. WASHINGTON'S GOLDEN YEW. A rare novelty of quite vigorous growth, very beautifully variegated with deep golden yellow spots and stripes. Very rare. \$2.50.

T. cuspidata. ABRUPT-POINTED YEW. A small tree from Japan, that has proven entirely hardy with us. It has large, dark, glossy-green leaves, and a compact habit of growth. New and rare. \$1.50.

THUIOPSIS. JAPAN ARBOR VITÆ.

T. dolabrata. AXE-LEAVED ARBOR VITÆ. From Japan, forming a conical outline with drooping branches, and growing 40 or 50 feet in height. Leaves dark green above, with silvery glaucous bands beneath. \$1.00

T. Standishii. STANDISH'S THUIOPSIS. An elegant novelty from Japan, somewhat resembling the above, but with more slender branches and smaller foliage. It forms a small sized tree, and has proven hardy. Rare. \$2.00.

THUJA. WESTERN ARBOR VITÆ.

T. gigantea. GIGANTIC ARBOR VITÆ. Native of our Pacific coast, attaining the height of 150 feet, and occasionally 200 feet. Foliage bright glossy green in color, and fern-like in character. Not altogether hardy at the North, but exceedingly beautiful, and a very rapid grower. *Our plants may be relied on as true to name.* \$1.00.

T. occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ. A well known native species of great value. It forms an upright conical tree of only medium size, and is especially valuable for screens and hedges.

var. Brinkerhoffii. BRINKERHOFF'S ARBOR VITÆ. A new and exceedingly attractive variety, resembling the Siberian Arbor Vitæ in form and density, but of a charming golden hue. New and rare. \$1.50.

var. Cheltoniensis. CHELTONHAM ARBOR VITÆ. Sent out for the first time. It is quite neat and dwarf in growth, and a valuable addition to this class of plants. \$1.00.

var. compacta. PARSON'S ARBOR VITÆ. A dwarf compact form, of rather slender growth, and pale yellowish green in color.

var. conica densa. DWARF DENSE ARBOR VITÆ. An excellent small form, dark green in color, compact in growth, and handsome in outline.

var. cristata. BUIST'S ARBOR VITÆ. An exceedingly curious and pretty variety, with very dark green leaves, and short twisted branchlets. \$1.00.

var. densa. (*caucasica*.) BAGSHOT ARBOR VITÆ. A large dark green variety, greatly resembling the Siberian, but of slower growth.

var. dumosa. TUFTED ARBOR VITÆ. A dense dwarf bush seldom growing more than two or three feet high, light glossy green in color, and attractive. \$1.00.

var. ericoides. HEATH-LEAVED ARBOR VITÆ. (*Booth's*.) A curious little abnormal form, with linear sharp-pointed leaves, conical in form, and very dense. Best of its class.

var. globosa. GLOBE-HEADED ARBOR VITÆ. A pretty dwarf variety, globular in shape, and dense in construction. Very popular around Philadelphia.

var. Hackerii. HACKER'S ARBOR VITÆ. Seedling from the Pyramidal form, very dark green in color, dwarf and pleasing in appearance. New. \$1.50.

var. Hoveyi. HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ. The foliage of this charming plant is of a bright yellowish green hue, and the form compact and globular. Entirely hardy, and especially fine.

var. minima. VERY DWARF ARBOR VITÆ. Exceedingly small in size, and very dark green in color, presenting a curious, but pretty tuft-like appearance. \$1.00.

var. nana. HOOPES' DWARF ARBOR VITÆ. Originated in our own collection some years since, and which has proven valuable and attractive. It is conical in outline, bright green in color, and very compact.

var. pendula. (*asplenifolia*.) WEEPING FERN-LEAVED ARBOR VITÆ. A tall slender tree, with drooping branchlets, resembling the fronds of a fern.

var. plicata. NEE'S PLICATE ARBOR VITÆ. From our North West coast, and very hardy here. Grows from 30 to 50 feet high, with curiously twisted or plaited branches, and deep green foliage.

var. pumila. BOOTH'S DWARF ARBOR VITÆ. One of the best, forming a dwarf, dense bush, rounded in form, with dark green foliage.

var. pyramidalis. UPRIGHT ARBOR VITÆ. A remarkably erect form, dark green, compact, and very desirable. Conspicuous as the Irish Yew. \$1.00.

var. Reedii. REED'S ARBOR VITÆ. Desirable for its numerous slender twigs, and bright green color. Will undoubtedly prove very popular when known.

var. rotundata. DWARF ROUND ARBOR VITÆ. A chance seedling originating in our collection; now sent out for the first time. It is very dwarf, deep green in color, and dense in structure. \$1.50.

var. Siberica. SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ. A well known popular variety, very dark green in color, and compact in growth. The outline is regularly conical, and its hardiness is unquestioned.

var. "Tom Thumb." ELLWANGER & BARRY'S HEATH-LEAVED ARBOR VITÆ. Differs from *var. ericoides*, in its rounded form, and quite slender shoots.

var. Vervaineana. VERVAINÉ'S VARIEGATED ARBOR VITÆ. A new and remarkably attractive kind, the foliage being beautifully marked with rich golden yellow spots. Hardy. \$1.00.

TORREYA. NUTMEG TREE.

T. taxifolia. FLORIDA NUTMEG, OR YEW-LEAVED TORREYA. Although a native of Florida, it succeeds well with us. A medium sized tree, with rigid, shining green leaves. \$1.50.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS SIBERICA. SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH
OF A SPECIMEN 16 FEET HIGH, IN OUR COLLECTION. [SEE PAGE 19.]

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Prices.—50 cts. to \$1.00, unless otherwise noted. Extra sized specimens at advanced rates.

ACER. MAPLE.

A. campestre. ENGLISH, or CORK-BARKED MAPLE. From Central Europe, forming a small sized tree, with rough, corky bark, and a regular rounded outline. Leaves small, 5-lobed, and numerous. Fine for the lawn.

A. colchicum rubrum. RED COLCHICUM MAPLE. A native of Japan, of medium size. Foliage not unlike that of the *Liquidamber*. The young growth is bright crimson in color. Hardy. \$1 00.

A. dasycarpum. SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE. A hardy, rapid-growing, native tree, of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street-planting.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known. Of large size, perfect outline, large, deep green foliage, compact in form, and free from insects and diseases. 50 cts. to \$2.50

A. pseudo, platanus. SYCAMORE MAPLE. A European species of medium size, and very large, dark green leaves. Growth rapid.

var. aurea variegata. COSTORPHINE PLANE MAPLE. With very distinctly variegated leaves, in fact a portion of the foliage is pure yellow in color. \$1.00.

var. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. A well-marked form, with greenish purple foliage,—the under sides being very handsome. \$1.00.

A. rubrum. RED, or, SCARLET MAPLE. A native tree, of small or medium size, the foliage changing in the autumn to the most gorgeous tints.

A. saccharinum. SUGAR MAPLE. Another native species of large size, beautifully rounded form, and remarkably straight trunk, even when young.

A. spicatum. (*montanum*.) DWARF MOUNTAIN MAPLE. A pretty native shrub, with three-lobed, downy leaves, and yellow twigs. It produces numerous racemes of greenish yellow flowers.

ÆSCULUS. HORSE CHESTNUT.

Æ. Californica. CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE. A spreading shrub, mostly 8 or 10 feet high, but occasionally forming a medium sized tree. The large flowers are borne in dense clusters of a beautiful rose color, and are produced in succession throughout the season. Rare in cultivation. \$1.50.

Æ. glabra. OHIO BUCKEYE. A native of our Western States, forming a large sized tree. The flowers in this species are small, and of a pale yellow color.

Æ. Hippocastanum. COMMON HORSE CHESTNUT. A handsomely formed tree of large size, with very attractive flowers,—white, spotted with purple and yellow. Native of Europe.

Æ. parviflora. DWARF HORSE CHESTNUT. From our Southern States, but entirely hardy here. A large shrub with numerous panicles of pure white flowers, blooming in May.

ALNUS. ALDER.

A. glutinosa. EUROPEAN, or COMMON ALDER. Attains the height of about 40 or 50 feet. A native of Europe, very rapid in growth, and hardy.

var. imperialis asplenifolia. IMPERIAL FERN-LEAVED ALDER. A very elegant new variety, remarkable on account of its deeply incised foliage, and slender, graceful mode of growth. Rare. \$1.50.

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ALDER. An old, well-tested variety, of large size and handsome appearance. The leaves are deeply divided, and very showy. Hardy, and of rapid growth. \$1.00.

AMYGDALUS. ALMOND.

A. communis. COMMON ALMOND. A small sized tree, closely resembling the Peach. Native of Asia, growing to the height of 20 or 30 feet. We grow two distinct varieties, viz: The Hard shell, and the Soft-shell. 50 cts.

var. flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND. A variety of the above, producing large, double, rose-colored flowers, that are very attractive. Hardy with us. 50 cts.

ASIMINA. PAPAW.

A. triloba. COMMON PAPAW. Grows from 10 to 20 feet in

height. A native tree with handsome lanceolate, deep green leaves and purple flowers. The fruit is sweet and pleasant.

BETULA. BIRCH.

B. alba. WHITE BIRCH. A medium sized tree, from Europe, forming an elegant specimen with drooping branches and white bark.

var. pendula laciniata. WEEPING CUT-LEAVED BIRCH. In addition to the silvery whiteness of its bark, and graceful drooping branches, the deeply cut fern-like leaves are also especially attractive. \$1.00.

var. populifolia. POPLAR-LEAVED BIRCH. A native tree of small size, very graceful in growth, with large tremulous foliage.

B. lenta. SWEET BIRCH. A large sized, native tree, with dark brown, sweet, aromatic bark, and bright green shining leaves.

CASTANEA. CHESTNUT.

C. vesca. EUROPEAN CHESTNUT. A large, round-headed tree, valuable for its fruit as well as for the effect it produces on a large lawn. Our plants were grown from selected seed of the very finest size, and are especially fine.

var. Americana. AMERICAN CHESTNUT. A native variety, producing smaller, but much sweeter and better flavored nuts, than the species.

var. "Knight's Dwarf Prolific." A dwarf bush, with bright, green foliage, bearing large crops of fruit, the size of Spanish Chestnuts. Rare in cultivation, but a valuable plant. \$1.50.

CERCIS. RED BUD. JUDAS TREE.

C. Canadensis. AMERICAN JUDAS TREE. A beautiful small sized specimen-tree, with heart-shaped leaves, and numerous clusters of reddish-purple flowers, very early in the season. 50 cts.

C. Japonica. JAPAN JUDAS TREE. Native of Japan, and of recent introduction. It is entirely hardy and exceedingly beautiful. The flowers, are larger than in the above species, and of a bright rose color. \$1.00.

C. occidentalis. CALIFORNIA JUDAS TREE. Found on the mountains of California, where it forms a large sized shrub with small foliage. During the blooming season it is covered with myriads of flowers, Rare in cultivation. \$1.00.

CHIONANTHUS. FRINGE TREE.

C. Virginica. WHITE FRINGE. A small native tree, with Ash-like leaves, and clusters of snow-white flowers resembling an elegant fringe. 50 cts.

CLADRASTIS. YELLOW WOOD.

C. tinctoria. (*Virgilia lutea*.) Another small native tree with

long racemes of white, pea-shaped flowers at the ends of the branches. \$1.00.

CRATEGUS. THORN.

C. Crus-gali. COCKSPUR THORN. A small tree, with deep-green, shining leaves, and long, slender thorns. Flowers large and handsome.

C. oxyacantha fl. albo pl. DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING HAWTHORN. A small sized tree, with very double, pure white flowers, in great abundance.

var. fl. rubro. pl. DOUBLE RED FLOWERING HAWTHORN. An old variety with rose tinted flowers, producing a fine effect in a group. \$1.00.

var. splendida. DOUBLE SCARLET FLOWERING HAWTHORN. A new kind with bright red flowers, quite double, and very showy. \$1.00.

var. pendula. WEEPING HAWTHORN. A drooping form grafted standard high, with long, delicate, graceful branches. \$1.50.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED HAWTHORN. Remarkable for having the surface of its leaves, prettily marked with white. \$1.00.

CYTISSUS. GOLDEN CHAIN.

C. Laburnum. COMMON LABURNUM. A very ornamental, small tree, native of Europe, bearing a profusion of drooping racemes of golden yellow flowers. Hardy and desirable. 50 cts.

FAGUS. BEECH.

F. ferruginea. AMERICAN BEECH. A large, native tree, with smooth bark, horizontal, spreading branches, and abundant coarsely-toothed foliage.

F. sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH. Native of Europe, growing from 60 to 100 ft. high. Foliage larger and habit more compact than the above.

var. castaneafolia. CHESTNUT-LEAVED BEECH. A new dwarf variety, with foliage remarkably like the Castanea, or Chestnut family. \$1.50.

var. cristata. CURLED-LEAVED BEECH. Unique and conspicuous in a collection. Leaves small, and crowded in clusters. Small sized tree. \$1.50.

var. cuprea. COPPER-COLORED BEECH. The leaves of this pretty variety are redish-purple in color, and much lighter than *var. purpurea*. \$1.50

var. heterophylla. FERN-LEAVED BEECH. A very handsome form, with charming Fern-like foliage,—the leaves being deeply toothed. \$1.50.

BETULA ALBA VAR. PENDULA LACINIATA. [SEE PAGE 23.]

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED BEECH. The foliage in this is curiously divided into narrow shreds, and uneven sections, but the effect is pleasing. \$1.50.

var. pendula. WEEPING BEECH. One of the most effective of drooping trees. The branches are all more or less pendant in character, and the form graceful and especially elegant. \$1.50.

var. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH. A conspicuous object on the lawn. The foliage is of the deepest shade of purple, and the tree always well formed and handsome. \$1.50.

var. variegata argentea. SILVER VARIEGATED BEECH. In early spring, this is very pleasing, the foliage being striped and spotted with pure white markings. \$1.50.

var. variegata aurea. GOLDEN VARIEGATED BEECH. Similar to the above, but the variegation is yellow in tint. Equally conspicuous. \$1.50.

FRAXINUS. ASH.

F. Americana. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. A native tree of large size, rapid growth, and easy cultivation. Leaves pinnate, pale green, and handsome.

var. aucubæfolia. AUCUBA-LEAVED ASH. Prominent for its beautiful spotted foliage, which resembles the Gold-dust Shrub, or *Aucuba Japonica*. \$1.00.

F. excelsior. EUROPEAN ASH. From Central Europe, forming a large sized tree, with smooth, deep green leaves, full round head, and of rapid growth.

var. angustifolia. (*Salicifolia*.) WILLOW-LEAVED ASH. A very distinct form, with narrow lanceolate light green leaves, and light spotted bark. \$1.00.

var. atrovirens. (*cucullata, crispa*.) DWARF CRISPED-LEAVED ASH. A dwarfish form, with very dark green foliage. The leaves are curiously crisped, and quite attractive. \$1.00.

var. aurea. GOLDEN-BARKED ASH. The bark of this very conspicuous variety is bright yellow in color, and the branches twisted and spreading. \$1.00.

var. aurea pendula. WEEPING GOLD-BARKED ASH. With pendulous branches similar to the Common Weeping Ash. Bark in winter is yellow as gold. \$1.00.

var. globosa. GLOBE-HEADED ASH. Another very dwarf form, with small pale green leaves, and remarkably compact in growth. \$1.00.

var. monophylla. SINGLE-LEAVED ASH. Differs from the other varieties in having its leaves borne singly, and not several on a common stem. \$1.00.

var. pendula. WEEPING ASH. One of the oldest weeping

trees, of medium size, with stiff, twisted and pendulous branches. \$1.00.

F. lenticifolia pendula. WEEPING LENTISCUS-LEAVED ASH. A rapid grower, with slender pendulous branches and small leaves. \$1.00.

F. ornus. EUROPEAN FLOWERING ASH. A small tree from the south of Europe, producing numerous fringe-like, greenish white flowers. \$1.00.

GLEDITSCHIA. HONEY LOCUST.

G. triacanthos. THREE-THORNED HONEY LOCUST. A large thorny tree, with a spreading rounded head, and handsome foliage. Excellent for large lawns.

GLYPTOSTROBUS. EMBOSSED CYPRESS.

G. pendulus. WEEPING DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. From China and Japan. A small tree of an upright conical shape, with the young branchlets all drooping. The foliage is exceedingly graceful and delicate. A conifer with deciduous leaves. \$1.00.

GYMNOCLADUS. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE.

G. Canadensis. A large native tree, with rough bark, and coarse branches almost destitute of small branchlets. Leaves small and Locust-like.

HALESIA. SNOW DROP TREE.

H. tetraptera. FOUR-WINGED HALESIA. A small native tree, with oblong, smoothish leaves, and numerous white bell-shaped drooping flowers. 50 cts.

JUGLANS. WALNUT.

J. cinerea. BUTTERNUT. A native species of medium height, with light colored spreading branches. Fruit oblong and deeply furrowed. 50 cts.

J. nigra. BLACK WALNUT. Another native tree of large size, with dark colored bark, making a fine lawn-tree. Fruit spherical and rough. 50 cts.

J. regia. ENGLISH WALNUT. A native of Persia, of very large size, with a lofty spreading head. Bark light gray color. Fruit oval and very fine. 50 cts.

KOLREUTERIA.

K. paniculata. PANICLED-FLOWERING KOLREUTERIA. A medium sized tree from China, with a very loose, irregular head, and bearing large panicles of yellow flowers, followed by large bladder-like capsules. 50 cts

LARIX. LARCH.

L. Europea. EUROPEAN LARCH. A conifer with deciduous leaves, of regular conical form, slender drooping branches, and soft, light green foliage.

GLYPTOSTROBUS PENDULUS—WEeping DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. [SEE PAGE 27.]

var. pendula. WEEPING LARCH. A very graceful specimen plant when properly trained. The long slender branches are exceedingly picturesque. \$1.00.

LIQUIDAMBER. SWEET GUM.

L. styraciflua. BILSTED. A large native tree, with rough corky bark, and shining, deeply-lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn.

LIRIODENDRON. TULIP TREE.

L. tulipifera. (*Erroneously Yellow Poplar.*) One of our very largest native trees, with large, smooth, shining leaves, greenish yellow flowers, and an umbrageous head.

MAGNOLIA. MAGNOLIA.

This magnificent family is, indeed, difficult to surpass in the flora of the world. Taking into consideration their rapidity of growth, clean, healthy foliage, beautiful flowers, regularity of form, comparative freedom from insects and diseases, and lastly their entire hardiness, we cannot say too much in their favor.

I. American Species.

M. acuminata. CUCUMBER TREE. From 60 to 90 feet high, with leaves from five to ten inches long. Flowers medium size, greenish yellow color, and bell-shaped. Growth very rapid and upright.

M. cordata. HEART-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. Forms a small roundish tree, with oval, slightly cordate leaves, downy-white beneath. Flowers 4 to 5 inches wide, golden yellow and fragrant. Rare. \$1.50.

M. Fraseri. (*auriculata.*) EAR-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. Tree medium or large, closely related to the Umbrella tree. Leaves 8 to 12 inches long, with two ears at the base. Flowers 6 inches wide, and white. Rare. \$2.00.

M. glauca. SWEET BAY. A small tree or shrub, with imperfectly evergreen leaves, smooth above, and glaucous white below. Flowers deliciously fragrant, cup-shaped, and pure white.

var. longifolia. LONG-LEAVED SWEET BAY. Differs from the above in its rather longer leaves, and probably stronger growth. It is equally fragrant.

M. macrophylla. GREAT-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. Of medium size, with leaves from 2 to 3 feet long, pubescent and white beneath. Flowers from 8 to 12 inches wide, pure white, and very fragrant. Rare. \$2.00 to \$3.00.

M. umbrellata. (*tripetala.*) UMBRELLA TREE. A small sized tree of rapid growth, with leaves from 1 to 3 feet long, light green and glabrous. Flowers from 6 to 12 inches wide, and creamy-white.

II. Asiatic Species.

M. conspicua. YULAN MAGNOLIA. A medium sized tree, with a regular form, and obovate, bright green leaves. Flowers of fair size, pure white, fragrant, and opening before the leaves. \$1.50.

M. Kobus. (*gracilis*.) SLENDER-GROWING MAGNOLIA. A small tree, or rather large shrub, with pale green pubescent leaves. Flowers cup-shaped, dark purple without, and white within. \$1.00.

M. obovata. (*purpurea*.) PURPLE-FLOWERING MAGNOLIA. Resembles the above, but with darker and shorter leaves. The flowers are dark purple without, shaded to white at the apex, and white within.

III. Hybrids.

M. Alexandrina. EMPRESS ALEXANDRINA'S MAGNOLIA. The tree is almost identically similar to the *Yulan* species, of which it is a variety, hybridized by *M. obovata*. Flowers very large, white and purple. \$1.00.

M. Lennei. LENNE'S RED-FLOWERING MAGNOLIA. A new variety raised from seed of the *M. obovata*. The leaves are large like *M. conspicua*, and the flowers very large, deep reddish purple, and beautiful. \$2.00.

M. Soulangeana. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. Closely resembles the *M. Alexandrina*, but perhaps with rather larger, and more distinctly marked purple and white flowers. Very handsome. \$1.50.

M. speciosa. SHOWY MAGNOLIA. Another variety differing but little from the above, but with paler and smaller flowers. It is, however, a very fine hybrid, and a conspicuous specimen tree. \$1.00.

M. Thompsoniana. THOMPSON'S MAGNOLIA. A hybrid between *M. glauca*, and *M. umbrella*, but partaking of the character of the former. The leaves are very large, and the flowers large, creamy-white, and delightfully fragrant. \$1.50.

MORUS. MULBERRY.

M. alba. WHITE MULBERRY. A small tree, native of China, with numerous slender twigs, and very rapid growth. Fruit pinkish white color.

var. multicaulis. DOWNING'S EVERBEARING MULBERRY. A variety with large, black fruit, which is borne occasionally, for a long time. Leaves large, and the tree quite ornamental.

NYSSA. TUPELO.

N. multiflora. SOUR GUM. Forms a medium sized tree, with horizontal branches, and deep green, shining leaves. The foliage changes in the autumn to a brilliant, crimson hue.

PERSICA. PEACH.

The following collection of ornamental varieties of the Peach, show to great advantage when placed in a group. The many tinted flowers, double as roses, are thus more effective by the contrast.

P. vulgaris Camellioflora. CAMELLIA FLOWERED PEACH. 50 cts.

“ “ **fl. alba pl.** DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING PEACH. 50 cts.

“ “ **fl. purpurea pl.** DOUBLE PURPLE FLOWERING PEACH. 50 cts.

“ “ **fl. rosea pl.** DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING PEACH. 50 cts.

“ “ **fl. sanguinea pl.** DOUBLE RED FLOWERING PEACH. 50 cts.

“ “ **versicolor pl.** DOUBLE STRIPED FLOWERING PEACH. 50 cts.

“ “ **pendula.** WEEPING PEACH. This very unique and distinct variety was raised by the late Wm. Reid, of Elizabeth, N. J., and is noted for its pendulous shoots. \$1.00. We also cultivate two dwarf forms, viz:—DWARF OF ORLEANS, and VAN EUREN'S GOLDEN, that are highly ornamental.

POPULUS. POPLAR.

P. alba. WHITE ABELE. Native of Europe, growing to the height of 80 or 90 feet. Leaves, dark green above, but very white below. A rapid growing species for street planting.

P. dilatata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. Perhaps the most remarkably fastigate tree known. Valuable for creating marked effects in large groups.

P. grandidentata pendula. WEEPING LARGE-TOOTHED ASPEN. When grafted standard high this attractive variety forms one of the finest weeping trees in cultivation. The long, slender branches are like cords. \$1.00.

P. “Parasol de St. Julian.” A French novelty just introduced into our collection. It has a decided pendulous habit, and is entirely hardy. \$1.00.

PRUNUS. PLUM AND CHERRY.

P. Mahaleb. MAHALEB, or PERFUMED CHERRY. A small tree, native of Europe, forming a round, dense head, and producing an abundance of small, very fragrant flowers. 50 cts.

P. padus. EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. Tree of small size, but unexceptionable shape, bearing a profusion of highly fragrant, white flowers, in long racemes. 50 cts.

SORBUS AUCUPARIA VAR. PENDULA—WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH. [SEE PAGE 33.]

P. pumila. DWARF WEEPING CHERRY. Grafted standard high, this native plant makes an exceedingly attractive little specimen tree. Flowers abundant, white. \$1.00.

PYRUS. PEAR, APPLE, and SORBUS.

I. Malus. Apple.

P. coronaria. AMERICAN CRAB APPLE. "Tree 20 feet high, with large, rose-colored, fragrant blossoms, and fragrant, greenish fruit." (*Gray.*) 50 cts.

P. malus baccata. BERRY-LIKE CRAB APPLE. Of this we grow two distinct varieties, known as the *Cherry Crab*, and *Current Crab*, that are highly ornamental. 50 cts.

P. malus prunifolia. SIBERIAN CRAB APPLE. Several varieties, all ornamental both in flower and fruit. Tree of small size. 50 cts.

P. spectabilis. CHINESE CRAB APPLE. Native of China, growing 20 or 30 feet in height, and producing pale rose colored flowers of fine size. We cultivate two varieties; one with very pale, almost white flowers, semi-double; and the other with double rose colored bloom. 50 cts.

P. tenorii and **P. florabunda.** Two recently introduced varieties of the apple, very distinct and handsome. The former with double flesh-colored, and the latter, single rose-colored flowers in great profusion. 50 cts.

II. Sorbus. Mt. Ash.

P. Americana. AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A small tree, with shining pinnate leaves, and large cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit.

P. aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. Similar to the above, but with paler leaflets, and lighter colored berries; also larger in size.

var. pendula. WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH. The branches of this distinct variety are of a straggling, pendant character, producing a picturesque effect. \$1.00.

var. pendula aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED WEEPING MT. ASH. A new variety recently introduced, with yellow spots and markings on the leaves. \$1.50.

var. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. The leaves in this form are of a downy-white color, and very deeply toothed on the margins. \$1.00.

QUERCUS. OAK.

Q. alba. WHITE OAK. A native tree of the largest size, with

SORBUS AUCUPARIA VAR. QUERCIFOLIA—OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. [SEE
PAGE 33.]

widely spreading branches. Leaves pale green above, pale glaucous green beneath, with mostly short, broad lobes.

Q. cerris. TURKEY OAK. A large, vigorous growing species from the South of Europe. Leaves deeply lobed, bright shining green, hairy beneath. Hardy.

Q. coccinea. SCARLET OAK. A native species, of large size. Leaves smooth, shining green, changing in the autumn to a brilliant scarlet color.

Q. macrocarpa. MOSSY-CUP OAK. Of medium size, and a native of our Western States. Leaves large, very deeply lobed, downy beneath. Bark corky.

Q. palustris. PIN OAK. Another native tree of medium size. Branches spreading and drooping. Form conical. Leaves deeply divided, with pointed lobes.

Q. Phellos. WILLOW OAK. A native tree of medium size, remarkable for its narrow linear leaves, like those of the Willow.

Q. robur. BRITISH OAK. Native of Europe, forming a large sized tree. Leaves obtuse and smooth. Branches spreading and tortuous.

var. Louetii. LOUET'S CUT-LEAVED OAK. A very fine variety, with oddly cut foliage of a rich, dark shining green color. Rare. \$1.50.

RHUS. SUMACH.

R. cotinus. VENETIAN SUMACH. PURPLE MIST. Native of the South of Europe and Asia, and forms a small sized tree, very ornamental when covered with loose panicles of pale purplish flowers. The "*Smoke Plant*." 50 ets.

R. glabra. SMOOTH SUMACH. A native plant of low growth, with smooth glaucous foliage, changing to the most brilliant crimson in autumn. 50 ets.

SALISBURIA. MAIDEN HAIR TREE.

S. adiantifolia. JAPAN GINKGO. A native of China and Japan, forming a medium or large tree. Leaves, fan-shaped, like an *Adiantum Fern*. Tree of rapid growth, and belongs to the Coniferae.

SALIX. WILLOW.

S. Babylonica. COMMON WEEPING WILLOW. This well known Weeping tree is from Asia, and grows to a large size. Invaluable for water scenery and low grounds.

var. Salomon. SALOMON'S WEEPING WILLOW. A variety of the above with a stronger growth, and apparently larger in all its parts. New, from France.

S. caprea pendula. KILMARNOCK WILLOW. A variety of the Goat Willow, with decided pendulous branches. When worked standard high it forms a remarkably beautiful small weeping tree. \$1.00 to 1.50.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED GOAT WILLOW. A medium size, or small tree, from England, with prettily spotted and marbled foliage.

S. pentandra. SHINING-LEAVED WILLOW. An English species of small size, noted for its conspicuous, dark shining leaves, with the appearance of an evergreen.

S. petiolaris. (*rosmarinifolia*.) ROSEMARY-LEAVED WILLOW. A shrub, native of this country, with lanceolate, silky leaves, and a rounded head. When grafted standard high, it forms a beautiful specimen. \$1.00.

S. purpurea. AMERICAN FOUNTAIN WILLOW. A small, slender growing species from Europe. When worked on a tall stem, it forms a pretty weeping tree. \$1.00.

SASSAFRAS. SASSAFRAS.

S. officinale. COMMON SASSAFRAS. A common native tree of medium size, with spicy, aromatic bark, and shining, lobed leaves, changing to a golden yellow. 50 cts.

SOPHORA. SOPHORA.

S. Japonica. JAPAN SOPHORA. Native of Japan, growing 40 or 50 feet high. Reasonably hardy. Leaves smooth, pale green. Flowers in loose terminal panicles, of a light cream color.

var. pendula. WEEPING SOPHORA. A decidedly pendulous variety, when grafted, or trained to a single stem. Branches as well as leaves highly ornamental, bright shining green. \$1.50.

TILIA. LINDEN.

T. Americana. BASSWOOD. AMERICAN LINDEN. A large native tree, with large, smooth, heart-shaped leaves. Fine for lawn or street planting.

T. Europæa. EUROPEAN LINDEN. From the middle and north of Europe, and is smaller in all its parts than the preceding, although more dense in form.

var. alba. (*argentea*.) WHITE-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. One of the most valuable of ornamental trees. Leaves downy-white beneath, and retained until late in autumn. Growth very rapid, outline regular. From Hungary.

var. alba pendula. WEEPING LINDEN. A charming lawn tree, with very graceful drooping branches, and downy-white leaves. It is rapid in growth, entirely hardy, and very conspicuous in a collection. \$1.00.

SALIX CAPREA PENDULA—KILMARNOCK WILLOW. [SEE PAGE 36.]

var. aurea. GOLDEN-BARKED LINDEN. A variety with deep yellow colored twigs, very handsome during the winter months. Rather dwarf and compact in growth. \$1.00.

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED LINDEN. A small sized tree, with very curious, irregularly divided leaves, and bright red twigs. Distinct and unique. \$1.00.

ULMUS. ELM.

U. Americana. WHITE, OR AMERICAN ELM. A native tree of large size, with spreading head, and graceful drooping branchlets. Very popular in some sections.

U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. A native of Europe, forming a tall erect tree, with slender branches, and small leaves. Growth very rapid.

var. macrophylla. LARGE-LEAVED ELM. A form with very large foliage. Tree of vigorous growth and somewhat weeping habit. \$1.00.

var. pendula. WEEPING ENGLISH ELM. Is, when grafted high, a remarkably drooping, heavy wooded tree, with fine large foliage, and rounded form. \$1.50.

var. strieta purpurea. UPRIGHT PURPLE-LEAVED ELM. Very erect in growth, with slender branches, densely clothed with dark purplish-green foliage. \$1.00.

U. montana. SCOTCH, OR WYCH ELM. From the North of Europe, forming a spreading tree, with large, rough, dark green leaves. A rapid grower.

var. adiantifolia. FERN-LEAVED SCOTCH ELM. A curious, yet pretty sport, with long, narrow, crimped foliage, sharply toothed on the margins. \$1.00.

var. pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. A spreading, irregular, weeping tree, of peculiar beauty, with large, handsome foliage. \$1.50.

var. rugosa pendula. ROUGH-LEAVED WEEPING ELM. Another desirable pendulous variety, with very marked foliage, and irregular branches. \$1.50.

U. Siberica. SIBERIAN ELM. Forms a medium sized tree, with rather slender branches, and small, rough foliage. Very distinct. \$1.00.

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS VAR. PENDULA—WEeping ENGLISH ELM. [SEE PAGE 38.]

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Prices. 35 cts, except otherwise noted. \$3.00 per dozen, our selection.

AZALIA. FALSE HONEYSUCKLE.

A. nudiflora. WILD HONEYSUCKLE. A native shrub with beautiful pink or flesh-colored flowers. 75 cts.

A. pontica. PONTIC AZALIA. Our collection of Ghent Azalias raised from this species, embraces flowers of every shade of white, pink, orange, yellow, crimson, &c. They are all hardy, and especially desirable for groups and masses. \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

A. viscosa. WHITE SWAMP-HONEYSUCKLE. Leaves smooth; flowers clammy, pure white, and fragrant. 75 cts.

var. amena. DWARF RED AZALIA. A miniature plant, producing an abundance of rosy red flowers. \$1.00.

BERBERIS. BERBERRY.

B. vulgaris. EUROPEAN BERBERRY. An upright spiny shrub, with pendulous, yellow flowers, and red berries.

var. fol. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BERBERRY. Valuable for its rich, dark purple foliage. Flowers showy.

CALYCANTHUS. CAROLINE ALLSPICE.

C. floridus. SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. A well known native bush, bearing very double, purple, fragrant flowers. 75 cts.

CARAGANA. SIBERIAN PEA TREE.

C. grandiflora. LARGE-FLOWERED CARAGANA. A foreign plant, producing pendant, yellow flowers in profusion.

CATALPA. INDIAN BEAN.

C. Bungei. BUNGE'S DWARF CATALPA. A newer species, of very low growth, with stout branches, and large leaves. 50 cts.

CLETHRA. WHITE ALDER.

C. alnifolia. ALDER-LEAVED CLETHRA. A medium sized native shrub, with racemes of fragrant white flowers. Desirable.

CORNUS. DOGWOOD.

C. alba. WHITE-FRUITED DOGWOOD. (*C. sanguinea* of most collections.) A medium sized shrub, valuable for its bright red bark and white fruit.

C. circinata. ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD. A native shrub of medium size, with large leaves, green bark, and blue fruit.

C. florida. LARGE WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. A small sized native tree of great beauty when in bloom. Floral covering large, pure white, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit.

C. mas. variegata. VARIEGATED DOGWOOD. A large European shrub with white-edged foliage. Very conspicuous. 75 cts.

C. paniculata. PANICLED CORNEL. Of medium size, with snow-white flowers in great abundance. Fruit white.

C. sanguinea. RED-BARKED DOGWOOD. An European shrub of large size, with dull red bark, and dark purple fruit.

C. stolonifera. RED-OSIER DOGWOOD. A native spreading bush, with purplish red bark, and drab-colored fruit.

CORYLUS. HAZEL.

C. Avellana. EUROPEAN HAZEL NUT. A large shrub, very valuable for massing, and especially for its fine fruit.

CRATEGUS. THORN.

C. pyracantha. FIERY THORN. From the South of Europe, with mostly evergreen leaves, and scarlet fruit. Growth low and spreading. 50 cts.

var. alba. WHITE-FRUITED PYRACANTHA. An improved variety of the above, with pure white fruit. Fine for hedging. 75 cts.

CYDONIA. QUINCE.

C. Japonica. JAPAN QUINCE. Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson scarlet. Fine for hedging. 50 cts.

var. fl. alba. WHITE FLOWERING JAPAN QUINCE. A variety of the above with pale blush flowers in profusion. 75 cts.

var. semipleno. SEMI-DOUBLE FLOWERING JAPAN QUINCE. Is also a striking and desirable kind. Rare. 75 cts.

DAPHNE. DAPHNE.

D. Cneorum. GARLAND FLOWER. From Europe; partially evergreen, trailing habit, deep green, lanceolate leaves, numerous umbels of pink flowers. Very fragrant. 75 cts.

D. Mezereum. COMMON MEZEREON. From Northern Europe, round bush, flowers early, pinkish, fragrant. 50 cts.

DEUTZIA. DEUTZIA.

D. crenata. SCALLOP-LEAVED DEUTZIA. Like all the genus,

this plant is of Japanese origin, perfectly hardy, and produces myriads of drooping white bells.

var. fl. pl. DOUBLE-FLOWERING DEUTZIA. The double white flowers are delicately margined with pink. One of the most desirable hardy shrubs.

D. Fortunii. FORTUNE'S DEUTZIA. A new introduction, with dark green foliage, and large white bloom.

D. gracilis. SLENDER-GROWING DEUTZIA. Of small size, light green foliage, and delicate, graceful white flowers.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED DEUTZIA. The foliage in this is distinctly striped with white bands. 75 cts.

D. scabra. ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA. A showy, upright shrub, profusely covered with white drooping flowers.

DIERVILLA. WEIGELA.

D. amabilis. LOVELY WEIGELA. A medium sized shrub, with a profusion of pink flowers, irregular growth. Hardy.

var. alba. LOVELY WHITE WEIGELA. Flowers white, changing to light blush at maturity. Strong growth.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED LOVELY WEIGELA. Foliage prettily shaded with pale yellowish green.

D. arborea grandiflora. GREAT DIERVILLA. The largest of the family. Flowers pale cream color, white and pink.

D. Desboisii. DESBOIS' WEIGELA. A deep rose colored, or red variety, similar in growth to *D. rosea*.

D. Grœnewegenii. DARK RED-FLOWERING WEIGELA. Not unlike the preceding. Very striking in a group.

D. hortensis nivea. SILVERY WHITE WEIGELA. One of the most desirable shrubs grown. Flowers pure white and very abundant. Unsurpassed for forcing under glass during winter. 75 cts.

var. rubra. LIGHT RED-FLOWERING WEIGELA. Growth like the above, but with light red flowers.

D. Isoline. LARGE WHITE-FLOWERING WEIGELA. Pale whitish pink flowers. Growth strong.

D. multiflora florabunda. PROFUSE-FLOWERING WEIGELA. A very distinct species, with small, deep crimson flowers, produced throughout the season. 75 cts.

D. purpurata. PURPLE WEIGELA. Young shoots, dark purple; flowers rosy purple. New. 75 cts.

D. rosea. ROSE COLORED WEIGELA. One of the most popular shrubs known. Flowers bright rose.

var. nana variegata. DWARF VARIEGATED ROSE WEIGELA. An exceedingly pretty variety, the variegation being very distinct, and unaffected by the sun. 75 cts.

var. striata. STRIPE-FLOWERED WEIGELA. Flowers rose colored, with deep stripes on the petals.

D. Steltznerii. STELTZNER'S WEIGELA. A strong grower, with a profusion of dark, rosy red flowers.

D. trifida. BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. A low bush with yellow flowers. Native, and of spreading habit.

D. Van Houttii. VAN HOUTTE'S WEIGELA. A rose colored flowering kind. Not very distinct.

DIRCA. LEATHERWOOD.

D. palustris. MOOSEWOOD. A small round shrub, with remarkably pliant twigs, and small yellow flowers. 50 cts.

ELÆAGNUS. WILD OLIVE.

E. hortensis angustifolia. NARROW-LEAVED OLEASTER. Large shrub with silvery white leaves. Very conspicuous.

var. parviflora. SMALL-FLOWERED OLEASTER. A very fine compact bush, and forms elegant hedges.

EUONYMUS. SPINDLE TREE.

E. Americanus. STRAWBERRY BUSH. A native shrub with bright green leaves, and crimson colored pods.

E. Enropens. BURNING BUSH. From Europe, and a favorite in old gardens. Of large size, with rosy red pods.

E. linifolius. NARROW-LEAVED EUONYMUS. A very neat dwarf, rambling shrub, with flax-like leaves and crimson pods.

FORSYTHIA. GOLDEN BELL.

F. Fortunii. FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA. A new species from Japan, with very distinct dark green leaves, golden yellow flowers, and upright form. 50 cts.

F. suspensa. WEEPING FORSYTHIA. Growth long, slender and drooping. Flowers bright yellow, and abundant.

F. viridissima. VERY GREEN FORSYTHIA. Not so straggling as the above, but with similar flowers.

HIBISCUS. ALTHÆA.

A large sized shrub from Syria, of easy cultivation. The following varieties constitute a beautiful show when in bloom, and exhibit a contrast surpassed by few of our really hardy plants. They are especially fine for hedges and screens.

H. Syriacus bicolor. Double white with red stripes.

do. coccinea fl. pl. Double, reddish violet.

do. elegantissima. Bright pink, prettily striped.

do. "fleur blanche." Pure white, single flower.
Fine.

do. pæoniflora. Large double lilac. Very beautiful.

- H. Syriacus purpurea fl. pl.** Double, reddish purple.
do. speciosa. Pink, elegantly mottled and veined.
 75 cts.
do. toto albo fl. pl. Double, pure white. New and fine.
do. variegatus. Single, purple. Leaves variegated.
do. variegatus fl. pl. Double, purple. Leaves variegated. 75 cts.
do. violacea semi-pleno. Semi-double violet.
do. seedlings. Mixed colors, fine for screens.

HIPPOPHAE. SEA BUCKTHORN.

H. Rhamnoides. BUCKTHORN-LIKE HIPPOPHAE. A large sized shrub, with narrow, silvery gray foliage. 50 cts.

HYDRANGEA. HYDRANGEA.

H. arborescens. WILD HYDRANGEA. Medium sized native shrub; leaves ovate, green on both sides. Flowers white.

H. hortensia. GARDEN HYDRANGEA. Hardy with us in the shade; foliage large, flowers greenish, changing white, and finally a bright rose color.

var. "Imperatrice Eugenie." A new French variety, with very large corymbs of flowers, prettily tinted with blue and pale rose color. \$1.00.

var. "Otaksa." New, from Japan. Corymbs of flowers of very large size, deep rose color; foliage larger than the species. Growth vigorous and attractive. \$1.00.

var. variegata. Foliage elegantly diversified with pure white stripes and blotches. Very conspicuous. 75 cts.

H. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. Young shoots and leaves wooley; leaves large, turning deep crimson in the autumn; flowers white, changing to purple. 50 cts.

H. radiata. (nivea.) SNOWY-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. Leaves heart-shaped, white beneath; flowers few, white. 50 cts.

H. paniculata grandiflora. (deutziaefolia.) LARGE PANICLED HYDRANGEA. Newly introduced, and especially beautiful. Flowers in very large panicles, pure white; and the plant is entirely hardy. 75 cts.

Hypericum. ST. JOHN'S WORT.

H. Kalmianum. KALM'S ST. JOHN'S WORT. Compact, round shrub, with numerous glaucous leaves, and golden yellow flowers.

H. prolificum. SHRUBBY ST. JOHN'S WORT. Closely resembles the above in all but the fruit. A prolific bloomer.

ITEA. ITEA.

I. Virginica. COMMON ITEA. A small native shrub, with drooping racemes of pure white, fragrant flowers.

KERRIA. CORCHORUS.

K. Japonica. JAPAN CORCHORUS. An old cultivated plant, with numerous double, yellow flowers; bark light green.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED CORCHORUS. Foliage very prettily margined with pure white bands. New and distinct.

LIGUSTRUM. PRIVET.

L. vulgare. COMMON PRIVET. An English shrub with smooth, dark green leaves; flowers white in racemes. Fruit dark purple.

var. aurea variegata. YELLOW VARIEGATED PRIVET. Foliage very distinctly marked with yellow bands and spots.

LONICERA. HONEYSUCKLE.

The following species are all erect shrubby plants. The climbing vines belonging to this genus, will be found under the heading of "VINES."

L. Ledebourii. LEDEBOUR'S HONEYSUCKLE. A rather small shrub from California, with bright red flowers.

L. nigra. BLACK-FRUITED HONEYSUCKLE. Medium size; flowers small, red and hairy; fruit black. From Europe.

L. Tartarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Of large size, from Tartary. Flowers rose colored, abundant.

var. alba. WHITE-FLOWERING TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Similar to the preceding, but with nearly pure white flowers.

var. nana. DWARF HONEYSUCKLE. A curious little compact form, suitable for the front of masses and groups.

var. rubra grandiflora. GREAT RED-FLOWERING HONEYSUCKLE. The finest of the family. Of strong growth; flowers very abundant, deep rose color, and very attractive. 75 cts.

L. Xylosteum. FLY HONEYSUCKLE. A large shrub, from Europe, with small cream colored flowers. Very hardy.

PHILADELPHUS. SYRINGA.

P. coronarius. COMMON MOCK ORANGE, OR SYRINGA. A rapid growing, large shrub, with large white, fragrant bloom.

P. Sadsumanus. SADSUMAN'S SYRINGA. Introduced from Germany. Leaves and flowers smaller than the above. Distinct.

PRUNUS. PLUM AND CHERRY.

P. Japonica multiplex. (*Erroneously Amygdalus pumila.*) DOUBLE DWARF ROSE ALMOND. A beautiful little shrub, with a great profusion of very double flowers, like small roses. 50 cts.

P. sinensis fl. pl. (*Erroneously Amygdalus pumila alba.*) DOUBLE DWARF WHITE ALMOND. Somewhat like the above, with double white flowers. Neither this nor the preceding are true Almonds, although universally so called. 50 cts.

P. triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. Of recent introduction from China, with pretty semi-double pink flowers, closely set along the branches, forming a compact spike. 75 cts.

RIBES. CURRANT.

R. aureum. MISSOURI CURRANT. A native shrub, with yellow flowers, having a delightful spicy fragrance.

RUBUS. RASPBERRY.

R. odoratus. PURPLE-FLOWERING RASPBERRY. A perennial branching shrub, with large leaves and purplish rose flowers.

SAMBUCUS. ELDER.

S. nigra variegata. VARIEGATED ELDER. Foliage very distinctly marked with broad, yellowish white bands.

S. pubens. RED-BERRIED ELDER. Especially beautiful in fruit, the large clusters being brilliant red in color.

SPIRÆA. MEADOW SWEET.

S. Billardii. BILLARD'S SPIRÆA. Medium sized shrub, producing spiked panicles of flowers, bright rose in color.

S. callosa. (*Fortunii.*) FORTUNE'S SPIRÆA. A choice species; flowers in flattish umbels, bright pink, and very showy.

var. alba. FORTUNE'S DWARF WHITE SPIRÆA. A small form of the above, with pure white flowers. Very distinct.

S. chamædrifolia. GERMANDER-LEAVED SPIRÆA. A low bush, with scalloped leaves, and umbels of small white flowers.

S. opulifolia. NINE BARK. A native species of large size, producing corymbs of white flowers. Leaves roundish and lobed.

var. aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED NINE BARK. Very conspicuous from the golden yellow hue of its foliage.

S. prunifolia. PLUM-LEAVED SPIRÆA. Very distinct, with numerous small double white flowers, blooming early.

S. Reevesii. (*lanceolata.*) REEVES' SPIRÆA. One of the most ornamental. Flowers pure white, in umbels, and very numerous.

var. fl. pl. DOUBLE-FLOWERING REEVES' SPIRÆA. A perfect gem where it succeeds properly. Each individual flower is as double as a *Ranunculus*, and very conspicuous.

S. salicifolia. COMMON MEADOW SWEET. Very erect, lanceolate leaves; panicles of flowers dense, pure white.

S. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIRÆA. A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves, and small white flowers. Unsurpassed for forcing in pots. 50 cts.

S. ulmifolia. ELM-LEAVED SPIRÆA. A compact bush, with round corymbs of white flowers resembling down.

STUARTIA. STUARTIA.

S. pentagyna. MALACHODENDRON. Large shrub, with large cream colored flowers. Very showy. \$1.00.

SYMPHORICARPUS. SNOWBERRY.

S. racemosus. SNOWBERRY. A medium sized native shrub; flowers small and numerous; berries abundant; snow-white.

S. vulgaris. INDIAN CURRANT. Beautiful from the profusion of its bright red, coral-like berries.

var. variegata. Foliage plentifully sprinkled with clear yellow markings, otherwise as the above.

SYRINGA. LILAC.

S. Persica. PERSIAN LILAC. Medium sized shrub, with small lanceolate leaves, and purple, fragrant flowers.

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED LILAC. Foliage deeply laciniated, presenting a pleasing appearance. Flowers delicately small. 50 cts.

S. vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. Large shrub, with larger leaves and flowers than the above. Flowers bluish purple.

var. alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. Flowers in slender panicles, pure white and fragrant.

TAMARIX. TAMARISK.

T. Gallica. (*Africana*.) FRENCH TAMARISK. A tall, graceful shrub, with small foliage, and small, rosy purple flowers.

T. Indica. INDIAN TAMARISK. Almost identical with the above. Growth rather more slender.

VIBURNUM. ARROW ROOT.

V. Lantana. WAYFARING TREE. Leaves heart-shaped, covered beneath with a mealy pubescence. Flowers white.

V. Lentago. SWEET VIBURNUM. Leaves ovate, bright green, growth erect and large. Flowers white, in large cymes.

V. Opulus. CRANBERRY TREE. Large native shrub, with Hydrangea-like flowers, and large, red, acid fruit.

var. sterilis. SNOWBALL. GUELDER ROSE. A common, well known large shrub, with balls of pure white, sterile flowers.

V. plicatum. PLICATE VIBURNUM. A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white, in very large globular heads. \$1.00.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Price—50 cents each, except otherwise noted.

AUCUBA. AUCUBA.

A. Japonica. GOLD DUST TREE. Hardy here in the shade; leaves laurel-like, dark green, spotted with yellow.

BUXUS. BOX.

B. sempervirens. COMMON TREE BOX. A shrub of the largest size, succeeding well in the shade. Foliage deep green.

var. argentea. SILVER VARIEGATED BOX. The ovate leaves are conspicuously marked with white bands.

var. aurea. GOLDEN VARIEGATED BOX. The ovate leaves in this are irregularly marked with yellow.

var. glauca. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED BOX. A pretty, compact-growing shrub, with narrow, obovate glaucous leaves.

var. myrtifolia. MYRTLE-LEAVED BOX. Forms a regular cone, with rather small obovate leaves. Desirable.

var. suffruticosa. DWARF BOX. The common variety used for edging. It makes a pretty globular specimen.

var. thymifolia. THYME-LEAVED BOX. Very small lanceolate leaves; habit compact; growth slow.

B. Japonica. JAPAN BOX. A new introduction from Japan, with broadly ovate, yellowish green leaves.

B. Chinensis. CHINESE BOX. A native of China, with large foliage, greatly diversified in the various kinds.

The following are all distinct and quite handsome:

var. angustifolia. NARROW-LEAVED CHINESE BOX.

var. latifolia. BROAD-LEAVED CHINESE BOX.

var. longifolia. LONG-LEAVED CHINESE BOX.

var. rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAVED CHINESE BOX.

EUONYMUS. SPINDLE TREE.

E. Japonicus. JAPAN EUONYMUS. Hardy in protected situations. Leaves leathery and glossy.

var. argenteus. SILVER VARIEGATED EUONYMUS. Foliage distinctly marked with white.

var. aureus. GOLDEN VARIEGATED EUONYMUS. Foliage with clear yellow spots and stripes.

var. macrophyllus. LARGE-LEAVED EUONYMUS. One of the newer varieties from Japan, with very large leaves, glossy, and deeply notched on the margins. A conspicuous and really beautiful plant. 75 cts.

var. ovatus aureus marginatus. YELLOW-MARGINED EUONYMUS. A beautiful, new, Japanese variety, with the margins banded with golden yellow. 75 cts.

var. pulchellus. BOX-LEAVED EUONYMUS. Very distinct. Another novelty from Japan, with small, dark green, glossy leaves. 75 cents.

E. radicans argenteus variegatus. VARIEGATED TRAILING EUONYMUS. A decided acquisition. The plant is of a creeping character, with small, ovate leaves, distinctly marked with pure white stripes and blotches. 75 cts.

KALMIA. AMERICAN LAUREL.

K. angustifolia. SHEEP LAUREL. A small shrub, with narrow leaves, whitish below, and small, crimson flowers. 75 cts.

K. latifolia. CALICO BUSH. A large shrub, with ovate lanceolate leaves, bright, shining green, and large, light rose colored flowers. 75 cts.

MAHONIA. ASHBERRY.

M. Aquifolium. HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA. A beautiful Holly-like shrub, with erect racemes of golden yellow flowers.

M. Bealii. BEALE'S MAHONIA. Similar to the *M. Japonica*, with leaves larger and more distinctly marked. 75 cts.

M. Japonica. JAPAN MAHONIA. Much larger than *M. Aquifolium*, with fine large leaves, beautiful racemes of yellow flowers, and clusters of dark purple fruit. 75 cts.

RHODODENDRON. ROSEBAY.

R. Catawbiense. CATAWBA ROSEBAY. A hardy, native shrub, with thick, oval, or, oblong leaves, and fine clusters of large, bell-shaped lilac purple flowers. Our collection comprises about twenty of the finest varieties of this hardy species, embracing a great variety of colors, from pure white to dark purple. The whole family require a light soil. \$2.00 each. •

R. maximum. GREAT LAUREL. A large sized shrub, with large, thick leaves. Clusters of flowers of fine size, pale rose color, with spotted throats. \$1.00.

R. ponticum. PONTIC ROSEBAY. Another species of fine size, native of Europe, and not altogether hardy here, in the open air. Leaves dark green; flowers purple; large. \$1.00.

YUCCA. ADAM'S NEEDLE.

Y. filamentosa. TREADY ADAM'S NEEDLE. A tropical looking plant, with long, narrow leaves; the flower-stalk rising from the centre, bearing numerous creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers.

Y. gloriosa. GLORIOUS ADAM'S NEEDLE. Succeeds in the open ground. Leaves broad and sharp-pointed; flowers similar to the above. Very fine. \$1.00.

Y. nova sp. NEW ADAM'S NEEDLE. A native species from Colorado, now first offered. It has narrow grass-like leaves, and is quite hardy. \$1.50.

VINES.

Price.—50 cents each, except otherwise noted.

AKEBIA. AKEBIA.

A. quinata. JAPAN AKEBIA. A newly introduced vine, with pretty foliage, and clusters of purplish, fragrant flowers. 75 cts.

AMPELOPSIS. AMPELOPSIS.

A. quinquefolia. VIRGINIAN CREEPER. A native plant, of vigorous growth; with digitate leaves, turning rich crimson in the autumn. Frequently called *American Ivy*. 35 cts.

A. Veitchi. VEITCH'S AMPELOPSIS. A recent introduction from Japan, entirely hardy, with small foliage, turning brilliant red in the autumn. It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant. 75 cents.

CELASTRUS. STAFF TREE.

C. scandens. CLIMBING CELASTRUS. A twining vine, with ovate leaves, and greenish flowers; but with orange colored pods, and brilliant scarlet seed coverings.

CLEMATIS. VIRGIN'S BOWER.

Our collection of this elegant family of vines, is probably not surpassed by any other. For the purpose of testing and comparing the characters of each, we have formed a specimen bed, wherein all the species and varieties are trained to separate supports, thus enabling us to determine the correctness of our plants, as well as their relative value. Our beds of seedlings embrace young plants, grown from all the finest kinds known, and will be found well worthy of cultivation. The flowers of the Clematis are mostly destitute of *petals*, or true flower leaves, but are supplied with exceedingly handsome *sepals*, or floral coverings; and the recent hybrids are wonderful examples of the skill of our modern florists in this respect. All are unsurpassed for covering light trellises, arbors, and pillars on the lawn. In the

CLEMATIS JACKMANI—JACKMAN'S VIRGIN'S BOWER. [SEE PAGE 54.]

following list, we have preferred arranging the different hybrids and varieties alphabetically, without regard to a strict botanical classification, believing it to be more satisfactory in a treatise of this kind.

C. Amalia. A large, showy variety; flowers larger than *C. azurea grandiflora*, pure white, with bright red anthers. Hardy and desirable.

C. amethystina. One of the newer hybrids, with beautiful, pale blue flowers, blooming very early, and quite double, in the way of *C. monstrosa*. \$1.50.

C. apiifolia. A newly introduced plant of unknown origin. It is a rampant grower, with attractive, deeply toothed leaves. Excellent for a quick shade. 35 cts.

C. atropurpurea. A new variety from France, and evidently raised from *viticella*. Flowers dark purplish-blue color, and of fine size. \$1.00.

C. Aureliana. Another recent novelty, of the *C. lanuginosa* strain, which is very promising. Sepals, large, thick, and velvety; color, rich violet blue. \$1.00.

C. cœrulea odorata. An old, erect growing herbaceous kind, with small blue flowers, having a very pleasant, strong, almond perfume. \$1.00.

C. erecta. A distinct herbaceous species, growing about three feet high, with glaucous green leaves, and dense panicles of pure white fragrant flowers.

C. erecta cœrulea. Nowise related to the above, but partaking of the general character of *C. viticella*. Plant erect, with bright blue, bell-shaped flowers, like *C. Hendersoni*. 75 cts.

C. Flammula. SWEET-SCENTED VIRGIN'S BOWER. This very popular old species, possesses an attractive foliage, and large clusters of small white flowers, with a honeyed sweetness.

C. florida fl. pl. (Indica.) A curious Japanese plant, with large, greenish-white perfectly double flowers; foliage lacinated and handsome; growth moderate. 75 cts.

var. Sieboldi. (bicolor.) A mere form of the above, but very distinct and handsome. In the centre of the greenish white sepals, is a mass of undeveloped stamens, or petal-like leaves, of a rich purple color. 75 cts.

C. Fortunii. Flowers of the largest size, double, greenish-white when opening, but changing at maturity to pure white, with a delightful fragrance. \$1.00.

C. fulgens. A new hybrid of the *C. viticella* class, with deep, violet purple sepals, and a reddish violet band running through the center of each. Stamens, pale yellow. \$1.00.

C. Gloire de Saint-Julian. A novelty of French origin, blooming in our collection the present season. Flowers enormously

large,—8 inches in diameter—clear white, with a slight bluish tinge in the centre, and yellow stamens. The sepals are broad, thick and leathery. *Extra fine.* \$2.00.

C. Grabami. A Mexican species, entirely hardy, and of rampant growth. Foliage similar to *C. Vitalba*. Flowers numerous, small, bell-shaped, white, and very early.

C. Helena. Introduced several years since. A large, (6 inches in diameter,) and handsome, pure white flower, blooming abundantly early in the season.

C. Hendersoni. Evidently an offspring from the *C. Viticella*, although very distinct. Plant herbaceous, erect, with dark green foliage, and nodding, deep blue flowers.

C. hybrida splendida. A hybrid between *C. lanuginosa* and *C. Viticella*. The flowers are of large size, and clear blue in color. A profuse bloomer and hardy. 75 cts.

C. Imperatrice Eugenie. A superb new French hybrid, which we have tested the present season. Flowers very large, pure white, with thick, broad sepals. \$1.50.

C. Jackmani. One of the finest of the newer English hybrids. Color of the flowers, deep violet purple, with a rich, velvety appearance, and distinctly veined. \$1.00.

C. Jeanne d' Arc. A vigorous and very beautiful new French Clematis, with large, broad sepals, pure white, distinctly striped with pale blue in the centre of each. \$1.50.

C. John Gould Veitch. This splendid English novelty received the highest prizes at the Horticultural Exhibitions of London, Paris and Ghent, the past two seasons. The flower is very large, bright clear blue, perfectly double, with thick, broad sepals. \$2.00.

C. Lady Bovill. One of Jackman's fine new English hybrids. Flowers of large size, with incurved sepals, pale blue color, and of good substance. \$3.00.

C. lanuginosa. An old Japanese Clematis, that still ranks among the best. Flowers large, light blue; sepals thick, broad and leathery. Leaves, woolly. 75 cts.

var. nivea. Similar to the above, but with pure, snow white flowers. It is undeniably an unusually attractive plant, when covered with bloom. \$1.00.

C. Louisa. One of the older varieties, with quite large, narrow sepaled, pale blue flowers. Similar in many respects to the fine old *C. Sophia*.

C. monstrosa. A monstrous form of *C. patens*, with large crimped sepals, of a greenish white color, and very double. Plant, vigorous and hardy. 75 cts.

C. patens. (*azurca grandiflora.*) One of the most useful and

beautiful of climbing plants. Flowers dark blue, four to five inches in diameter, and very abundant.

C. Prince of Wales. Ranks among the best of Jackman's newer hybrids. Flowers large, beautiful violet blue or purple, with a red stripe down each sepal. \$1.00.

C. Renaulti carulea grandiflora. A French novelty of unquestionable merit, blooming with us the present season. A hybrid between *C. Jackmani* and *C. hybrida splendida*, partaking of the character of the former, but very greatly increased in size. Sepals rich violet blue, with stripes of violet rose running through the centre of each, and very prominent rose colored stamens. \$2.00.

C. rubra violacea. A handsome new kind, with large, velvety sepals of a deep maroon color when first opened, but changing to a bright rosy violet at maturity. 75 cts.

C. Sophia. Although this fine large Clematis has been in cultivation for several years, its popularity is unabated. Flowers pale lavender blue, and very numerous.

var. fl. pl. A double flowering form of the above, with two or three rows of sepals, or imperfect petals, which are not, however, very constant. 75 cts.

C. Standishi. One of the newer introductions of the *C. florida* type, with large, dark purplish blue sepals, and blooming very early in the season. 75 cts.

C. Viorna. LEATHER FLOWER. A rare native species, with single, nodding, bell-shaped flowers. Sepals thick, leathery, and recurved at the points. Color purplish violet.

C. Virginiana. COMMON VIRGIN'S BOWER. This well known native vine is one of the strongest growers of the genus. The fragrant white flowers are in large clusters. 35 cts.

C. Vitalba. TRAVELER'S JOY. A native of Europe, and unsurpassed for covering quickly all unsightly objects. Flowers greenish white, fragrant, and in large clusters.

C. Viticella. VINE-BOWER CLEMATIS. Another old and valuable European species, growing vigorously, and producing singly, nodding blue flowers on long stems. 35 cts.

var. francfurtensis. Is a new and handsome hybrid between *C. Viticella* and *C. patens*. Flowers of good size, flat, and deep blue in color. 75 cts.

var. venosa. One of the most valuable of the genus, with large, broad, flat sepals, of a purplish violet tint, distinctly marked with stripes and veinings of a lighter shade. It is a profuse bloomer, hardy, and of vigorous growth. \$1.00.

var. violacea. A mere variety of the above, with pretty, delicate, bell-shaped flowers, of a pale pinkish violet color.

C. Mixed Seedlings. These embrace young plants grown from the finest hybrids and varieties. They exhibit a great difference in size, color and markings; and for covering extensive trellis-work, are eminently useful. 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

IVY.

H. Helix. COMMON IVY. A well known evergreen climber, of great use in covering walls, &c. Leaves, leathery, smooth, shining, very dark green; veinings distinct. 35 cts.

var. Rhombea variegata. One of the finest variegated Ivys; leaves less in size than the above, and distinctly marked with pure white bands and veins. 75 cts.

JASMINUM. JESSAMINE.

J. fruticans. SHRUBBY JESSAMINE. Not properly a vine, but a shrub with long, slender branches, producing early in the season small yellow flowers.

J. nudiflorum. NAKED-FLOWERING JESSAMINE. Blooms very early in the season; a few warm days being sufficient to open its golden yellow flowers. 35 cts.

J. officinale. COMMON WHITE JESSAMINE. An old, but still popular climber, with exceedingly fragrant white flowers. Foliage graceful and pretty. 35 cts.

var. variegatum. GOLDEN VARIEGATED JESSAMINE. A novelty that has given entire satisfaction for the past three years. The bright markings are pure white, golden yellow and pink, never scorching in the least; in fact the colors become more vivid during the heat of summer. Flowers white and deliciously fragrant. Excellent for pot-culture. \$1.50.

LONICERA. HONEYSUCKLE.

25 cts. each.

L. bicolor. TWO-COLORED HONEYSUCKLE. A strong growing vine in the way of the *Trumpets*, with yellow and red flowers in great profusion.

L. brachypoda. NEW JAPAN EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. Especially valuable for its remarkably vigorous growth, and numerous white and yellow fragrant flowers.

var. aurea reticulata. GOLDEN-VEINED HONEYSUCKLE. A newer form, with elegantly veined and netted foliage. Succeeds well in every situation here.

L. Canadensis. CANADIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Although undescribed, it is quite distinct; leaves large, smooth; flowers deep yellow.

L. Caprifolium. GOAT-LEAF HONEYSUCKLE. Native of Europe; smooth, glaucous leaves; flowers blush colored, highly fragrant; hardy and a vigorous grower.

L. flava. YELLOW CORAL, OR YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. A native vine, producing numerous light yellow, tube-like flowers. Leaves glaucous.

L. Halliana. HALL'S NEW JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. A new kind, and probably a mere form of *L. brachypoda*, with pure white, exceedingly fragrant flowers. It is undoubtedly a great acquisition.

L. Japonica. EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. An old favorite, holding its leaves mainly through the winter. Flowers red, yellow and white, variegated; sweet scented.

L. parviflora var. Douglasi. DOUGLAS' HONEYSUCKLE. Leaves large, downy; flowers deep crimson, or purplish red, and very conspicuous.

L. Periclymenum. COMMON ENGLISH WOODBINE. A great favorite for its glaucous leaves, and buff, or red colored flowers, which are highly fragrant.

var. Belgicum. MONTHLY DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. Blooms throughout the season; flowers exceedingly fragrant, red and yellow color.

L. sempervirens. RED CORAL, OR RED TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. A common native vine, appropriate for trellises and rock-work. Flowers deep red, trumpet shaped.

var. minor. SMALL, RED CORAL HONEYSUCKLE. A neat, small flowered variety; color similar to the above, or perhaps a shade deeper.

MENISPERMUM. MOONSEED.

M. Canadense. CANADIAN MOONSEED. A slender vine, bearing white flowers in small panicles. Fruit black, covered with a pretty bloom, like grapes. 35 cts.

PERIPLOCA. SILK VINE.

P. Græca. GRECIAN SILK VINE. A valuable, hardy, vigorous growing vine, with rich velvety purple flowers, beautiful foliage, and silky tufted seeds.

SMILAX. GREENBRIAR.

S. rotundifolia. COMMON GREENBRIAR. A handsome addition to the shrubbery, for its bright green bark, bluish black berries, and thick shining leaves, turning golden yellow and orange in the autumn. 35 cts.

TECOMA. TRUMPET FLOWER.

T. grandiflora. GREAT TRUMPET FLOWER. A splendid climber, with large, showy, pale orange colored flowers, pendulous from the ends of the branches. 75 cts.

T. radicans. AMERICAN TRUMPET VINE. Has much smaller flowers than the above; long, tubular, dark orange scarlet color.

var. coccinea. SCARLET-FLOWERING TRUMPET VINE. Vine very similar to the parent; but with larger and brighter scarlet flowers. 75 cts.

T. Thunbergi. THUNBERG'S TRUMPET FLOWER. A new and distinct species, with deep green, crimped, glossy foliage, and pale orange, large flowers. \$1.00.

VINCA. PERIWINKLE.

V. major. GREATER PERIWINKLE. The largest of a genus of trailing evergreens; leaves large, ovate, deep green. Flowers large, pale blue. 35 cts.

var. variegata. Is merely a form of the above, with yellow splashes and stripes on the foliage. Excellent for vases, rock-work, edgings of beds, &c. 35 cts.

V. minor. LESSER PERIWINKLE. Much smaller in all its parts than the foregoing, with very dark green, shining leaves, and purplish blue flowers. 35 cts.

var. variegata aurea. Is very profusely marked with distinct yellow blotches. Fine for baskets. 35 cts.

var. fl. alba. WHITE-FLOWERING VINCA. Flowers pure white and profuse; otherwise as above. 35 cts.

VITIS. GRAPE.

V. variegata. VARIEGATED GRAPE. Evidently a form of some species of the *Cissus* section. It has very striking, profusely variegated foliage, and makes a rapid covering for trellises. 35 cts.

WISTARIA. WISTARIA.

W. Chinensis. CHINESE WISTARIA. A strong growing, twining vine, producing long racemes of pale blue flowers.

var. alba. WHITE-FLOWERING CHINESE WISTARIA. Differs from the above, merely in the color of its flowers, which in this, is pure white. \$1.00.

W. frutescens. AMERICAN WISTARIA. Not so rampant a grower as the above, and with shorter, denser, and darker blue flowers. 35 cts.

W. multijuga. JAPAN WISTARIA. A new and undescribed kind, said to have very elegant foliage and flowers. \$1.00.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Whether for defensive or ornamental purposes, a well kept hedge forms one of the most attractive features about a residence. A defensive hedge, to answer every requirement, should be of rapid growth, hardy, adapted to all soils, bear the shears with impunity, and be well supplied with sharp, strong thorns. Such, we believe, are contained in the Osage Orange, more fully than in any other plant used for this purpose.

For ornamental hedging, the Evergreens must take precedence, combining as they do, a cheerful verdure all the year round, rapidity of growth, compactness of form, and a perfect disregard of the shears. "Evergreen hedges may very properly be divided into two distinct classes, which, in the planting, selection of varieties, and after-management, differ very essentially from each other: first, those intended strictly for shelter, or to conceal unsightly objects; and secondly, the true ornamental hedge. The former require less care, and are intended mainly for the unfrequented portion of the grounds, and very frequently need no attention, excepting an occasional clipping of the stronger branches, and a heading-in of the taller plants.

"What is needed more particularly in a screen or barrier to break the force of storms, is a strong growing, hardy species that is not easily affected by the wind, and such we find in the hardier class of Pines and Spruces: as the White, Scotch, and Austrian Pines, and Norway Spruce."—(*Book of Evergreens.*)

Among deciduous trees and plants, are very many that are admirably suited for hedge plants; and lastly, flowering shrubs, with their annual, wealth of bloom, form exceedingly attractive screens and barriers.

As a general rule of guidance, we offer the following brief hints on their management. After thoroughly working the soil, at least 6 feet wide, and as long as the hedge is to extend, open a trench through the middle of the strip, and with a careful person to hold and range the plants, let one or more assistants thoroughly pulverize and fill in the soil, about the roots.

Before setting, dip each plant in a thin puddle of mud, and place them from 15 to 18 inches apart, in the row, excepting Osage Orange, which should be but 9 inches.

We prefer early summer pruning to any other season; and the arched and sharply pointed outline, to any other form. Never allow weeds to grow in the vicinity of a hedge. An occasional top-dressing of manure will be highly beneficial.

	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Honey Locust , 2 years - - - - -	\$ 1.00	\$8.00
Osage Orange , 1 year, - - - - -	1.00	5.00
" " 2 years, - - - - -	1.00	6.00
Shrubby , our selection, per foot in height, -	7.00	
American Arbor Vitæ , " "	5.00	
Siberian " " " "	15.00	
Norway Spruce , - - - - -	12.50	
Hemlock " - - - - -	12.50	
Austrian Pines , - - - - -	10.00	
Scotch , " - - - - -	10.00	
White , " - - - - -	10.00	
Tree Box , - - - - -	15.00	
Dwarf " per yard in length, 25 cts.		

ROSES.

Though the culture of this beautiful family is a specialty in our business, we do not seek to multiply names, but to discriminate between the really fine varieties and those of only medium quality. We have therefore omitted many contained in the last edition of our catalogue, and inserted a few of the newer ones, that promise excellence.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Although not equalling the Noisettes in fragrance, yet the extreme hardiness united with the great profuseness of bloom in this class, entitles the latter to preference, for general planting. They bloom but once in a season, and continue in flower for a long time.

Prices, 35 cents each, except otherwise noted.

Anna Maria. A strong grower, with pale blush flowers, and large clusters of bloom; valuable.

Baltimore Belle. Almost white, faintly tinged with blush; a strong grower and beautiful plant; large clusters.

Eva Corinne. Pale blush, good size, free grower and bloomer; very desirable.

Gem of the Prairies. A beautiful new variety, with a pleasant fragrance. Flower much finer than the old Prairie Queen. 50 cts.

Greville. Frequently known as the "Seven Sisters;" clusters of bloom of very large size; shaded to dark red; strong grower.

Linnæan Hill Beauty. A handsome variety, with large clusters of a blush color; growth strong.

Queen of the Prairies. The finest of the class; large clusters of bloom of beautiful form; red, with an occasional stripe.

MOSS ROSES.

The greater portion of this family are annual bloomers; the perpetual varieties in our list are marked "P."

Prices, 50 cents each, except otherwise noted.

Blanche Perpetuelle. Is the Perpetual White Moss, very pure in color, blooming very prettily in clusters. P.

Comtesse de Murinais. Large size, pure white, handsomely formed and blooms freely.

Eclatante. A very robust growing Moss Rose, with large flowers of a bright rose color.

Elizabeth Row. Light red, occasionally spotted with white; medium sized and good bloomer.

Mme. de la Rochelambert. Large and full formed, dark red.

Princesse Adelaide. Bright rose, vigorous grower and good form; an excellent old variety.

Princesse Alice. A light blush rose, quite mossy, and very beautiful.

Raphael. Delicate flesh color, full form, quite mossy, and very desirable. P.

Salet. Brilliant rose color, medium size, fine form, strong grower, and blooms freely. P.

Wm. Lobb. A fine large crimson variety, of good form and substance.

HYBRID PERPETUAL, or REMONTANT ROSES.

This is by far the most valuable class in the whole list of roses: their entire hardiness, perfect form, fine size, delicate fragrance, rich colors, and luxuriant growth, comprise almost everything that can be desired.

Prices, 35 cts each; \$3.00 per doz., except otherwise noted.

Achille Gonod. Beautiful carmine, fine foliage.

Adolphe Brogniart. Bright carmine red, large and full.

Alexandrine Bachmeteff. Deep red, hardy, blooms freely.

Alphonse Fontaine. Bright, reddish carmine.

Anne Alexieff. Large size, perfect form, rosy carmine.

Anne de Diesbach. Brilliant carmine, excellent form.

Antoine Ducher. Bright crimson, round and full.

Ardoisee de Challet. Purple, shaded with violet.

Ardoisee de Lyon. Vivid reddish purple, very large.

Auguste Mie. Bright glossy pink, large and double.

Auguste Riviere. Brilliant carmine, beautiful.

Aurora Borealis. Dark crimson, large and fine.

-
- Baron Adolphe de Rothschild.** Bright fiery scarlet.
Baronne Hallez. Reddish crimson, free bloomer.
Baronne Prevost. Brilliant rose color, very large and full.
Beauty of Waltham. Bright crimson, large and double.
Belle de Normandy. Beautiful clear rose, very fine.
Belle Rose. Satiny rose, finely cupped.
Berthe Chanu. Carmine, shaded with crimson.
Cardinal Patrizzi. Dark velvety crimson, very rich.
Caroline de Sansal. Pale flesh color, large and double.
Charles Lee. Brilliant carmine red.
Charles Turner. Beautiful bright red, good form.
Charlotte Corday. Bright reddish purple.
Claude Million. Crimson, shaded with rose.
Clemence Raoux. Blush, edged with rose.
Comte Bismarck. Rich dark red.
Comte de Cavour. Dark purplish crimson.
Comte de Paris. Fine carmine rose.
Cornette. Pink, shaded with rose.
Coronation. Large pale rose, very fine.
David Barney. Fine bright rose, clear and full.
Denis Helye. Brilliant rosy carmine.
Dr. Arnal. Bright reddish crimson, free bloomer.
Dr. Marx. Carmine red, dwarf, blooms free.
Duc de Cazes. Clear bright red.
Duchess of Norfolk. Crimson purple.
Duchess of Orleans. Pink, large and full.
Deuil de Prince Albert. Dark crimson, large and fine.
Duplessis de Morny. Brilliant purplish crimson.
Edward Jesse. Clear bright rose. A fine old variety.
Empereur de Maroc. Rich velvety maroon.
Etendard de Marengo. Brilliant crimson, fine form.
Eugene Appert. Scarlet, shaded with crimson.
Eugene Sue. Bright vermillion, very fine.
Eugene Verdier. Dark violet purple.
Fanny Fetzold. Light rose, shaded with white.
Francis 1st. Cherry red, large size, fine form.
Francis Louvat. Bright red, shaded with purple.
Geant des Batailles. Bright crimson scarlet. 50 cts.
General Cavaignac. Dark purplish red.

-
- General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant crimson scarlet.
General Lane. Clear dark rose, very reliable.
General Washington. Bright crimson scarlet.
George Prince. Fine brilliant red.
Gervaise Rouillard. Bright red, with shaded crimson.
Gloire de Monplaisir. Brilliant rose, showy.
Gloire de Santenay. Brilliant crimson, large.
Gloire de Vitry. Bright rosy carmine.
Henrietta. Carmine, shaded with purple.
Jean Baptiste Gnilot. Clear rose, shaded with carmine.
Jean Rosencranz. Beautiful clear red, large.
Jean Touvais. Reddish crimson, good form.
John Hopper. Bright rose, strong grower.
Jules Calot. Bright reddish carmine.
Jules Margottin. Rich purplish crimson.
La Brilliante. Bright crimson, large and full.
La France. Clear, bright, rose color.
La Reine. Bright lilac rose, very large and double.
L'Eblouissante. Brilliant red, large and full.
L'Enfant du Mt. Carmel. Purplish crimson, large.
Leopold Hausburg. Brilliant crimson.
Leopold le Premier. Dark velvety red.
Lion des Combats. Bright vermillion, very fine.
Lord Palmerston. Bright crimson, shaded with carmine.
Lord Raglan. Bright crimson scarlet.
Louis Carrique. Rich velvety crimson.
Louis Van Houtte. Scarlet, shaded with crimson.
Louise d' Arzens. Pure white, medium size. 50 cts.
Louise Odier. Clear bright rose, good size.
Mme. Baronne Haussmann. Dark crimson.
Mme. Burton. Cherry red.
Mme. Chas. Wood. Bright crimson, very beautiful.
Mme. Clemence Joigneaux. Light rosy crimson.
Mme. Decour. Bright rose and pink.
Mme. Douville. Delicate rose, shaded with white.
Mme. Ermain. Beautiful bright red.
Mme. Furtado. Clear rose carmine.
Mme. Gustave Bonnet. White, shaded with rose.
Mme. Hector Jacquin. Rose, shaded with lilac.

- Mme. Laffay.** Clear rose, large and fine.
- Mme. Lamoriciere.** Light pinkish rose, fine.
- Mme. Mason.** Brilliant crimson, large size.
- Mme. Plantier.** Pure white, not perpetual.
- Mme. Smith.** Dark velvety maroon.
- Mme. Trotter.** Bright velvety crimson.
- Mme. Victor Verdier.** Bright cherry red.
- Maline Willermetz.** Brilliant dark red.
- Marechal Vaillant.** Brilliant crimson scarlet.
- Marquise de Bocella.** Pale blush, dwarf.
- Maurice Bernardin.** Bright vermillion, large.
- Murillo.** Crimson, shaded with purple.
- Newton.** Rosy pink, large and very double.
- Oriflamme de St. Louis.** Bright scarlet, shaded.
- Pconia.** Bright crimson, large and finely formed.
- Paul Ricaut.** Fiery red, beautiful shape.
- Pius 9th.** Violet purple, very large and handsome.
- President Lincoln.** Scarlet and crimson shaded.
- Prince Albert.** Dark red, fine form, free bloomer.
- Prince Camille de Rohan.** Large, dark crimson.
- Prince Eugene Beanharnais.** Fine clear red.
- Professor Koch.** Rich deep crimson.
- Prince Leon.** Bright crimson, large and full.
- Prince Noir.** Dark purplish crimson.
- Prince of Wales.** Bright carmine, finely cupped.
- Princess of Wales.** Vivid crimson.
- Queen Victoria.** Pale rose, large and full.
- Rivers.** Bright rosy pink. A fine old variety.
- Robin Hood.** Blush, with pink centre.
- Roi d' Espagne.** Brilliant carmine red.
- Senateur Vaisse.** Crimson scarlet, large.
- Simon St. John.** Bright crimson, shaded.
- Souvenir d' A. Lincoln.** Brilliant velvety crimson.
- Souvenir de la Reine d' Angleterre.** Bright vivid red.
- Souvenir de la Reine des Belges.** Brilliant red.
- Souvenir de Solferino.** Bright reddish scarlet.
- Souvenir de Wm. Wood.** Deep crimson maroon.
- Triomphe de Beaute.** Lilac rose, beautiful form.
- Triomphe de l' Exposition.** Brilliant crimson, large.

Triomphe de Valenciennes. Rich, glossy pink.

Turenne. Bright, brilliant rose, large and full.

Vulcan. Dark, rich velvety crimson.

William Griffith. Velvety rose, very large.

William Jesse. Crimson, tinged with lilac.

Yoland d'aragon. Very pale pink, or blush.

BOURBON ROSES.

The Bourbons are mostly able to withstand the severity of our climate, and are particularly valuable for their profusion of finely formed flowers.

Prices, 35 cts. each ; \$3.00 per doz.

Appoline. Delicate pink, large and fine.

Comte Bobrinsky. Bright crimson scarlet.

Empress Eugenie. Beautiful pale rose.

Emotion. Light rose color.

Gloire de Rosamene. Deep crimson, showy.

Henri Plantier. Bright rose, very fine.

Henry Clay. Brilliant carmine.

Hermosa. Light rose, free bloomer.

Joseph Gourdon. Deep rosy lilac.

Julius Cæsar. Dark cherry rose.

Leveson Gower. White, shaded with rose.

Louise Odier. Rosy carmine.

Mme. Bosanquet. Deep blush, very fine.

Mme. de Stella. Blush white.

Mme. Rivoy. Brilliant crimson.

Pierre de St. Cyr. Bright carmine, large.

Queen of the Bourbons. Delicate pink, very fine.

Sir Joseph Paxton. Bright rose, shaded.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Flesh color, large.

CHINA, OR BENGAL ROSES.

Another class somewhat similar to the above, not wholly hardy, but noted for their remarkable blooming properties.

Prices, 35 cts. each ; \$3.00 per doz.

Agrippina. Deep crimson, free bloomer.

Archduke Charles. Bright crimson.

Daily Pink. Reddish pink, constant bloomer.

Daily White. Pure white, blooms freely.

Lady Warrender. Pure White.

- Louis Philippe.** Dark velvety crimson.
Luculus. Deep reddish crimson.
Mme. Breon. Beautiful rich rose.
Mrs. Lawrence. Very dwarf plant. Rosy red.
Sanguinea. Deep crimson, free bloomer.
Sir Walter Scott. Fine, bright rose color.
Triumphant. Beautiful rosy crimson.

NOISETTE ROSES.

Very valuable for covering arbors, trellises, and the sides of buildings. They are free bloomers, although not very fragrant as a rule. A portion are quite tender, and a few will not stand excepting in very favorable localities.

Prices, 35 cts. each; \$3 per doz.

- America.** Creamy white, fine size, good form.
Aimee Vibert. Pure white.
Aristides. Pale salmon, shaded with rose.
Beauty of Greenmount. Clusters large, light red.
Caroline Marniesse. Small white, very double.
Chromatella. (Cloth of Gold.) Rich cream color.
Fellemborg. Large clusters of crimson flowers.
Jeanne d' Arc. White in clusters.
Lamarque. White tinged with yellow.
Mme. Hermon. Creamy white.
Monstrosa. Blush in clusters. Strong grower.
Solfaterre. Yellow and white, very fragrant.
Superba. White and blush, in clusters.
Washington. White, in large clusters.
White Cluster. Similar to the above.
Woodland Marguerite. Pure white, one of the best.

TEA ROSES.

As a general rule, this class is tender in the Northern States, and requires protection during the winter months. They however fully repay the cultivator by their delicate fragrance, and very handsome colors.

Prices, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.

- Aurora.** Beautiful rosy blush.
Belle Marguerite. Carmine red.
Cels. Flesh color, fine form, free bloomer.
Devoniensis. White, shaded with yellow.

- Duc de Magenta.** Clear flesh color.
- General Tartas.** Fine rosy pink.
- Gloire de Dijon.** Yellow and salmon.
- La Pactole.** White and lemon yellow, very fine.
- Laurette.** Yellowish white and pink.
- Mme. Adelaide Ristori.** Brilliant rose.
- Mme. Bravy.** Creamy white, large.
- Mme. Falcot.** Beautiful yellow.
- Marechal Niel.** A splendid large golden yellow variety, 50 cts.
- Regalis.** Shaded salmon and rose.
- Safrano.** Elegant fawn color.
- Sombreuil.** Large white, tinged with rose.
- Vicomtesse de Cazes.** Yellow and fawn.

HARDY BORDER PLANTS.

We especially invite the attention of florists to this desirable class of plants, which is constantly increasing in interest, by the introduction of new and choice kinds.

They are what are termed *Herbaceous*; that is, having perennial roots, but the stem dying annually to the ground, after flowering. The ease with which they are cultivated, their entire hardiness, and particularly, the great diversity and beauty of the flowers of some, as well as the singular attractive foliage of others, render them of surpassing interest to every owner of a garden, however small.

We desire to mention our collection of *Iris*, as being well worthy of notice, during the blooming season. Our beds of new hybrid *Aquilegias* are also especially fine.

Price, 25 cts each, except where noted.

"	10 plants,	one of a kind,	\$2.00.
"	20	" "	3.00.
"	50	" in 10 kinds,	6.00.
"	100	" in 20 kinds,	10.00.

The above assortments are *invariably* our selection.

ACHILLEA. YARROW, or MILFOIL.

The different species grow from 18 to 24 inches in height, with the natural colors, white, or yellow flowers in flattish heads, or corymbs; blooming in midsummer.

A. Millefolium roseum. ROSE-FLOWERED COMMON YARROW.

A. Millefolium rubrum. RED-FLOWERED COMMON YARROW.

A. Ptarmica fl. pl. DOUBLE FLOWERING SNEEZEWORD. White.

A. tomentosa. WOOLLY-LEAVED MILFOIL. Yellow.

ACONITUM. MONKSHOOD.

A genus, with dark green, dissected leaves; flowers, in long

racemes, or panicles, mostly blue, sometimes white, large and showy. Height of plants from 18 inches to 3 feet.

A. Californicum. CALIFORNIA MONKSHOOD. Pale blue.

A. laxiflorum. LOOSE-FLOWERED MONKSHOOD. Bright blue.

ALYSSUM. ALYSSUM.

Small plants; one at least, constituting a pretty, fragrant annual. The species mentioned below is a bright flowering perennial, blooming early in the season.

A. saxatile. GOLDEN ALYSSUM. Golden yellow.

AMSONIA. AMSONIA.

Plants producing pale blue flowers in panicked cymes, followed by long, slim pods. Leaves linear, or lanceolate. Height about two feet.

A. salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED AMSONIA. Light blue.

ANCHUSA. BUGLOSS.

Tall growing, coarse plants, with mostly rough, large leaves. Flowers very bright blue, red or purple, and very profuse. Height two to three feet.

A. sempervirens. EVERGREEN BUGLOSS. Brilliant blue.

ANEMONE. ANEMONE.

Free flowering, tuberous-rooted perennials. Flowers without petals, but with beautiful sepals or floral coverings of different colors. Sometimes called *Wind Flower*.

A. Pulsatilla. PASQUE FLOWER. Bright purple. Dwarf. 35 cts.

A. vitifolia. (*A. Japonica*.) JAPAN ANEMONE. Pale blue. Tall.

var. alba. HONORINE JOBERT ANEMONE. White. Tall. Elegant. 50 cts.

ANTHERICUM. ANTHERICUM.

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

A. liliastrum. LILY-LIKE ANTHERICUM. White, bell-shaped.

ANTIRRHINUM. SNAP-DRAGON.

One of the most showy of florists' flowers. The varieties sporting into almost every conceivable color and tint. Blooms throughout the summer months. Height 18 inches.

English Prize Varieties. Raised from the choicest kinds.

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINE.

A beautiful genus of plants, growing about two feet high, and bearing numerous graceful flowers, on slender stems. Our new hybrids produced by cross-fertilization of the *A. cærulea*, with *A. Canaden-*

sis, and *A. vulgaris*, have proven remarkably fine, displaying a great variety of colors, together with the large size and curious long awns, of the mother parent, *A. cœrulea*.

A. Alpina. ALPINE COLUMBINE. Blue and white.

A. Canadensis. NATIVE COLUMBINE. Scarlet and yellow.

A. cœrulea. ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE. A charming novelty, introduced into cultivation, by ourselves, a few years since. The plant greatly improves with age, in the size and number of its flowers. The following description, taken from the *Horticultural Annual* for 1867, is entirely correct. "*A. cœrulea* from the Rocky Mountains, and recently introduced into cultivation, is the handsomest of the genus. In England, it is declared to be 'not only the *Queen of Columbines*, but even the *most beautiful of all herbaceous plants*.' The color is white and violet blue, and the remarkably long spurs, give to the flower an appearance, both singular and graceful." \$1.00.

var. hybrida. HYBRID COLUMBINE. By crossing the *A. cœrulea* with other species, we have succeeded in obtaining a splendid collection of plants, embracing a great variety of colors, whilst retaining the size and form of the *cœrulea*.

A. glandulosa. SIBERIAN COLUMBINE. White and blue.

A. grandiflora fl. pl. LARGE-FLOWERED COLUMBINE. Double.

A. vulgaris fl. pl. EUROPEAN COLUMBINE. All colors. Double.

var. alba fl. pl. DOUBLE WHITE COLUMBINE. Very beautiful.

ARISEMA. ARUM.

A genus of plants with tuber-like roots, flowering in a long *spadix*, surrounded by a *spathe*, in the way of *Calla*, *Caladium*, &c. The whole plant has a tropical appearance, and is very interesting.

A. Dracontium. DRAGON FLOWER. Greenish color.

ARNERIA. THRIFT.

Low, creeping plants, of which the common *Garden Thrift* is a representative. They are all hardy, free bloomers, and pretty, for small borders.

A. maritima alba. WHITE SEA-SIDE THRIFT.

A. plantaginæa. PLANTAIN-LEAVED THRIFT.

ASCLEPIAS. MILKWEED.

Handsome, native plants, well worthy of cultivation. Flowers of different colors, all more or less showy; the plant abounding in milky juice; hardy, and of easy growth.

A. tuberosa. BUTTERFLY-WEED. Bright orange umbels.

A. verticillata. WHORLED MILK WEED. Greenish white.

ASTER. ASTER.

Bloom quite late in the autumn; mostly tall growing; flowering

AQUILEGIA CERULEA—ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE. [SEE PAGE 71.]

in profusion ; blue, white, purple, or reddish colored ; and all very easy of cultivation.

A. Novæ Angliæ. NEW ENGLAND ASTER. Bluish purple.

var. roseus. ROSE-COLORED ASTER. Rosy purple.

ASTILBE. JAPAN SPIRÆA.

A new genus separated from the herbaceous Spiræas ; of low growth, with very handsome, pure white flowers in dense clusters.

A. Japonica. (*Spiræa Japonica*.) Excellent for bouquets.

BAMBUSA. BAMBOO.

Large, grass-like plants, of very rapid growth, and of a tropical appearance. The following two species are from Japan, and are fine for sub-tropical gardening.

B. Fortunii. FORTUNE'S BAMBOO. Striped foliage. 50 cts.

B. Metake. DWARF, BROAD-LEAVED BAMBOO. 50 cts.

BAPTISIA. FALSE INDIGO.

Branching plants, making a growth of 2 or 3 feet high. Flowers, white or blue, disposed in racemes. Leaves palmate, mostly in threes.

B. australis. BLUE FALSE INDIGO.

CALLIRRHÖE. CALLIRRHÖE.

A trailing, vine-like plant, with deep green, deeply-lobed leaves, and purplish colored, convolvulus-shaped flowers. Fine for rock work.

C. involucrata. INVOLUCRED CALLIRRHÖE.

CAMPANULA. BELL-FLOWER.

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

C. pulcherrima. PERFOLIATE-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER. Small, blue.

C. sarmatica. CORDATE-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER. Dark blue.

C. urticifolia. NETTLE-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER. Double, pale blue.

C. grandiflora. See *Platycodon grandiflora*.

CHELONE. SHELL-FLOWER.

Beautiful plants with very conspicuous, showy flowers, shaped not unlike a reptile's head. Color white, blue, &c. Hardy, and readily cultivated.

C. Lyoni. LYON'S CHELONE. Tall and slender. Rosy red.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

A hardy family, of great importance to the florist; blooming late in the season, and embracing almost every shade of color.

C. Indicum. CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUM. The numerous varieties are divided into two classes, viz:—*Large-flowering*, and *Pom-pone*, or *Dwarf*. We offer a beautiful collection of each.

CLEMATIS. CLEMATIS.

For herbaceous species, see *Vines*, page 51. *C. erecta*, *Hendersoni*, &c.

CONVALLARIA. LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Low perennials with broad leaves, and underground root stalks. Flower stem, bearing white fragrant bells on one side of the raceme.

C. majalis. COMMON LILY OF THE VALLEY.

var. fl. pl. DOUBLE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

COREOPSIS. TICKSEED.

Composite plants, with mostly yellow flowers, making a fine show when in full bloom. Some of the species are among our choicest annuals.

C. grandiflora. GREAT-FLOWERED COREOPSIS.

DELPHINIUM. LARKSPUR.

The perennial species are tall, conspicuous plants, blooming in racemes of showy flowers, with dark green, deeply-cut leaves. Hardy, and very desirable.

D. Barlowi. BARLOW'S LARKSPUR. Pale blue, dark centre.

D. formosum. DARK BLUE LARKSPUR. Best of the genus.

D. Mme. Gerard Leigh. A beautiful hybrid. Pale blue.

D. bicolor grandiflorum. Another hybrid, large, blue and white; fine.

DIANTHUS. PINK.

A very large genus, embracing some of our best hardy border plants. Of low growth, with mostly fragrant, handsome flowers.

D. barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. All the finest strains, mixed, including *Henderson's*, *Hunt's*, *Auricula-flowered*, &c.

D. hortensis. GARDEN PINK. A hardy class of flowers, perfectly double, about one foot in height, and very fragrant. We offer 30 varieties with names. 50 cts.

var. Sarah Howard. A beautiful, hardy, fringed variety. 50 cts.

D. Verschaffelti. VERSCHAFFELT'S HYBRID PINK. Hardy, new.

DICENTRA. *DIELYTRA, erroneously.*

Plants with heart-shaped corollas; flowers nodding on long recurved stems; leaves deeply cut and handsome. Excellent for forcing, as well as for the garden.

D. eximia. PLUMY DICENTRA. A rare native species, with rose-colored flowers.

D. spectabilis. SHOWY DICENTRA. Beautiful rosy pink.

var. alba. A variety of the above with white flowers. 50 cts.

DICTAMNUS. FRAXINELLA.

A fragrant plant with beautiful flowers, and Ash-like foliage. Height about 2 feet; easily cultivated.

D. Fraxinella. RED FRAXINELLA. Reddish purple.

var. alba. WHITE FRAXINELLA. Pure white.

DODECATHEON. AMERICAN COWSLIP.

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

D. Meadia. SHOOTING STAR. Rose color, or white.

EPILOBIUM. WILLOW HERB.

A handsome family of native plants, blooming in panicles or spikes of white or purplish flowers.

E. angustifolium. GREAT WILLOW HERB. Pale purple.

EPIMEDIUM. EPIMEDIUM.

Delicate low plants, with heart-shaped leaves, smooth, with very slender stems, and graceful, small, pink flowers.

E. Alpinum. ALPINE EPIMEDIUM. Nine to twelve inches high.

ERIGONIUM.

Large smooth leaves, from the centre of which emanates a branching flower stalk, with numerous heads of small thistle-like spiny, pale blue flowers.

E. amethystinum. BRIGHT BLUE ERIGONIUM.

EUPATORIUM. THOROUGHWORT.

A family of composite plants, having mostly large heads of flowers, white, blue or purple; and growing from one to five or six feet high. Hardy and showy.

E. ageratoides. WHITE SNAKE-ROOT. Native. White.

FUNKIA. DAY LILY.

Succulent-looking, smooth plants, with white or bluish flowers produced on stems from 1½ feet to 2 feet high.

F. Humboldtii variegata. VARIEGATED DAY LILY. 50 cts.

F. ivafolia. Dwarf form, with narrow leaves and white flowers.

F. marginata. Foliage margined with white bands. 50 cts.

F. ovata. OVATE-LEAVED DAY LILY. Large, blue.

F. Sieboldiana. SIEBOLD'S DAY LILY. Pale pink.

GALEGA. GOAT'S RUE.

Plants with bluish green leaves, spreading in character, with pea-shaped blossoms, white or blue color mostly.

G. officinalis. COMMON GOAT'S RUE. Pale lilac.

GERANIUM. CRANESBILL.

A very large family, embracing some of our choicest green-house and bedding plants. The following are hardy perennials.

G. pratense fl. pl. Beautiful double, reddish blue flowers.

G. sanguineum. RED-FLOWERED CRANESBILL. Trailing.

GYPSOPHYLLA.

Spreading, small leaved and small flowered plants, very suitable for rock work, and excellent for bouquets.

G. paniculata. PANICLED GYPSOPHYLLA. White.

HEMEROCALLIS. DAY LILY.

Mostly tall growing plants of the easiest cultivation, with yellow and pale reddish colored flowers, lily-shaped and showy.

H. flava. YELLOW DAY LILY. Growth two feet high.

H. fulva. COPPER-COLORED LILY. Four feet high.

HESPERIS. GARDEN ROCKET.

A genus nearly related to the *Cress*, very fragrant, especially towards evening. Growth about two or three feet in height, with showy spikes of flowers.

H. matronalis alba. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING ROCKET.

HIBISCUS. ROSE MALLOW.

Large, coarse growing plants, five or six feet high, with large flowers, white or pink in color. Native of low, wet situations.

H. Moscheutos. MARSH ROSE MALLOW. Pink.

HERACIUM. HAWKWEED.

Pretty, delicate looking plants, with very beautiful, small yellowish flowers in the early autumn. The following is a low, creeping species.

H. aurantiacum. ORANGE HAWKWEED. Very showy.

IBERIS. CANDYTUFT.

A hardy genus, embracing some pretty annuals. The following is

very attractive when covered with its umbel-like clusters of pure white flowers.

I. corœofolia. PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT. Nine inches high.

IRIS. FLEUR DE LYS.

The following collection of this splendid genus embraces only the tuberous-rooted species and varieties. Our beds when in bloom, form one of the most attractive objects imaginable in a flower garden. 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 ones.

I. Amœna. Purple and white.

I. Dichotoma. Bluish purple; very curiously formed.

I. florentina. Pure white, large flower.

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

I. graminea. Narrow foliage. Purplish pink; purple centre.

I. hæmatophylla. *O. P.* pale stripes. *I. P.* bluish violet.

I. Kempferi, with three distinct varieties, are novelties recently introduced from Japan, and very beautiful. 50 cts each.

I. plicata. White, edged with purple.

I. pallida cœrulea. Pale blue, very fine.

I. picta. *O. P.* purple red stripes. *I. P.* yellow. Dwarf species.

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

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

I. Siberica cœrulea. Similar to the above, but 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. Germanica. COMMON GERMAN IRIS. Is the common *Blue Flag* of the old gardens. The following are varieties and hybrids raised from it.

var. Adonis. *O. P.* purple striped. *I. P.* golden yellow.

var. amabilis. *O. P.* reddish purple. *I. P.* buff. Tall grower.

var. Amanda. *O. P.* purple striped. *I. P.* pale buff.

var. Autrope. *O. P.* blue striped. *I. P.* pale blue.

var. arlequin malinois. Purple and white.

var. calaminaria. *O. P.* blue. *I. P.* bluish violet.

var. candide. *O. P.* light purple. *I. P.* pale violet.

var. Cleopatre. *O. P.* reddish purple stiped. *I. P.* buff.

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

var. Diomede. O. P. striped, reddish purple. I. P. golden yellow.

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

var. formosa. O. P. dull red, striped. I. P. golden yellow.

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

var. indigo. Deep, rich velvety blue.

var. Jacob Henderson. Purple, beautifully shaded.

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

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

var. La Manolla. O. P. pale striped. I. P. lemon yellow.

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

var. La Seduisante. Rich purple, shaded.

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

var. Lady Stanhope. O. P. striped maroon. I. P. salmon.

var. Mme. Sontag. Bluish purple and pale blue.

var. Maguet. O. P. dull red. I. P. yellow.

var. Marie Therese. O. P. reddish purple veined. I. P. buff. Dwarf.

var. minos. O. P. velvety crimson, striped. I. P. pale yellow.

var. mmicis. O. P. reddish purple, striped. I. P. deep yellow.

var. Orphens. O. P. brown veinings. I. P. pale yellow.

var. Paganini. O. P. purple veined. I. P. pale bluish white.

var. pallida speciosa. Shaded, dark and pale violet.

var. Pancrace. O. P. purple striped. I. P. buff.

var. Phaeton. O. P. pale yellow striped. I. P. canary.

var. pretiosa. O. P. dull red. I. P. yellowish buff.

var. Princesse Mathilde. Pale lemon yellow. Distinct.

var. Rebecca. Reddish purple, striped, with buff centre.

var. Sampson. O. P. red veined. I. P. golden yellow.

var. Sans Souci. O. P. velvety purple. I. P. purplish drab.

var. Sappho. O. P. dark velvety purple. I. P. blue. Very fine. 50 cts.

var. Sultane. O. P. purple, red striped. I. P. yellowish buff.

var. Theophile. O. P. violet striped. I. P. white.

var. Unique. Similar to the above.

var. Vaudeville. O. P. beautiful violet. I. P. pink. Extra fine. 50 cts.

var. variegata major. O. P. brown striped. I. P. golden yellow.

We can also supply plants of the following species, viz :

cohernica, **halophylla**, **Mathioli**, **pumila**, **spatulata**, **superba**, and **versicolor**.

JEFFERSONIA. TWIN-LEAF.

A small perennial with smooth glabrous leaves ; the solitary white flower borne on a single stem. A rare native plant.

J. diphylla. RHEUMATISM ROOT of some. 50 cts.

LAMIUM. DEAD NETTLE.

Perennial decumbent plants, belonging to the *Mint* family, with a bell-shaped calyx and heart-shaped leaves ; flowering most of the season.

L. maculatum roseum. VARIEGATED DEAD NETTLE. Rose.

L. maculatum album. VARIEGATED DEAD NETTLE. White.

LIATRIS. BLAZING STAR.

Showy, tall perennials, with dark green entire leaves, blooming in long spikes or panicles of a rosy purple color. Indispensable in a collection.

L. pycnostachya. DENSE-SPIKED BLAZING STAR.

L. scariosa. SCARIOUS-SCALED BLAZING STAR.

L. spicata. SPIKED BLAZING STAR.

L. squarrosa. COMMON BLAZING STAR.

LOTUS. BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL.

A genus producing mostly yellow pea-shaped flowers, sometimes white and pink. The following species is a pretty little creeper, lying flat upon the ground.

L. corniculatus. PROSTRATE BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL.

LYCHNIS. LYCHNIS.

A hardy and very handsome genus, with Pink-like flowers, nearly allied to the *Catch-fly's*.

L. Chalcedonica. SCARLET LYCHNIS. Brilliant scarlet.

var. alba. A form of the above with pure white flowers.

L. fimbriata. FRINGED LYCHNIS. Dwarf, rose color.

L. Flos Jovis. FLOWER OF JOVE. Deep red.

L. Flos cuculi plena alba. DOUBLE WHITE RAGGED ROBIN.

LYTHRUM. LOOSESTRIFE.

Tall, slender plants, with mostly purplish flowers in long spikes. Blooms in mid-summer, and always showy and entirely hardy.

L. Salicaria. SPIKED LOOSESTRIFE. Large, purple.

L. roseum superbum. ROSE COLORED LOOSESTRIFE.

ÆNOTHERA. EVENING PRIMROSE.

A well known and very beautiful family of plants, producing generally bright yellow flowers.

Æ. fruticosa ambigua. SUNDROPS. Two feet high.

Æ. Missouriensis. TRAILING EVENING PRIMROSE. Large, yellow.

OPUNTIA. PRICKLY PEAR.

A genus of plants belonging to the *Cactus* family, mostly trailing along the ground, with large, showy yellow flowers. Entirely hardy.

O. vulgaris. COMMON PRICKLY PEAR, or INDIAN FIG.

OROBUS. BITTER VETCH.

A pretty genus with purplish flowers; the following species growing about two feet high, blooming all summer in one-sided many-flowered racemes.

O. niger. DARK PURPLE BITTER VETCH.

PACHYSANDRA. PACHYSANDRA.

A low procumbent plant, blooming the very first of the season in spikes of white flowers. Leaves nearly glabrous, deeply toothed.

P. procumbens. CREEPING PACHYSANDRA.

PÆONIA. PEONY.

No class of plants surpasses this genus in the gorgeous coloring, or size of its flowers. The recent introductions are remarkable for beauty. The herbaceous varieties have been so hybridized, that it is difficult to determine their true botanical origin; we therefore arrange them alphabetically.

amabilis. Pink, shaded with white and cream color.

elegans. White, with fine yellow centre.

elegans superbissima. Deep rose, very double and fine.

festiva. Pale lilac, very full and showy.

formosa. White, centre beautifully fringed, cream color.

lilacena elegans. Pale lilac, very double and perfect.

lilacena superba. Bright rose, inner petals fringed.

Louis Van Houtte. Deep red, distinct, and showy.

nivalis. White, with red blotches. Beautiful.

plenissima rosea superba. Rose, cream, and white.

pulcherrima alba. Rose, fawn colored centre.

rosea striata pulchra. Light rose, and white.

rubicunda alba marginata. Pink, prettily shaded.

- Smithi.** Single, crimson ; leaves beautifully lacinated.
speciosa striata. Shaded rose color, very fine.
striata. Foliage occasionally marked.
tricolor grandiflora. Large white flowers, prettily shaded.
versicolor. Light rose ; very handsome.
Victoria modesta. Deep rose, fawn centre.
do. tricolor. Yellowish white ; red blotches.
Mixed colors. Without names ; a fine assortment.

PANICUM. PANIC GRASS.

A large genus, belonging to the *Gramineæ*, or Grass family. The following species is very tall, slender, and especially graceful, with purplish spikes.

- P. virgatum.** WAND-SHAPED PANIC GRASS.

PAPAVER. POPPY.

Showy, flowering plants, some of which produce gorgeous blooms. Plant rather coarse.

- P. bracteatum.** BRACTED POPPY. Large, and very deep red. 50 cts.

- P. orientalis.** ORIENTAL POPPY. Brilliant orange scarlet. 50 cts

PENTSTEMON. PENTSTEMON.

A handsome family, with bell-shaped blossoms, in spikes or racemes, with a great diversity of color.

- P. barbatus.** BEARDED PENTSTEMON. Scarlet orange.
P. cobaea. COBLEA-FLOWERED PENTSTEMON. Large, pale blue.
P. Mackayannii. MACKAY'S PENTSTEMON. Pale purple.
P. ovatus. OVATE-LEAVED PENTSTEMON. Azure blue.

PETALOSTEMON. PRAIRIE CLOVER.

Upright, glandular-dotted, herbs, with pinnate leaves, flowering in dense spikes.

- P. candidus.** WHITE-FLOWERING PRAIRIE CLOVER.
P. violaceus. VIOLET-FLOWERING PRAIRIE CLOVER.

PHLOX. PHLOX.

Beautiful, hardy, native plants, with showy flowers in clusters. The newer varieties are remarkably fine, and all are well worthy of cultivation.

- P. divaricata.** DIVARICATE PHLOX. Low, pale lilac. 50 cts.
P. maculata. WILD SWEET WILLIAM. The varieties of this purple-flowering species are now exceedingly numerous, and very beautiful. Our collection embraces a great diversity of colors, from

pure white to deep crimson, with very distinct eyes and markings.

P. subulata. MOUNTAIN PINK. Dwarf, rosy purple.

var. alba. WHITE-FLOWERING MOUNTAIN PINK. 75 cts.

PLATYCODON. GREAT BELL FLOWER.

A genus formerly classed with *Campanula*, and sometimes known as *Wahlenbergia*. Grows about 2 feet high, with smooth leaves, and large, elegant flowers.

P. grandiflorum. (*Campanula grandiflora*, formerly.) Blue.

var. album. A form with nearly white flowers.

POLEMONIUM. GREEK VALERIAN.

Smooth, pinnate-leaved perennials, producing blue or white flowers in corymbs.

P. cœruleum. JACOB'S LADDER. Bright blue; 18 inches.

var. album. WHITE-FLOWERING JACOB'S LADDER.

POTENTILLA. CINQUEFOIL.

A very large family of herbaceous plants, with strawberry-like foliage, and flowers of many colors. The newer hybrids are especially rich and showy.

P. atrosanguinea. Deep crimson; very beautiful.

P. aurea. Orange yellow: very profuse.

P. Hopwoodiana. Bright blush, with distinct rose eye.

P. macrantha. Pale lemon yellow.

PRIMULA. PRIMROSE.

Old fashioned garden plants, that will always prove popular, on account of their early, cheerful flowers. Plant, low, with almost stemless bloom.

P. veris. PRIMROSE AND COWSLIP. Different colors.

PYRETHIUM. FEVERFEW.

Hardy perennials, in appearance not unlike the *Ox-eye Daisy*, but with many colored flowers.

P. coccineum. SINGLE RED FLOWERING FEVERFEW.

P. Parthenium. DOUBLE WHITE FEVERFEW. Rather tender.

The above are now classed under the genus *Chrysanthemum*.

RANUNCULUS. CROWFOOT.

A few of this bright flowering genus are troublesome weeds, but the following species forms one of the most attractive little plants in the flower garden.

R. repens fl. pl. DOUBLE FLOWERING BUTTER CUP. Yellow.

RUDBECKIA. RUDBECKIA.

Native plants of easy cultivation, with large yellow flowers on mostly tall, branching stems.

R. hirta. About two feet high; orange yellow, purple disk.

SALVIA. SAGE.

An aromatic family, comprising many species of great beauty. The flowers are produced in summer, and are shaped like all those of the *Mint* family.

S. argentea. SILVERY SAGE. Leaves large and whitish. Flowers white.

S. pratense. Numerous blue flowers, white centre.

var. rubicunda. Reddish colored flowers.

SARRACENIA. SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER.

A very curious genus, the leaves being pitcher-shaped, holding water, and the tall flower stem bearing a single, nodding, greenish purple flower. Should be planted in a low, moist situation, near a fountain, &c.

S. purpurea. PITCHER PLANT. Evergreen foliage. 50 cts.

SAXIFRAGA. SAXIFRAGE.

Mostly Alpine plants, with a cluster of root-leaves at the ground, and an ascending flower stem from the midst, producing neat flowers in early spring.

S. crassifolia. Beautiful pink flowers. Leaves large and fleshy. 35 cts.

SCILLA. STAR HYACINTH.

A genus of bulbous-rooted plants, blooming very early in spring, and producing numerous blue bells of great beauty.

S. Peruviana. PERUVIAN SCILLA. Large blue.

S. Siberica. SIBERIAN SCILLA. Amethyst blue, small.

SCUTELLARIA. SKULLCAP.

Quite pretty plants belonging to the *Mint* family, with bluish flowers, and a bitter taste. Flowers in spikes or racemes.

S. Californica. CALIFORNIA SCUTELLARIA. Pale blue.

SEDUM. STONE-CROP.

All succulent, low-growing plants, useful for rock-work, and ribbon gardening. The flowers, as well as the foliage, are highly ornamental.

S. acre. MOSSY STONE-CROP. Excellent for bordering beds; flowers very numerous, bright yellow.

S. Brauni. BRAUN'S STONE-CROP. Pale pink.

S. cœruleum variegatum. Small silvery-striped foliage.

S. Fosterianum. FOSTER'S STONE-CROP. Yellow.

S. hybridum. HYBRID STONE-CROP. Pale yellow.

S. Kamtschaticum. Rich, deep yellow.

- S. monstrosum.** ADIANTUM-LEAVED STONE-CROP. Yellow.
S. roseum. ROSE-COLORED STONE-CROP. Bright rose.
S. Sieboldi. SIEBOLD'S ROSE-COLORED STONE-CROP. Elegant.
S. Telephium. LIVE-FOR-EVER. Two feet high. Purple.

SEMPERVIVUM. HOUSE-LEEK.

Very handsome succulents, now coming into use as showy bedding plants, for ribbon-gardening, &c. Unsurpassed for rock work.

- S. tectorum.** COMMON HOUSE LEEK.

SILENE. CATCHFLY.

Some of the species belonging to this genus are very showy, and among our most valued border plants. Flowers either arranged in cymes, or singly. All hardy.

- S. Armeria splendida.** SWEET WILLIAM CATCHFLY. Deep-rose.

- S. miniata.** DWARF CATCHFLY. Small, pink flower.

SPIRÆA. MEADOW SWEET.

The herbaceous species of this genus are showy plants, blooming in early summer; the large paniced cymes of flowers, either white or rose color.

- S. Aruncus.** GOAT'S BEARD. Very tall; whitish flowers.
S. filipendula pl. DOUBLE DROPWORT. Dwarf, double white.
S. Japonica. See *Astilbe Japonica*. Page 73.
S. lobata. QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE. Tall; bright rose.
S. Ulmaria. MEADOW SWEET. Medium; pure white.
S. Ulmaria variegata. Foliage with yellow stripes.

STATICE. SEA LAVENDER.

Plants with thickish leaves, a naked stem arising from the mass, bearing on its summit a panicle of flowers. Native of the sea coast. Pale lilac color.

- S. latifolia.** BROAD-LEAVED STATICE. Leaf beautifully glaucous.

TALINUM. TALINUM.

Small plants, with rounded succulent foliage, resembling *Portulaca*. Flower stems very slender. Flowers pink. Best adapted for dry situations.

- T. teretifolium.** Excellent for rock work.

THALICTRUM. MEADOW RUE.

Mostly tall plants with neatly divided, compound leaves, and generally whitish flowers in panicles or corymbs.

- T. speciosum.** YELLOW FLOWERING MEADOW RUE. Tall.

THYMUS. THYME.

Low perennials belonging to the *Mint* family, with highly fragrant foliage, and small bluish flowers. The leaves of the following are very attractive.

T. vulgaris fol. alba. WHITE VARIEGATED GARDEN THYME.

T. vulgaris fol. aurea. YELLOW VARIEGATED GARDEN THYME.

TRADESCANTIA. SPIDERWORT.

Soft, succulent-like plants, with deep green leaves and pretty flowers, produced during summer.

T. Virginica. COMMON SPIDERWORT. Bright blue.

var. alba. WHITE FLOWERING SPIDERWORT. Pure white.

var. purpurea. PURPLE FLOWERING SPIDERWORT. Purple.

TRICYRTIS. TRICYRTIS.

An elegant family, resembling the Orchids in form and markings. They bloom very late in the season, with a delightful fragrance. 50 cts. each.

T. grandiflora. GREAT-FLOWERING TRICYRTIS. Spotted lilac.

T. hirta. HAIRY TRICYRTIS. Smaller than the above.

VERBENA. VERBENA.

The tender varieties are well known; the following is perfectly hardy, and similar in growth; flowers pink or rose color, abundant throughout the season.

V. montana. MOUNTAIN VERBENA. Cut-leaves.

VERONICA. SPEEDWELL.

Flowers white, pink, or blue, in showy racemes. Always attractive when in bloom, and hardy.

V. amethystina. AMETHYST SPEEDWELL. Deep blue.

V. Austriaca. AUSTRIAN SPEEDWELL. Blue, very fine.

V. reptans. TRAILING SPEEDWELL. Bright blue.

VIOLA. VIOLET.

A well known class of hardy perennials; the fragrant species and varieties being the most popular. Suitable for rock-work and shady situations.

V. odorata. DOUBLE BLUE NEAPOLITAN VIOLET. Pale blue; fragrant.

V. odorata. SCHONBRUN VIOLET. Very free bloomer; dark blue.

V. do. VARIEGATED VIOLET. Flowers blue, striped and mottled.

V. odorata. DOUBLE WHITE VIOLET. Very fragrant.

BULBS.

I. FOR SPRING PLANTING.

GLADIOLUS. CORN FLAG.

A genus belonging to the *Iris* family, remarkable for the long spikes of brilliant, many colored flowers. The new hybrids are especially showy.

G. Gandavensis. The parent species of the numerous fine varieties now so highly prized. Orange scarlet, and yellow. \$1.00 per dozen.

var. hybrida. We offer a superb collection of the choicest kinds, named, embracing all colors, with a great variety of markings. \$3.00 per dozen.

Unnamed kinds. These are chiefly seedings and varieties without names, mixed colors. \$2.00 per dozen.

TIGRIDIA. TIGER FLOWER.

Splendid flowering Mexican bulbs, of easy cultivation in the open ground. The bloom is of very short duration, but exceedingly brilliant.

T. pavonia. Bright scarlet, with deep yellow markings. 10 cents.

T. conchiflora. Bright orange, with pale yellow markings. 10 cents.

POLIANTHES. TUBEROSE.

A well known and highly appreciated bulb, belonging to the *Hemerocallis* family; having a tall spike of exquisitely fragrant, creamy-white flowers.

P. tuberosa. TUBEROSE. Double flowering Italian. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

II. FOR AUTUMN PLANTING.

CROCUS. CROCUS.

A small, very early flowering plant, of different colors, mainly white, yellow, blue, purple, and striped.

C. vernus. All kinds; mixed, per dozen, 20 cts.; per 100, \$1.25.

GALANTHUS. SNOW DROP.

This delicate little, white flower, has been aptly termed the "harbinger of spring." Blooming first in the season, it is especially welcome.

G. nivalis. EARLY SNOW DROP. Per doz., 50 cts.

IRIS. IRIS.

This section of the *Flags* is bulbous, perfectly hardy, and very rich in coloring.

I. Xiphium. SPANISH IRIS. 18 inches; 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

I. xyphioides. ENGLISH IRIS. 2 feet high; 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

LILIUM. LILY.

A gorgeous family of tall, bulbous-rooted plants, producing bell-shaped flowers. The newer Japan species and varieties are unsurpassed for the garden.

L. auratum. GOLDEN STRIPED LILY. Very large. 50 cts.

L. candidum. WHITE LILY. Free bloomer; pure white. 25 cts.

var. semipleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING LILY. White. 25 cts.

L. longiflorum. LONG-FLOWERED WHITE LILY. White. 25 cts.

L. Philadelphicum. WILD ORANGE RED LILY. Native. 25 cts.

L. speciosum var. album. (*L. lancifolium*.) WHITE JAPAN LILY. 50 cts.

L. speciosum var. roseum. ROSE SPOTTED JAPAN LILY. 30 cts.

L. speciosum var. rubrum. RED SPOTTED JAPAN LILY. 30 cts.

L. superbum. SUPERB LILY. Native; orange colored. 25 cts.

L. testaceum. (*L. excelsum*.) CREAM-COLORED LILY. 75 cts.

L. tigrinum. TIGER-SPOTTED LILY. Orange, black spots. 25 cts.

NARCISSUS. DAFFODIL. JONQUIL.

Old fashioned but really showy, early blooming bulbs, many of

which are very fragrant. Flowers white and yellow. Hardy and easily grown.

N. biflorus. PALE DAFFODIL. Pale yellow, deep yellow cup. 10 cents.

N. Pseudo-Narcissus. COMMON DAFFODIL. Of this we cultivate several varieties; single white, double white, double yellow, single yellow, white with yellow cup, &c. 10 cts.

N. Jonquilla. COMMON JONQUIL. Yellow, highly fragrant. 10 cents.

TULIPA. TULIP.

A popular bulb, with exceedingly gorgeous flowers, sporting into a great variety of colors and markings.

T. Gesneriana. GARDEN TULIP. Our collection embraces single, double, and Parrot Tulips, in great variety. Mixed, \$1.00 per doz. Per 100, \$6.00.

TENDER SHRUBS.

Suitable for growing in pots and boxes for decorating the lawn or flower garden during the summer months, as well as for the conservatory and drawing room in the winter.

AZALIA. AZALIA.

These are similar in habit and appearance to the hardy species, but the bloom is larger and more delicately tinted. Flowers early.

A. Indica. INDIAN AZALIA. Named varieties. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

CAMELLIA. CAMELLIA.

Evergreen shrubs blooming during winter, with exceedingly showy flowers, of a great diversity of color. The many varieties are perfectly double.

C. Japonica. Named varieties. From 75 cts. to \$1.50.

CITRUS. ORANGE, LEMON, &C.

The Orange family is highly valued for its fruit, as well as for the delicious fragrance of its flowers, and rich, dark green foliage. From 75 cts. to \$1.50.

C. aurantium. SWEET ORANGE. Very large variety.

var. amara. BITTER-FRUITED ORANGE. Flowers very large.

var. Bergamot. Beautiful and very fragrant flowers.

var. bouquet. Excellent for cut-flowers.

- var. hybrida.** A cross between the Orange and Lemon.
var. Maltese Blood. Deep red flesh. Extra fine.
var. Mandarin. Very small and flattened fruit.
var. myrtifolia. MYRTLE-LEAVED ORANGE. Small.
var. Otaheitian Dwarf. Small shrub, and small fruit.
var. St. Michael. Very juicy and aromatic.
var. Tangerine. A delicious little flattened variety.
var. variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED ORANGE. Distinct.
C. decumana. SHADDOCK. Large, with refreshing juice.
C. limonum. LEMON. Large sized variety.
var. variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED LEMON.
C. medica. CITRON. Similar to the Lemon, but larger.

GARDENIA. CAPE JASMINE.

A genus of Evergreen shrubs, with thick, glossy, deep green leaves, and large, white, very fragrant flowers.

- G. Fortunii.** DOUBLE-FLOWERING CAPE JASMINE. 50 cts.

LAGERSTROEMIA. CRAPE MYRTLE.

Brilliant rose colored flowering shrubs, almost hardy, and succeeding with little attention. In bloom during midsummer.

- L. Indica.** CRAPE MYRTLE. 50 cts.

NERIUM. OLEANDER.

Large sized shrubs of easy cultivation, perfecting their large clusters of beautiful rosy-red flowers throughout the summer.

- N. oleander.** COMMON OLEANDER. 50 cts.

OREODAPHNE. CALIFORNIAN LAUREL.

A small sized tree, with glossy evergreen leaves, emitting a delightful spicy fragrance when disturbed.

- O. Californica.** (*Laurus regalis*.) CALIFORNIAN LAUREL. \$1.00.

PUNICA. POMEGRANATE.

Handsome deciduous-leaved shrubs, with large, showy, crimson blossoms, and edible fruit.

- P. granatum fl. pl.** DOUBLE-FLOWERING POMEGRANATE. 50 cts.

- var. fl. luteo.** YELLOW-FLOWERING POMEGRANATE. 50 cts.

BEDDING PLANTS.

We are prepared to furnish during the Spring months, a fine assortment of plants for bedding purposes, embracing the most popular kinds of CANNA, COLEUS, FUCHSIA, GERANIUM, HELIOTROPE, LANTANA, PETUNIA, SALVIA, VERBENA, ALTERNANTHERA, &c., &c.

INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Abies.....	3 to 7	Calycanthus	40
Acer.....	21, 22	Camellia.....	88
Achillea.....	69	Campanula.....	73
Aconitum.....	69, 70	Candytuft.....	76
Adam's Needle.....	50	Caragana.....	40
Advice and Terms.....	2	Carolina Allspice.....	40
Æsculus.....	22	Castanea.....	23
Akebia.....	51	Catalpa.....	40
Alder.....	22	Catenfly.....	84
" White.....	40	Cedar.....	8
Almond.....	22	" Incense.....	12
Ainus.....	22	Cedrus.....	8
Althea.....	43, 44	Celastrus.....	51
Alyssum.....	70	Cephalotaxus.....	8
Ampelopsis.....	51	Cercis.....	23
Amsonia.....	70	Chelone.....	73
Amygdalus.....	22	Cherry.....	31, 33, 45, 46
Anchusa.....	70	Chrysanthemum.....	74
Anemone.....	70	Chestnut.....	23
Anthericum.....	70	Chionanthus.....	23
Antirrhinum.....	70	Cinquefoil.....	82
Apple.....	33	Citrus.....	88, 89
Aquilegia.....	70, 71	Cladrastis.....	23
Arbor Vitæ, Eastern.....	7, 8	Clematis.....	51 to 56, 74
" " Japan.....	17	Clethra.....	40
" " Western.....	17, 18, 19	Columbine.....	70, 71
Arisœma.....	71	Conitære.....	3 to 21
Arneria.....	71	Convallaria.....	74
Arrow-wood.....	47	Corechorus.....	45
Arum.....	71	Coreops's.....	74
Asclepias.....	71	Corn Flag.....	86
Ashberry.....	49	Cornus.....	41
Ash.....	26, 27	Corylus.....	41
" Mountain.....	33	Cowslip, American.....	75
Asimina.....	22	Cranesbill.....	76
Aster.....	71, 73	Crape Myrtle.....	89
Astilbe.....	73	Crategus.....	24, 41
Aucuba.....	48	Crocus.....	87
Azalia.....	40, 88	Crowfoot.....	82
Bamboo.....	73	Cryptomeria.....	9
Bambusa.....	73	Cunninghamia.....	9
Baptisia.....	73	Cupressus.....	9
Bedding Plants.....	89	Currant.....	46
Beech.....	24, 26	Cydonia.....	41
Bell Flower.....	73	Cypress.....	9
" " Great.....	82	" Embossed.....	27
Berberis.....	40	" Japan.....	14, 15
Berberry.....	40	Cytisus.....	24
Betula.....	23	Daffodil.....	87, 88
Blota.....	7, 8	Daphne.....	41
Birch.....	23	Dead Nettle.....	79
Bitter Vetch.....	80	Delphinium.....	74
Blazing Star.....	79	Deutzia.....	41, 42
Box.....	48	Dianthus.....	74
Buckthorn Sea.....	44	Dicentra.....	75
Bugloss.....	70	Dictamnus.....	75
Bulbs.....	86, 87, 88	Dielytra.....	75
Buxus.....	48	Diervilla.....	42
Callirrhœ.....	73	Direa.....	43
		Dodecatheon.....	75

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Dogwood.....	41	Kalmia.....	49
Elder.....	46	Kentucky Coffee.....	27
Eleagnus.....	43	Kerria.....	45
Elm.....	38	Kolreuteria.....	27
Epilobium.....	75	Lagerstrœmia.....	89
Epimedium.....	75	Lamium.....	79
Erigonum.....	75	Larch.....	27, 28, 29
Euonymus.....	43, 49	Larkspur.....	74
Eupatorium.....	75	Larix.....	27, 28, 29
Evergreens.....	3 to 21	Laurel, American.....	49
Fagus.....	24, 26	" Californian.....	89
Feverfew.....	82	Leatherwood.....	43
Firs.....	3 to 7	Lemon.....	89
Fleur de Lys.....	77, 78	Liatris.....	79
Forsythia.....	43	Libocedrus.....	12
Fraxinella.....	75	Ligustium.....	45
Fraxinus.....	26, 27	Lilac.....	47
Fringe Tree.....	23	Lilium.....	87
Funkia.....	75, 76	Lily.....	87
Galanthus.....	87	" Day.....	75, 76
Galega.....	76	" of the Valley.....	74
Gardenia.....	89	Linden.....	36, 38
Garden Rocket.....	76	Liquidambar.....	29
Geranium.....	75	Liriodendron.....	29
Gladiolus.....	86	Lonicera.....	45, 56, 57
Gleditschia.....	27	Loosestrife.....	79
Glyptostrobus.....	27	Lotus.....	79
Goat's Rue.....	76	Lychnis.....	79
Golden Bell.....	43	Lythrum.....	79
" Chain.....	24	Magnolia.....	29, 30
Grape.....	58	" American Species.....	29
Greenbriar.....	57	" Asiatic.....	30
Gymnocladus.....	27	" Hybrids.....	30
Gypsophylla.....	76	Mahonia.....	49
Halesia.....	27	Maiden Hair Tree.....	35
Hardy Border Plants.....	69 to 85	Malus.....	33
Hawkweed.....	76	Mammoth Trees.....	15
Hazel.....	41	Maple.....	21, 22
Hedera.....	56	Meadow Rue.....	84
Hedge Plants.....	59, 60	" Sweet.....	46, 47, 84
Hemerocallis.....	76	Menispermum.....	57
Hemlocks.....	6	Milfoil.....	69
Hesperis.....	76	Milkweed.....	71
Hibiscus.....	43, 44, 76	Monkshood.....	69, 70
Hieracium.....	76	Moonseed.....	57
Hippophæ.....	44	Morus.....	30
Honey Locust.....	27, 60	Mulberry.....	30
Honeysuckle.....	45, 56, 57	Narcissus.....	87, 88
" False.....	40	Nerium.....	89
" Upright.....	45	Nutmeg Tree.....	19
Horse Chestnut.....	22	Nyssa.....	30
House Leek.....	84	Oak.....	33, 35
Hydrangea.....	44	(E)nothera.....	80
Hyacinth, Star.....	83	Oleander.....	89
Hypericum.....	44	Olive, Wild.....	43
Iberis.....	76, 77	Opuntia.....	80
Indian Bean.....	40	Orange.....	88, 89
Indigo, False.....	73	" Osage.....	60
Iris.....	77, 78, 87	Oreodaphne.....	89
Itea.....	45	Orobis.....	80
Ivy.....	56	Pachysandra.....	80
Jasmine, Cape.....	89	Panic Grass.....	81
Jasminum.....	56	Panicum.....	81
Jeffersonia.....	79	Papaver.....	81
Jessamine.....	56	Papaw.....	22
Jonquil.....	87, 88	Peach.....	31
Judas Tree.....	23	Pear.....	33
Juglans.....	27	" Prickly.....	80
Junipers.....	9 to 12	Pentstemon.....	81
Juniperus.....	9 to 12	Peony.....	80, 81
		Periploca.....	57
		Periwinkle.....	53

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Persica.....	31	Smilax.....	57
Petalostemon.....	81	Snap Dragon.....	70
Philadelphus.....	45	Snowberry.....	47
Phlox.....	81, 82	Snow Drop.....	87
Picea.....	6, 7	" " Tree.....	27
Pine.....	12 to 14	Sophora.....	36
Pink.....	74	Sorbus.....	33
Pinus.....	12 to 14	Speedwell.....	85
Platycodon.....	82	Spiderwort.....	85
Plum.....	31, 33, 45, 46	Spindle Tree.....	43, 49
Podocarpus.....	14	Spiraea.....	46, 47, 84
Paeonia.....	80, 81	" Japan.....	73
Polemolum.....	82	Spruces.....	3 to 7
Poliauthes.....	86	Staff Tree.....	51
Pomegranate.....	89	Statice.....	84
Poplar.....	31	Stone-Crop.....	83, 84
Poppy.....	81	Stuartia.....	47
Populus.....	31	Sumach.....	35
Potentilla.....	82	Sweet Gum.....	29
Prairie Clover.....	81	Symphoricarpus.....	47
Primrose.....	82	Syringa.....	45, 47
" Evening.....	80		
Primula.....	82	Talinum.....	84
Privet.....	45	Tamarisk.....	47
Pruus.....	31, 33, 45, 46	Tamarix.....	47
Punica.....	89	Taxus.....	16, 17
Pyrethrum.....	82	Tecoma.....	57, 58
Pyrus.....	33	Thalictrum.....	84
		Thorn.....	24, 41
Quercus.....	33, 35	Thoroughwort.....	75
Quiuce.....	41	Thrift.....	71
		Thuopsis.....	17
Ranunculus.....	82	Thuja.....	17, 18, 19
Raspberry.....	46	Thyme.....	85
Red Bud.....	23	Thymus.....	85
Retinispora.....	14, 15	Tickseed.....	74
Rhododendron.....	49, 50	Tiger Flower.....	86
Rhus.....	35	Tigridia.....	86
Ribes.....	46	Tilia.....	36, 38
Rosebay.....	49, 50	Torreya.....	19
Roses, Bengal.....	66	Tradescantia.....	85
" Bourbon.....	66	Trees, Deciduous.....	21 to 39
" China.....	66	" Evergreen.....	3 to 19
" Climbing.....	61	Trefoil, Bird's-foot.....	79
" Hybrid Perpetual.....	62 to 66	Trierytis.....	85
" Moss.....	62	Trumpet Flower.....	57, 58
" Noisette.....	67	Tsuga.....	6
" Tea.....	67, 68	Tuberosa.....	86
Rose Mallow.....	76	Tulip.....	88
Rubus.....	46	Tulipa.....	88
Rudbeckia.....	82, 83	Tulip Tree.....	29
		Tupelo.....	30
Sage.....	83	Twin-leaf.....	79
Saint John's Wort.....	41		
Salisburia.....	35	Ulmus.....	38
Salix.....	35, 36		
Salvia.....	83	Valerian, Greek.....	82
Sambucus.....	46	Verbeua.....	85
Sarracenia.....	83	Veronica.....	85
Sassafras.....	36	Viburnum.....	47
Saxifraga.....	83	Vinca.....	58
Saxifrage.....	83	Vines.....	51 to 58
Scilla.....	83	Viola.....	85
Scutellaria.....	83	Violet.....	85
Sea Lavender.....	84	Virgin's Bower.....	51 to 56
Sedum.....	83, 84	Vitis.....	58
Sempervivum.....	84		
Sequoia.....	15	Walnut.....	27
Shell-flower.....	73	Weigela.....	42, 43
Shrubs, Deciduous.....	40 to 47	Willow.....	35, 36
" Evergreen.....	48, 49, 50	" Herb.....	75
" Tender.....	88, 89	Wistaria.....	58
Siberian Pea Tree.....	40		
Side Saddle Flower.....	83	Yarrow.....	69
Sileue.....	84	Yellow Wood.....	23
Silk Vine.....	57	Yew.....	16, 17
Silver Bell.....	27	" Long Stalked.....	14
Skullcap.....	83	Yucca.....	50

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