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Catalogue
and Manual
— of the
Royal Palm
Nurseries

Reasoner
Brothers
Oneco, Florida,
U. S. A.

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DESCRIPTIVE AND
ILLUSTRATED CATA-
LOGUE AND MANUAL
OF
ROYAL PALM
NURSERIES

Oneco, Florida, U. S. A.

Priced for Autumn of 1892 and Spring and Summer of 1893.

HARRISBURG, PA.:
J. HORACE MCFARLAND COMPANY, HORTICULTURAL PRINTERS

1892.

1883-1892

●●*●*●*●*

WE ARE glad to announce to our many patrons and friends that the present year finds us with a better stock of plants, and better facilities for packing and shipping than ever before. In new and rare plants we have added many desirable species, which will undoubtedly be valuable for outdoor culture in Florida, California and the south, as well as suitable for the northern home and greenhouse. Our stock of potted plants numbers almost 300,000 in excellent health, while the open-air nurseries contain many thousands of strong trees and shrubs.

From the capitalist we invite special correspondence on the subject of growing Sisal hemp and Cinnamon in Florida. To the fruit-grower we commend our many desirable fruit-trees, both hardy and tender; to the plant-lover and florist, our choice Florida plants, palms, and all those many delightful plants so easily grown and satisfactory to the senses.

Within the past nine months we have changed our post-office address to **Oneco**, the office of which place is in close proximity to the Nurseries. We have two daily mails, and Oneco has recently been made a money-order office. The location of our Nurseries is the same as when we used the post-office at Manatee.

Our thanks are due all our good friends for their continued patronage and interest in our avocation, and we take this occasion to thank each and every one of those, as well as our new customers-to-be, and wish them success with their horticultural ventures in every detail.

With the hope that this list will be appreciated by those into whose hands it may come, we gladly present our new Catalogue for the season of 1892-'93.

To our mutual interests,

Very truly yours,

REASONER BROS.

ONECO, FLORIDA, U. S. A., 1892.

Please Read Carefully Before Ordering.

JUSTICE to our customers as well as to ourselves requires that we should ask careful attention to the following preliminary notes. Their appreciation will remove any occasion for misunderstanding, and aid in maintaining the pleasant relations with customers so much to be desired by all business men.

1. **We use every possible precaution** to prevent mistakes in the nomenclature of plants, and never intentionally send out a plant under a wrong name; but as we are receiving seeds and plants from different collectors all over the world, we cannot guarantee all plants true to name, as it is impossible under the circumstances. This is applicable particularly to plants of recent introduction from foreign countries.

2. **As to the pains we take in packing**, those who have dealings with us need no further proofs; we can only say to others, try us. We ship plants all over the world, and in nearly every case are advised that they have been received in good order.

3. **No extra charge for boxing, packing and delivery** to transportation lines on all orders over one dollar. We cannot afford to fill orders of less amount than this.

4. **Plants by mail a specialty.** We have had thousands of flattering testimonials as to the safe and perfect system we use. Packages are sent with safety, per "**parcel post**," to many foreign countries, up to eleven pounds weight. Maine and Washington are as **easily** and **safely** reached as Georgia. Unless otherwise stated, **all plants are sent postage paid, on receipt of price.**

5. **We employ no agents** whatever; our stock is sold only direct from the Nurseries.

6. **Terms strictly cash** with the order. No packages sent C. O. D., under any circumstances. Remittances may be made by Money-Order or Registered Letter on Oneco, Florida, or Draft on New York, or by Express; Money-Orders and Drafts preferred.

7. **We do not substitute**, except with permission of customer; but trouble would sometimes be avoided if, in ordering, **additional plants were mentioned** with which we can substitute if out of any particular variety.

8. **Domestic Money-Orders** should be made payable at **Oneco** (pronounced Ō-né-cō).

Foreign customers should make Money-Orders payable at Tampa, our nearest international office.

Cut Flowers.

During the cool weather we ship many cut roses and other flowers. A supply is constantly on hand, but they are difficult to ship successfully in warm weather.

A box, prepaid by mail, of about 25 **Rose-buds** (Teas and Noisettes), sent to any address for \$1. A box of **Orange-blossoms**, of about 15 sprays, sent prepaid by mail, for \$1. (From January to April.)

These usually carry well for us; proof of superior packing, as they are usually lost when commonly packed by tourists. Larger quantities at cheaper rates; arrangements are made with florists for special work in this line on occasion. Palms and other decorative plants rented.

How Our Stock Travels.

We do not publish a long string of testimonials to tire our readers, but cannot refrain from printing the following as fairly outlining the experience of our customers in general:

WALNUT GROVE, CALIFORNIA, *March 30, 1892.*

MESSRS. REASONER BROS.:

Dear Sirs: The trees ordered of you reached me in splendid condition. They were very nicely packed, and the roots looked as though they had not been out of the ground five minutes.

C. W. GAMMON.

Tropical Fruit Plants.

"But how beautiful they are, all and each, after their kinds! What a joy for a man to stand at his door and simply look at them growing, leafing, blossoming, fruiting without pause, through the perpetual summer, in the little garden of the Hesperides, where, as in those of the Phœnicians of old, 'pear grows ripe on pear, and fig on fig,' forever and forever."

ACHRAS sapota (*Sapota achras*, *Sapota mammosa*).

The SAPODILLA, SAPODILLA PLUM or NASEBERRY. (Spanish, *Sapote*.) West Indies. A fine plant for pot culture, the broad, glossy leaves beautiful at all times. In our opinion almost equal to the mango. Can be compared to a russet apple, with the taste of a rich, sweet, juicy pear, with granulated pulp. The taste does not have to be acquired, and it would be appreciated by any one who liked fruit. The tree is perfectly at home on the Lower Keys and mainland of South Florida. A spreading tree, with glossy leaves; of slow growth while young; yields gutta-percha, and the bark possesses tonic properties. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

☞ For other Sapotaceous trees, see Mimosa, Lucuma, Chrysophyllum, Sapota, etc.

ADANSONIA digitata. BAOBAB TREE, or MONKEY'S BREAD. West Africa. A famous tree; "fruit nine to twelve inches long, and about four in diameter. Is eaten with sugar, and is pleasant and wholesome." \$1.50 each.

ÆGLE marmelos. The ELEPHANT-APPLE, MAREDOO, BENGAL QUINCE, BELI, or BHEL FRUIT. Central and South India. The "Schleim Apple-boom" of the Dutch East Indies. Will stand a little frost. Leaves trifoliate; new growth resembles that of a lemon. Timber valuable; wood 57 to 60 lbs. per cubic foot. Fruit used in India medicinally in cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, as a sherbet and as a conserve. 50 cents each.

ANTIDESMA Bunius. Java and the neighboring islands. "Furnishes small, fleshy, berry-like fruits, of a bright red color, ripening into black; they have a sub-acid taste, and are used chiefly for preserving."—J. R. Jackson, Curator Kew Gardens. 50 cents each.

ANONA Cherimolia (*A. tripetala*, *A. Humboldtiana*). The CHERIMOYA or JAMAICA APPLE. (Spanish, *Chirimoya*.) This delicious fruit varies from the size of an apple to six inches in diameter. In its native home (Peru) it is said sometimes to attain a weight of from fourteen to sixteen pounds. It has proved hardy in the milder coast regions of Spain (Von Mueller), and is quite extensively grown, with slight protection, for the markets of Marseilles and Paris. A more upright grower than the sugar-apple. Fruit generally with a bright red cheek, though this is wanting in some specimens. Grown commonly in Key West, under the name of "Jamaica apple." When given slight protection against north winds and frost, especially by timber growth, can be successfully grown in California and Florida in many situations. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

ANONA glabra (*A. laurifolia*). The POND-APPLE. Spanish, *Mamon*. The wild "Custard-apple" of South Florida. A native tree, growing readily on almost any soil; seldom killed by frost here, but sprouting up readily when killed down. Fruit ripening in August; as large as a pippin apple; handsome and fragrant; palatable to most people. Worthy of extensive cultivation, even as an ornamental tree. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

A. palustris. ALLIGATOR-APPLE. 75 cents each.

A. reticulata. The true CUSTARD-APPLE. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

A. muricata. The SOUR-SOP. (Spanish, *Guana-bena*.) A large green, prickly fruit, six or eight inches long, containing a soft, white, juicy pulp, which, in fresh, well-ripened specimens, is delicious. A favorite fruit in the West Indies, where also a cooling drink is made from the juice. This is the most tender of all the Anonas; also one of the most beautiful, with shining, glossy leaves. 1 year, 25 cts. each.

A. squamosa. The SUGAR-APPLE or SWEET-SOP.

(Spanish, *Anon*.) A delicious fruit, much grown in Key West and to some extent on Manatee river, and in other parts of South Florida, and has produced fruit as far north as Putnam county, Florida. Fruit resembling an inverted cone, of a yellowish green color when ripe, or a small pine-apple minus the crown. More well-known to people outside of the Tropics than other Anonas. Can be fruited in any conservatory. 25 cents each.

A. Species from Brazil. "The BERIBA, a quick-growing tree with large fruit, the inside of which tastes very much like the filling of cream cakes."—E. S. Rand. \$1 each.

ARTOCARPUS incisa (*A. communis*). The BREAD-FRUIT TREE. (Spanish, *Arbor de Pan*.)

"That awkward-boughed tree, with huge green fruit and deeply-cut leaves, one foot or more across—leaves so grand that, as one of our party often suggested, their form ought to be introduced into architectural ornamentation, and to take the place of the Greek acanthus, which they surpass in beauty—that is, of course, a bread-fruit tree."—Kingsley.

The cultivation of the bread-fruit tree in the United States will always be confined to the lower Keys of Florida. It is extremely sensitive to cold. 85 each.

ALEURITES triloba. The CANDLE-NUT TREE. Tropics of both hemispheres. "The nuts of this tree are edible, and from them a large

SWEET-SOP.

FRUITING PINEAPPLES AND BANANAS AT ROYAL PALM NURSERIES.

ALEURITES, continued.

quantity of oil can be pressed, which has been used as a drying oil for paint—known in Ceylon as 'Kekune oil.' From the roots a brown dye is obtained by the Sandwich Islanders."—*Bailey*. \$1.50 each.

ANACARDIUM Occidentale. The **CASHEW-NUT**. (Spanish, *Maranon*.) West Indies. The curious Cashew-Nut has fruited in Florida. It attains considerable size, and in habit of growth it in general resembles the walnut, and its leaves, which are simple, have a similar scent. The fruit is kidney-shaped, about an inch in length. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

ANANASSA sativa (*Bromelia ananas*). The **PINE-APPLE**. (Spanish, *Pina*.) West Indies and Caribbee Islands. Too well known to need description. Practically successful under proper conditions. Varieties:

Sugar-Loaf Pine. Fruit large, and of pyramidal shape. At first pale green, but when near-ripe changing to a fine yellow color. Flesh firm, deep yellow, and of exquisite flavor. One of the very sweetest sorts. A favorite. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

Red Spanish Pine. (The following names are synonymous: *Strawberry*, *Scarlet*, *Cuban*, *Havana* [Speechly, page 251], *Key Largo*, *Black Spanish*.) Low, short fruit, somewhat tun-shaped. Ruddy yellow when ripe. Protuberances generally swelled very large; generally eaten with sugar. The ordinary Pine-Apple of export, and commonest variety grown on the Keys. Strongrooted plants, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

☞ Special prices per 1,000 for unrooted slips of this, as well as for all other sorts. Correspondence invited before the season commences, which lasts through the summer.

Porto Rico. This is one of the finest varieties grown. Fruit very large, of from six to fifteen

ANANASSA, continued.

pounds in weight, and of a most delicious flavor. The plants attain very large size, and are among the most robust and strong-growing varieties. Grown on ordinary high hammock, under half-shade of oaks (the best possible situation for pines, where frost is exempt) we have had this variety to fruit in perfection, a single one weighing ten pounds, and that without particular attention or fertilizing. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen, \$30 per 100.

Egyptian Queen. A favorite variety on the east coast plantations. Fruit not large, but of exceedingly fine flavor. A magnificent sort, especially good for small planters, or the greenhouse. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

Black Jamaica. Large, tall-growing variety, valuable for fruiting in the winter, or out of season. A rapid grower, with dark, steely-green leaves. One of the very finest grown. Fruit tall and conical; yellow flesh, and rich flavor. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Ripley Queen. One of the most profitable varieties known. Freely produces suckers, and fruiting surely. Said to be more nearly ever-bearing than other sorts, *i. e.*, producing fruit at all times out of season. Fruit beautiful in appearance; aroma delightful, and flavor peculiarly pleasant and rich. Flesh delicate and juicy, and of a deep orange-yellow. Weighs from three to six pounds. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

CARICA papaya. The **PAPAW** or **MELON PAPAW**. (Spanish, *Papaya*.) The leaves are large, seven-lobed and terminal, after the manner of palms. Diccious. The plant grows very fast, and is strikingly odd and ornamental. The green fruit is said to be sometimes used as we use the turnip. The buds are used for sweet-meats, and the ripe fruit is sliced and eaten like a muskmelon, which it resembles

CARICA, continued.

in size, color and taste. But it will be most highly prized in Florida for its peculiar property of *making tough beef tender!* This is uniformly practiced in the tropics. The slice of meat may be placed between bruised leaves of the Papaw for half an hour or even less; or rubbed with the rind of the fruit. It will be found to have a good effect in the case of even the toughest Florida beef, and that is saying a great deal! Care should be taken not to bruise the carrot-like fleshy roots in the least when transplanting, or it will rot from the bottom upwards. The stem is equally susceptible to bruises. Will bear and ripen fruit the second year. The juice of the unripe fruit is said to be a most powerful and efficient vermifuge. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

CARISSA Arduina (*Arduina grandiflora*). Natal. The shrub is an evergreen, with thick, bright green camellia-like foliage; is very thorny and of slow growth; bears a profusion of large, fragrant white flowers and delicious fruits, red and the size of a cherry. In Natal, where the fruit is used to make an excellent preserve, the plant is called *Amatungulu*. (Though this little plant will bear several degrees of frost, it is perhaps more suitably classed as "tropical," than as semi tropical.) \$1 each.

C. acuminata. Natal. \$1.50.

CALODENDRON Capense. CAPE CHESTNUT. South Africa. One of the handsomest trees of the Cape of Good Hope. Deciduous; beautiful flesh-colored flowers, produced in terminal panicles. The black seeds resemble New England chestnuts exceedingly, and are very odd and ornamental. A fine tropical shade-tree. 50 cents each.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM cainito. The STAR-APPLE. (Spanish, *Caimito*.) "And what is next, like an evergreen peach, shedding from the under

STAR-APPLE. (*CHRYSOPHYLLUM CAINITO*.)

CHRYSOPHYLLUM, continued.

side of every leaf a golden light—call it not shade! A Star-Apple."—*Kingsley*. This tree finally attains a height of twenty feet, bearing large quantities of round, purple (sometimes greenish) fruits, the size of a small apple, ripening in April and May. The fruit, cut into halves transversely, discloses a purple pulp with whitish star-shaped "core" and from four to ten seeds. A first-class fruit, and in demand. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

CEREUS triangularis. STRAWBERRY PEAR. (Also for other fruit-bearing *Cerei*, see *Cacti*.)

COCOS nucifera. The COCOA-NUT PALM. (Also for other species of *Cocos*, see *Palms* and *Cycads*.)

CICCA disticha (*C. racemosa*, *Phyllanthus distichus*). OTAHEITE GOOSEBERRY. A rare, beautiful tree, bearing large quantities of waxy-white berries resembling the Surinam cherry in shape and size, growing in clusters like a currant, and with a sharp acid taste. Ripening in mid-summer, when fruit is scarce, they are very useful for pies, preserves, etc. Deserving of extensive cultivation simply as an ornamental tree; we know of no more beautiful sight than one of these trees loaded with the fruit; the graceful pinnate leaves, a foot or more in length, with a faint tinge of wine-color on the new growth, the long racemes of waxy berries hanging directly from the large limbs and branches, and the whole tree impressing one as strangely tropical. The tree

THE PAPAWE OR MELON PAPAWE.

FRUITING COCOANUT PALM (*COCOS NUCIFERA*). (See page 9.)

CICCA, continued.

sprouts up readily from the roots when killed down. A magnificent ornamental conservatory plant, which is easily grown; we recommend it to our patrons. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

CHRYSOBALANUS Icaco. The COCOA-PLUM. West Indies and South Florida. Of more value as an ornamental shrub than as a fruit. Plant evergreen; leaves rich and glossy; flowers and fruit very beautiful and distinct; tender. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

COCCOLOBA uvifera. The SEA-GRAPE, or SHORE GRAPE. West Indies and South Florida. "We have fancied it (and correctly) to be a mere low, bushy tree with roundish leaves. But what a bush! with drooping boughs, arched over and through each other, shoots already six feet long, leaves as big as the hand, shining like dark velvet, a crimson mid-rib down each, and tiled over each other—'imbricated,' as the botanists would say, in that fashion which gives its peculiar solidity and richness of light and shade to the foliage of an old sycamore; and among these noble shoots and noble leaves, pendent everywhere, long, tapering spires of green grapes. This Shore-Grape, which the West Indians esteem as we might a bramble, we found to be, without exception, the most beautiful broad-leaved plant which we had ever seen."—*Kingsley*. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

C. Floridiana. The PIGEON PLUM. The fruit of this species, as well as of the preceding, is pleasant-tasting, and could probably be improved by cultivation. The tree is a handsome evergreen, with smaller leaves than those of *C. uvifera*. 50 cents each.

EUGENIA Brasiliensis (*Myrtus Dombeyi*, *Eugenia bracteolaris*). BRAZIL CHERRY. Brazil. Closely allied to *E. Micheli*. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

E. Jambos (*Jambosa vulgaris*). The ROSE-APPLE or JAMROSADE. (Spanish, *Poma rosa*.) This beautiful evergreen tree promises exceedingly well in South Florida. The tree is a native of the East Indies, but has been long grown in the West India Islands; is ordinarily very bushy, never growing higher than twenty-five or thirty feet. The leaves are long and narrow, very thick and shining, in shape much like those of an oleander. The flowers come out in late summer, varying in color from a creamy white to a greenish yellow, and the fruit ripens from December to May. The fruit much resembles a very large Siberian crab-apple—is white or yellowish, sometimes with delicate red blush on one side; is rose-scented, very fragrant, and with the flavor of a ripe apricot. The plant bears ordinary white frosts well; if killed down will sprout as readily as the guava. The new growth is of a rich wine-color, like the mango. One of the handsomest ornamental trees in existence, and well worth cultivation simply for foliage. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

E. Zeylanica. A rare East Indian sort, which has not as yet fruited in Florida. Foliage glossy and evergreen. \$1 each.

E. Micheli. (See Semi-Tropical Fruit Plants.)

FICUS glomerata. CLUSTER FIG. East Indies and Queensland. In India the ripe fruit is eaten either raw or stewed. The foliage is used as fodder for cattle. \$1 each.

F. aurea. A unique species, found nowhere but in a limited area of South Florida. A very choice ornamental tree, with glossy leaves, resembling slightly those of *F. elastica*, on a small scale. The fruit, though small, is pleasant and wholesome, being somewhat similar

FICUS, continued.

to the ordinary fig of commerce. The tree almost equals in beauty the famous *F. elastica*, is of rapid growth and well adapted to our soil. Will stand but little frost. A most beautiful pot-plant for decorative work, in contrast with palms, dracaenas, etc. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

GARCINIA mangostana. The MANGOSTEEN. This celebrated fruit tree is from the equatorial East Indies. "The fruit is round, the size of a medium orange. The shell is like that of a pomegranate; the inside of a rose color, divided in thin partitions, as in the orange, in which the seeds are lodged, surrounded by a soft juicy pulp of a delicious flavor, partaking of the strawberry and grape, and is esteemed one of the richest fruits in the world." "The head of the tree is in the form of a parabola, so fine and regular, and the leaves so beautiful, that it is looked upon in Batavia as the tree most proper for adorning a garden, and affording an agreeable shade." Can be grown with protection in South Florida and California. \$3 each, \$30 per dozen.

G. Morella. Gamboge. (See Economic Plant Department.)

GARUGA pinnata. East Indies. A deciduous tree, reaching sixty feet in height. Fruit eaten raw by the natives, but chiefly used for pickling. 50 cents each.

GUILLIELMA speciosa (*Bactris Gasipias*). The PEACH PALM. See Palms.

LUCUMA mammosa (*Achras mammosa*, *Achras sapota major*, *Sapota mammosa*). The MAMMEE SAPOTA, or MARMALADE TREE. (Spanish, *Mamey*, *Mamey Colorado*.) A gigantic forest-tree in its native home (Central America). Large, brown, oval fruits, from the size of a goose-egg to that of a musk-melon; one large seed in the center, extending the whole length of the fruit. The fruit is sliced, and eaten like a musk-melon, but without pepper or salt. Pulp a rich saffron color, tasting very much like pumpkin-pie. Excellent; has not yet fruited in Florida, so far as we know, unless, perhaps, on the Lower Keys. The trees sprout readily from the roots. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

L. Rivicola, var. *angustifolia*. The EGG-FRUIT or "T.E.S." (Spanish, *Canistel*, *Canistel*.) We have previously catalogued this fruit as *Sapota elongata*, as it was thought to be this species by Prof. Asa Gray. But more material has been forwarded to Cambridge, and Prof. Sereno Watson has decided it to be this species. The type of this species is a native of South America; this variety of the West Indies. This is the "new fruit" discussed by the state agricultural papers a few years ago. The tree or shrub has borne fruit in Tampa, and we have seen other fine specimens in the state, notably at Mr. Collier's place at Caximbas. The fruit is like a miniature Mamee Sapota; taste resembles that of a sweetened hard-boiled egg. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

MALPIGHIA glabra. The BARBADOES CHERRY. (Spanish, *Cerizas de Barbadoes*.) A beautiful evergreen tree bearing quantities of a pleasantly acid fruit resembling the Surinam cherry in color, general appearance and taste. Native of South America and West Indies, where it is highly prized and cultivated for its fruits. Promises exceedingly well in the warmer parts of South Florida. 50 cents each.

MAMMEA Americana. The MAMMEE APPLE, or ST. DOMINGO APRICOT. (Spanish, *Mamey de Santo Domingo*.) A tall tree, with oval, shining, leathery leaves, resembling those of the

MAMMEA, continued.

red mangrove; one-flowered peduncles, producing sweet, white flowers one and one-half inches in diameter, followed by large round brown fruits three to six inches in diameter, and containing one to four rough seeds as large as a black walnut without the husk, surrounded by a yellow, juicy, delicious pulp, for which a taste does not have to be acquired. The taste is not unlike that of the apricot. It is eaten raw alone, or cut in slices with wine and sugar or sugar and cream, or preserved in sugar. The tree is a native of the Caribbee Islands. Fine specimens are growing and fruiting on one of the southeastern Keys. "In Martinique they distil the flowers with spirits, and make a liquor which they call *eau creole*. The French call the fruit *apricot sauvage*, from the yellowness of the pulp, like that of the apricot."—*Don*.

The magnificent, large, leathery leaves are fully as handsome as *Ficus elastica*, and the plant should be in every collection of choice decorative plants. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen. Larger, \$1 each.

MANGIFERA Indica. The MANGO TREE. India.

We cannot speak too highly of this delectable fruit, destined, we hope, to become as plentiful in parts of South Florida as the orange. Ripening in midsummer, it fills an important gap in our succession of fruits; for the small boy, also, it fills an important gap; we have in mind several who do not hesitate on twenty-five Mangoes at a sitting. In productiveness and rapidity of growth it surpasses any fruit-tree we have ever seen, either temperate or tropical. Give it high, well-drained land, and watch it grow!

A friend (Prof. Chas. T. Simpson) has described to us an avenue of Mango trees on the island of Utila, one of the bay islands of Honduras, whose trunks are four feet in diameter. The trees were set sixty feet apart, and now the branches touch. Five to eight-year-old trees in South Florida bore thousands of Mangoes.

We quote Kingsley's description of this beautiful tree: "That round-headed tree, with dark, rich Portugal laurel foliage, arranged in stars at the end of each twig, is the Mango, always a beautiful object, whether in orchard or park. In the West Indies, as far as I have seen, the Mango has not reached the huge size of its ancestors in Hindoostan. There, to judge, at least from photographs, the Mango must be, indeed, the queen of trees, growing to the size of the largest English oak, and keeping always the round oak-like form. Rich in resplendent foliage, and still more rich in fruit, the tree easily became encircled with an atmosphere of myth in the fancy of the imaginative Hindoo."

Two and three-year-old seedling trees have frequently borne fruit in this locality.

Common or Turpentine Mango. The ordinary sort; large, with red cheek; delicious. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Apricot Mango. One of the best varieties. Was much grown on Point Pinellas before the freeze. Size, small to medium; yellow, with bright red cheek, and no black spots on the skin. Taste, that of a delicious apricot, *only much better*; very spicy, and almost entirely lacking in the "turpentine" taste, objected to by some. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

Eleanor. A large fruit, kidney-shaped, green, with an orange-colored cheek. Very delicious, and contains but little of the tough fibre about the seed. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

MANGIFERA, continued.

No. 11. One of the best Mangoes grown. Originally introduced to Jamaica; now found in many West India Islands. Fruit almost round, medium to large (some have weighed four pounds), and of a rich yellow color; a most desirable sort. \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100.

☞ We have given special attention to the best varieties of Mangoes, and find the three above sorts all that can be desired in this grand fruit. Our plants are propagated only from pedigree trees, and are in fine shape, being healthy, vigorous pot-grown specimens, sure to live when transplanted.

MELIOCOCCA Bijaga (*M. Carpoidea*) The SPANISH LIME of Key West; GENIP-TREE, BULLACE PLUM or HONEY-BERRY of Jamaica; MONOS of Curacao. (Spanish, *Momencillo*.) West Indies and Province of Caraccas. A sapindaceous tree with peculiarly odd foliage, compound leaves with winged petioles—very much resembling those of *Sapindus saponaria*. This plant has proved the most hardy of any West India tree we have tried yet. The tree is of slow growth while young, but eventually attains a height of thirty or more feet. It produces a yellow plum-like fruit; pulp of a pleasant grape taste, and enclosing a large seed, which is often roasted and eaten like the chestnut. Fine bearing trees are growing in Key West. Fine potted plants, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

MONSTERA deliciosa (*Philodendron pertusum*). The CERIMAN of Trinidad; a rare and celebrated fruit-bearing aroid plant. "The fruit is peculiar in appearance, resembling very much an elongated green pine-cone. It is about six inches long, and when ripe the skin comes off easily in small octagonal sections, leaving the fruit with the appearance of a ripe banana. The fruit has the combined flavor of pineapple and banana, and is superior to either." \$1.50 each.

MIMUSOPS Elengi. A rare sapotaceous tree, native of the East Indies. "Flowers very fragrant, white. Berry ovate, with a slight groove on one side; dotted yellow when ripe. *Elengi* is the Malabar name of the tree; *Bokul* is the Bengalese name; *Mulcari* is the Hindoostanee name; *Pagadoo* of the Telingas. Tree 15 feet high."—*Don*. 75 cents each.

M. Kauki. East Indies and Australia. Fruit oval; tree thirty feet in height. \$1.50 each.

MUSA. The Banana. This is one of the grandest decorative fruit-plants known. A plant that is grown throughout the tropics, bearing in lavish profusion most delicious fruits. At the present day the fruit is found in nearly every market in the world, no matter, seemingly, how distant from the tropics. The plant is already being grown to a limited degree in northern climates, and well it may, as it is as easily raised as the well-known Canna, and the tropical effect of its growth remarkably grand. With leaves often two feet wide and eight long, it is destined to be largely planted on lawns. Young plants may be started at any season of the year, provided they are kept in sufficient heat—say not less than 70° day, and 60° or 65° night. The best time, however, is early spring, when they should be started in pots, and then when warm weather comes, planted out. Or, plants may be transplanted directly from the nurseries, if the prevailing weather is suitable. Larger plants will be sent by express or freight than can possibly be mailed, as the roots are bulbous. A package holding 125 plants, for which the express company asked over \$20 for ship-

MUSA, continued.

ment to California, was mailed (in small parcels) for \$6. This is a hint to our California friends. Remember, we post free.

M. Cavendishii (*M. regia*, *M. Chinensis*, *M. nana*). The CHINESE or DWARF BANANA; also called DWARF JAMAICA or MARTINIQUE BANANA. Comparatively dwarf, though very strong and robust, reaching a height of only six or eight feet. Particularly valuable for exposed locations, hence is preferred on the Florida Keys. Yield of fruit enormous (sometimes as many as two hundred or three hundred in a bunch), and flavor excellent. Should here be cut before the fruit is fully ripe, as in so doing the taste is not impaired, and if left on until ripe the Bananas are liable to split. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

M. magnifica. A magnificent species; red-fruited; has fruited for Mr. E. H. Hart at Federal Point, Putnam county. 75 cents.

M. palustris (?). The DACCA BANANA. Very vigorous; described as a delicious sort. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

M. paradisiaca. The true PLANTAIN or PISING. The fruit of this species is usually improved by cooking, and in the tropics constitutes a staple food. Leaves spotted with purple, broader and shorter than leaves of the ordinary Banana. Fruit very large, from six inches to a foot in length. 50 cents.

M. paradisiaca, var. sapientum. The HORSE or ORINOCO BANANA. (*El Bobo* of the Spanish.) Very hardy, and commonly cultivated in Florida. Fruit large, but comparatively few in a bunch. Should be grown as an ornamental plant, even where no fruit is expected. The fruit of this variety should never be cut while green, but allowed to turn yellow on the stalk, when it will be found to have a most delicious flavor. One of the best for planting out at the north. A robust variety. 25 cents each, \$3 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

M. orientum (?). HART'S CHOICE, CUBAN LADY-FINGER, or GOLDEN EARLY. (Often erroneously called "Fig-Banana.") Stalk and midrib tinged with red; plant of medium height. Bears early and is very hardy for a Banana; fruit a clear golden-yellow; skin soft, and thin as a kid-glove; flesh firm, yet melting and buttery in texture; judges from all parts of the tropics have tasted it, and pronounced it unsurpassed. (See engraving on page 8.) 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

M. troglodytarum (*M. Uranoscopus*). FLOWERING BANANA. A delicate, small-stemmed Banana, only attaining a height of six to ten feet. The fruit-stalk stands upright; fruit very small, inferior to most Bananas; plant very curious and ornamental. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Of the following varieties we do not know the species:

Baracoa or Red Jamaica. The large red Banana of commerce; tender, but produces fruit in ordinary seasons here. One of the most magnificent of all the Musas, reaching a height of 20 feet or more, with a stem-diameter of a foot or more at the base. Stem and leaf-stalks richest wine-color; leaves very large and handsome, attaining a length of eight or ten feet, and a width of two feet. The suckers of this variety should be carefully removed, leaving but two or three stalks to the hill, to obtain best results. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Golden or Tahiti (?). Brought from Nassau by John Gomez, to Pumpkin Key, near Cape Romano. A most magnificent plant, equaling

MUSA CAVENDISHII.

MUSA, continued.

the Red Jamaica in height. Fruit described to us as large (as large as the Horse Banana), very round and plump, blunt at the end; color, yellow; flavor surpassing that of any Banana ever tasted on the South Florida Keys. In appearance the plants are "Hart's Choice" on a large scale. \$1 each.

Large Fig. 75 cents each.

Apple. A variety closely resembling Hart's Choice, but having larger fruit. \$1 each.

PASSIFLORA edulis. The GRANADILLA. (Spanish, *Passionaria* or *Granadilla*.) A beautiful climbing herbaceous plant with shining lobed leaves. Very quick-growing, bearing fruit the second year; one of the best of the eight or ten edible species of Passion vines, and one of the most ornamental of all the genus (which includes two hundred species). "The Passion flowers were so named by the early Roman Catholic missionaries to South America, who found in them symbols of the Crucifixion—the crown of thorns in the fringes of the flower, nails in the styles with their capitate stigmas, hammers to drive them in the stamens, cords in the tendrils." The Granadilla fruit is as large as a goose-egg, and of a purplish color. Petals of the flower, white; crown, whitish, with a blue or violet base. The plant is a native of Brazil. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

P. incarnata. (See Semi-tropical Plants.) (For ornamental Passifloras see Miscellaneous Department.)

PERESKIA aculeata. The BARBADOS GOOSEBERRY, or BLAD-APPLE. (See Cacti.)

PERSEA gratissima. The AVOCADO PEAR, or ALLIGATOR PEAR. (Spanish, *Aquacate*.) Sometimes known as "Midshipman's Butter." Large brown (or purple) fruits, eaten with pepper and salt, and in much demand. "And that young thing which you may often see grown into a great timber tree, with leaves like a Spanish chestnut, is the Avocado, or as some call it, Alligator Pear."—*Kingsley*.

This tree has been grown quite extensively in Tampa and on Point Pinellas, and here at Oneco, previous to January, 1886. Until then large bearing trees had not been injured

PERSEA, continued.

by the cold to any serious extent since 1868. The fruit is marketable, and is said to stand transportation as well as the orange. The tree thrives best in a very high, well-drained situation. Large, fine pot-grown plants, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

PHYLLANTHUS Emblica (*Embolica officinalis*).

"Known as the Emblic Myrobalum. A tree of the dry forests of India and Burmah. The fruit is about the size of a small Damson. The natives eat it raw, preserved, or made into a sweetmeat, while it is used by Europeans for tarts and jellies. It is stated that a half-ripe fruit, if chewed, has the effect of making water taste sweet."—*J. R. Jackson, Curator Kew Gardens*. We have had plants of this very beautiful tree growing now for three seasons, and though not entirely hardy, they may be safely set down as likely to succeed wherever the common guava will. They sprout up readily from the ground if tops are frozen down, and grow very fast. A magnificent decorative plant. Can be grown anywhere in pots or tubs. (We can hope to fruit this rare tree, and many others, in our ordinary seasons, by taking precautions to protect on cold nights, at least while young, and when of larger size, by banking up earth around the trunk, or better still, by knocking out the heads of barrels and drawing down over the branches until they rest on the ground, or on top of each other, around the trunk, and filling up with earth, thus protecting the trunk, and sometimes lower limbs, from a hard freeze. As soon after a frost as the damage to the top can well be determined, it is usually best to saw off the frozen branches immediately—down into uninjured wood—and cover the ends with grafting wax, as, if left on, the sap in the frozen branches will sometimes *sour*, and kill the whole tree.) 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

PSIDIUM Guaiava. The COMMON GUAVA. This species includes the *P. pyriferum* and *P. pomiferum* of Linnaeus, which embrace many distinct varieties of pink, yellow and white-fleshed Guavas. *P. pyriferum*, the PEAR GUAVA, included those varieties that were pear-shaped and had white or yellow pulp; and *P. pomiferum*, the APPLE GUAVA, those with red pulp and a more nearly globular shape. The Guava has become a necessity to South Florida; is to South Florida what the peach is to Georgia. Its uses, and especially its famous jelly, are too well known to need description. Seedlings of many varieties from three-inch pots, or from open ground, large, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. Araca (*P. minus*). The ARACA GUAVA. Brazil. "A beautiful tree, unlike any other." "Berry greenish yellow, of exquisite taste." Shrub four to six feet. Rare. \$1 each.

P. Guineense. GUINEA GUAVA. Shrub eight to twelve feet. "Berry fulvous, rather pubescent, red inside, about the size of a nutmeg, and of an exquisite taste."—*Don*. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

White or Allahabad Guava. A variety of the *P. Guaiava*. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Red-fleshed. (From India.) Another variety of the common Guava. Fruit said to be delicious. Rather tart. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Calcutta Apple Guava. A variety of *P. pomiferum*, from the East Indies. Introduced by us a few years ago. Leaves large, and peculiar in appearance. Shrub spreading, and robust in growth. Fruit produced only in the winter months (except an occasional one) in the greatest profusion, having the most delicious taste of all the Guavas, being sprightly (unlike the com-

PSIDIUM, continued.

mon, musky flavor of common Guavas), and liked by the novice. A fine dessert fruit, which is thought by some much superior to the strawberry. Its remarkable habit of bearing in the winter makes it extremely valuable for South Florida and California, and will undoubtedly cause it to be planted very extensively. We consider this to be one of the best importations in the fruit line we have made recently. Fruit small to medium; yellow color. Fine potted plants, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen, \$30 per 100. (Mailed without further expense, remember.)

☞ For hardy Guavas, *Psidium Cattleianum*, etc., see Semi-Tropical Fruit Plants.

PHYSALIS Peruviana. "Temperate and tropical America, widely naturalized in many countries or the warmer zones; with double inaptness called the Cape Gooseberry. A perennial herb; but for producing its fruit well, it requires early renovation. The acidulous berries can be used as well for table fruit as for preserves. * * * In colder countries the *P. Peruviana* becomes annual."—*Von Mueller*. One of our introductions. Undoubtedly of great merit and use for Florida and the whole south. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

TAMARINDUS Indica. The TAMARIND. (Spanish, *Tamarindo*.) A beautiful tree, with delicate acacia-like foliage, and small pinkish white blossoms, followed by pods enclosing a pleasant acid pulp, much used, preserved in syrup or sugar, as the basis of a cooling drink, and in medicine, being rich in formic and butyric acids. One of the most magnificent trees known when full grown. Trees have been bearing in this locality for years, prior to the "big freeze." One tree in the neighborhood measured exactly four feet around at the base, when killed down. The tree seems to be more hardy than the guava. It is a common street tree of Key West. A very graceful tree for the window or conservatory where it cannot be grown out-of-doors. Valuable as a decorative plant. Pot-grown plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

TERMINALIA Catappa. The so-called tropical ALMOND. (Spanish, *Almendra*.) "With its flat stages of large smooth leaves, and oily eatable seeds in an almond-like husk, is not an almond at all, or any kin thereto. It has been named, as so many West Indian plants have, after some known plant to which it bore a likeness, and introduced hither, and indeed to all shores from Cuba to Guiana, from the East Indies, through Arabia and tropical Africa, having begun its westward journey, probably, in the pocket of some Portuguese follower of Vasco de Guama."—*Kingsley*.

"A glorious tree, with very large, oblong, glossy leaves, which at this season of the year are gorgeous in foliage with the crimson tints of autumn—autumn leaves without frost."—*Chas. T. Simpson*.

The tree is common in Key West and on some of the other Keys. A few good specimens have been grown as far north as this, and they promise well. The tree reaches a height of sixty or seventy feet. Pot-grown plants, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$28 per 100.

TRIPHASIA trifoliata (*T. aurantiola*). "A spiny shrub, nearly related to *Citrus trifoliata*, with which it is often confounded, though entirely distinct. A native of Southern China, but now naturalized in India and the West Indies. The fruits are about the size of a large black currant, with a reddish skin; in an unripe state they are said to have a sticky, tenacious pulp, and a turpentine flavor, but when fully ripe they have an agreeable sweet taste and are pre-

TRIPHASIA, continued.

served in syrup. They occasionally come to this country in this form, under the name of 'Lime berries.'—*J. R. Jackson, Curator Kew Gardens.* This little shrub is sometimes used as a hedge plant in Key West and Cuba. The fruit is profusely produced, and the plant is very beautiful when covered with ripe fruit. In Key West it is known under the name of "Bergamot," another misnomer. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

TRIPHASIA monophylla (?). Native of Timor. Berries black. Produces fruit at Sanford. 50c. ea.

XIMENIA Americana. Tropical Asia, Africa and America, passing the tropics, however, in Queensland, and also into South Florida. In Mexico, known as *Alvarillo del Campo*; here called the *HOG PLUM*. The yellow, plum-like fruits are pleasant tasting, and might doubtless be improved by cultivation. The plant is the *Amatunduluku* of Natal, where the fruits are generally eaten. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per doz.

Collections of Tropical Fruit Plants.

We make up collections of the foregoing plants to suit the location of our customers, sending the most suitable in every case. For the northern conservatory we, of course, send the finest in appearance, and ones that can thrive under adverse conditions. We do not confine ourselves to a set list, but choose for every applicant. If the customers will kindly state what sorts they already have, we will try and not duplicate them. This applies to all our collections.

No. 1. Six distinct sorts, postpaid, for \$1.

No. 2. Ten distinct sorts, very fine selection, \$2.

No. 3. Twenty-five distinct sorts, containing everything of merit; many rare and valuable fruits, for \$10.

ANONNA MURICATA; THE SOUR SOP. (See page 5.)

Gentlemen: The cuttings and plants arrived safely yesterday, and in *splendid condition* after their long trip. If we have no more hard freezing, I think a very large percentage of the cuttings will root, as they were *just right* for setting out.

Respectfully,

AUSTIN, TEXAS.
 PROF. H. TALLICHET,
 University of Texas.

Gents: The box of plants arrived yesterday. The express charges were about \$4, but your generosity and the fine plants you sent more than made up for it. *All were in excellent condition.* Thanks for your liberality and prompt attention.

Yours very respectfully,

ABILENE, KANSAS.
 RAY MILLER.

Dear Sirs: Plants received in good order; *am much pleased with them.* Please accept my thanks for extras.

Yours truly,

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.
 C. R. HEXT.

II.

Semi-Tropical and Hardy Fruit-Trees and Plants.

"There are quaint courts enclosed with jealous high coquina-walls, and giving into rich, cool gardens where lemons, oranges, bananas, Japan plums, figs, date-palms and all manner of tropical flowers and greeneries hide from the northeast winds, and sanctify the old Spanish-built homes."—SIDNEY LANIER.

"—On bending orchard trees, apples of Hesperides."—WHITTIER.

CITRUS aurantium dulcis. The SWEET ORANGE. Believing the rough lemon to be the best stock upon which varieties of sweet orange are worked (we were first nurserymen using this stock), we have grown a few thousand nice thrifty orange trees of the following sorts:

Egg. (*Beach's No. 1 Early Oblong, Thornless Bell.*) A good early orange of medium size; very sweet; rich, high flavor; ripens from September 15 to October 1. Shape, nearly round; fine shipping qualities; color, very dark orange.

Foster. One of the old-time seedlings, growing in the orchard of Colonel C. H. Foster, Manatee, and known far and wide as "The Old Sweet Tree." Fruit is sweeter than the Whittaker, and perfects its juices earlier in the season. Is good in October, and perfect in November and December.

Homosassa. One of the best native sorts.

Jaffa. Recently from Syria. Thornless or nearly so, and a very early bearer and strong grower. We have fruited this variety, and find it excellent; one of the best; foliage distinct. This variety scored very high at the Orlando fair.

Jaffa Blood. A magnificent new orange, originating near Sanford, Florida. Fruit, first-class, like the Jaffa, but *blood-red* pulp. Very choice and rare yet. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

Majorca. The best and most prolific imported orange. Tree a good grower, and thornless. Bears regularly heavy crops. Fruit first-class and seedless. Will hold fruit very late, almost as well as the Tardiff.

Magnum Bonum. Size large to very large; flattened; color light, clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; grain fine, tender and melting; fruit heavy and juicy; juice sweet, rich, vinous; quality best; tree prolific, vigorous, thorny. Native seedling.

Navel, Washington or Riverside. (True to name.) Scored the highest number of points at the Orlando Exposition. Introduced from Brazil by the Department at Washington. Original name, Bahia. Much surer to bear well if budded on lemon stock. Our trees are all on lemon, as per above heading.

Parson Brown. Another native variety, with a good reputation. A very early ripening variety. Will be much grown for early fruit.

Peerless. (*Rembert's Best.*) "The original tree of this variety grew in Rembert's grove, on Drayton Island (from whence many of the im-

CITRUS, continued.

proved varieties have been brought), until destroyed by water several years ago. It is one of the very best kinds grown. The tree is a strong grower, of beautiful form, dense foliage and nearly thornless; an early and prolific bearer, and the fruit is of good size and excellent quality."—Aaron Warr.

Ruby. (Blood.) An imported orange of especial merit. Said to bear well, and show up rich color when cut. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Tardiff, Hart's. (Syn., *Hart's Late.*) Medium sized, round, skin smooth and thin, grain fine, with a brisk and racy flavor. In quality above the average. Retains its juices until the middle of July, or even later, and is especially valuable on this account. Tree prolific, a strong grower; branches thornless, or nearly so; foliage somewhat distinct.

Whittaker. We have tasted a great variety of the most celebrated imported and seedling oranges in the state, and we must confess that this orange and the Foster surpass them all except the Washington Navel. The tree from

HOMOSASSA ORANGE.

TANGIERINE (MANDARIN) ORANGE.

CITRUS, continued.

which we have propagated this orange is growing in the Whittaker grove, on Sara Sota Bay, all of which was planted over forty years ago, from Havana seed, by Colonel Snell, now of Gainesville. There is not an orange tree in the grove that does not produce delicious fruit, but this is the best of all. The fruit is at its best in January and February.

The fourteen foregoing varieties we consider the best out of our large collection of over a hundred sorts. Standard trees, two to three feet, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen, \$25 per 100. **Bud-wood** of the foregoing, and also *every other variety* grown (with perhaps exception of some new local candidate), for sale. Mailed free. 10 cents per dozen, 80 cents per 100, \$6 per 1,000 of all standard sorts. Of new and rare varieties, 20 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100. These prices for huds apply also to lemons, limes, pomelos, and citrons.

CITRUS aurantium Bigaradia. The SOUR ORANGE.

Bouquet des Fleurs. A handsome-leaved orange, bearing beautiful waxy flowers, which can be forced under glass, and will supply flowers at almost any season. One of our customers has a tree of this variety in New England, the flowers of which sold last year for over \$10; and the tree was only three years old. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

Phillips' Bitter Sweet. A variety which has excellent fruit *late in the season*. The bitter flavor is said to be healthy. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Golden Variegated Sour, as its name indicates. Fruit valueless, except for making *sour orange marmalade*. Six fruits make ten half-pint glasses of marmalade, which retails at 25 cents to 50 cents per glass. Total expense of manufacture, including sugar and glasses, about 13 cents per glass. The ordinary Sour Orange is just as valuable. Small trees of the latter, 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

Variegated. With white markings. Price of this and Golden Variegated, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

C. Madurensis. Madura Orange. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

CITRUS aurantium nobilis. The MANDARIN ORANGE. Varieties:

China. (Syn., *Willow-leaved, Tomato, Kid-glove, Mandarin*, etc.) Small, flattened, deep yellow color, thin skin; skin and segments loosely adherent; flesh dark orange color,

CITRUS, continued.

spicy and aromatic. Tree dwarf, bears young, prolific, vigorous; willow-like foliage, having few thorns.

Dancy's Tangerine. (Syn., *Bijou, Moragne's Tangerine*.) Fruit a little larger than the China, which it resembles, except in its deep crimson color. Tree, unlike the other varieties, resembles the sweet orange in size and foliage, though it retains the aroma peculiar to the species; thorny.

Satsuma, or Oonshiu. A native of the island of Kiusiu, Japan, and named after one of the chief cities of that island by request of Mrs. General Van Valkenburg. The fruit is medium-sized, flattened, deep orange color; smooth, thin skin, which is sweet, aromatic and easily detached from the pulp. Color of pulp dark orange; segments part freely; fine grain, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious. There is none of that peculiar rank odor which characterizes most other varieties belonging to the same class and species.

The tree is perfectly thornless, the leaves peculiarly thick, lanceolate, serrated, medium, petiole linear, and the fruit is seedless. Habit reclinate and dwarfish. A slow grower. Most hardy of all oranges. The three foregoing Mandarin oranges are the best of the class. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen, \$30 per 100.

CITRUS aurantium Bergamot. The BERGAMOT.

Known also as the Bergamot Orange or Bergamot Lemon. Fruit pear-shaped, pale yellow, with green marks; sub-acid, firm, fragrant pulp; fruit and foliage distinct. Grown in Europe, where the fragrant Oil of Bergamot is obtained from the rind. 40 cents each.

CITRUS Pomelanus. (Decumana.) The POMELO, or Grape-fruit.

A most delicious fruit, rapidly being known over the northern part of our country. Fruit in most cases very much larger than oranges. Pale yellow in color, with slightly bitter pulp. Extremely healthy fruit. **Aurantium Pomelo.** Originated in Orange county, Florida. A supposed natural hybrid between a common pomelo and an orange. Very sweet and well-flavored. New and rare. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Pernambuco. A fine-grained, late sort. Imported through effort of the Department of Agriculture. More bitter than the Royal or Aurantium. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

SATSUMA ORANGE, IN CROSS-SECTION.

CITRUS, continued.

Royal Pomelo. A variety of our own introduction. Fruit small to medium. *Very sweet* and delicious. Free from the bitter principle to a wonderful degree. Can be eaten out of hand like an orange. Good bearer. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$30 per 100.

Tresca Blood Pomelo. Another sort of our introducing. Rich *rose-colored* pulp. Fruit pear-shaped. Tree good grower and heavy cropper. Medium-sized fruit. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen, \$35 per 100.

CITRUS Japonica. The KUMQUAT. A small species, much cultivated in China and Japan. The plant is a shrub, sometimes six feet high, but in cultivation is not allowed to exceed the height of a gooseberry bush. The fruit is about the size of a large gooseberry; the rind is sweet and the juice acid. It is delicious and refreshing. The Chinese make an excellent sweetmeat by preserving it in sugar. Most remarkably productive when budded on rough lemon stocks. A small tree, not over six feet high and five feet through, had over 2,000 fruits on the past year. *A fine pot plant.* 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

C. medica cedra. CITRON.

The three following sorts of citrons were imported by the Pomologist (H. E. Van Deman) for the Department of Agriculture, in April, 1890. We have the original trees, and are propagating from them: *Calabria, Amalfi, Sorrento*, named from the Italian towns in which they are grown. Fine trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen. These are undoubtedly commercial varieties of citron, and their culture should be very profitable here.

CITRUS limonum. The LEMON. Of the large number of excellent varieties, we consider the following sorts all that can be desired:

Belair Premium Lemon. A superior lemon of Gen. Sanford's importation.

Genoa. This tree was introduced into California from Genoa, Italy, about ten years ago. It is an early bearer, ever-bearing, and fruit of *best quality* as a market Lemon. Rind sweet, standing the test of both hot and cold water for twenty-four hours without developing bitterness. Tree described as thornless, and in most cases is nearly so, but we have found that when budded on thrifty, strong-growing stocks, the first year's growth is sometimes quite thorny.

Sicily. (Imported.) Size medium; rind sweet; skin smooth, thin, tough and dense; membrane covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity; pulp juicy, acid, fine; quality best.

A FRUITING BRANCH OF THE SATSUMA ORANGE. (See page 17.)

CITRUS, continued.

Not a Florida-raised seedling, but the genuine imported lemon of commerce.

Villa Franca. In very high flavor as a lemon for market and home use. Quality of the very best.

In addition to these we have many other sorts, of which buds can be supplied. Two to three feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

CITRUS medica Limetta. The LIME. The Lime succeeds well on soil where an orange tree would starve. Is perfectly at home, with judicious cultivation, on "hard-pan" land or on the rocky Southern Keys. Varieties:

Florida. Seedlings from the best selected fruit, nearly as large as lemons, and very juicy. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; smaller plants, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Tahiti. A strong grower, and a very early and heavy bearer. Fruit larger than the Florida, and has a strong, rich acid. Nearly thornless, or becomes so with age. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

AURANTIUM POMELO. (See page 17)

CITRUS, continued.

Valentine. A strong-growing Lime, imported by the Agricultural Department. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

We have introduced eight varieties of limes from India, but they are useful only for preserving. Some of them attain immense size, weighing about eight pounds. Very little juice, but thick, fleshy rind like the citron. This white part is very sweet, and if eaten during a hot day quite refreshing (in connection with the juice). One of our friends calls this particular sort the "*Lemonade on half-shell*." The sort is known as *Sour Turanj*, and is a spreading, bushy tree. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

CITRUS medica trifoliata. (*Limonia trifoliata*.) A very hardy, dwarf species, often used as a stock for dwarf orange trees. Trifoliolate, thorns very stout. (Entirely distinct from *Triphasia trifoliata*, for which see Tropical Fruits.) Recently being "pushed" as a fine orange for outdoors at the north. Perfectly hardy, but the fruit is

CITRUS, continued.

valueless and flowers insignificant. It is valuable for hedge purposes, withstanding cold and drouth to a great degree. We have a large stock, and can supply any demand. Fine, one year old trees, averaging 6 to 10 inches, 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$8.50 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

Among our immense list of Citrus trees we have enumerated only a few of the best in the foregoing pages. If there are any special sorts desired, we may be able to supply them. All of the sorts named are adapted to pot or tub culture at the north, and we can supply *very fine plants much cheaper than ever before offered*. We send any sort desired, postpaid, on receipt of price, and guarantee pleasing our customers. We will mail four out of the collection of Orange, Lemon, Lime, Pomelo, etc., our selection, each different, for \$1.

KUMQUAT. (See page 18.)

CERATONIA siliqua. The CAROB TREE or ST. JOHN'S BREAD. (Spanish, *Algaroba*.) This beautiful tree has proved hardy in South Florida. We condense a description from that of Mr. D. Morris, Director of the Government Botanical Gardens, Jamaica: "This tree is extensively cultivated in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and especially in such as suffer from periodical drouth, its long roots penetrating to a great depth in search of water. It is called *algaroba* by the Spaniards, and *karoub* by the Arabs, whence comes our English name. The pods contain a large quantity of agreeably flavored mucilage and saccharine matter, and are commonly employed in the south of Europe for feeding horses, mules, pigs, etc., and occasionally in times of scarcity for human food." 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

DIOSPYROS Kaki. The JAPAN PERSIMMON or DATE PLUM. This tree has now been fruited in the South long enough to determine its value. The fruit is delicious; the tree grows and bears well, almost irrespective of quality of land. Ripens from August to November. The surplus fruit can be dried, in which state it is considered superior to figs. The nomenclature of the Japan Persimmon is still very much confused, owing to the many different importations from Japan, in which the same name has often been given to several varieties, or one variety been burdened with several distinct labels. We have endeavored to obtain our original stock from the most reliable sources, but cannot guarantee our nomenclature to be entirely correct. Several of the best varieties, budded or grafted on *D. Virginiana* stocks. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

D. Virginiana. PERSIMMON. The native Persimmon is a delicious though neglected fruit, but not always destined to be so neglected, we hope. Hardy as far north as Northern Illinois. 15 to 25 cents each, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per dozen.

ERIOBOTRYA, continued.

JAPAN MEDLAR. One of our most valuable fruits. Blossoming in winter, the fruit ripens in early spring, and brings fancy prices in any large city. Is frequently shipped to New York in strawberry boxes. Has long been cultivated in the South, where it seldom attains a height of more than fifteen feet, though in its wild state it forms a lofty tree. Was introduced into Kew Gardens in 1787. The fruit is of the size of a plum, yellow and of delicious taste. One of our most beautiful broad-leaved evergreens. One of the finest ornamental plants for the house known. Resists gas, dust, drouth, soggy soil and the many obstacles to successful plant-growth well. Leaves are large and of a pleasing shade of blue-green. We consider it much finer than *Ficus elastica* as a decorative plant. Beautiful young plants, 10 cents each, three for 25 cents, \$1 per dozen, \$3 per 100. Large outdoor trees for planting out in the South: 18 to 24 inches, 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per 100; 24 to 30 inches, 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$12 per 100.

EUGENIA Micheli. The CAYENNE or SURINAM CHERRY. Also known as PITANGA. This valuable plant is hardy all over South Florida, and should be more grown; it shows an instance of a plant from the heart of the tropics being capable of standing several degrees of frost unharmed. It forms a bush or small tree, and produces quantities of a beautiful cherry-like fruit with a delightful acid taste. Worthy of being planted most extensively throughout South Florida and California. Fruit in the greatest demand wherever known. We have a good supply of trees in nice condition. Pot-grown, thus rendering loss by transplanting impossible. This is one of the best pot plants for producing showy and edible fruit, and as it will grow under very adverse circumstances, it deserves more attention from lovers and growers of fruit. The leaves are small, glossy and evergreen. 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

FICUS Carica. The FIG. The Fig deserves far more attention in the South. It is one of the most delicious and healthful of fruits, and has been too much neglected in the past. Will give best satisfaction in a dry and (in Florida) a rich location. A few of the best.

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

ERIOBOTRYA Japonica. (Syn., *Photinia* or *Mespilus Japonica*.) The LOQUAT, JAPAN "PLUM" or

FICUS, continued.

varieties, for growing both South and North (either in the house, or protected outdoors) are the following:

Blue. Fruit very large. One year, 25 cents each.

Brown Turkey. Very productive, giving two and frequently three crops annually. *The best for South Florida.* Very sweet, small-sized fruits. Also known as Celestial or Sugar Fig. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

San Pedro. (*Fico de San Pietro.*) "The largest and handsomest Fig in existence, with excellent flavor and sweetness; skin white and thin; meat white. Does not fruit well in Florida. 50 cents each.

White Adriatic. A large, delicious, thrifty-growing white Fig, said to produce the Erbelli figs of commerce. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

White Marseilles. Large, greenish white; quite hardy. Best white Fig for Florida or for tub culture. 20 cents each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Himalayan. From seed sent us from Northwest India. This is the fastest growing Fig we ever planted, and looks considerably like a mulberry in leaf. Fails to hold fruit well for us. May do better when older. 25 cts. each.

HICKORIA pecan. The Pecan nut tree, so well known everywhere. Thrives over nearly the whole of the United States. Small trees, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

MACADAMIA ternifolia. The "QUEENSLAND NUT," "of sub-tropical East Australia; attaining a height of 60 feet; hardy as far south as Melbourne (37 degrees south latitude); in forest valleys probably of fair celerity of growth. In favorable localities it bears fruit in seven years. The nuts have the taste of hazels."—*Von Muller.* A friend in Brisbane describes this tree and nut in glowing language, and the samples of nuts we have eaten were fully up to

BROWN TURKEY FIG.

MACADAMIA,

his claims. *The flavor is better (to our individual tastes) than any commercial nut.* They average three-fourths of an inch in diameter; shells are smooth, brown and glossy, and the kernel is a solid globe of most delicious meat. We predict their adaptability to all of Florida and the Gulf region of the southern states.

We have obtained a limited number of young trees, and have them pot-grown to insure safety in transplanting.

Plant only in well-drained soil, such as would suit the peach, and we think they will thrive in the south as well as the chestnut does in New England. The leaves are handsome, and resemble the chestnut somewhat. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

MORUS alba Multicaulis. The WHITE or MULTICAULIS MULBERRY. The Mulberries are well-known and valuable trees for shade, timber and fruit, besides furnishing the food of the silk-worm. This variety is the best or one of the best for silk-worms. Leaves very large; tree a very rapid grower. One year, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; two years, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. Very large.

M. alba Chinensis. The CHINESE MULBERRY. A very prolific and valuable large-fruited sort. Early. Fruit black. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Downing's Everbearing. An old, well-known variety, bearing large fruit. 35 cents each.

"**English.**" An everbearer. Fruit very superior. One of the best. 30 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

French. A medium early-to-late sort, of fine flavor and great productiveness. Fruit black; very rich. 20 cents each, \$1.75 per dozen.

MYRICA rubra. A handsome tree, related to our Wax-Myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*). Its Japanese name means "Mountain Peach." The fruit is juicy and slightly acid. Newly introduced. Rare, and promising. Hardy in Florida. \$1 each.

THE LOQUAT. OR JAPAN PLUM. (See page 20.)

DATES ON THE STEM.

MYRTUS tomentosa. (*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*.)

The **DOWNY MYRTLE**. This pretty evergreen shrub is a native of Northern India, and has been successfully cultivated for several years by Mr. E. H. Hart, of Federal Point, where it fruits well. The fruits are red, of the size of a gooseberry, and of an agreeable, sweetish taste. The flowers are pink, five-petaled, and resemble in size those of the dog-rose. The plants can be grown after the manner of currant bushes; worthy of cultivation as an ornamental evergreen. Most remarkably prolific; one plant will have many thousands of fruits. 35 cents each.

OPUNTIA Ficus Indica. The **INDIAN FIG CACTUS.** (See Cacti.)**O. Tuna.** The **PRICKLY PEAR.** (See Cacti.)**OLEA Europaea.** The **OLIVE TREE.** The Olive and its uses are too well known to need description. The tree will stand 10 degrees more of cold than the orange. It succeeds well in the South, and there are bearing trees in several places, notably at Dungeness, on Cumberland Island; on St. Simon's Island, etc.

Picholine. A variety largely grown in California, and being extensively planted in Florida. Fine trees, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Mission. One of the best sorts, producing a fine quality of oil and fruit for pickling. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

PHENIX dactylifera. **DATE PALM.** (See Palms, page 48.)**PRUNUS Pissardii.** **PERSIAN PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM.** Fruit said to be first-rate. Foliage beautifully ornamental, of a rich, bronzy purple. 25 cents each.

P. (Chinensis?). **KELSEY'S JAPAN PLUM.** Good reports from this plum continue to be heard all over Georgia and Florida and the South in general. Many good qualities are claimed for it, not the least important of which is its habit of early bearing, trees beginning to bear when only two or three years old. The fruit is

PRUNUS (Plums), continued.

described as of excellent quality, very beautiful, large, and a good shipper. All the young trees in this vicinity are doing well. 20 cents each, \$1.75 per dozen, \$12 per 100.

Botan, or Abundance Plum. A favorite variety, which does fairly well in Florida. Robust grower. 20 cents each, \$1.75 per dozen.

Satsuma Blood-Plum. Habit resembles the Kelsey; fruit of greatest excellence; blood-red flesh. Same price as Kelsey.

PRUNUS Persica. (Syn., *Amygdalus Persica*, *Persica vulgaris*.) The **PEACH.** The Persian type does not succeed in Florida, but from the more newly introduced Chinese varieties general success is reported. The Peach delights in rich, well-drained land and in constant cultivation through the growing season. Do not send for peach trees in the summer time, when the leaves are on; and when you get them, don't set them out on low land where the water will ever be closer than two feet to the surface. Better throw them away than do that. Varieties:

Peen-to. The **FLAT PEACH OF CHINA.** Well-known, and cultivated throughout the state.

Bidwell's Early. A seedling of Peen-to, originated with Mr. A. J. Bidwell, the veteran nurseryman. Ripens with the Peen-to. The description we quote from the *Florida Dispatch* of June 6, 1887: "General appearance good; size medium; skin smooth; shape round, slightly oblong, with moderate suture and short recurved point; color pale yellow, washed with carmine, deepest around the stem; half cling, with small, short, thick seed, having a sharp, slightly curved point; flesh white, fine grained, melting and juicy; sweet; sprightly, with slight noyau or bitter almond flavor; quality good."

Bidwell's Late. A later but better variety than the early peach described above. It is of the same origin.

PICHOLINE OLIVE.

KELSEY'S JAPAN PLUM. (See page 22.)

PRUNUS (Peach), continued.

RED CEYLON. Decidedly the best, for every purpose, of any peach yet grown in Florida. A freestone of good quality; flesh yellow, blood-red near the stone, and of an agreeable acid flavor, but not sour. This peach is from Ceylon, and seems remarkably at home in Florida, ripening fruit with the Peen-to and Bidwell's Early, but is of a different strain from any of above sorts.

Lottie. A new early cling of the Peen-to family. Originated by W. A. Marsh, Orlando, Florida. Magnificently colored fruit. Colors red long before ripening. Large, delicious, and a good shipper. Prolific bearer.

PRUNUS (Peach), continued.

Angel. A very fine, late peach, originating in North Florida. Has done well for us. Freestone. Price of Peach trees, all sorts, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per dozen, \$12 per 100.

PRUNUS serotina. The WILD BLACK CHERRY. A fine ornamental tree for Florida; fruit well known, though of little value. 25 cents.

PYRUS Cydonia. (*Cydonia vulgaris*.) The QUINCE. Some varieties of the Quince grow and bear fruit well in South Florida. The best we have seen are the following varieties:

Orange. Fruit large, round; valuable for preserving; luxuriant grower. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Angers. 25 cents each.

PYRUS communis. The PEAR. The following varieties have done well in South Florida as far as tried:

Le Conte. Supposed to be a hybrid between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow, quality good; tree of remarkable vigor and rapid growth. Matures in July and August. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Kieffer. A supposed cross between the China Sand and Bartlett. Tree resembles the above; fruit superior to the Le Conte. Maturity September to October. Very prolific, and frequently blossoms at two years old. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

PSIDIUM Cattleianum. The CATTLEY or STRAWBERRY GUAVA. This hardy Guava was introduced to England from China by Messrs. Barr and Brooks, nurserymen, and first fruited by W. Cattle, F. H. S., in 1820, according to Loudon, who ought to be good authority. But authors differ as to its origin, some giving Brazil as its native country. The fruit is smaller than an English walnut, of a fine

RED CEYLON PEACH.

KIEFFER PEAR. (See page 23.)

PSIDIUM, continued.

claret color, and with a flavor resembling that of a strawberry. Much better, to our taste, than the ordinary Guava, and likely to be held in better repute by those of the north, to whom the "musky" flavor of the ordinary Guava is objectionable. As a jelly fruit, too, it is said to surpass the common Guava. Should be grown in rows, like the currant, from four to eight feet apart. Foliage thick and shining, resembling that of the camellia. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen.

P. lucidum. The hardy **YELLOW, CHINESE** or **COMMERCIAL GUAVA**. A delicious fruit resembling the Cattley; as hardy, or more so; fruit yellow; foliage almost indistinguishable from that of the Cattley Guava. Grown more extensively than the preceding, and commonly called "Yellow Cattley." This is immensely prolific and grows in any soil. Mail plants, 15 cents each. Large, fine potted-grown specimens, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$12 per 100.

PUNICA granatum. The **POMEGRANATE**. (Spanish, *Granada*.) Well-known and deservedly popular fruit and ornamental shrub. Attains the size of a small peach tree; flowers red (except in one variety), and very showy. Varieties:

Hermosillo. From Mexico, by way of California. Described as an excellent variety. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Spanish Ruby. (New.) We copy description of its introducer: "Fruit very large, as large as the largest apple; eye very small; skin thick, pale yellow with crimson cheek; meat the most magnificent crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet." 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Paper-Shell. Also recently from California, and highly recommended. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Sweet Pomegranate. From a superior strain. Fruit very fine. A vigorous grower and bloomer. We recommend this strain to extensive planters, and can supply thousands of trees. A most valuable ornamental plant, and one that will bear when small in a pot. Very

PUNICA (Sweet Pomegranate), continued.

fine, clean one and two year stock. One year, 10 cents each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100; two year, 20 cents each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Sour. Fruit used in compounding a cooling drink. More hardy than the Sweet Pomegranate. 20c. ea., \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Saharanpur Red. This variety is from the seed received from India. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Double White. As its name indicates, chiefly grown as an ornamental plant. It is very handsome. 50 cts. each.

CATTLEY GUAVA.

RUBUS flavus. A grand new Raspberry of our own introduction, from the Himalaya mountains. Fruit yellow, borne in fine clusters, and very delicious. The only Raspberry which will thrive in Florida. A rank grower, our original bushes being exactly ten feet high, with canes over an inch thick. This must prove to be a bonanza for Florida, ripening as it does in May. We cannot recommend it too highly to growers. The supply is limited as yet. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

R. trivialis. **SOUTHERN DEWBERRY.** We have an excellent strain, superior for this climate to *Lucretia*, which we have named "**Manatee**." In cultivation this produces fruit at the extraordinary rate of two hundred and fifty bushels per acre. As it ripens during April, it is valuable for shipping, which it stands well, and these qualities will make it popular alike with growers and consumers. 10 cents each, 80 cents per dozen, \$5 per 100.

Lucretia Dewberry. Valuable farther north. 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen, \$4 per 100.

POMEGRANATE BLOSSOMS.

VITIS. The GRAPE. Of the endless varieties, the following are grown with more or less success throughout Florida, and are at home in the entire South: *Elvira*, *Goethe*, *Lindley*, *Moore's Early*. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen. Very strong vines.

Moore's Diamond. 35 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Niagara. The favorite for South Florida. Prolific, early, and a fine white grape. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$7 per 100 for heavy one-year vines.

Rulander. ST. AUGUSTINE. 20 cents each, \$2 per doz.

VITIS, continued.

Scuppernong and Thomas. Well-known and valuable. 15 cents each.

V. vinifera. A few sorts of foreign, or commonly called "hot-house" grapes, in stock. Price, from 25 cents to \$1 each. List on application.

ZIZYPHUS jujuba. The JUIJUBE. Improved variety from India. This wholesome fruit should be more largely cultivated in Florida where it flourishes. It is very popular with the Chinese, who recognize a great number of varieties. Tree thorny. 50 cents each.

WHITE NIAGARA GRAPE.

Gentlemen: The box arrived to-day, thirty-two days out, but everything was in good shape, and satisfactory.
Yours,
J. SPIER & SON.

VISALIA, CAL.

REASONER BROS.:

Dear Sirs: The box of plants was received on the 7th in good condition. Before opening it I was afraid that the plants would be frozen, as we had been having zero weather for 10 days, but I found all O. K., and was agreeably surprised when I saw what fine plants they were. Everything is very satisfactory.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. HELLER.

QUINCY, ILL.

III.

IMPORTANT

Economical, Medicinal, Useful and Poison Plants,

TROPICAL AND SEMI-TROPICAL.

"*Ha! physis—certainly! Salts, rhubarb, senna, colocintida, scammony, gamboge.*"—COLMAN, in "*The Poor Gentleman.*"

ACACIA Arabica. The GUM ARABIC ACACIA. "The 'Kikar,' or 'Babur.' North and Central Africa, also in Southwest Asia, growing in dry calcareous soil. This small tree can be utilized for thorny hedges; it furnishes the best gum-arabic for medicinal and technical purposes. The lac insect lives also on the foliage, and thus in Sind the lac is mainly yielded by this tree. The stem attains a circumference of ten feet. The astringent pods are valuable for tanning, also the bark, which is known as 'Babot' bark. The wood, known as 'Sunt,' is very durable if water-seasoned; extensively used for wheels, well-curbs and many kinds of implements, also for the knees and planks of boats."—*Von Mueller*. 50 cts. each.

A. Farnesiana. The POPINAC. "Dioscorides' Small Acacia. The scented flowers are much sought for perfumery. This species may be utilized as a hedge plant; a kind of gum-arabic may also be obtained from it. The scent is perhaps obtainable from the fresh and slightly moist flowers by gentle, dry distillation under mere steam heat; ordinarily the odorous essential oil is withdrawn from the flowers by the enfleurage process."—*Von Mueller*. This graceful shrub is locally known as the Popinac. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

For general collection of Acacias, see Miscellaneous Department.

AGAVE rigida, var. Sisalana. (Erroneously known as the "Maguey" plant in parts of Florida.) The SISAL HEMP. The *Cabulla* or *Sosquil Jenequin* of Central America and Yucatan. Producing one of most valuable known fibres for rope, cordage, etc. Introduced from Yucatan by Dr. Perrine in 1838; now naturalized and found wild in some localities on the Keys.

When capital and manufacturing enterprise shall have been more directed towards the fibre interests of Florida, and people have begun to consider other sources of wealth than the all-pervading orange, thousands of acres of otherwise worthless land will be planted out in Sisal Hemp in South Florida, and its manufacture and culture will undoubtedly become one of the leading industries of the state. It is now attracting much attention in Florida and the West Indies. We are the most extensive dealers in this plant in

AGAVE, continued.

Florida, having supplied them in lots of 100,000. 10 cents each, 80 cents per dozen, \$4 per 100. Lowest wholesale price per 1,000 is \$25. Our plants are recommended by Kew Gardens of England as genuine.

For general collection of Agaves, Dasy-lirions, Fourcroyas, Yuccas, etc., useful and ornamental, see Tillandsias and Succulents.

ALEURITES triloba. The CANDLE-NUT TREE. Tropics of both hemispheres. "The nuts of this tree are edible, and from them a large quantity of oil can be pressed, which has been used as a drying oil for paint—known in Ceylon as '*Kekune oil*.' From the roots a brown dye is obtained by the Sandwich Islanders."—*Bailey*. \$1 each

ACACIA FARNESIANA.

FATSIA, OR ARALIA PAPYRIFERA. (See page 28.)

A RARE AGAVE. (See page 26.)

ALOE vulgaris. One of the best of the medicinal Aloes. (*Bitter, Socotra, Cape or Barbadoes Aloes.*) "The simple inspissated juice of the leaves of the various species of the genus constitutes the Aloe drug. It is best obtained by using neither heat nor pressure for extracting the sap. By redissolving the aqueous part in cold water, and reducing the liquid through boiling, or other process of exsiccation, to dryness, the extract of Aloes is prepared. The bitter sap is used for dressing wounds, keeping off flies effectually. All species are highly valuable, and can be used, irrespective of their medicinal importance, to beautify any rocky or otherwise arid spot."—*Von Mueller.* We see no reason why on a small scale Aloe culture could not be profitably carried on in South Florida. The plant is quite hardy, though severe frosts will kill the leaves. Small plants, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; larger, 25 cents and upwards.

For general collection of Aloes, see Tillandsias and Succulents.

ALSTONIA macrophylla. PENANG. A tall tree with white flowers and milky juice. "The sap of all *Alstonias* should be tried for caoutchouc."—*Von Mueller.* \$1 each.

AMOMUM cardamomum. (*Elettaria Cardamomum.*) The true CARDAMOM PLANT, producing the cardamom-seeds of commerce. Native in Ceylon, where it is extensively cultivated. Also much cultivated in Jamaica. Prefers a moist, half-shady spot. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

ANTIARIS toxicaria. The UPAS-TREE OF JAVA. Perhaps the most famous poison tree of the world, from the tales of early travelers; but the poisonous "gases" reputed to have been given off by it have been found to be of a mineral nature, and to come from the volcanic earth instead of the tree; it is neither poisonous in this way nor to touch. Leaves resemble those of the mulberry, to which family it belongs. 75 cents each.

ARALIA papyrifera (*Fatsia papyrifera*). The CHINESE RICE-PAPER TREE. The pith of the

ARALIA, continued.

stem of this curious plant furnishes the "rice paper" of China. The plant is of most value, however, as an ornamental shrub or tree, and is admirably adapted to the soil and climate of Florida. Perfectly hardy so far up as Putnam county. Mr. E. H. Hart says of it: "It delights in a moist, half-shady spot; it is a good plant to screen the unsightly spot by the kitchen door; when in bloom it is superb, and every one stops to admire it." A native of the shady swamps of Formosa. Always a handsome plant, whether in bloom or not, on account of its magnificent leaves. 35 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

See Miscellaneous Department for collection of Aralias.

BIXA orellana. The true ANNATO PLANT. The pulp of the seed-vessels of the plant produces the Annatto dye, so much used in coloring red. Known by the South American Indians as *Roucou*. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

BROUSSONETIA papyrifera. The PAPER MULBERRY. Islands of the Pacific, China and Japan. From the fibrous barks of this tree a kind of cloth was formerly prepared by the natives of South Sea Islands. It can also be used in the manufacture of a very strong paper. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

CAMELLIA Thea (*Thea Bohea*). The CHINESE TEA PLANT. The only hindrance to successful tea culture in the United States seems to be a lack of cheap labor. The tea-shrub is a handsome evergreen—hardy throughout the Gulf States—and produces a profusion of white flowers. 25 cents.

CÆSALPINIA Bonduc (*Guilandina*). The seeds are used as an emetic in medicine. (See also Miscellaneous Department.) 25 cents.

C. coriaria. The DIVI-DIVI. West shores of Central America. Regarded as one of the most powerful and quickly-acting tanning materials known. 50 cents each.

C. Sappan. An ornamental plant from South Asia. The wood also furnishes a red dye

CANNA FLACCIDÆ.

Sometimes used as a hedge-plant in Jamaica. 30 cents each.

For collection of *Cæsalpinias* and *Poincianas* see Miscellaneous Department.

CANNA flaccida. Available for arrow-root, as are most of the other Cannas. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

CERBERA Thevetia (*Thevetia Nerifolia*). A famous poison plant. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

CHIOCCOCCA racemosa. The SNOWBERRY. Furnishes the resolvent root of Cainca. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

CINNAMOMUM Camphora (*Laurus Camphora*, *Camphora officinalis*). The CAMPHOR TREE or CAMPHOR LAUREL of China and Japan. This tree and the *Driobalanops Camphora* of Sumatra furnish the Camphor gum of commerce. The tree is hardy in the lower Gulf states and in the south of Europe. It is a handsome broad-leaved evergreen. To prepare the Camphor of commerce "the root, trunk and branches, broken up, are treated with water in closed vessels, the volatilized Camphor being sublimated upon rice straw. It is further refined on its arrival in Europe." A rank growing ornamental tree, thriving in the very poorest soil. Has been planted extensively in Florida, and is much sought for. We have a very large stock of fine potgrown plants. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

C. Zeylanicum. The CINNAMON TREE. Ceylon. This is perhaps destined to be one of the leading economic plants grown in Florida. Of immense value, the annual product selling for millions of dollars, and the demand constantly increasing; we of the south must plant this valuable tree. Wide-spread interest is being manifested throughout the West Indies in this tree, and considerable is being planted, especially in Jamaica and Grenada. The trees should be planted about ten feet each way and cultivated for three years. At the end of this period if trees have made satisfactory growth (which they will do, in even the whitest sand, "sand-soaked" soils, "flat-woods," "pine-barrens," or "hard-pan" lands), they are

CINNAMOMUM, continued.

cut to the ground and the bark by a simple process stripped from the branches. The stocks sprout like a willow, and succeeding years supply better bark from the rank water-sprouts. The tree is perfectly hardy and at home in Florida; can be probably grown all along the Gulf Coast region. We have grown for planting about 20,000 potgrown plants, and invite attention of planters to this really "good thing." There should be handsome profits in the business, conducted on a sensible plan. We quote from a recent government report of the Director of Botanical Department of Jamaica:

"The Cinnamon tree (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*) is a native of the East Indies; it is usually of small size, having leaves with three to five strong nerves, and small yellowish flowers.

"The best kind of Cinnamon bark comes from Ceylon, where it is grown near Colombo from the sea-coast up to an elevation of 1,500 feet.

"**Soil.**—A sandy soil is generally preferred, but red and chocolate-colored soils are also utilized when free from gravel and rock.

"**Cultivation.**—The seedlings, three months old, are planted out eight or ten feet apart. After two or three years the young trees should be cut down to about six inches above ground; and the 'garden' is treated similarly to an oak-coppice in England.

"**Harvesting and Curing.**—From the stocks or stools four to five shoots are allowed to grow. These shoots usually come to perfection at the age of from eighteen months to two years, when they are beginning to turn brown on their surface from the greenish epidermis becoming replaced by the production of a corky layer of bark. Such shoots, which are commonly from six to ten feet high, and from one-half to two inches thick, are then cut off by a long sickle-shaped knife, called a *catty*, stripped of their leaves, and trimmed with a knife, the little pieces which are removed being kept and sold as Cinnamon chips. The peeling is then effected by cutting through the bark transversely at distances of about a foot, and by making two opposite, or where the branch is thick, three or four longitudinal incisions to connect the transverse ones, and the bark is then readily removed by introducing the peeling-knife, termed a *mama*, beneath it. The pieces of bark are then placed one within the other, and the compound sticks thus produced are bound together into bundles. These are usually left for about twenty-four hours, when the two external layers of bark are carefully removed by scraping; for which purpose each quill is placed on a piece of wood of the required thickness. In a few hours the smaller quills are introduced into the larger ones, and in this way congeries of quills are formed which generally measure about forty inches in length. The bark is then kept one day in the shade, after which it is placed on wicker-trays and dried in the sun; and finally it is made up into bundles weighing on an average about thirty pounds each. Care is taken to fill up each pipe or congeries of quills with the same kind of bark as that which is outside, and as few joints are placed in each pipe as possible. The finest pipes are usually well filled, as the preservation of the odor and flavor is very much assisted by the exclusion of the air."—*Bentley & Trimén*.

"The peeling process should be done during the wettest seasons of the year, when the bark comes off easily. The bark peeled from the

CINNAMOMUM, continued.

middle of the shoot is considered the best kind. A second quality is the bark from the ends of the shoots, and a third from the base. It is advisable to keep these qualities separate."

Price of good young plants, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100. Special prices will be given for large lots.

COFFEA Arabica. The ARABIAN COFFEE PLANT. Native in the mountains of Southwestern Abyssinia. Several bearing coffee-shrubs on the Manatee River were killed by the freeze of 1886; they had attained a height of 10 or 12 feet. These large specimens sprouted again, and are now of good size. First fruited in the United States, at least in the open air, by Mrs. Julia Atzeroth, of Manatee. The shrub is a beautiful evergreen, with white flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

C. Bengalensis. The BENGAL COFFEE PLANT. Berries of inferior quality, but flowers very ornamental. 75 cents each.

C. Liberica. The LIBERIAN COFFEE PLANT. "This species attains the size of a real tree, is a rich bearer, and the berries are larger than those of the ordinary coffee-bush." Growing in favor in coffee-producing countries. \$1 each.

COLOCASIA esculenta. The TANYAH or TARO. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

CRESCENTIA cujete. The CALABASH TREE. "A little further on was a tree with a round, dense head of glossy foliage, which in some respects was the most curious I had ever seen. The leaves were almost fiddle-shaped, and right out of the enormous trunk and lower branches there sprouted out on very short stems the drolliest of lurid purple ill-scented flowers, three or four inches long, with the corolla cut and twisted in a most grotesque fashion. And these flowers were followed by smooth round green fruits, larger than the largest field pumpkin! It was a wise provision of nature, then, that the blossoms grew on the trunk and main branches, for such a burden could never be borne by the smaller limbs. This could be no other than the wonderful Calabash tree, which I had read of and seen in pictures ever since I was a little boy, and had been told by travelers how the natives of hot climate use the shells of this same fruit for all kinds of vessels. And right there at a house on a bench before my eyes were buckets, dippers and ladles, made from Calabashes from this very tree."—Charles T. Simpson. A native of the West Indies and South America. Tender. \$1 ea.

C. Cucurbitina. West Indies and South Florida. 50 cents each.

DIOSPYROS montana. MOUNTAIN DATE PLUM. One of the true ebony woods. From the Himalayas, therefore probably hardy here. A near relation to our native persimmon. "The price of ebony wood in England ranges from £8 to £10 per ton, from 700 to 1,000 tons being imported into Britain annually for piano-forte keys, the string holders of musical instruments, the finger-boards and tail-pieces of violins, sharp note pieces of pianos, harmoniums and cabinet organs, and other select purposes."—Von Mueller. 50 cents each.

EUCALYPTUS. (See Miscellaneous Department.)
EUPHORBIA lactea. Yields the true *Euphorbium*. (See Tillandsias and Succulents.)

EXCOCARIA sebifera (*Stillingia sebifera*). The CHINESE TALLOW TREE. "The fatty coating of the seeds constitutes the vegetable tallow, which is separated by steaming. The wood is so hard and dense as to be used for printing-blocks; the leaves furnish a black dye."—Von Mueller. This tree is said to have been sparingly planted out in the coast district of South Carolina. 35 cents each.

FIGUS elastica. INDIA RUBBER TREE. A valuable economic plant, mostly grown in Assam. Has been known to reach a height of 112 feet in thirty-two years. The value of the rubber sent to England alone amounts to over \$8,000,000 yearly. Can be grown in extreme South Florida without protection from cold. A magnificent decorative plant when small, and grown extensively in the north. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

GARCINIA morella. The true GAMBOGE TREE. From Ceylon. The yellow resinous juice furnishes the well-known Gamboge. "Excellent as a pigment and efficient as a purgative." \$3 ea.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens. "CAROLINA JESSAMINE." A valuable medicinal plant. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

HÆMATOXYLON Campechianum. The true LOG-WOOD TREE. (Spanish, *Palo de Campeche*.) It is quite probable that this celebrated tree will thrive in many parts of South Florida. Of very slow growth. 50 cents each.

HIBISCUS Sabdariffa. JAMAICA INDIAN SORREL. This plant furnishes the "Roselle hemp" of the Madras territories, where it is called "Rozelle" or "Rouselle," although the name is a corruption of Oseille. In India its fleshy calyxes, of a pleasant acid taste, are much employed for making tarts, as well as excellent jelly, and in the West Indies for making cooling drinks. Has been largely planted in Florida for the past three years, and all are loud in its praise. The seeds will not come up outdoors until about April 1 here, and plants should be set about May 5 to June 1. The plants will all bloom in early autumn at once, and continue until spring, unless frosted. Even a tiny plant, no higher than ten inches, will bloom. 10 cents each, 80 cents per dozen, \$6 per 100. Ready only during May.

HOLARRHENA antidysenterica (*Echites antidysenterica*). Native of Nepal and Martaban. Bark astringent and febrifugal. 50 cents each.

JATROPHA. The PHYSIC-NUT of the West Indies. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

KIGELIA pinnata. The AFRICAN FETISH TREE. A magnificent tree, with purple tulip-like flowers. 50 cents each.

KOLA acuminata (*Cola*, or *Sterculia*). The tree which produces the famed KOLA NUTS. Remarkable for their many virtues. A small piece of seed (or nut), if chewed before meals, is a promoter of digestion. It is also supposed to improve the flavor of anything eaten after it, and even to render putrid water drinkable. Powdered Kola is applied to cuts. Much has been written in the *Agriculturist* of this tree, but there seem to be many failures in getting plants. \$2 each.

MARANTA arundinacea. The BERMUDA or true ARROW-ROOT. Should be more cultivated in Florida, as with proper management it is a paying crop. "More correctly 'aru root,' inasmuch as *aru-aru* is the Brazilian word for flour, according to Martius. Native in West Indies, Mexico to Brazil."—Von Mueller. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred.

MENTHA piperita. PEPPERMINT. Will grow anywhere in Florida. 10 cents each.

MORINGA pterygosperma. The HORSE-RADISH TREE. Sometimes known as the "Tree of Paradise." An extremely quick-growing, useful and ornamental tree. From the seeds is prepared the finest "oil of Benn" for jewelers' use. As a horse-radish, the thick, fleshy roots will be found equal or superior to the genuine. Graceful, ternately-decompound leaves; clusters of delicate flesh-colored blossoms, followed by large pods, said to be edible in soups, etc., while young and tender. A native of India. 25 cents each.

MYRICA cerifera. Our well-known WAX-MYRTLE, from which a marketable wax is prepared. 15 cents each.

MYRISTICA moschata. The NUTMEG. "A beautiful branching tree, growing about 30 feet high; produces the nutmeg and mace of commerce. It is principally grown in the Banda Islands, though common in Java and Molucca." Can probably be profitably grown on our lower Keys. Rare, and difficult to obtain. \$3 each. (Pot-grown plants.)

PAPYRUS antiquorum. The PAPER-REED of the Nile shores. This yielded the substance used as paper by the ancient Egyptians. The plant is very ornamental; the stems, which sometimes grow to a height of eight or ten feet, are heavily tufted; this is valuable for aquatic gardens. 75 cents each.

PIPER Futo-Kadsuro. One of the PEPPERS from Japan. A variety not common. 25 cents each. \$2.50 per dozen.

P. nigrum. BLACK PEPPER PLANT. A vine (like the above) climbing on walls, trunks of trees or other solid support. Produces the Black Pepper of commerce, of which enormous amounts are used. Will grow under the numerous cabbage-palmetto groves here in Florida, and can be largely planted. Rare as yet. \$1 each.

RHUS vernicifera. The VARNISH TREE. A small Japanesetree, which yields the famous lacquer, so extensively employed by the people of that country for lacquering various articles of furniture and small ware. It exudes from wounds made in the tree. This is a close relative of our sumach, and thrives in the South luxuriantly. 75 cents.

SANSIEVERA Zeylanica. The BOW-STRING HEMP. As a fibre plant this plant has been known and prized in India from remote antiquity under the name of Murva. Is extensively cultivated in Ceylon, India and the West Indies, where it grows to a height of five or six feet. Leaves long and sword-shaped, mottled green and white. Very beautiful. 25 cents each. (See also Tillandsias and Succulents.)

SANTALUM album. This tree furnishes the precious SANDAL-WOOD oil. \$3 each.

SAPINDUS saponaria. The TROPICAL SOAP-BERRY. "The seed-vessels, known as soap-berries, are largely employed for washing purposes. Also, the round black seeds are made up into rosaries and articles of ornament. They might very well, I believe, be utilized as buttons, being very hard and of a glossy appearance when polished."—D. Morris. Tree a strong grower; leaves very ornamental. Will stand sharp frosts. 25 cents each.

STRYCHNOS Nux-vomica. The STRYCHNIA or NUX-VOMICA plant. South Asia. Nux-vomica is the pure drug, Strychnine the alkaloid. \$1.50 each.

SUTHERLANDIA frutescens. Natal. "It is a handsome under-shrub with the aspect of an indigo, but larger flower. It has the reputation of being a cure for cancer and cancerous tumors, and is at present under trial in the London cancer hospital."—J. Medley Wood. 50 cents each.

SANSIEVERA ZEYLANICA.

TAMARINDUS Indica. TAMARIND. Used in medicine. (See Tropical Fruit Plants.)

THEOBROMA cacao. The CHOCOLATE or CACAO TREE. The chocolate of commerce is prepared from the seeds of this famous and beautiful tree. \$1.50 each.

TERMINALIA tomentosa. This and the following species are natives of India, and produce seeds containing a valuable black dye, which is much used by calico printers for a permanent color. They both form handsome trees, but are not very hardy in this climate. 75 cents each.

T. Bellerica. The BELLERIC MYROBALAM. 75 cts. each.

VANILLA aromatica. VANILLA BEAN. (See Orchids.)

ZAMIA integrifolia (Comptie, or Coontie.) A cycad, which furnishes a fine grade of starch used in puddings. (See Palms.)

ZINGIBER officinalis. The GINGER PLANT. South-east Asia. Early introduced to Tropical America by Francisco de Mendoza. Thoroughly well-known and valuable. 25 cts. each.

☞ A collection of five of the economic plants will be mailed for \$1. We do not hold to a set list for any of our special collections, but use our judgment in sending the various plants to each location of purchaser. Customers may state what they already have in the particular line, whether economic plants, or palms, etc., and we will endeavor not to send duplicates.

A BAMBOO (*B. Vulgaris*) ON ROYAL PALM NURSERIES: Five years old, forty feet high.

IV.

Bamboos, Grasses and Forage Plants,

ORNAMENTAL OR USEFUL.

*"Maud Muller, on a summer's day,
Raked the meadows sweet with hay."*

—WHITTIER.

ANDROPOGON citratus. The LEMON GRASS of India. Yields an essential oil for perfumery. Very handsome tropical grass; effective for borders, or as single specimens on the lawn. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per 100.

ARUNDO donax variegata. A beautiful bamboo reed. The tallest of all the variegated grasses. Foliage beautifully striped white; leaves broad. The tall plumes are immense and showy, lasting a long time in perfection. Very fine for tubs or pots in restricted locations, as a balcony, veranda or window. 30 cents each, \$2.75 per dozen.

ARUNDINARIA falcata. A rather dwarf growing Bamboo, with exquisite, flat growths of small leaves. The whole effect of the plant is graceful and elegant. New. \$1.50 each.

BAMBUSA argentea striata. "A clump of this is a graceful and picturesque object; at first the canes are short and slender, but each crop of new ones is larger than the preceding, until they are as thick as corn stalks of the largest size, some of them with the foliage beautifully striped with green and silver. The stalks are fifteen or twenty feet long, spreading out like a fan, so that the top must be twenty-five to thirty feet across. It has never been injured in the slightest degree by frost." A grand object for any situation, attaining finally perhaps 35 or 40 feet in height. Our large clumps are greatly admired. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

B. nana. A handsome broad-leaved dwarf species, rarely exceeding ten feet in height. Very suitable for growing in pots for decora-

BAMBUSA, continued.

tion of rooms, etc. The leaves are thick and strong, and very beautiful. Very choice plant, and quite hardy in Florida. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

- B. vulgaris.** "The large unarmed Bamboo of Bengal. It rises to a height of seventy feet, and the stems may attain a length even of forty feet in one season, though the growth is slower in cooler climes. It has proved to be capable of resisting occasional night frost. It is the best for building Bamboo houses."—*Von Mueller*.

A five year old plant in the nursery is one of the most conspicuous of our beautiful trees, and the largest exotic of any sort we have. The present height is about forty feet, and the season's canes are just rising upward; they will probably reach fifty feet or more within the next thirty days, for as perhaps you do not know, the stalks average a growth during the summer of a foot a day! This should be in every plantation of South Florida. Rare as yet, and difficult to propagate. \$1 each. (See illustration, preceeding page.)

- B. Senensis.** The GIANT BAMBOO of Japan. A hardy sort, reaching a height of 100 feet. A poor and slow grower for us. Perhaps needs clay soil. Quite hardy. \$2 each.

☞ We have a few new and rare unnamed Bamboos from Japan and West Indies. Price, \$1 to \$2 each.

- CYPERUS alternifolius.** UMBRELLA PLANT. This beautiful hothouse grass attains a height of three or four feet. Is at home in Florida. 25 cents each.

- C. alternifolius var.** VARIEGATED UMBRELLA PLANT. Leaves and stalks variegated with white. 50 cents each.

- DENDROCALAMUS strictus.** One of the mightiest of Bamboos. "Grows on drier ground than Bamboos generally. Its strength and solidity render it fit for many technic purposes. It attains a height of 100 feet, and occasionally forms forests of its own. It endures great cold as well as dry heat."—*Von Mueller*.

We recommend this very strongly for planting in Florida, as it will withstand any South Florida frosts, we think, without injury. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

- ERIANTHUS Ravennæ.** Well-known ornamental grass. Large and handsome clumps are easily grown. Fine plumes; hardy grass. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

- EULALIA Japonica zebrina.** "This is one of the most beautiful and distinct hardy plants in cultivation. Unlike all other variegated plants, this has its striping or marking across the leaf, instead of longitudinally. It grows from five to seven feet in height, forming a most striking and graceful plant, resembling nothing else that we know of. The expanded flower spike resembles the ostrich plume, and when dried will last for years. Plant entirely hardy. Whether used as a single plant or for groups on lawns, it has no equal." We have a large and fine stock of plants. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

- E. Japonica variegata.** "A hardy perennial from Japan, with long, narrow leaves, striped with green and white, throwing up stalks four to six feet high, terminating with a cluster of flower spikes on which the individual flowers are arranged; the flowers are surrounded with long silky threads, which, when fully ripe or placed in a warm room, expand, giving the whole head a most graceful and beautiful appearance, not unlike that of an

EULALIA, continued.

ostrich feather curled." A more delicate grower than the preceding. Both forms of *Eulalia* are as handsome almost, when very small, as when full-grown. A good decorative, window-garden or house plant for any location. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

- GYNERIUM argenteum.** PAMPAS GRASS. Grows luxuriantly in Florida; the large white plumes are well-known. The form of a clump resembles a fountain of water, the leaves curling, and reaching to the ground on every side. 25 cents each.

- PANICUM molle.** (Syn., *P. species*, *P. sarmentosa*.)

The PARA GRASS. In our opinion one of the best fodder grasses for South Florida, especially for low land, rich or poor. A piece of low waste ground planted to Para Grass in the spring (grass planted four feet each way) will give a good cutting of hay by July or August, and can be pastured the rest of the year. The grass spreads and covers the ground quickly, but is easily controlled. Prepare the ground well before planting; the grass will do better if ploughed up once every year or two. If not pastured, several crops of hay can be cut in one season. 30 cents per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

- P. excurrens.** One of the grandest of all grasses. The broad leaves (sometimes six inches wide, and averaging three to four inches) recurve gracefully from the center of the plant, and overlap so closely that rain is excluded as from a roof. Very distinct and striking. Where known, this plant is commonly called PALM GRASS, as it resembles young palm leaves very much. Is much handsomer, (and faster growing) than *Curculigo*. This is a magnificent grass for the lawn or border. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

- P. variegatum.** A pretty creeping species with pink and white variegated leaves. 15 cts. each.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

BED OF ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

POA arachnifera. TEXAS BLUE GRASS. A fine perennial pasture grass, especially valuable for grazing during the winter months. Well adapted to Florida. 15 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100.

STENOTAPHRUM glabrum (*S. Americanum*). ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS. A native of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa and America. Called in Australia Buffalo grass. Promises to be of much value as a lawn grass in Florida, though of no especial value as a pasture grass. Will grow on any land, rich or poor, high or low. Is green all winter, and naturally does not grow tall enough to demand frequent cutting with the lawn-mower. Is not difficult to get rid of; can be easily killed or controlled with

STENOTAPHRUM, continued.

the hoe. Proves better for lawn than Bermuda in many localities, especially dry soils, or deep shade. A success with us. Would undoubtedly prove valuable for binding sea-sands or river banks. "It was this grass which Mr. John C. Bell reared with so much advantage for fodder on the bare rocks of the Island of Ascension."—*Von Mueller*. 50 cents per 100 cuttings, \$4 per 1,000 cuttings.

UNIOLA paniculata. SEA-OATS. A native perennial plant from the sandy outside Gulf and Atlantic beaches. The heads are very beautiful and much used in decorative work. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

📦 A collection of five choicest Ornamental Grasses and Bamboos sent to any address for \$1.

V.

Hedge=Plants.

*" Old garden rose-trees hedged it in,
Bedropt with roses waxen white.
Well satisfied with dew and light,
And careless to be seen.*

** * * * **
*And gladdest hours for me did glide
In silence at the rose-tree wall;
A thrush made gladness musical
Upon the other side."*

— MRS. BROWNING.

A GAVE. Of the many Agaves suitable for almost impenetrable hedge-plants, *A. Sisalana* and *A. Americana* are perhaps the best. (See Economical Plants, also Tillandsias and Succulents).

ACACIA Farnesiana. We can recommend this and the following species for trial in South Florida. (See Economical Plants).

ANDROPOGON citratus. For lawn boundary. (See Grasses).

CÆSALPINIA. (See Economical Plants and Miscellaneous Department.)

CITRUS trifoliata. The TRIFOLIATE ORANGE. Hardy everywhere. (See Hardy Fruits.)

EULALIAS. Both sorts make a pleasing variegated-leaved hedge, for lawn boundary, or borders, where free from cattle. (See Grasses.)

EUGENIA Micheli. Surinam Cherry. A fruit-bearing hedge. Not thorny. (See Hardy Fruits.)

GARDENIA Florida. Makes a very ornamental hedge. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

LAGERSTREEMIA. Crape-Myrtles. A rather tall-growing dense hedge, full of bloom, can be made with these. Not thorny, but as they are so dense and strong, fit for enclosing pastures. Very desirable. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

MELIA semperforens. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

NERIUM. The OLEANDER hedges of the Bermudas are famous. Of value only as ornamental hedge-plants. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

OPUNTIA Leucotricha. (See Cacti.)
O. Tuna. (See Cacti.)

PALMS. All dwarf sorts are extremely fine for ornamental and boundary hedges. (See Palms.)

PUNICA. Pomegranates would make a very fair thorny hedge, strong enough for cattle or horse pasture. Flowering and fruit-bearing also. (See Hardy Fruits.)

ROSES. For hedges these plants, of all sorts, are used extensively. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

ROSA bracteata. The MACARTNEY HEDGE ROSE. With proper attention this beautiful evergreen rose makes a perfectly impenetrable and very ornamental hedge in a short time. A wire or other support should be stretched above the row of cuttings, at a height of about three feet, to which the first long shoots should be fastened. They will soon become self-supporting and will serve as a support for the shoots that follow. Flowers single, pure white. 50 cents per 100 cuttings.

R. Sinica. The CHEROKEE ROSE. Too well-known to need description. 50 cents per 100 cuttings.

RUBUS trivialis. The DEWBERRY, when trained on one or more wires, forms an admirable hedge. Fruit-bearing. (See Hardy Fruits.)

THEVETIA nerifolia. TIGER-APPLE. Tropical. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

THUJA Orientalis. CHINESE ARBOR VITÆ. A valuable ornamental hedge plant. (See Conifers.)

TECOMA stans. Valuable as a quick-growing plant for ornamental screens. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

TRIPHASIA trifoliata. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

YUCCA aloifolia. (See under head of Tillandsias and Succulents.)

EVINSTON, FLA.

Dear Sirs: The box of plants to hand in splendid condition. Thank you very much. I shall tell my floral friends what a good place yours is to get tropical plants.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. G. W. AVERY.

A WATER GARDEN OF MODERATE SIZE.

VI.

Aquatics.

*“—The long stems
Whose flowers the water, like a gentle nurse—
Bears on its bosom.” * * * **

—N. P. WILLIS.

ACORUS Calamus. The well-known SWEET FLAG. Will grow to perfection in Florida. 25 cents each.

EICHHORNIA crassipes. The WATER HYACINTH. A very interesting plant, which floats on the surface of the water until nearly ready to bloom, when the roots enter the soil, if in shallow water. The flowers are borne on

EICHHORNIA, continued.

spikes like a hyacinth, and are of a variety of shades (yellow center, lilac or blue petals), two inches across. The leaves form neat rosettes, and their petioles are curiously thickened and filled with air-cells, which enable the plant to float. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

LIMNOCHARIS Humboldtii. The WATER POPPY. South America. Flowers pale yellow, three-petalled, three inches in diameter. They open in the morning and last all day. Continually in bloom, and succeeds anywhere, in pond or tub. 20 cents.

NELUMBIUM speciosum. The SACRED LOTUS of the East. Succeeds well in a mud-bottomed pond or in a tub, but will not flourish in a pond with sandy bottom. Flowers pink, very large. \$1 each.

NYMPHÆA alba odorata. The white fragrant POND LILY. Succeeds universally. 30 cents each.

N. Devonensis. “This is one of the choicest, if not the choicest, Water Lily in cultivation. Under the liberal treatment which we recommend for producing the finest specimens, in one season a single plant will cover a circle twenty feet across, with leaves twenty-five inches in diameter, and flowers twelve inches from tip to tip of petals. If confined in pans, tubs, or boxes, the flowers are smaller, but otherwise just as fine. The leaves are rich green, with serrated edges and occasional brown blotches. No person can form an ade-

NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM.

AQUATICS AT LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

NYPHÆA ALBA ODORATA.

NYPHÆA, continued.

quite idea of the beauty of a red Water Lily until they have seen one of these gorgeous blossoms. They are rosy red (with scarlet stamens), glowing by lamplight with indescribable color."—*E. D. Sturtevant*. \$2.50 each.

N. flava. The rare yellow Water Lily of the St. Johns river. Free flowering size, about three inches across. 40 cents each.

N. scutifolia (*N. cyanea*, *N. cœrulea*). South Africa. Flowers a beautiful blue; one of the finest of the exotic water lilies. \$1 each.

N. Zanzibarensis azurea. A beautiful blue-flowered Water Lily; extremely easy of cultivation in tubs or ponds. \$1 each.

N. Zanzibarensis rosea. A gorgeous rosy pink-flowered form of the "Royal Purple Water Lily," of easy cultivation. The blooms are sometimes twelve inches across, and the leaves a diameter of two feet. \$1.50 each.

PISTIA stratiotes. WATER-LETTUCE. A native but very curious floating plant, which forms rosettes of leaves six or eight inches in diameter. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PONTEREDIA cordata. Closely related to *Eichhornia*. One of the finest of our native aquatics. Rich blue flowers in spikes, which, tho' not large, make a nice display from their multi-

Five choice aquatics, our selection, for \$1. (State what situation they are to occupy.)

PONTEREDIA, continued.

tude. A recent article in *American Gardening*, page 268, Vol. XIII., speaks in the most praiseworthy terms of this plant. "The large numbers of bright blue flowers, standing above its lovely green heart-shaped leaves, form one of the prettiest borders of our lakes and slow running streams." Fine for aquariums. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PAPYRUS Antiquorum. This is the true Egyptian Paper Plant. From the snow-white pith of its triangular stalks the first paper was made. They are five or six feet high, and support at the top a tuft of long, thread-like leaves, which give the plant a graceful and striking appearance. It grows finely in shallow water, with rich soil or mud, and makes a splendid companion for flowering aquatics. It will also flourish and make a fine clump in the garden, with no more water than cannas or corn require to make them do well. (See also Economic Plants.) 75 cents each, \$7 per dozen.

RICHARDIA AFRICANA (*Calla Æthiopica*). The CALLA LILY. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

THALIA divaricata. A magnificent native ornamental-leaved plant, deserving of extensive cultivation. The Thalias are appreciated in Europe, where they are used with cannas, musas, alocasias, etc., with grand effect, but are practically unknown in America, where native. Leaves sometimes reach a height of ten feet, on long petioles, some leaves measuring a foot wide by two feet long, heart-ovate in shape. Flower scape taller than the leaves, branching into paniced spikes of small purple flowers. Will grow in water, or on ordinary soil. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

TYPHA latifolia. CAT-TAIL FLAG. A native of Europe and the East, but widely naturalized in the United States. A grand plant for scenic planting. Fine for planting in rather dry soils as well as damp ones. Strong plants, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

The species of *Arum*, *Colocasia*, *Caladium*, *Alocasia*, *Musa*, *Maranta*, *Hedychium*, *Amomum*, *Zingiber*, *Iris*, *Canna* and others, can be grown with good effect on the low moist ground surrounding lakes and ponds.

LIMNORCHIS HUMBOLDTII. (Water Poppy.)

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VII.

Conifers.

"Ho! ho! the burly pine! Hurrah! Hurrah for the pine! The oak may be king of the lowlands, but the pine is the king of the hills—aye, and mountains, too.

"Ho! ho! the burly pine! How he strikes his clubbed foot deep into the cleft of the rock, or grasps its span with conspicuous power! There he lifts his haughty front like the warrior monarch that he is. No flinching about the pine, be it ever so stormy. His throne is the crag, and his crown is a good way up in the heavens; and as for the clouds, he tears them asunder sometimes and uses them for robes. Then hurrah again for the pine! say I * * * *

"He adorns his crown with a rich wreath caught from the sunset, and an hour after, he wears the orb moon as a splendid jewel upon his haughty brow. The scented breeze of the soft evening breathes upon him, and the grim warrior king wakes his murmuring lute, and oh! such sounds—so sweet, so soothing! Years that have passed live again in the music; tones long since hushed echo once more in the heart; faces that have turned to dust—but how loved in the old time!—glimmer among the dusky boughs; eyes that years ago closed on earth to open in heaven smile kindly upon us. We lie down in the dark shadow upon the mossy roots and are happy—happy in a sad, sweet, tender tranquility that purifies the soul, and while it makes us content with earth, fills us with love for heaven."—ALFRED B. STREET.

ARAUCARIA Brasiliensis. A very distinct form of the Araucaria from Brazil. Not, however, so handsome (at least when young) as most other species, still very pretty and graceful. \$2 each.

A. Cookii. One of the handsomest evergreen trees in existence. The branches extend straight out from the trunk, and are clothed with a fine prickly fringe, which takes the place of leaves, of which the tree has none, and the whole look of the tree is impressive. Its ultimate height in the forests of New Caledonia is 200 feet. \$3 each.

CALLITRIS robusta. CYPRESS PINE. We quote in part a description of this elegant conifer from our Australian correspondent:

"We have no more lovely tree than this, and it is especially suited for your state. When you get to grow it, I expect to see a longer notice of it in your catalogue than any other conifer. The She-Oak is not a circumstance to it for ornamental shade, or avenue purposes. It is a wonderful combination of Cypress and Pine in appearance, and makes a most perfect specimen tree." The tree yields gum sandarac in quantity.

Our young trees grow well, and we anticipate its perfect adaptability to the soil and climate of Florida. 50 cents each, \$5 per doz.

CASUARINA. The AUSTRALIAN PINE. Also known as the She-Oak, Beef-Wood or Swamp-Oak. In our opinion these trees will become, in time one of the commonest shade, ornamental and avenue trees in South Florida. Mostly natives of Australia, but now naturalized in many tropical and sub-tropical countries. Very rapid growing; foliage resembles the tamarix or cedar; form of tree slightly more spreading than the Lombardy poplar. All the Casuarinas can be pollarded for cattle fodder.

C. tenuissima. This most beautiful species has never suffered from cold here in the least,

CASUARINA, continued.

though plants not six inches high passed unprotected through the freeze of January, '86, without harm. With cultivation and care the rapidity of their growth is almost marvelous. From Australia, as are most of the other species. \$1 each.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

CEDRUS DEODARA.

CASUARINA torulosa. New South Wales and Queensland. Height, 70 feet; a valuable species. A very hardy sort, and one that closely resembles *C. tenuissima*. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen. (From open ground.)

CEDRUS Atlantica. ATLANTIC CEDAR, from the Azores. A hardy, rare conifer, slightly resembling *C. deodora*. Newly introduced. \$1 each.

C. deodara. The DEODAR or GREAT CEDAR of the Himalayas. Succeeds well in Florida. Probably identical with the Cedar of Lebanon; sometimes called by this name. Very desirable. 50 cents each.

CRYPTOMERIA Japonica. "The SUGI or JAPANESE CEDAR. Japan and Northern China. The largest tree in Japan, the trunk attaining 35 feet in circumference, and 120 feet high. Stem long, clear, of perfect straightness; it is also grown for hedges; in Japan it yields the most esteemed timber, scented like that of Cedrela."

Of particular use in ornamental plantings on well drained soils (especially light or sandy soils). \$1 each.

CUPRESSUS. The CYPRESS. A genus of the most beautiful trees, varying in size from small to large, in ultimate height. Particularly suited to Florida, magnificent specimens being in various parts of the state. We have a choice stock.

C. funebris. FUNERAL CYPRESS. China. A beautiful weeping species. 60 feet. 50 cents each.

C. Lawsoniana. A large graceful tree growing 100 feet high, from the Shasta and Scots valleys, California. A hardy variety, with drooping branches, the young ends curled like an ostrich feather. 30 cents each, \$3 per doz.

CUPRESSUS macrocarpa. MONTEREY CYPRESS. One of the finest Cypresses, extensively planted in California, its native home. Reaches a height of 60 feet, with a spreading top. Hardy, and will grow in almost any soil. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

C. sempervirens. CYPRESS of Western Asia and Southern Europe. A favorite tree in Mohammedan burial grounds, especially about Constantinople. Famous for the great age which it attains, and the durability of its timber, which is much used for musical instruments. "Young records the stem circumference of a cypress at Lago Maggiore as 54 feet, and this was known even 600 years ago as a venerable tree."—*Von Mueller*. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

C. sempervirens horizontalis. Differs from above only in the growth being horizontal, instead of upright. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

C. sempervirens pyramidalis. The PYRAMID CYPRESS. One of the best of the group. Quick growing for a conifer. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per doz.

JUNIPERUS Bermudiana. The true BERMUDA CEDAR, rare and almost extinct. A recent engraving of this may be seen in *Garden and Forest*. Closely related to our Red Cedar. 50 cts. each.

PINUS Australis. LONG-LEAVED SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE. The young two and three year old trees of this Pine form one of the most elegant novel and inexpensive lawn decorations, in summer, at the north, that we know of. The long leaves are very distinct from those of

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA.

PINUS, continued.

most northern Pines. Selected plants, 25 cents each. (From open ground.)

The small trees cut (without roots) are much used in large decorations. We can supply them in *any quantity*; write for prices.

P. insignis. "This beautiful Pine is found in various parts of California, growing to a height of from 80 to 100 feet, and from two to four feet in diameter, feathered to the ground with branches."—*Gordon*. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

P. longifolia. The EMODI PINE or CHEER PINE. A tree from the same locality, but stands the heat better, and promises better here than *P. excelsa*. A handsome tree, with a branchless stem for fifty feet, the whole tree attaining a maximum height somewhat over one hundred feet, the girth of the stem twelve feet. The tree stands exposure and heat well."—*Von Mueller*. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

PINUS Pinea. The ITALIAN STONE PINE. Distinct from any native Pines, having short needles. Hardy. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

RETINISPORA. JAPAN CYPRESS. This is a most interesting family of evergreens, mostly of dwarf habit, and particularly suited to small places. Many have yellow or white shades in the foliage, which makes them very showy. They transplant very easily.

R. plumosa. Foliage very fine. 50 cents each.

R. squarrosa. An elegant sort. 50 cents each.

THUJA Orientalis (*Biota orientalis*). CHINESE ARBOR-VITÆ. Succeeds well in almost any location. Almost indispensable in decorative work of some kinds, and in ornamental hedge-planting and general yard decorations. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen; large, from open ground, 35 to 50 cents each.

☞ All our Conifers are pot-grown, except where noted, thus saving risks in transplanting.

From the *Bellevue Blade*, (Bellevue, Florida) of June, 1892, the following is copied:

"A shipment of beautiful young palm trees and other rare tropical shrubs and plants has recently been received at this office from the Royal Palm Nurseries at Oneco, Florida. We desire to make special mention of excellent condition in which they arrived, showing the great skill and care exercised in their packing. Not a leaf drooped, and when the plants had all been set in the places allotted to them not a wilted one could be found among them. Reasoner Bros. certainly understand their business.

VIII.

Palms and Cycads.

"THE PRINCES OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM."

"For it is a joy for ever, a sight never to be forgotten, to have once seen palms breaking through, and as it were, defying the soft, rounded forms of the broad-leaved vegetation by the stern grace of their simple lines; the immovable pillar-stems looking the more immovable beneath the toss, and lash, and flicker of the long leaves, as they awake out of their sunlit sleep, and rage impatiently for awhile before the mountain gusts, and fall asleep again. Like a Greek statue in a luxurious drawing-room, sharp-cut, cold, virginal; shaming by the grandeur of mere form the voluptuousness of mere color, however rich and harmonious; so stands the palm in the forest—to be worshipped rather than to be loved."—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

All Palms Pot-grown. Those followed by an asterisk (*) are the more hardy species.

ARECA lutescens. From India. A remarkably fine decorative Palm. Fine specimens three feet high, \$2 each; smaller, \$1.

A. Madagascariensis. A delicate grower. Very choice. \$2 each.

A. oleracea. A variety coming to us from the West Indies. Rare, \$1.50 each.

ACROCOMIA Havanensis (?) "COROJO PALM." Cuba. \$1 each.

ARENGA saccharifera. The Celebrated SUGAR PALM of India. "This Palm attains a height of forty feet. The black fibres of the leaf-stalks adapted for cables and ropes intended to resist wet very long; the juice converted into toddy or sugar; the young kernels made with syrup into preserves. This Palm dies as soon as it has produced its fruit; the stem then becomes hollow, and is used for spouts and troughs of great durability. The pith supplies sago, about 150 lbs. from a tree."—Von Mueller. \$3 each.

CARYOTA URENS. (See page 45.)

CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA. (See page 45.)

ATTALEA Cohune (*Cocos lapidea*). Guatemala.

"This is the most conspicuous Palm on the bottom-lands of the Chocon river and along the Rio Dulce, and probably attains the largest size of any native species in Guatemala. It is known as the COHUNE, MONACO or COROZO PALM, these names being variously applied to different stages of its growth. For a series of years it remains acaulescent and barren, its huge leaves rising nearly erect from the ground. Even after the trunk has reached a height of ten or fifteen feet or more, and has long been in bearing, it usually remains covered to the ground with the persistent bases of the sheathing petioles. Finally, these are gradually dropped, and the tree shows a clean cylindrical trunk of thirty to fifty feet or more. The blade of the leaf is fifteen to twenty feet long, vertical in position, and describing a most graceful curve, its numerous divisions entirely distinct (an inch broad or more, and an inch or two apart) and conduplicate at base. The leaves are used for thatching."—Serenio Watson. \$2.50 each.

BACTRIS horrida. Central America. An excellent thorny Palm, with pinnated fronds and pinnules of a distinct form. \$2.50 each.

B. flavisipina. From Central America. \$2.50 each.

CARYOTA. A genus of Palms having bi-pinnate leaves. There are but few Palms with these queer leaves, *Wallichia* and *Martinezia* being

SABAL PALMETTO (Cabbage Palmetto); plant ten feet high, with bloom. (See page 47.)

CARYOTA, continued.

the only other genera represented in our entire collection. Strangers first noticing specimens having perfectly-formed leaves, remark that "someone has been trimming those leaves with scissors."

C. Blancoi. A handsome variety, seeds of which were received from Straits Settlements; a good grower. 50 cents each.

C. sobolifera. East Indies. 50 cents each.

C. urens. The KITTUL, JAGGERY, WINE or TODDY PALM of India; derives its name from the wine and sugar made from the flower-spikes. The tree is said to be large and very beautiful. The species of this genus are favorites in cultivation, as this is one of the few with bipinnate leaves.

CHAMÆROPS excelsa* (*Trachycarpus*). From Southern China and Japan. Very hardy, having stood three degrees Fahrenheit with but slight covering. One of the very best Palms for house culture in cool climates, forming a fine specimen, standing ill usage remarkably. Very handsome palmate leaves. 15 cents each. \$1.50 per dozen.

C. humilis.* The dwarf FAN-PALM of Southern Europe, Northern Africa and Southwest Asia. 25 cents each.

C. Humboldtii-farinosa. A rare garden hybrid, originating with Mr. E. H. Hart. \$1 each.

C. hystrix* (*Rhapidophyllum hystrix*, Wend.). "A stemless species, growing sparingly on moist spots in portions of Florida and lower Georgia.

CHAMÆROPS, continued.

Around the basis of the petioles bristle numerous slender, keenly-pointed brown spines about fifteen inches long, a wise provision of nature to preserve from harm the flower bud, which just before the bursting of the spathe, resembles a large snowy white egg, nestling among the hairy fibres, and which but for this protection would probably be eaten by animals. The leaf, of a green above, and silvery grey below is deeply slit into narrow ribbons, the points of which, spurred on the one side, are slightly bifid, and the edges of the slender petiole are roughened with minute prickles. It is a beautiful leaf."—*E. H. Hart*. This is one of the most hardy of Palms, and in European catalogues is priced extremely high. 50 cents to \$1 each.

C. robusta.* A sub-variety of *C. humilis*. 50 cents each.

C. Fortunei.* A hardy variety, resembling *C. excelsa* somewhat; attains a height of 12 feet or more. It is called the "CHUSAN PALM."—30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

COCOS Alphonсии.* Known in South Florida as the "BELAIR PALM" from the immense specimens growing near Sanford. A choice, edible-fruited, hardy palm. \$1 each.

C. Australis.* A hardy sort, resembling *C. Alphonсии* slightly, having blue-green leaves. Native to Southern Brazil and Uruguay. 50c. ea.

C. Bonneti.* \$1.50 each.

COCOS

~~C. campestris~~ *campestris*. * Another hardy variety from South America. \$1 each.

C. coronata. This we think is too tender for planting out indiscriminately. A beautiful long-leaved palm, grown to a limited extent in conservatories. 50c. ea., \$5 per doz.

COCOS nucifera. The COCOA-NUT PALM. Well-known for its nuts, oil and fibre. Intratropic around the globe, and extending outside of the tropics in many cases. Found wild at Biscayne Bay and on some of the Florida Keys. Thousands of trees are being planted out on the Keys and up along Indian River, also along the west coast. Will bear but little frost, and is only available as an ornamental plant north of Charlotte Harbor. Quick growing and elegant for conservatory and house decoration. These hold the seed-nuts so long, that it is impossible to mail them unless extra trouble and expense is taken — 25 cents extra. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

C. plumosa. A rare and delicate decorative species from Brazil. \$2 ea.

C. Weddelliana. A most elegant palm, adapted for decorations of all sorts. The plant is dwarf and neat; leaves whitish green on underside, and arching out gracefully. 50 cts. each.

CORYPHA umbraculifera. The famous TALIPOT PALM. "A native of Ceylon and the Malabar coast, where it usually grows 60 to 70 feet high." The plant blooms but once, until the last year of its life, when it throws upward an immense spike 30 to 40 feet higher, above the crown of leaves, which bears a quantity of large, hard seeds. The leaves are large and are used as umbrellas, and tents are made of them; it is thus of great economic value, as well as of botanical interest. \$2 each.

CALAMUS. "The stems of several species of this genus of Palms are well-known in this country under the names of Rattans or Canes. * * * They have reed-like stems, seldom more than an inch or two in thickness, and often much less, generally growing to a great length, climbing over and amongst the branches of trees and supporting themselves by means of hooked spines attached to their leaf stalks. A few form low bushes or small trees."—*Treasury of Botany*. All are beautiful pinnate-leaved plants.

C. asperimus. \$2 each.

C. fissus. \$1.50 each.

CYCAS revoluta. * The so-called SAGO-PALM. Perfectly hardy in Florida. Of slow growth, and very beautiful. Sometimes called the Japanese Fern Palm. The trunks of *Cycas* admit of translocation, even at an advanced age, and like the stems of many kinds of tree-ferns, they can be shipped on very long voyages packed as dead goods in closed wood cases, deprived of leaves and soil, for subsequent revival in conservatories. The leaves of this palm are much used by florists in the arrangement of funeral work. Of great value for scenic planting. Perfectly hardy in south and middle Florida, and even as far north along the coast as Savannah. Probably the best known of all Cycads, and one of the grandest decorative plants in the world. We have a very fine clean stock of plants. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; much larger and finer, \$1 to \$3 each.

CYCAS REVOLUTA.

DÆMONOROPS. "A genus of palms closely allied to *Calamus*, in which the greater number of the forty species referred to it were formerly placed. All species are native to Eastern hemisphere. They have long, thin, flexible stems, furnished with pinnate leaves, the prickly stalks of which are frequently prolonged into whip-like tails."—*Mr. A. Smith*.

D. trichrous, *D. fissus*, *D. marginatus*, *D. melanochaetes*. \$2.50 each.

DICTYOSPERMA. A genus of palms commonly included with *Areca*. Pinnate-leaved; handsome, and of rapid growth.

D. alba. \$1 to \$2 each.

D. rubra. Leaves and stems purplish red shaded. \$1.50 each.

DION edule. * A rare Mexican Cycad. The leaves are blue-green, sword-shaped, and the pinnæ very sharp. They resemble *Cycas revoluta* slightly, and produce many seeds, from which starch is obtained. The plant is very handsome and ornamental in appearance. \$2.50 ea.

DIPLOTHEMIUM maritimum. Fruit edible; yellow fruited sort. Australia. \$2 each.

ENCEPHALARTOS. "Cycadaceous plants, allied to the *Cycas*, and the most conspicuous and odd in form of all Palm-like plants; very showy for Palm-houses and conservatories—even small specimens show their peculiar habit."—*H. A. Siebrecht*.

E. caffra. * "This is the species from which the Kafir tribes of South Africa make the caffre bread. From the summit of the massive trunk arise the leaves, which are pinnate. Three to four feet in length." A very handsome plant. Price of large plants, \$10 each.

E. brachyphyllus. * "The whole plant is of a bluish-green tinge, paler on the under side. This is a very handsome species, with somewhat of the habit of *Cycas revoluta*." Large specimens, \$25 each.

On page 44 **CHAMÆROPS** *campestris* and **C. coro-**
nata should be **COCOS** *campestris* and **Cocos** *coronata*.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

LATANIA BORBONICA (*Livistona Sinensis*).

ENCEPHALARTOS villosus.* "This is a very handsome plant. The petioles and scales of the stem are clothed with a dense tomentum. Both sides of leaves bright green." (Above descriptions of *Encephalartos* are from B. S. Williams' "Choice Stove and Greenhouse Plants.") We have grown the last-named plant for two years, and think much of it. Large and well formed specimens, \$25 each; small, healthy plants one year old, \$3 each.

GEONOMA vaga (?) The **PICAJA**, a dwarf Palm of Central America, attaining a height of about ten feet. Very graceful. \$1.50 each.

GUILIELMA speciosa. South America. The **PIRJAO** or **PEACH PALM** of the Amazon. "This most picturesque and elegant Palm has a slender, cylindrical stem, thickly set with long needle-shaped spines, disposed in rings or bands. It reaches a height of sixty feet, and grows quite erect, though in exposed situations it becomes curved and waving. The leaves are very numerous, terminal, pinnate and drooping, forming a nearly spherical crown to the stem. And the leaflets, growing out of the midrib in various directions, and being themselves curled and waved, give the whole mass of foliage a singularly plummy appearance. The fruit is the size of an apricot, of a triangular oval shape, and fine reddish-yellow color."—Wallace.

The fruit is edible, and in most cases is simply a farinaceous mass without seed—a mark of long cultivation. \$10 each.

HYOPHORBE. "The palms comprising this genus are all massive and elegant objects, well deserving cultivation. They are frequently grown under the name *Areca*."—B. S. Williams.

H. amaricaulis. \$2 each.

H. Verchaffeltii. \$2.50 each.

HYPHÆNE Natalensis. The rarest Palm (or indeed any plant) in our collection. There has never been known but one species of the genus *Hyphæne* (*H. Thebaica*) until recent years, when two or more have been discovered. The *Hyphæne Thebaica*, is called the **Doum** or **Doom Palm**, and is native to upper Egypt, and Nuhia. *H. Natalensis* has very lately been discovered in South Africa, in very limited numbers. The stem or trunk, branches like various *Pandanus*, unlike the Palm, "and each branch terminates in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves, from amongst which the branching catkins are produced." \$15 each.

KENTIA Forsteriana (*Grisebachia*). An elegant decorative Palm, much grown in conservatories. The dark green pinnate leaves are exquisite. 50 cents each.

LATANIA Borbonica* (*Livistona Sinensis*, *L. Mauritiana*). The **CHINESE FAN-PALM**. South China. The most popular Palm in cultivation for decorative work, and perhaps deservedly so, as it stands neglect well, a considerable amount of cold, and is one of the handsomest of the Fan-Palms. The palm-leaf fans of commerce are made from the leaves of this species. The Palm will be more beautiful when young, with a richer, darker green foliage, if grown in partial shade, but with age it will stand any exposure without yellowing, and ultimately attain a great size, with trunk sixty to eighty feet high. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen. Fine specimens with characteristic leaves, 40 cents to \$1 each. A few larger.

LICUALA elegans. An elegant fan-leaved Palm, belonging to the section *Coryphæa*. Native of Sumatra. Leaves light shining green, and deeply divided almost to the petioles or stems. \$1 each.

LIVISTONA. "A grand and noble genus of Palms, the leaves of which are strong in texture and supported on stout petioles, mostly armed with spines on the edges. They are suitable for general decorative purposes, as well as for public exhibition. If these plants are used for the sub-tropical garden, they should be somewhat shaded by surrounding trees." They are all robust, and should thrive anywhere in South Florida. Native among the East India Islands.

L. Hoogendorpi. "A superb and majestic species," rare in cultivation; native of the Indian Archipelago. 50 cents each.

L. olivæformis.* A very handsome species from Java. Leaves dark green, with stems armed with reddish spines. One of the best, and probably the most hardy. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

L. rotundifolia. Another rare species from the East; all the *Livistonas* are fan-leaved and majestic in appearance. \$1 each.

MARTINEZIA Caryotæfolia. "New Grenada. An elegant greenhouse species, the foliage of which resembles the *Caryotas*, or *Fish Tail Palms*; but unlike them, the petioles and veins of the pinnæ are armed with strong black spines." Fine young plants, \$1 each.

PHENIX RUPICOLA. (See page 48.)

OREODOXA regia. The "Glory of the Mountains." The *Palma real* of the Spanish West Indies. ROYAL PALM. One of the grandest of pinnate-leaved Palms. "Close by the cotton-tree stood another giant of the forest, rivaling the former in height, but differing from it as an arrow from its bow. Straight as a lance it rose to the height of an hundred feet. It was branchless as a column of polished malachite or marble up to its high summit, where its green, feather-like fronds, radiating outward, drooped gracefully over, like a circlet of reflexed ostrich plumes. The 'noble mountain cabbage' of Jamaica, the kingly Oreodoxa."—*Mayne Ried.* The Royal Palm stands light frosts unharmed, but the freeze of January, '86, was fatal to good-sized plants in this latitude. Native in several localities of extreme South Florida. Three trees once stood on Cape Sable, visible eighteen miles out at sea, but were destroyed by the gale of 1872. The Royal Palms of Cape Roman reach a height of 150 feet. Valuable as a decorative Palm. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Our nurseries were named from some fine specimens of this Palm—and royal indeed it is—which were growing here luxuriantly before the great freeze of 1886. This killed them completely, and in the place of the best one we now have another sturdy plant. The illustration on first page of cover is a Royal Palm.

O. sp. from Demerara (British Guiana). This comes from the Royal Botanic Gardens, and as yet is unnamed. \$1 each.

PHOENIX. The DATE PALMS. We unhesitatingly recommend the genus Phoenix for the most extensive cultivation in the open air in the lower south, and for the conservatory and greenhouse north. All are of exceedingly rapid growth comparatively, are strong, healthy and beautiful Palms, bearing several degrees of frost in most cases, and standing a great deal of neglect.

P. acaulus.* The STEMLESS DATE PALM. \$1 each.

P. Canariensis.* One of the finest and most hardy. Native of the Canary Islands. This Palm is perfectly at home, and matures fruit in Florida. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

P. dactylifera.* The common DATE PALM of North Africa and Southern Asia. This species has produced fruit on Cumberland Island and in St. Augustine for many years; is well adapted to the soil of Florida. It ordinarily reaches an age of ten to twenty years before producing fruit, but we have known rare instances of trees three and four years old producing fruit. According to Von Mueller, trees from 100 to 200 years old continue to produce their annual crops of fruit, and it is asserted that in the monastic garden of Bordighera (Italy) there exist living specimens of the Date Palm planted over a thousand years ago. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PHOENIX CARIENSIS.

PHOENIX farinifera* (P. pusilla). India and South China. Said to stand the climate of Southern France without protection. Berry shining black, with sweet, mealy pulp. Leaves of a deeper green than the common date. A kind of sago-like substance is obtained from the trunk by the natives of Hindostan, which is used for food, hence the name, *farinifera*. \$1 each.

P. humile.* A new and but little known species. Small grower. 30 cents each.

P. Leonensis.* Remarkably choice, upright growing plant. One of our finest specimens is of this species. \$1 each.

P. pumila.* A handsome and remarkably quick grower; will grow in any well fertilized soil, and though not so hardy as *P. sylvestris* or *P. dactylifera*, will stand our climate well. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

P. rupicola. Himalaya. "This is one of the most exquisitely graceful amongst Palms, and in elegance takes a similar place to that of *Cocos Weddelliana*. It is of acaulescent habit, with wide-spreading, arching pinnate leaves; a most valuable acquisition."—*Saul*. One of the most tender species of the genus, but rarely injured by cold in South Florida. 75 cents each.

P. reclinata.* Natal and Zululand. This species produces an edible fruit; leaves gracefully reclinate. Very hardy. Cannot be too much planted for avenue or lawn use. Also grown largely as a pot plant for the house. We have a very large and fine stock. 25 cents each. \$2.50 per dozen; larger, from 15 to 24 inches high, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

P. sylvestris.* Bengal and Ceylon. The WILD DATE. Very hardy and fast-growing. About forty feet in height, ultimately. Berries yellowish or reddish. A very useful species, the leaves being used for mats, ropes and baskets,

PHOENIX RECLINATA. (See page 48.)

PHOENIX, continued.

and the sap furnishing the palm-sugar. The tree is first tapped when about ten years old, and thereafter for from twenty to fifty years. One plant will produce, it is said, about eight pounds of date sugar annually. 50,000 tons of sugar are produced in Bengal alone, annually, from this and other palms. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

P. tenuis.* The most excellent of all Phœnices, when small. Resembles *P. dactylifera* somewhat, but is more delicate and firm in all its parts. Its color, too, is a pleasing green, and has more of the blue tinge common to the ordinary date. A magnificent decorative plant, and a fitting companion to Kentias, or *Seaforthia elegans*. Hardy, and should be planted out-doors in Florida. 22 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

P. Zeylanica.* A dwarf grower, of beautiful reclinate habit. Color green, slightly tinged with a bluish cast. The most hardy of all the species of Phœnix yet planted out here. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

RAPHIS flabelliformis.* China and Japan. A hardy little cane Palm, which suckers from the roots like the bamboo, and forms a dense clump of canes. A delicate and graceful little plant, only three or four feet in height when full-grown. 75 cents to \$3 each.

SABAL Adansonii* (Corypha minor). The DWARF PALMETTO of Georgia and Florida. The stem is short, very slow growing, and entirely under ground. Leaves of a dark, rich green, reaching a height of four to six feet, with smooth edged petioles, in which they differ from the Saw Palmetto. The graceful flower-spike rises above the leaves to a height of six or seven feet. This Palm resists severe cold unharmed, even as low as 10 to 17 degrees Fahrenheit. A favorite dwarf Palm in greenhouse cultivation. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

S. Blackburniana.* "This species, when mature, produces leaves of immense size, plaited and divided at the margins into narrow pendent

SABAL, continued.

segments of a blue green color, saving the center of the leaf close to the ligule, and there occurs a large triangular blotch or mark of yellowish white. It is admirably suited for a window plant when small, and for the sub-tropical garden. Native of the West Indies."—*B. S. Williams*. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

S. longipedunculata.* A stemless species, somewhat resembling *S. Adansonii*, with flower spikes extending far above the leaves. This Palm, and many exotic species of Sabal, may be seen in perfection in the fine collection of palms belonging to Mr. E. H. Hart, of Federal Point, Florida. A very choice Palm for decorative use, but rather slow growing. Should be planted in Florida, as it is different from our native Sabals. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

S. Mexicana.* A robust grower, which seems unlike other varieties, even while young. Found wild at or near Brownsville, Texas. A very large Palm, more stocky than our Palmetto. Not common. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

S. minor.* Probably closely related to *S. Adansonii*, and a small, low grower. 40 cents each.

S. Palmetto.* The CABBAGE PALMETTO. Famous from well-known historical associations, and for the imperishability of its wood under water. Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the Southern States, also extending to the Bermudas. It exceptionally, with great age, attains a height of eighty to ninety feet. Until it reaches ten to twenty feet in height, the bases of the leaf stalks remain upon the trunk, forming a unique *cheveux de frise*, adding much to its picturesqueness. As the tree advances in age its growth is slow, and the leaf stalks fall off, leaving a rough trunk of eight to ten inches in diameter. This Palm, when pot-grown, is valuable for greenhouse culture at the north. We grow many thousand small plants of this Palm. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

S. umbraculifera.* Like *S. Blackburniana*, except in color, which is a dark green, while the latter is glaucous on under sides of leaves. \$1.50 each.

SEAFORTHIA elegans (Ptychosperma Cunninghamii). A most graceful plant, eminently adapted for decorative purposes. This is quite well-known the world over for its feathery elegance and graceful character. The pinnate leaves are from two to ten feet in length, dark green, and perfectly smooth. 50 cents each.

STANGERIA paradoxa.* A rare Cycad from Natal, South Africa. The leaves are extremely delicate and fern-like. In cultivation requires same treatment as *Zamia* and *Encephalartos*. Strong plants, \$10 to \$15 each.

SABAL BLACKBURNIANA.

THRINAX Barbadosensis. A small-topped, slender-trunked Palm from Barbadoes and neighboring islands. The leaves of this are used in immense quantities by good Catholics all over Europe. The leaves are cut and dried, shipped, and on arrival in Europe silvered or gilded, in which condition they last for years. This is a rare Palm in cultivation, and is very beautiful. \$1 each.

T. excelsa. The largest species of the genus. The palmate leaves are green above and glaucous white beneath. A choice Palm for a conservatory. 35 cents each.

T. parviflora. The PRICKLY THATCH. West Indies and extreme South Florida. A most beautiful Fan-Palm, with slender, graceful stem and leaves. Attains a final height of thirty feet. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

T. radiata (?) (*T. elegans*, *T. elegantissima*). Trinidad. Few Palms, or none, exceed the Thrinaxes in beauty while young pot-plants, although they are rather slow in growth, and this is the finest and rarest sort, on the style of *T. parviflora*. \$1 each.

WALLICHIA. This genus of splendid Palms resembles in habit the Caryotas. They do not grow to any great height, but their thick and graceful habit renders them especially valuable for decorative Palms. They grow up to 3,000 feet elevation in the Himalayas, and so are available for sub-tropical to temperate locations.

W. disticha. This and the following species are among the best of the genus, and are very handsome. 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

W. porphyrocarpa. From a lower elevation than the preceding, and requires greater heat. \$5 each.

THRINAX EXCELSA.

ZAMIA integrifolia.* A beautiful Cycad, known in South Florida as "Comptie" or "Coontie." The Seminoles produce starch from the stems, which is extensively used in pudding in Key West and elsewhere. A considerable business is being made of gathering plants for the above purpose by enterprising settlers. An elegant plant for the window or conservatory, and being largely sold for this purpose. Fine plants, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; larger, from 25 cents to \$2 each.

Among our large collection of young Palms we have only catalogued the leading varieties, which we grow in large quantity. We have several dozens more of rarities—species of genera represented here, and others.

Collection 1, \$2. Ten sorts, hardy for Florida, postpaid.

Collection 2, \$2. Ten sorts, best for decoration, postpaid.

Remember, in ordering, to state the situation your plants are to occupy, so we may make a suitable collection. We want to please all our customers, in the future as well as in the past.

ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA.

Reasoner Bros., Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Fla., have made their illustrated catalogue very attractive, and are ready to send it free to anyone making request for it. Their special collection of ten tropical fruit plants for \$2, ten hardy plants for \$2, five bamboos and grasses for \$1, and five economic plants, the genuine cinnamon among them, for \$1, are attracting general attention, as they deserve to do. They are sent by mail, postpaid. Now is just the time to set them out. V. I. A's, here's your opportunity.—HELEN HARCOURT, in *Florida Times-Union*. June, 1892.

IX.

Cacti.

"Grotesqueness of form or habit is rarely found in combination with floral beauty in the vegetable world. Yet no family affords more remarkable examples of this union of widely divergent qualities than the great and peculiar Cactus order. * * * When the brilliantly colored rose, crimson, purple, or yellow flowers were seen, the observer would be led to the conclusion that while the plant was advancing to so high a degree of floral beauty, one portion of its constitution must have been strangely altered and stunted by some external long-continued forces. * * * They are easily grown, so easily in fact that the cottager who can devote a small space to them in his window may, and often does, grow many of them as successfully as the greatest magnate in Europe with all the most elaborate horticultural appliances at his command."—LEWIS CASTLE.

ANHALONIUM Williamsii. "Plains of Texas and Mexico. This singular plant will not be sought

ANHALONIUM PRISMATICUM.

after by those who desire only the beautiful in nature, but should be in every collection of rare and unique plants. It is not unlike a carrot in shape, two and a-half inches in diameter at the top, six to eight inches in length, dark glaucous green, the top depressed and irregularly furrowed. Flowers pale rose or flesh color."—Mrs. Nickels. Strong plants, 50 cents each.

A. prismaticum. "This exceedingly rare plant well deserves the first place in our catalogue. Our illustration, made from a photograph, of a small plant, conveys a perfect idea of its symmetrical shape. It requires very little attention, and will grow and bloom in any sitting-room without being watered for a long time. Found on the mountains of Mexico, where it attains a size of twelve inches in diameter. The center of the plant, as shown in cut, is covered with a dense woolly growth. The flowers are large; petals of a silvery white, and arranged in four rows; very attractive."—A. Blanc. Fine plants, \$1 each.

CEREUS. This genus contains species having immense flowers of great beauty and fragrance. They are tall and upright, or climbing plants, and are quick-growing.

C. grandiflorus. The NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. From West Indies and Mexico. Flowers very fragrant, often a foot in diameter, freely produced, and pure white in color, resembling a water-lily. 25 cents each.

C. grandiflorus McDonaldii. Producing the largest flowers of all night-blooming species, with one exception. \$1 each.

C. giganteus. The SAGUARO. "No stranger phase of vegetation can be conceived than that

CEREUS, continued.

formed by the Giant Cereus, in the districts of Mexico where it abounds, for these enormous columns of vegetable matter have been recorded as attaining the height of 60 feet; and specimens 40 to 50 feet high are of frequent occurrence."

Plants in all stages give a distinguished appearance to all places in which they are planted. The flowers are about three inches across, white, and followed by fruits which resemble green cucumbers, and when ripe burst open, showing the brilliant red pulp containing seeds. \$5 to \$10.

C. monoclonus. Caribbee Islands; Lower Florida Keys. This is rarely met with, even in large collections of Cacti. So far as we know it is rare except on the islands of Key West and Upper Matacomba, and here the finest specimens have been destroyed by unappreciative land "clearers" and "improvers" (?). It is tall and columnar, in this respect resembling some of the southwestern species, and sometimes reaches a height of thirty feet. Flowers exquisitely beautiful, night-blooming. 50 cts. to \$2 each.

C. splendens. South Florida Keys, CANDLE CACTUS. It is of up-

CEREUS SPLENDENS.

A CACTUS GARDEN.

CEREUS, continued.

right or partially recumbent growth, night-blooming; flowers straw colored, rich and creamy, five or six inches in diameter. Stems frequently attain a length of fifteen or twenty feet, one and a half to three inches in diameter. Fruit bright red when ripe, spherical, sometimes eaten. This is the most satisfactory of all the Cerei to us, and we recommend it to our patrons. 25 cents to \$1 each.

C. triangularis. The STRAWBERRY PEAR. Mexico, West Indies. The scaly buds of this Cactus are used as an ingredient in soups, as formerly they were in the celebrated "pepper-pot" of the West Indies. The fruit is known as "Strawberry Pear," and contains a pleasant, sweet pulp, enclosing numerous black seeds. It very rarely produces fruit in Florida, though flowering abundantly. The blossom is one of the handsomest of the night-blooming Cereus, white and straw-colored, eight inches in diameter. First brought to Florida and New Orleans, fifty years ago, by Dr. Perrin; valuable. 25 cents each.

C. variabilis. South Florida and West Indies. Upright or scrambling. Stem stout, one to three inches in diameter, three to six sided. Spines few, but very stout and long; flowers handsome, white, nocturnal. A most rapid grower, free-flowering, and very desirable. 20 cents to 50 cents each.

ECHINOCACTUS. The HEDGEHOG CACTUS. Genus is one of the largest in the whole family, and some of the species are the most handsome and curious forms in the section of Cacti. We offer a limited assortment only, but they are the very best.

E. bicolor. A fine plant, with spines in various colors—yellow, amber, and red. The flowers are large, of a purple color. A striking form. 50 cents to \$3 each.

ECHINOCACTUS capricornis. One of the most distinct Cacti. The rigid structure scarcely seems at all like a plant until the handsome flowers, which are large and yellow, are produced. This is quite rare. 75 cents to \$2.50.

E. Texensis. DEVIL'S PIN-CUSHION. Plant is globose, covered with broad stout spines, which are somewhat recurved over the sides. Flowers are rose-colored, two inches across, freely produced. A splendid plant. 50 cts. to \$1.50 ea.

CEREUS TRIANGULARIS.

ECHINOCACTUS setispinus. PINE-APPLE CACTUS.

A charming variety, of very neat appearance. The short spines are white, and thickly cover the plant. Flowers lemon yellow, about two inches across, and borne in profusion. 25 cents to \$1 each.

E. Wislicenii.

From Arizona. The FISH-HOOK CACTUS, and sometimes called STRAWBERRY CACTUS. A handsome and large sort, covered with stout wide spines of brilliant rose color.

CEREUS VARIABILIS. (See page 50.)

U. The points are cured and used sometimes by Indians for fish-hooks. A free bloomer. 50 cts., and \$1 to \$5 each.

ECHINOCEREUS. A genus of handsome plants, all being fine and large bloomers, many bearing brilliant flowers four inches in diameter, and delightfully fragrant. A most attractive genus.

E. Berlandieri. Dwarf-growing, forming large clusters in age. The flowers are sweet-scented, and purple in color. 25 cents.

E. cespitosus. From Texas. A neat grower and bloomer. Flowers bright magenta, and one and a half inches wide. 30 cents each.

E. candicans. "Handsome of all the Echinocerei, both in flowers as well as beauty of spines. It is sometimes called the LACE CACTUS, and then again the RAINBOW CACTUS, on account of its brilliant and delicate spines of creamy white and ruby red, which interlace plants in rings. Its flowers are really magnificent in color (magenta, white and orange), and they are freely produced, even on quite small plants."—A. Blanc. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

E. pectinatus. "The best and finest bloomer of all the Echinocerei; blooms profusely when quite young, and makes valuable plants, as well as large clusters, which often bear 40 to 50 flowers at one time."—A. Blanc. A charming variety, and one which thrives anywhere. 25 cents each.

MAMMILLARIA. These are beautiful plants, having spines of all colors. The flowers are pretty, and are followed by scarlet seed-pods (little berries) which give a pleasing effect.

M. decipiens. A fine bloomer. Flowers large and yellow, staying in perfection several days. Few spines. 20 cents each.

M. Grahmi. A miniature fish-hook Cactus, scarcely ever reaching a foot in height. Spines white and brown, lacing over the whole plant. A good bloomer, and very desirable. From Arizona. 25 cents to \$1.50 each.

M. Heyderi, var. applanata. A neat round form, bearing pretty flowers, which are followed by red berries, staying on the plant sometimes a year. A good grower. 20 cents each.

M. pusilla. "Mexico and West Indies. A rapid-growing little plant, with yellowish white

OPUNTIA FICUS-INDICA.

MAMMILLARIA, continued.

flowers produced in profusion, followed by scarlet club-shaped berries, which remain on the plant till the next season."—Mrs. Nickels. 25 cents each.

OPUNTIA. The Opuntias are the most suitable of all the Cacti for open air cultivation in Florida. Most of the species grow vigorously and are perfectly hardy here, while many form peculiarly picturesque specimens for the lawn or flower-garden. They are the PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS.

0. Ficus-Indica. INDIAN FIG CACTUS. An exceedingly hardy and ornamental species of

OPUNTIA TUNA. (See page 52.)

OPUNTIA, continued.

Cactus. The plant reaches a height of ten feet, and is very striking as a scenic plant. The fruits are yellow, and are eaten raw, or used for jellies, etc. Perfectly hardy here. The fruit is sometimes shipped to New York from the West Indies. The plant has but few spines. 25 cents to \$1.

- O. frutescens.** Mexico and Texas. A slender plant, looking like a small *Cereus*. Produces edible fruit. 20 cents each.

- O. leucotricha.** Mexico. This perfectly hardy and quick-growing species will undoubtedly prove a most valuable hedge-plant for Florida, attaining a height of two to four feet in two years from the cutting. The oval flat branches are closely covered with long white spines, which are deflected towards the base of the plant, giving it a most unique appearance. Very ornamental, and destined to become very useful in regions afflicted by Florida "razor-backs." 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

- O. monacantha variegata.** Beautifully variegated with white. \$1 each.

- O. polyantha.** South America, West Indies, Matcomba Key, South Florida. Upright growing species. 25 cents each.

- O. Tuna.** TUNA CACTUS, PRICKLY PEAR. One of the strongest growing species. A native of Mexico, West Indies and South Florida, also of Ecuador and New Grenada. Employed extensively in Mexico as a hedge-plant, and also one of the principal cochineal plants. Non-inflammable, as are many of the allied species. Branches long, flat and elliptical, with numer-

OPUNTIA, continued.

ous strong spines. Flowers large, yellow, often with tinge of wine-color; fruit purple, two inches in length, edible; often used in jellies, preserves, etc. Plant perfectly hardy here; said to attain with age a height of twenty feet. We can supply cuttings by the hundred or thousand, or plants of any size that can be handled. 10 cents each; prices for larger sizes and per hundred sent on application.

- O. vulgaris.** Common PRICKLY PEAR. One of the most handsome flowered species of the genus. Flowers rich golden yellow, produced in great abundance; if scarce would surely be very highly esteemed. 10 cents each.

- PERESKIA aculeata.** The BARBADOES GOOSEBERRY or BLAD-APPLE. A climbing Cactus with true leaves, and producing edible fruit. Stems fleshy, with spines at the base of each leaf. Very fast-growing and quite ornamental. Much used as a stock upon which to graft *Epiphyllums* and other low-growing Cacti, for which purpose it is very suitable. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; rooted plants, 50 cents each.

- PHYLLOCACTUS latifrons.** "A very strong-growing species, quite the giant of its family, producing stout, flattened stems, four to five inches broad, deeply crenated, and eight or ten feet high. The flowers, which bloom at night, seem to share the dimensions of the plants, for they measure seven to nine inches across; the petals are of a delicate creamy white, the sepals and tube of a reddish hue." Much advertised as the "Queen Cactus." A grand plant, which should be in every garden or conservatory. 20 cents each.

Collection No. 1. For \$1.50, ten sorts, postpaid.

Collection No. 2. For \$5, twenty-five distinct sorts, postpaid.

Both above collections sent, in much finer plants, by express or freight.

PHYLLOCACTUS LATIFRONS.

MICROLEPIA HIRTA CRISTATA. (See page 54.)

X.

Ferns and Selaginellas.

*"Dainty ferns and dewy mosses,
Flowers, and leaves, and deep blue sky."*

—DORA READ GOODALE.

ACROSTICHUM aureum. The SWAMP FERN. "A stately and showy Fern, with large thick fronds."—*Manda*. This Fern is a native of mangrove swamps and salt marshes of the West Indies, Central America and South Florida, and in its native swamps forms "thickets" six or seven feet in height. Very handsome as a single specimen. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ADIANTUM. MAIDEN-HAIR FERN.

*"Where the tinkling water-falls
Sparkle over rocky ledges,
Where the slate-gray cat-bird calls
In and out the tangled hedges,
Green and slender, spreading fair,
You may see the Maiden's Hair."*

A. cuneatum. The "Maiden Hair" Ferns are always in favor with lovers of the beautiful, and at present are made additionally popular by being in favor with "fashion." *A. cuneatum* is a choice West Indian species, and one of the most beautiful of all. 30 cents each.

A. tenerum. A larger-leaved species than the preceding, but extremely beautiful. Native in Cuba and the "sinks" of Marion and Hernando counties, Florida. 25 cents each.

ALSOPHILA australis. One of the largest of the celebrated Australian Tree-ferns. Has a trunk somewhat resembling a palm, but not so firm. A magnificent, delicate-leaved fern of gigantic size. Beautiful in all stages of growth. 25c. ea.

ALSOPHILA aspera. A grand Tree-fern from West Indies and Central America. Not so large as preceding species, but has leaves frequently five feet long and extremely delicate. Large plants only. \$1 to \$2 each.

ASPIDIUM patens.* A native of East Florida, growing from one to three feet high. Not very delicate-leaved, but quite handsome. Very robust grower. 20 cents each.

A. thelypteris.* A fine-leaved and handsome fern, spreading rapidly by root-runners. Reaches a height of about two feet. A rare native here. 15 cents each.

A. unitum, var. glabrum.* A rare native Fern, with fronds resembling those of *Woodwardia Virginica*. Three feet or more in height. 25 cents each.

ASPLENIUM ebeneum.* One of the most delicate and graceful of our native hardy Ferns. Grows not over a foot high, and is one of the choicest ferns in our collection. Very rare here. 40 cents each.

BLECHNUM Braziliense. A bold and robust tree-fern from South America. The young leaves, as in all Blechnums, are of a rich wine-color, finally turning a very dark green. A majestic fern. 50 cents each.

B. serrulatum.* A Florida species, of great beauty. Evergreen, and suited for ferneries or conservatories. Will grow in any soil. 20c. ea.

NEPHROLEPIS EXALTATA. (SWORD FERN.)

CYBOTIUM Barometz. (*Dicksonia*.) Belonging to a genus of Tree-ferns. This species only reaches a height of five to seven feet and has no real trunk. The leaves are extremely lace-like, and although so large, rob the plant of none of its beauty. A choice plant, adapted to a general cultivation. Tropical. 50 cents each.

DAVALLIA stricta. A newly-introduced Fern of great beauty from Malayan Archipelago. Of easy culture, and one that "sells on sight." One of the best Ferns for cutting for bouquets. Also a fine pot plant, not growing over two feet high ultimately. 30 cents each.

GYMNOGRAMME tartarea. SILVER FERN. No Fern can be more magnificent than a well-developed specimen of this Central American Silver Fern. The under sides of the beautiful fronds are covered with a silvery white powder. 50 cents each.

LYGODIUM scandens.* JAPANESE CLIMBING FERN. A magnificent and elegant vine, and a great favorite with those who know it. 50 cents each.

MICROLEPIA hirta cristata. CRESTED FERN. From South Sea Islands; a most elegant Fern; should be in every collection; a very choice sort. 50 cents each.

NEPHROLEPIS exaltata. The beautiful SWORD FERN of choice conservatories, where it is often grown in wire baskets of damp moss and soil. The fronds attain

NEPHROLEPIS, continued.

a length of six to seven feet in old and well-grown specimens. As this Fern is native in parts of South Florida, we are enabled to offer large, fine plants in quantity, cheaper than they can elsewhere be purchased in the United States. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen.

N. cordifolia. So closely resembles *N. exaltata* that they can scarcely be separated. This species has tubers on the wide-spreading roots. 20 cents each.

N. rupestris tripinnatifida. A very rare new Fern from Fiji Islands, growing from two to two and a half feet high. The name describes the handsome fronds. 75 cents each.

ONYCHIUM Japonicum. A delicate JAPANESE FERN, with dark green, glossy leaves. Excellent for cutting. New. Height one foot and a half. 25 cents each.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea.* The CINNAMON FERN. This and the following species are hardy throughout the North. 25 cents each.

O. regalis.* The ROYAL FERN. And royal it is, among Ferns; the bipinnate fronds stand from two to four feet in height. The very best of the large hardy Ferns. 25 cents each.

POLYPODIUM aureum. A tropical species found growing in South Florida in the rotten fibre of palmetto trees, on rotten logs, etc. It is best grown artificially in pots of sphagnum mixed with a little soil and rotten wood. "*Polypodium aureum* is a noble plant, with large, glaucous fronds."—*Manda*. 25 cents each.

P. incanum.* A half hardy species, climbing on the bark of oaks, hickories, etc., fronds curling up in a dry time like the "Resurrection plant" of Mexico, to open again after a rain. Well-named "RESURRECTION FERN" by an enterprising florist. 15 cents each.

OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA. (CINNAMON FERN.)

POLYPODIUM pectinatum.* One of the most beautiful Ferns of South Florida. Found sparingly, in moist woods, usually on limestone rocks, but will grow in any situation where most Ferns flourish. Fronds much resemble those of *Nephrolepis exaltata*, but are broader and of darker green. 25 cents each.

P. phyllitidis. The HART'S-TONGUE FERN of tropical America. It has straight, undivided, lanceolate fronds of the richest, darkest green, and is very striking and unique in form. It prefers a moist spot on limestone rocks or rotten logs. Very rare and interesting; should be in every fernery. 35 cents to 50 cents each.

PTERIS aquilina. Hardy native Fern. The beautiful BRACKEN of the forests of old England. Famous from historical associations. 10 cents each.

P. Argyraea. Fronds beautifully striped with white; tender. 50 cents each.

P. Cretica albo-lineata. Another beautifully striped tender Fern. Very distinct. 25 cents.

P. serrulata. A very pretty species, which is common to all plant establishments. The spores are scattered widely around a large plant, and young seedlings are found growing spontaneously on damp flower-pots in moss, etc. The queer, divided leaves make it unique and interesting, as well as very pretty. 25 cts. each.

P. tremula. A fine New Zealand member of the genus. Quite well known in most first-class

PTERIS, continued.

greenhouses. A desirable species for a pot plant. Height two to three feet. 40 cts. each.

SELAGINELLA. CLUB-MOSS. These delicate plants are always grown with Ferns, which some of them resemble, and nothing can exceed the delicate beauty of their fronds when well-grown.

S. Braunii (*Lycopodium Willdenovii*). Beautiful erect species; one of the most valuable for button-hole bouquets, etc. 25 cents each.

S. flabellata. A most beautiful Guatemalan species, with large, spreading Fern-like branches. Our finest species. 50 cents each.

S. Kraussiana (*Lycopodium denticulatum*). A delicate West Indian species, invaluable in cut-flower work. 15 cents each.

S. uncinata (*S. cæsia*). A fast-growing creeping species of a beautiful bluish bronze color. Called locally RAINBOW MOSS, from the many natural tints of the growing plants. An excellent plant for the groundwork of ferneries, etc. Clumps, 15 cents each.

SITALOBIUM sicutarium. A choice exotic Fern from Australia. Three feet. 50 cents each.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia.* A native creeping Fern, growing in very moist, mucky soil. 15 cents each.

W. Virginica.* A handsome, large native Fern. Suitable particularly as a background in a fernery of hardy varieties. 20 cents each.

Collection of 10 very choice Ferns and Selaginellas for \$1.50 (postpaid). Please state whether hardy ones are wanted or not.

☞ Varieties with the asterisk (*) are hardy for Florida ferneries. Others will grow anywhere free from hard frosts.

PTERIS ARGYRÆA.

XI.

Orchids.

"Even to look up at them perched on bough and stems, as one rides by, and to guess what exquisite and fantastic form may issue, in a few months or weeks, out of those fleshy, often unsightly leaves, is a strange pleasure—a spur to the fancy which is surely wholesome, if we will but believe that all these things were invented by a Fancy which desires to call out in us, by contemplating them, such small fancy as we possess; and to make us poets, each according to his power, by showing a world in which, if rightly looked at, all is poetry."

—KINGSLEY.

BLETIA purpurea. A handsome sort, bearing rich purple flowers, one and one-half inches across; lasting long in perfection. Blooms during January and February, or later. \$1.25 each.

BRASSAVOLA cordata. Jamaica. A neat white flowering plant; rigid leaves. 75 cts. to \$2 each.

BRASSIA caudata (*Epidendrum caudatum*, *Malaxis caudata*). "Flowers green; petals larger than the sepals, often reaching five or six inches; lip yellow, spotted with brown." West Indies. \$2 to \$5 each.

BROUGHTONIA sanguinea (*Satyrium parasiticum*, *Broughtonia coccinea*, *Dendrobium sanguineum*,

BROUGHTONIA, continued.

Epidendrum sanguineum). Jamaica. Flowers bright crimson, and last long in perfection. \$1 to \$3 each.

CATTLEYA citrina. A coolhouse Orchid of merit and extensive cultivation; from Mexico; flowers deliciously sweet, bright yellow, three inches across. 75 cents to \$2 each.

C. Gaskelliana. A magnificent species, allied to the *labiata* group. Flowers seven inches across, deep rose-colored, with yellow lip. \$2.50 each.

C. Percivaliana. Brazil. One of the darkest flowered varieties in cultivation; rose, deepening to purple in the lip. \$1.50 each.

C. Trianae. Central America. This is perhaps the most universally grown for cut-flowers; is a free bloomer, and flowers range in color from the purest white, all through the shades of rose to royal purple. \$1 to \$3 each.

CHYSIS aurea. "A charming Orchid, producing its flowers on a short spike, generally twice a year. The blossoms, which grow in drooping racemes, are yellow, the lip marked with crimson. These last a fortnight in beauty."—*Williams*. This is deciduous, and loses its leaves when at rest. \$2 each.

CYMBIDIUM Saundersii. A yellow-flowered Orchid from South Africa. Free-flowering; a good grower. \$1 to \$2 each.

CYPRIPEDIUM barbatum. Mt. Ophir, Terrestrial. "Sepals greenish white, violet-purple below; upper sepal white, rayed with purple; lip slipper-shaped, violet-purple; foliage beautifully spotted." One of the favorite "Lady-Slipper" Orchids. 75 cts. to \$1.50 each.

CYRTOPIUM punctatum (*Epidendrum punctatum*, *Cyrtopodium speciosum*). Southern Brazil, San Domingo, and extreme South Florida rarely. "Sepals yellowish green, closely marked with red and purple; petals yellow; lip edged with rich purple; bracts large, of the same color and markings as sepals." \$2 each.

DENDROBIUM nobile. "A magnificent and justly popular free-flowering evergreen species. The blossoms are rather large and very showy. With oval sepals and much broader undulated petals; white, heavily tipped with dark rose, the lip rolled up at the base, downy on both surfaces, roundish ovate; creamy white with rosy tip, and a deep crimson spot in the

CATTLEYA TRIANAÆ.

DENDROBIUM, continued.

throat." Blooms during winter and spring months, lasting a month, if in a cool position, in perfection. 75 cents to \$2 each.

DENDROPHYLAX Lin-

denii. The humble satellite of the *Oreodora regia*. This strange and beautiful little Orchid is the companion of the Royal Palms of Tropical America and South Florida. We do not find it offered for sale in any Orchid catalogue at hand. The plant is leafless, a star-fish-like radiation of fleshy roots from a central point, from which issues the flower-spike, bearing one or two beautiful and fantastically shaped white flowers, one or two inches in diameter. \$1.50 to \$5 each.

† *D. funalis*. A new Jamaican sort; very odd. \$2.50 ea.

EPIDENDRUM *bidentatum*. Key Largo. Bulbs flattened; flowers purple. 50 cents each.

E. cochleatum. Guatemala, West Indies, South Florida (rarely). The first Orchid introduced into cultivation. Flowers purple and yellowish green. 35 cents each.

E. fragrans. Jamaica. "Flowers greenish white, lip striped with red. Fragrant." A really good Orchid of easy culture. The rich scent is very delightful.

We have imported a large quantity of this and offer fine plants from 40 cents to \$1.50 each.

E. nocturnum (*E. odoratissimum*). Central America, and rarely in the Palm Hammock of Florida. Stem one foot to eighteen inches in height. Flowers white, not very showy, but most exquisitely fragrant at night. \$2.50 each.

E. venosum. South Florida. For those who wish a beautiful and cheap Orchid that will stand a low temperature and much neglect, this species can be highly recommended. In the first place, it is very rare in cultivation, the Orchid collectors of America often preferring to send to Australia and the "Isles of the Sea" for Orchids much less beautiful than to look at their own door for a little gem. We have never seen it so much as mentioned by any other American Orchid catalogue or Orchid culturist except by Mr. Manda, of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, who appreciates the

A BASKET OF ORCHIDS.

EPIDENDRUM, continued.

beautiful, even though not from the antipodes. The Orchid is of neat habit, producing in summer showy spikes of flowers three-quarters to one inch in diameter, of beautiful shades of pink and greenish chocolate color, changing with age to rich yellow and chocolate. The cheapest Orchid in the market, and immensely superior in beauty to many a \$5 species. 25 cents to \$1 each; magnificent clumps, \$2.50 each. (See cut, page 58.)

E. vitellinum majus. Of neat habit. Flowers vermilion orange in color, produced during the autumn; the brightest colored of all Epidendrea. 75 cents to \$1.50 each.

LÆLIA *anceps*. Mexico. Flowers lilac rose, three or four inches in diameter. Winter flowering; a very showy sort, and a favorite. The cheapest, and yet most satisfactory of the Lælias. Robust grower, and free flowering. We recommend it highly. 50 cents to \$1.50 each.

LÆLIA albida. A lovely species, having racemes of flowers in December and January; from five to twenty flowers on each raceme; in color pink and white and deliciously sweet. \$2 each.

L. autumnalis rosea. Flowers are three to four inches across, of a deep rose color, produced in late autumn and winter. The perfume is powerful. \$2.50 each.

L. harpophylla. A fine plant, which should be in every good collection. Flowers vermilion and white. \$2.50 each.

L. Gouldiana. A new and rare sort of recent introduction; has not yet bloomed for us. \$3 each.

LISSOCHILUS speciosus. A terrestrial Orchid from the Cape; bears freely deep yellow, waxy flowers, which last several weeks. A neat and vigorous plant, thriving wonderfully in a loose soil of sand, rotten wood or peat. Our own introduction. Rare in United States. \$1 to \$2 each.

ONCIDIUM luridum. West Indies and Central America. Leaves very large, often two feet long. The spikes of showy yellow and chocolate flowers are from one to two yards in length. One of our clumps of this variety produces yearly from 1,000 to 1,500 flowers, and visitors come quite a distance to see it. An easily grown plant, and deservedly popular. Fine plants from \$1 to \$5 each.

O. multicolor. A choice variety of distinct habit, suitable for the coolhouse collection. \$1.50 each.

ONCIDIUM papilio majus.* BUTTERFLY ORCHID.

An odd-flowering plant, but very pretty and interesting. The old flower-stalks produce flowers one after another for years; as fast as one fades, another reappears. Color is rich, dark brown, barred with yellow. Native of Trinidad. \$2 each.

O. triquetrum (*Cymbidium triquetrum*, *Epidendrum triquetrum*). Jamaica. "Flowers greenish white, marked with reddish purple." \$1 each.

SCHOMBURGHIA Lyonsii. Jamaica. Flowers white, marked with reddish purple; lip edged with yellow. \$2.50 each.

S. tibicinis. The best of the Schomburghias, producing quantities of handsome flowers three inches in diameter, slightly odorous; purplish chocolate and pink in color. Petals wavy edged; called "Cow-horn Orchid" frequently. From West Indies. \$1 to \$15 each.

STANHOPEA eburnea (*S. grandiflora*). Brazil. Perianth ivory-white; lip variable in color; fragrant. \$2.50 each.

S. Wardii. La Guayra. Perianth dull yellow, with brown spots; lip red, yellow and orange. \$2.50 each.

VANILLA aromatica.* "And what is this delicious scent about the air? Vanilla? Of course it is; and up that stem zigzags the green fleshy chain of the Vanilla Orchis. The scented pod is far above, out of your reach, but not out of the reach of the next parrot, or monkey, or negro hunter who winds the treasure."—*Kingsley*. cents to \$5 each.

A collection of five good Orchids for \$2, postpaid. (For general cultivation.)

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are hothouse Orchids, and should be grown in heat, but grow with varying success where free from freezing. Our Orchids are nearly one and all suited for growing under the oaks and palmettos of South Florida, where, if given a little attention, they do remarkably well, and form immense clumps, improving in flowering quality year by year. Mr. Theodore L. Mead, of Oviedo, Florida, has successfully naturalized many rare Orchids in his "hammock" on the trunks of native trees, and what "one has done, one may do again." (See Mr. Mead's essay before the Florida Horticultural Society.)

EPIDENDRUM VENOSUM. (See page 57.)

XII.

Tillandsias and Succulents.

"These, as with all great trees in the tropical forests, were loaded with parasites—vriesias, long, ragged-looking cacti, bromelias, epiphytal orchids, and the like. Tillandsias, too, of the kind known as 'wild pines,' sat snugly in the forks, or on the upper surfaces of the great limbs, flourishing as luxuriantly as if their roots rested in the richest soil."

—MAYNE REID.

AGAVE. The Agaves are among the most valuable and striking plants that can be used in tropical and semi-tropical gardening. Many of them are useful as hedge plants, and the genus contains several of the most valuable fibre-plants in existence.

A. Americana. The CENTURY PLANT. This species and its varieties are perfectly hardy in Florida. Known also as the American Aloe; in Central America as *Carata* and *Pita*; in India as *Cuthaler nar* or *Bansheora*. Besides being a splendid decorative plant, is very valuable for its fibre. Grows here in the open ground to an immense size. In Mexico the pulque beverage is prepared from the young flower-stalks of this species and *A. Mexicana*. 35 cents each.

A. Americana *Milleri-picta*. One of the handsomest varieties. Center of the leaves green, with broad white stripes on the margin. The exact reverse of *A. medio-picta*. 50 cents each.

A. angustifolia. A rapid-growing, handsome sort. This and the following varieties are scarce in cultivation, and all are of great decorative value. 25 cents each.

A. candelabrum. 25 cents each.

A. densiflora. 50 cents each.

A. horrida. 25 cents each.

A. lophantha. 50 cents each.

A. maculosa. 25 cents each.

A. mitræformis. 50 cents each.

A. recurvata. A very handsome species, hardy in South Florida. This species flowers in Florida when about ten years old, and when the plant has attained a height of six or eight

AGAVE, continued.

feet. The flower-spike rises to a height of thirty or forty feet. Leaves very broad, gracefully recurved. A quick-growing species. 30 cents to \$1 each.

A. rigida. The only indigenous Agave of South Florida. A handsome plant, forming at length a short stem or trunk, after the manner of *Yucca aloifolia*. A splendid decorative plant, which should be in every collection of plants. 20 cents to \$1 each.

A. rigida, var. Sisalana. The SISAL HEMP. (See Economic Plants, page 26.) A robust plant, having straight, dark green leaves, armed only at the points. A first-class plant for vases, balconies, windows, or any space where some large, hardy plant could be placed. Fine young plants, only 10 cents each.

A. rupicola. Very choice. 25 cents each.

A. Salmiana. A very choice species. 25 cts. each

A. Scolymus. 25 cents each.

A. stricta. Very rare. 75 cents each.

A. Victoria-Reginæ. A rare Mexican sort, of dwarf habit. Leaves are angled and marked with a white stripe lengthwise. 50 cents each.

A. Xalapensis. A rare Mexican sort. 75 cents each.

A. Xylacantha. 25 cents each.

Five choice Agaves, our selection, for 75 cents.

ALOE. This genus of highly beautiful plants should be more grown. They furnish the "bitter aloes" of medicine. The juice of the leaves (of any species) is valuable for dressing wounds, cuts or bruises, and all are handsome and odd in leaf and flower. All require perfect drainage, but are not particular as to soil.

A. arborescens. A beautiful variety, much resembling *A. fruticosa*. 30 cents each.

A. carinata. 50 cents each.

A. echinata-minor. 50 cents each.

A. fruticosa. One of the choicest and most ornamental of all. The thick, fleshy leaves are recurved and serrate; flower-spike two or three feet high, bearing a terminal raceme of orange-red flowers, resembling those of the Tritoma or "Red-Hot-Poker Plant." 25 cents to \$1 each.

A. Hamburyana. 50 cents each.

A. humilis-minor. 30 cents each.

A. lasifolia. 50 cents each.

A. latifolia. 30 cents each.

A. paniculata. A fine form. 30 cents each.

[AGAVE VICTORIA-REGINÆ.]

DOUBLE FORM OF POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA.

ALOE prila. 50 cents each.

A. sub-erecta. 50 cents each.

A. vulgaris. (See Economic Plants.) Probably the most interesting, salable and handsome of the commoner sorts. Beautiful spikes of yellow flowers. 15 cents to \$1 each.

Three choice Aloes, our selection, for 40 cents.

ANANASSA sativa. The PINEAPPLE. Many varieties, all very beautiful as well as useful, fruit-bearing plants. From 10 cents to 50 cents each. (See Tropical Fruit Plants, page 8.)

BILLBERGIA Liboniana. A rare Brazilian species. Flowers purple. \$1 each.

DASYLIRION. Yucca-like plants, natives of Mexico, and probably all hardy here. Popular scenic plants in the semi-tropical gardens of Southern Europe. Leaves usually narrow and grass-like when small. Many of the species are recommended as fine decorative plants.

D. gracile. 50 cents each.

D. juncifolium. 75 cents each.

D. longifolium. 75 cents each.

D. serratifolium. The most robust, and a very handsome species. 35 cents to \$1.50 each.

D. Wheeleri. Resembles *serratifolium* very closely. 60 cents each.

DYCKIA. A Brazilian genus of succulent plants, with very ornamental and elegant foliage. They require good drainage, and grow well with Agaves.

D. remotiflora. 75 cents each.

D. sulphurea. 75 cents each.

EUPHORBIA lactea (?). East Indies. Naturalized in Cuba. Previously listed by us as *E. anti-quorum* and *E. trigona*, of which last it may be a variety; but we have followed Loudon's descriptions carefully, and this appears to be correct. It is a queer, cactus-like plant, with three-sided stems, mottled white and green. This plant is used in Cuba to form the most perfect hedge ever saw. Absolutely impenetrable to man and beast; would send the thinnest Florida razor-back into paroxysms of despair. It is hardly available for that purpose in Florida, as the plant is tender and liable to be frequently killed down unless protected. It is ornamental, however, especially as a specimen plant. Specimens in Key West are twelve or fifteen feet high, with stems nearly a foot in diameter at base. 50 cents to \$1 each.

E. lactea monstrosa (?). COCKSCOMB EUPHORBIA. Previously catalogued as *E. "Jules La Chaume."*

EUPHORBIA, continued.

Evidently only sport of the preceding species, as the stems frequently revert to the triangular stems of its parent. The stem is wrinkled and compressed into flat cockscomb-like shapes, not easy to describe. It is one of the strangest looking plants we have ever seen, and very rare; hence the confusion in definitely naming it. \$1 each.

E. pulcherrima (*Poinsettia pulcherrima*). Native of Mexico. A common plant of the tropics, and well known in northern hothouses for the great scarlet bracts surrounding its flowers, produced in winter, and often remaining bright for months at a time. 50 cents each.

E. splendens. A thorny plant from Mauritius, well-known in greenhouses. A continuous bloomer, succeeding here in open ground. The showy, flower-like bracts are bright scarlet. 25 cents each.

FOURCROYA Cubensis. The Fourcroys are very desirable plants for the center of large tubs and pots of plants, for room, hall, or out-door summer decoration North. Will make splendid specimens planted out in South Florida. They very much resemble some species of Agaves, though the leaves are generally more upright-growing. Also highly recommended as fibre plants. Magnificent when in bloom, the flower-spike reaching a height of twenty feet, with thousands of Yucca-like, whitish flowers. 50 cents to \$2 each.

F. Beddinghausii. A grand sort from California, where it was introduced. 50 cents.

F. longæva. Also introduced via California. 50 cents each.

HESPERALOE yuccæfolia. A plant resembling Yucca somewhat; of value for scenic planting. Leaves very rigid. A slow-growing plant from the dry regions of northern Mexico. 50 cents to \$1 each.

PEDILANTHUS tithymaloides. "BIRD-CACTUS." A West Indian plant with thick, fleshy leaves and small, red, showy flowers. Not a true cactus at all, but a Euphorbiad. 25 cts. each.

PINCENECTITIA tuberculata. A queer, bulbous-rooted plant, with fleshy trunk a foot or more high, surmounted with a heavy top of long, recurved, narrow leaves. The bulb sets on top of the soil like an onion. Very rare. Mexico. \$2 each.

SANSEVIERA. These are exceedingly interesting plants in all the species. The genus is named for Raimond de Sansgrio, Prince of Sansevierio (1710-1776). (See Economic Plants.)

S. Zeylanica. BOW-STRING HEMP. A very choice decorative plant, withstanding dust and gas in the house very well. The straight, fleshy leaves sometimes reach a height of seven feet, but are not usually seen over two feet in plant collections. They are mottled with white, gray and brown. The flowers are white, and borne on a tall stalk after the manner of a small Agave, somewhat, although not rising much higher than the leaves. 25 cents to \$1 each. (See cut, page 81.)

S. variety. With variegated foliage; markings really white; distinct from *S. Zeylanica*. \$1 ea.

TILLANDSIA. "AIR PLANT (Wild Pine)." A very large genus of ornamental plants of the easiest culture, requiring only to be attached to a block of wood, and to be watered with the other plants. They will grow either in sunlight or shade, and when once established they will grow on for years, the old plants dying away after they bloom, and the young plants coming from the base."

TILLANDSIA BRACTEATA.

TILLANDSIA Bartramii. A small, neat species, with brilliant red bracts and purple flowers 25 cents each.

T. bracteata. One of the largest WILD PINES or AIR PLANTS. Full-grown plants are one to two feet in diameter and height, spikes often eighteen inches or more in length; the large brilliant, crimson bracts and flower-stalks and purple blossoms, are very showy, and remain beautiful for weeks. A most valuable plant for conservatory or bay window, enduring a low temperature (though but little frost), requiring no care except an occasional spraying. Attach to wood, or hang in a small wire basket. Very small, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen; large, 25 cents each.

T. bulbosa. Not native above the Caloosahatchie river. Very odd and pretty. Leaves six to ten inches in length, often faintly striped cross-wise like the rare *T. Zebrina*; base of the plant bulb-like. 25 cents each.

T. cæspitosa. A species with long, grass-like leaves, varying in color from grey to red; usually found in swamps and moist places, most frequently on the "Pop-Ash" or Swamp Ash. 10 cents each.

TILLANDSIA recurvata. A small species, differing but little, except in size, from seedlings of *T. usneoides*. 15 cents each.

T. usneoides. The LONG MOSS, BLACK MOSS or SPANISH MOSS of the South. Very effective in decorations. Now used to a great extent in the North. The effect of a quantity of this moss hanging on the trees of the South is indescribable. It is remarkably unique and picturesque. For hanging in windows, over flower-pots, brackets or other unsightly objects, its use is recommended. It is used much for decorating picture frames also. A nice quantity for 10 cents. Per pound, 25 cents, postpaid.

T. utriculata. The largest native species. Leaves an inch or two in width, and two feet or more in length in full-grown plants. Stems very tall, three to five feet, branched and many-flowered, but not so showy as *T. bracteata*. A very rapid grower. Is easily established on a piece of wood, bark, or in a wire-basket, and is very striking. Fine plants, 10 cents each; larger, 25 cents to 50 cents each.

T. Zahnii (Zebrina). A small exotic species, very rare. Leaves striped cross-wise with distinct bars of purple and gray. \$1 each.

YUCCA aloifolia. SPANISH BAYONET, SPANISH DAGGER. Sea coast of Southern States and West Indies. Probably not hardy north of middle Georgia. Flowers resembling those of *Y. filamentosa*, but borne on a shorter stalk. Stem arborescent; sometimes ten to twenty feet high. Very ornamental, even when small. Will bear much neglect. 10 to 25 cents each.

Y. aloifolia variegata. Leaves striped with white. Exceedingly choice. The variegation is particularly pleasing, and the plant is as hardy as the type. Very suitable for window gardens or vases. \$1 each.

Y. filamentosa. BEAR-GRASS, ADAM'S-NEEDLE. Very valuable plants in semi-tropical gardening. Hardy throughout United States except far north. Producing tall flower-spikes surmounted by panicles, sometimes two feet in length, of snowy-white, bell-shaped flowers. Can be used in barren, rocky places with a splendid effect. 15 to 30 cents each.

A collection of choice Succulent plants from this department sent to any address: five plants for 75 cents.

A collection of Tillandsias, four sorts, one each, including some Spanish Moss, postpaid, for 50 cents.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

XIII.

Easily-Grown Plants.

A FEW HINTS AS TO CHOICE OF PLANTS FOR THE NORTHERN HOME DURING WINTER.

The following plants are suitable for window or conservatory, and will do nicely with the same temperature and soil the Geranium delights in. They will afford a pleasing variation from the everyday plants seen in Northern greenhouses. Turn to Index for finding descriptions and prices:

Abrus precatorius.
Acacias, in variety.
Agaves, especially *Sisalana*, *rigida* and *recurvata*.
Ananassa, in variety.
Cactus, in all our species.
Cape Jessamine (*Gardenia*).
Chrysobalanus icaco.
Cinnamon.
Clerodendrons.
Crinum *Kirkii* and *fimbriatum*.
Cycas *revoluta*.
Dasylium *serratifolium*.
Eriobotrya *Japonica*.
Eugenia *Micheli*.
Eulalia *Japonica* *variegata* and *zebrina*.
Ferns, hardy ones in variety.
Gelsemium *sempervirens*.
Grevillea *robusta*.
Guavas, *Cattley* and *Chinese*.
Goldfussia *anisophylla*.

Hamelia *patens*.
Hydrangeas.
Jessamines, in variety.
Lemon trees.
Meyenia *erecta*.
Murraya *exotica*.
Neriums, all *Oleanders*.
Orange trees.
Palms in almost every species, especially those marked with asterisks.
Pancratium *caribbaeum*.
Poinciana *pulcherrima*.
Pomegranates.
Roses.
Sansevieria *zeylanica*.
Selaginellas, all sorts.
Thevetia *neriifolia*.
Tillandsias, all species.
Yucca *aloifolia* and *variegata*.
Zamia *integrifolia*.

This short list contains only a few plants, but we are assured of their success without *great heat*, or *particular attention*. Any plant we grow may be grown in window, conservatory or greenhouse, if care is taken to keep proper temperature. Tender Bananas may be fruited with a day temperature of 70°, and night temperature of 60° to 65°.

XIV.

Miscellaneous Department.

EMBRACING TENDER AND HARD TREES, SHRUBS, CLIMBERS AND
HERBACEOUS PLANTS, ORNAMENTAL, ECONOMICAL AND
USEFUL, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—OLD AND
FAMILIAR, NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

*"There's fennel for you, and columbines; there's rue for you; and here's some for me:
we may call it herb-grace o' Sundays: O, you must wear your rue with a difference.
There's a daisy: I would give you some violets, but they withered all."*

—OPHELIA, in HAMLET.

ABRUS precatorius. CRAB'S-EYE VINE. "The delicate Crab's-Eye Vine, with beautiful, light green, pinnate leaves, and bunches of pods, which opening displayed the loveliest little scarlet beans, with jet black eyes, you ever saw. These beans are just shaped like the eyes that most of sea-crabs have, on long stalks, and when I saw them the name came to me, and I remembered seeing them years ago when I was a little boy, but among small sea-shells to heighten their color."—C. T. Simpson. Now extensively advertised under the name "WEATHER PLANT." A charming, lacy-leaved vine, suited for window-screens, either growing in or out of the house. 20 cts. each.

ABUTILON. These choice greenhouse plants succeed well in Florida, either in pots or in the ground, forming small shrubs after the manner of Hibiscus. Rather tender, but they sprout readily from roots if frosted.

Golden Fleece, or Golden Bells. A bright, golden-yellow Abutilon, of strong, vigorous habit, and very free-flowering. There have been a number of yellow Abutilons introduced during the past few years, but they all lacked richness of color. The variety now offered combines large size, fine form and depth of coloring, and will become the leading yellow variety.

Thompsonii Plena. New. Has perfectly double flowers, that resemble in form a double hollyhock. Color a rich, deep orange, shaded and streaked with crimson. The foliage is delightfully variegated.

Madame Chobert. Very dwarf grower, and the bloom literally covers the plant. Of a clear pink shade.

Snow Storm. Pure white flowers, and blooms freely. Dwarf.

Splendens. A beautiful, velvety crimson. Very rich and pretty. All are new sorts, mostly dwarf. Descriptions are from the introducers. Price, 40 cents each, any sort.

ACACIA. "And will they all grow in Florida? Indeed will they; and with greater luxuriance and rapidity, perhaps, than elsewhere under the sun; for the conditions of sandy soil, showery climate, and bright sunshine are precisely those in which Acacias revel. No difficulty, either, in suiting the various whims or

ACACIA, continued.

tastes of everybody, since the varieties are as diverse in size and appearance as are seen in the canines and ophidians of the animal kingdom. Some are low shrubs, others immense trees hundreds of feet high, often furnishing the most durable timber and precious gums, like the gum arabic of commerce, useful alike in medicine and the arts; and all are beautiful in leaf and flower."—E. H. Hart.

A. arabica. GUM ARABIC TREE. 50 cents each. (See Economical Plants.)

A. albicans. 30 cents each.

A. Bartheriana. 30 cents each.

A. Capensis. From South Africa. 30 cents each.

A. cyanophylla. 40 cents each.

A. dealbata. The SILVER WATTLE of Australia. "Plants of *Acacia dealbata* thrive admirably in our section. I set out a plant a few inches high, which in five years grew 30 feet, with a diameter of almost a foot."—E. H. Hart. This tree reaches a height of 150 feet in Australia, and yields a valuable and tough wood. 50 cts. each.

A. decurrens. The BLACK WATTLE. Australia. "In California *Acacia decurrens* has grown over fifty feet in eight years, and is useful as a wind-break, besides being very rich in tannin, and furnishing a gum, which exudes copiously wherever a branch is cut, equal to gum arabic."—E. H. Hart. Wood also valuable for fuel and for cooper's and turner's work. Is hardy in the south of England. 50 cents each.

A. Farnesiana. "From the golden balls of which distilled a delightful perfume."—E. H. Hart. The best known, and one of the very handsomest trees. Never grows to be a large tree, but is really a large shrub. Fine for potting and growing indoors. 20 cents each.

A. falcata. (See Economical Department.) 40 cents each.

A. floribunda. 30 cents each.

A. glaucescens. 30 cents each.

A. halamifolia. 30 cents each.

A. ixiophylla. 30 cents each.

A. Kraussiana. From Natal. 40 cents each.

A. latifolia. Wide-leaved. 30 cents each.

A. linifolia. 30 cents each.

ACACIA longifolia. Southeastern Australia. Of very quick growth, and said to be valuable for planting on coast sands. 30 cents each.

A. lophantha-magnifica. "This is a very handsome plant, with fern-like foliage. It is always attractive for window decoration. Pot into soil composed of three parts sandy loam and one part leaf-mould. Cut back once or twice during summer to make them branch. By autumn they will be beautiful little plants for decorative purposes." 35 cents each.

A. macradenia. 30 cents each.

A. Meissneri. 30 cents each.

A. melanoxylon. "Southeastern Australia. Generally known as BLACK-WOOD TREE. In irrigated glens of deep soil the tree will attain a height of eighty feet, with the stem several feet in diameter. The wood is most valuable for furniture, railroad cars and carriages, boat-building (stem and stern post, ribs, rudders), for tool handles, crutches, some portions of the work of organ builders, casks, billiard tables, piano-fortes (for sound-boards and actions), and numerous other purposes. The fine-grained wood is cut into veneers; it takes a fine polish, and is considered almost equal to walnut. The tree has proved hardy in the Isle of Arran."—*Von Mueller.* 50 cents each.

A. Mirbelli. 30 cents each.

A. Nemu. The JAPAN SILK TREE. Hardy in middle Europe. 40 cents each.

A. podalyraefolia. 30 cents each.

A. pycnantha. GOLDEN WATTLE of Victoria and South Australia. Of value, second only to *Decurrens*, for tanners' bark. A magnificent tree, hardy in Southern California and Florida. 40 cents each.

A. spinosa. 30 cents each.

Of these Acacias, many have sword-shaped leaves, some delicate growths resembling Araucarias, and all are very ornamental and valuable for scenic planting outdoors, as well as for window culture. A collection of five species, our choice, mailed for \$1.

ACALYPHA marginata. The Acalyphas are magnificent plants with variegated leaves, and succeeded admirably in the open ground in South Florida, sprouting up readily from the root if hurt by frost. Leaves of this variety margined with several shades, white, pink, etc. 25 cents each.

A. mossiæ. Variegation very beautiful, and suggestive of the specific name. 25 cents each.

A. tricolor. Green, yellow and red; one of the most showy. 25 cents each.

ACER rubrum. The RED MAPLE. A good shade-tree. 25 cents each.

ACHANIA malvaviscus. This fine old plant succeeds admirably in Florida. Grows best in a partially shaded situation, but will stand the sun well. Abutilon-like, with brilliant, scarlet flowers. 20 cents each.

ALLAMANDA HENDERSONII.

ACHIMENES. These are among the handsomest of summer-blooming or gesneraceous plants. They are constantly in bloom for many weeks in the summer. The tubers can be potted to advantage in a mixture of powdered sphag-

ACHIMENES, continued.

num and rich soil—and when in bloom an occasional watering with a weak liquid manure will be of benefit. Royal purple flowers. Plant only in spring. 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.

ACOKANTHERA spectabilis. An evergreen shrub from Natal, South Africa. Perhaps hardy. Violet flowers. 50 cents each.

ACRIDOCARPUS Natalilis. Belongs to the Malpighia family. Yellow flowers. Rare, and recently imported from Africa. 75 cents each.

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus. AFRICAN BLUE LILY. A fine South African plant. Grows nicely with *Pancratiums*, *Hedychiums* and Bananas. 50 cents each.

A. umbellatus albus. Pure white form. Rare. 30 cents each.

ALBIZZIA. A genus allied to and confounded with *Acacia*. All have handsome compound leaves, and form usually small trees. Almost hardy in this latitude.

A. Lebbek. "The Siris-Acacia of Southern and Middle Asia and Northern Africa." Valuable as a shade-tree. Called "Woman's Tongue" in Jamaica. 35 cents each.

A. procera. Another quick-growing and beautiful species. India. 25 cents each.

A. stipulata. South Asia to the Himalayas and China. A rapid-growing shade-tree. Some young trees eighteen months old have already attained a height of six to eight feet for us. Somewhat resembles the Royal Poinciana, and is remarkably beautiful. Hardier than the Poinciana. 35 cents each.

ALBUCA sp. Natal. A strange liliaceous plant from the Cape. \$1 each.

ALLAMANDA cathartica (A. nerifolia). Guiana. A shrubby species. Named in memory of Dr. Frederick Allamand, who sent the first specimen of it to Linnaeus in about 1770. A beautiful plant for the open ground in South Florida. 35 cents each.

A. Hendersonii. A magnificent climber. (Can be grown in bush form if desired.) Covered all summer with great, velvety, yellow flowers three inches in diameter. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

A. Schottii. Shrubby. Native on the banks of the Parahyba river, in Brazil. 25 cents each.

ALOCASIA. Splendid, ornamental-leaved aroid plants, closely related to *colocasia* and *caladium*; of easy culture and management, growing in any soil, but preferring a low, moist situation. Splendid tropical effects can be obtained by groups of the different varieties of bananas, cannas, *Alocasias*, *caladiums* and *dracenas*. The *Alocasias* are very effective as single specimens on the lawn. Like those of the *caladium*, the varieties and species are much confused with regard to names, even among the most reliable and largest growers.

A. gigantea. Foliage green; forms a large plant, sometimes attaining a height of six or seven feet. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

A. illustris. Leaves heavily blotched with black-purple. One of the most striking and beautiful of all. Attains a height of three or four feet. Will grow in the water, or in a very wet place. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

A. violacea. Large, thick, shell-like leaves of a bronzy copper color; very striking and distinct. \$1.50 each.

ALPINIA nutans. One of the grandest tropical scitamineaceous plants when fully developed that we have ever seen. In a low, marshy

ALOCASIA ILLUSTRIS. (See page 64.)

ALPINIA, continued.

corner of the *Jardin d'Acclimatacion*, Havana, may be seen a great mass of it, ten or twelve feet in height, with large, deep green leaves, and terminal racemes two feet long, of brilliant yellow, orange and white flowers. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

AMARYLLIS. (Now called *Hippeastrum*, but kept under the old name for convenience.) Among the handsomest and most satisfactory of summer-flowering bulbs for the open ground in the lower South.

A. Atamasco. (*Zephyranthes Atamasco*, *Amaryllis Treatae*). The ATAMASCO or FAIRY LILY. Flowers small, pink and white, changeable. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

A. Atamasco rosea. Flowers large, bright pink. 15 cents each.

A. Johnsonii. Crimson, striped with white; flowers very large. Profuse bloomer. \$1 each.

A. equestris. "RED LILY;" a familiar form. One of the best evergreen species. 25 cents each.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. The well-known VIRGINIA CREEPER or WOODBINE. The very best climbing plant where quickness of growth is desired, irrespective of location, from Florida to Canada, on ground wet or dry, rich or poor. Here in South Florida it is sometimes nearly evergreen; leaves a brilliant crimson during the fall. 25 cents each.

ANDROMEDA Marianna. A handsome hardy shrub, producing pink and white flowers in spring, resembling in shape the Lily-of-the-Valley. 25 cents each.

ANTHOLYZA. Cape bulbs of easy culture; flowers resembling the gladiolus. 15 cents.

ANTHURIUM. Magnificent tropical aroid plants, many of them epiphytal, but will succeed well potted in powdered sphagnum and soil, or grown in wire baskets of sphagnum.

A. tertragonum. Leaves very large, often two or three feet in length, with petioles. Central America and West Indies. \$1 to \$3.

APIOS tuberosa. A beautiful hardy native climber, with edible tuberous roots, and chocolate or brownish purple flowers, borne in short racemes, in late summer and fall. Flowers violet-scented; leaves compound, pinnate. A good climber, especially for low grounds, and widely grown in the United States. 15 cents each.

ARALIA. Exceedingly ornamental plants for greenhouse culture, and for open ground in south Florida.

A. filicifolia. Leaves fern-like; petioles marked with oblong white spots. 75 cents each.

A. Guilfoylei. A very handsome species, with variegated foliage. A rapid grower, and one of the most showy of the genus. 75 cts. each.

A. papyrifera. CHINESE RICE-PAPER TREE. From the pith of the stem of this plant the "rice-paper" of China and Japan is made. Here it is of more value as an ornamental shrub, and seems particularly adapted to our soil and climate. It is quite hardy as far north as Putnam county, and Mr. E. H. Hart says of it: "It delights in a moist, half shady spot; it is a good plant to screen the unsightly spot by the kitchen-door; when in bloom it is superb, and everyone stops to admire it." A native of the shady swamps of Formosa. Always a handsome plant, whether in bloom or not, on account of its magnificent leaves. 35 cents each. (See illustration, page 27.)

A. spinosa. ANGELICA TREE. Our hardy native species; a beautiful small tree. 50 cts. each.

ARDISIA Pickeringii. A beautiful tropical broad-leaved evergreen shrub (native of South Florida); leaves laurel-like; the fragrant white, purple-tinged flowers produced in delicate panicles in fall and early winter, followed in spring by small glossy, black, edible berries, often called "spice berries." Will flower when only a few feet high. 25 cents each.

A. solanacea. "Has large oblong leaves, narrowed at each end, and bears purple berries." —*Buist*. 50 cents each.

A. umbellata (*A. littoralis*). "Is also a fine plant for an abundance of flower and beauty of foliage. The flowers are pink, in large decom-pound panicles." —*Buist*. 50 cents each.

ARGYREIA nervosa (*A. speciosa*, *Convolvulus nervosus*, *C. speciosus*, *Ipomoea speciosa*, *Lettsomia nervosa*, *Samudra stogam*). Hindostan. Java and the Isle of France. An elegant climber, with large leaves, silvery white below; corolla two inches long, of a deep rose color. 75 cents each.

VARIOUS AMARYLLIS.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS.

ARISTOLOCHIA elegans. One of the best and handsomest summer climbers; the growth is rapid and very dense. It is a profuse bloomer, and its elegant, dark, purple flowers, blotched and waved with creamy white, are very striking. 20 cents each.

ASPARAGUS racemosus. A handsome species of decorative asparagus, newly imported from Africa. Most delicate foliage. A climber. 50 cents each.

ASPIDISTRA lurida variegata. A fine decorative plant, hardy as far north as Jacksonville. Leaves eight to twelve inches long, and four to six inches wide, of a deep green color, broadly striped with creamy white. 50 cents each.

AUCUBA. Handsome evergreen shrubs, hardy here, and among the choicest and best of colored-leaved foliage plants. Should be grown in partial shade.

A. Japonica. GOLD-DUST TREE. Leaves large, distinctly speckled with golden yellow. 50 cts. each.

BAPHIA racemosa. A South African tree belonging to the pea family. Wood is used in dyeing. 75 cents each.

BAUHINIA. MOUNTAIN EBONY. "Named by Plumier in memory of the two famous botanists of the sixteenth century, John and Casper Bauhin, brothers; the leaves being simple, but two-lobed, which circumstance, it is said, gave occasion to Plumier to name this genus from the two brothers."—Don. This is an extensive genus of tropical plants, creepers, shrubs and trees, widely diffused throughout the tropics, and especially abundant in South America and India. Family *Leguminosae*, which, however, at a glance would not be apparent.

BAUHINIA, continued.

Flowers of all species are handsome. Kingsley, while at Port of Spain, Trinidad, speaks of "The Bauhinias, like tall and ancient white thorns, which shade the road"—but most of the species are creepers or shrubs. Though not perfectly hardy, so far as our late extraordinary arctic waves are concerned, still many of the species are destined to become great favorites in South Florida gardens and lawns, as they are of rapid growth, perfectly adapted to our sandy soil, and sprout up readily from the ground. Some species are admirably adapted for greenhouse culture. The leaves are extremely rich and handsome, and the two lobes close together at night!

B. acuminata. India. One of the most satisfactory of all, either for open ground or greenhouse culture, as it will bloom the first summer, when but a few months old and but a foot or two high, and in succeeding summers blooms continuously from May to September. Whether they could be forced, so as to bloom in winter we do not know. Flower single, pure white, from two to three inches in diameter. Leaves of the richest and most delicate green, curiously two-lobed, closing at night. 25 cents each.

B. alba. A taller grower than *acuminata*, blooming in late winter and early spring. Pure white, exquisite flowers, three inches across. Comparatively hardy here. Very quick-growing and ornamental, even when not in bloom. 40 cents each.

B. purpurea. From East Indies. Without doubt the finest flowering small tree (or shrub) in our grounds. Visitors throughout the whole winter and spring rave over the exquisite orchid-like flowers, so dainty and yet so rich in color. Flowers are borne in the greatest profusion, three to five inches across, varying in color from almost white to a shade of rich purple, and marked and shaded with many tones. We cannot describe them; they are grand! The plant is very robust and hardy here, growing to a height of fifteen feet in less than two years, and blooms all winter and spring. 25 cents each. (See illustration, page 67.)

The valuable set of these first three Bauhinias sent postpaid for 75 cents.

B. Hookeri. A new and rare sort. Australia. \$1 each.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA VARIEGATA.

BAUHINIA Vahlia. The MALOO of the Lower Himalayan slopes. "This gigantic, woody climber occupies a place in one of the borders of the Castleton Gardens. The leaves are very striking, being often nearly a foot across, composed of two oval-shaped lobes (as in all members of the genus) joined together for about half their length, and heart-shaped at the base. The flowers are showy, and arranged in racemes."—*D. Morris.* \$1 each.

BEAUMONTIA grandiflora. India. A strong-growing climber, with large leaves. Said to have beautiful, large white flowers, approaching the oleander. 75 cents each.

BIGNONIA. The two genera, *Bignonia* and *Tecoma*, include many splendid plants, most of them climbers. (For other species, see *Tecoma*.)

B. capreolata. Our beautiful hardy evergreen southern species. One of the best climbers to be had. Flowers orange-red, in February, and very handsome, as are the dark green, glossy leaves. 15 cents each.

B. suaveolens (*B. noctiflora*, *B. gratissima*, *B. chelonoides*, *Tecoma suaveolens*). Bengal. A tree with dark, dull, crimson-colored flowers, exquisitely fragrant. 75 cents each.

B. Thunbergiana. An elegant sort, which climbs on wood or stone, producing in spring large, golden-yellow flowers in profusion. 25 cents each.

B. Tweediana. Resembles above closely. 25 cents each.

BOUGAINVILLEA spectabilis. This splendid tropical climber has few equals in beauty. We remember well a low, rambling cottage in the outskirts of Havana, whose roof and sides and veranda presented almost a sheet of richest color, the glowing purple of the bracts of *Bougainvillea* with a background of its own rich green foliage. The bracts are very persistent and very freely produced. A good plant for South Florida. Bank up the stem a short distance in early winter. 75 cts. each.

BOUSSINGAULTIA basseloides. MADEIRA VINE. A good climber for trellises or lattice work. 10 cents each.

BRASSAIA actinophylla. The UMBRELLA TREE of Queensland. A magnificent, Aralia-like plant, extremely beautiful and rare. 50 cents each.

BRUNFELSIA Americana. West Indies. A beautiful shrub, four to six feet high. Flowers yellow, then turning white; very fragrant. 35 cents each.

B. uniflora sp. (*Franciscea uniflora*, *F. Hopeana*). Province of Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Corolla with whitish tube and bluish violet or purple limb. The plants of this genus have been grown with great success by Mr. E. H. Hart, of Federal Point. They are best grown in half-shade. 35 cents each.

BAUHINIA PURPUREA. (See page, 66)

BRUNSVIGIA Josephinae. A magnificent plant, closely related to *Crinum*. From South Africa. Flowers are borne in immense numbers, are large, sweet-scented, and bright red; very showy. \$5 each.

B. sp. Zululand. Another fine species, scarcely inferior to *B. Josephinae*; flowers bright red also. \$2.50 each.

BRYOPHYLLUM calycinum. A curious rapid-growing succulent. Flowers green, in form of bladders. One of those strange plants that are propagated from leaves. Extremely curious. The leaves are frequently pinned on a wall, and the growths noticed as they sprout out from the notches on them. 10 cents each.

BUPHANE toxicaria. A plant nearly allied to *Brunsvigia*, bearing red flowers. Sometimes called Poison Bulb in Africa. Noted for its precocious habit of having 100 to 200 flowers on an umbel. \$2 each.

BURCHELLIA Capensis (*Lonicera Bubalina*, *Cephaelis Bubalina*). Named in honor of Wm. Burchell, who collected many thousand plants in his travels at the Cape of Good Hope. A beautiful dwarf shrub, three or four feet high; flowers deep scarlet in clusters. Called at the Cape "Buffel-dorn," from the hardness of the wood. 75 cents each.

BRYOPHYLLUM CALYGINUM. (See page 67.)

BUXUS sempervirens. Dwarf Box. A small-leaved evergreen of slow growth, adapted for low hedges. Is hardy all over the Southern states and many of the Northern states, and is well-known. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

B. sempervirens argenteus. Variegated form, with creamy white and green leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

CESALPINIA regia (*Poinciana regia*). The FLAMBOYANTE or ROYAL POINCIANA. Madagascar. One of the most beautiful trees we have ever seen. Of extremely rapid growth; immense, decoumpound leaves of a very dark, rich green; gives a striking tropical effect. In groups of tropical plants almost as effective as a palm. Specimens in this locality (killed to the ground in winter of 1886) were twenty-five feet in height, with spreading tops of the same diameter, at an age of only four years; trunks of the same nearly a foot in diameter; a perfect maze of orange-red flowers in May and June. The effect of the Royal Poinciana in the Park Isabella and other squares, and on the Prado, in Havana, is magnificent beyond description, from April till June. The tree is also common in Key West, and, with the exception of *Cocos nucifera* and *Cordia sebestena*, is almost the only tree that will grow on the bare sand and rocks of the Dry Tortugas. Fine pot-grown plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

C. pulcherrima (*Poinciana pulcherrima*). The BARBADOES FLOWER FENCE. "Beyond it, again, blaze great orange and yellow flowers, with long stamens, and pistil curving upward out of them. They belong to a twining, scrambling bush, with finely pinnated mimosa leaves. That is the 'Flower Fence' so often heard of in past years."—*Kingsley*. Flowers of this species, delicate orange and red. Should be more grown in the greenhouse at the North, as it flowers freely when a foot or two in height. It is a native of East Indies and Tropical Africa, whence it was early introduced to South America and the West Indies. It has also been called "Spanish Carnation," "Wild Senna," "Barbadoes Pride," and its French name is "*Poinciade*," or "*Fleurs de Paradis*."

CÆSALPINIA, continued.

A magnificent window-plant, combining the beauty of mimosa leaves with gorgeous flowers; blooms continually upon the new growths. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

CALADIUM bulbosum. FANCY-FOLIAGED CALADIUM. Splendid ornamental foliage plants, dying down through the winter months. Leaves marked with the brightest colors, and sometimes with pure white, almost transparent. No other ornamental plant affords so much richness and delicacy of coloring. Prefers a moist, shady location. Several fine sorts, 25 and 50 cents each.

C. esculentum, C. Javanicum and C. Bataviensis See *Colocasia*.

CALATHEA crotalifera. RATTLESNAKE PLANT. An elegant new species of this Maranta-like plant, received by us with an invoice of unnamed Guatemalan plants. Flowering, it proved to be a hitherto undescribed species, and has been named as above by Prof. Sereno Watson, the highest American authority on botany, on account of the great resemblance of its flower-bracts to the rattles of a rattlesnake. \$1 each.

CALLA. (See *Richardia*.)

CALLICARPA Americana. FRENCH MULBERRY. A hardy shrub, grown for the beautiful purple fruit which covers its branches in the fall. 25 cents each.

CALOSANTHES Indica (*Bignonia Indica*, *B. pentantra* *Spathodea Indica*). A large tree, forty to fifty feet, native in the mountain forests of Coromandel and Malabar, and of Java. Flowers very large and beautiful; dark red. \$1 each.

CALPURNIA sylvatica. A yellow-flowered shrub from South Africa. Very handsome. 50 cts. each.

CALYCANTHUS Floridus. SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. Well-known and hardy throughout most of the United States. Flowers rich, velvety brown, double and deliciously fragrant; remains in bloom for a long time. Flowers always popular for button hole bouquets, rivaling the tuberose in that respect. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

FANCY CALADIUMS.

CAMELLIA Japonica. Camellias do well in Florida after once becoming established. They prefer a rather moist soil, but not wet; also, a clayey sub-soil; but we have very good success growing them only in sand. The Camellias of Tallahassee and North Florida are immense, which shows their adaptability to our state. Fine plants in many varieties. \$1 each.

CANNA. These splendid, broad-leaved plants are used in semi-tropical gardening with rich effect. In South Florida the roots can be left in the ground the year through, and if the tops are frosted down in winter, in spring the new shoot will soon be out as large as ever.

C. flaccida. Native of the Florida swamps, but deserves cultivation universally as a bedding plant. Of dwarf habit, but producing quantities of large, iris-like flowers three inches in diameter, of a rich golden-yellow. When once fairly introduced, we predict for this plant a great popularity, as it will prove invaluable as a foreground in groups and beds of tall-growing Cannas, Caladiums, etc.; is grown with the greatest ease, and content with any soil. 10c. ea. 80c. per dozen. (See illustration, p. 29.)

C. Indica. Beautiful red and yellow-flowered varieties. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

C. Marechal Vaillante. Foliage deep wine-color. One of the best varieties. 25 cents each.

C. Emile Le Claire. Orange-yellow, spotted red; resembling an Orchid. 25 cents each.

C. Felix Crousse. Orange-red large showy flowers. 25 cents each.

C. Premices de Nice. One of the best. Bright yellow. 25 cents each.

CAPPARIS Jamaicensis. JAMAICA CAPER. A handsome shrub of West Indies and extreme South Florida. Flowers yellowish white, transient, but very beautiful. 75 cents each.

CATALPA speciosa. The CATALPA. A large tree, having handsome, pointed cordate leaves of good size, furnishing a deep shade, and sweet-scented white or cream-colored flowers. First-

CESTRUM DIURNUM.

CATALPA, continued.

class lumber tree. Planted extensively in the west for furnishing railroad ties, which last well. Very quick grower, and at home in the South. Deciduous. Fine tree. 20 cents to 30 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

CELESTRUS nutans. Province of Mysore. A large climbing and twining tree. 75 cents each.

CELTIS occidentalis. The HACKBERRY TREE. One of the most valuable, durable, easily grown deciduous trees suitable for lawn or street planting, we have. Perfectly hardy, and grows in every soil. Fine, stocky trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

C. Kraussiana. South American species. Rare. 40 cents each.

CERATOTHECA triloba. Natal. A tall perennial, with foxglove-like flowers; figured recently in the *Botanical Magazine*; deserves more attention. 25 cents each.

CESTRUM auranticum. 50 cents each.

C. diurnum. The "DAY JESSAMINE." A handsome, quick-growing evergreen shrub of a tropical nature (succeeds perfectly in South Florida), producing quantities of scented white flowers, valuable for cut-flower work, and somewhat resembling *candytuft*. A good pot-plant. 25 cents each.

C. nocturnum. Jamaica, Chili, Mexico. The famous NIGHT-BLOOMING JESSAMINE. The flowers are produced in great profusion; very fragrant at night; said to be the most valuable of all perfume plants; worth cultivation for this alone. 25 cents each.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. The WHITE FRINGE TREE. The beauty of this tree is not enough appreciated. In spring, just as the leaves appear, it is a mass of pure white flowers, like delicate fringe; invaluable in bouquets and floral work, and beautiful as a lawn tree. 25 cents each.

DWARF FRENCH CANNA.

CHRYSANTHEMUM LOUIS BOEHMER. (PINK OSTRICH PLUME.)

CHRYSANTHEMUM. No spot in America is better suited for the cultivation and enjoyment of that most deservedly popular of plants, the Chrysanthemum, than is Florida. Perfectly hardy, not particular as to soil or location (provided they have good drainage), flourishing in sun or shade, and opening in all their beauty with the ripening of the golden orange, in the soft, sunny days of Florida's autumn and early winter, with the purple Aster and the Golden-rod and the crimson woodbine leaves, who could help appreciating the "Queen of Autumn?"

If in a partially shaded position the flowers will remain open and preserve their beauty for a longer time. Our stock embraces only the best of the new and some of the older varieties. They may be set at any time, but February is probably the best for this latitude.

Christmas Eve. (Japanese.) Pure white. Late.

Gloriosum. (Japanese.) Light yellow; early.

H. Waterer. (Japanese.) Yellow, copper center; one of the best.

La Perle de Sales. (Japanese.) White, striped rose.

Leopard. Single. Mauve, spotted white. Very odd and pretty.

Lilian B. Bird. (Japanese.) Shrimp pink.

Louis Boehmer. (Japanese.) "PINK OSTRICH PLUME." Hairy florets; odd.

Medusa. (Japanese.) White, small, thread-like petals. Very good.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued.

Miss Mary Wheeler. (Japanese.) Blush and white.

Mrs. A. Carnegie. (Japanese.) Crimson.

Mrs. Burpee. (Japanese.) Amber and gold.

Mrs. Cleveland. White, tubular florets. Very choice sort.

Mrs. Hardy. The "OSTRICH PLUME" Chrysanthemum. (Japanese.) White, hairy florets.

Mrs. J. R. Pitcher. (Japanese.) Blush-white; strong grower. Fine.

M. Leon Brunel. (Japanese.) Red, streaked with yellow. Very good.

Nymphæa. (Japanese.) White, fragrant; a fine sort.

Ramona. (Japanese.) Light amber.

Robert S. Brown. (Japanese.) Reddish violet.

Rohallion. (Japanese.) Rich yellow.

Triomphe de L'Exposition de Marseilles. (Japanese.) Rosy buff.

For descriptions we are indebted to the *American Florist*.

Purchasers' selection, 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, where six or more are taken of a kind. Our selection, 15 cents each, or \$1 per dozen.

Six plants of best sorts, our choice, named, for 75 cents. Six not labeled, for 50 cents.

CLERODENDRON FRAGRANS. (See page 71.)

CHLOROCODON Whitei. An Asclepiad from Natal, of strong growth. Possesses medicinal properties. 50 cts. each.

CLERODENDRON. A genus of widely different plants, embracing climbers, herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees. All desirable.

C. Balfouri (C. Thompsoni). A climber of great beauty. The flowers, which are of a bright scarlet, are encased by a bag-like calyx of pure white; the panicles of flowers are upwards of six inches in width. Free blooming. Sprouts from the root readily when top is frosted back. Excellent window vine. 20c. each, \$2 per dozen.

C. fragrans. This half-shrubby plant is much neglected, and should be more grown by all, in the greenhouse North, and in the open ground in Florida, for its large clusters of double, pure white and exquisitely-scented flowers. Leaves and stalk ill-scented. 20 cents each.

C. Siphonanthus (Siphonanthus Indicus). TURK'S TURBAN. A good shrub for the lawn, producing immense terminal racemes of flowers, not showy, but followed by very showy red and purple berries, which remain on a long time. 25 cents each.

C. viscosissima. An extremely desirable species. A tree with very showy flowers, hardy as far north as North Florida. 25 cents each.

CLERODENDRON BALFOURI.

COLOCASIA antiquorum, var. esculenta (Caladium esculentum). The TANYAH or TARO. Grand ornamental plants for groups or single specimens, growing from four to six feet high, with immense leaves two feet long. The roots are prepared in various ways for food. 10 cents each.

C. Bataviensis (Alocasia Bataviensis). Stem dark purple. A splendid species. 75 cents each.

C. Javanica. Green, with bluish stems. Roots of this species take many years to attain large size. 50 cents each.

COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM.

C. odora. Fine, new, green-leaved sort. \$1 each.

C. enchlora. Green and purple. Choice. \$1 each.

CORDIA Sebestena. The SEBESTEN PLUM of the West Indies. GEIGER-TREE of the Lower Keys. Native of the West Indies, and found sparingly on the Lower Keys; much

CORDIA, continued.

planted out in Key West. One of the most beautiful flowering trees we have ever seen. Large, cordate leaves, with immense trusses of flaming red flowers; will bloom the second year in most cases; is killed down by a light frost, and north of here should be grown only as a pot-plant, so that protection can be given in winter. Will prove a very showy and valuable addition to the Northern greenhouse. 50 cents each.

C. Species from Cuba. More dwarf than the preceding species. Flowers white or flesh-colored; large and showy. Leaves dark green, rich and glossy. \$1 each.

COSTUS. "Up we pushed along the narrow path, past curious, spiral flags (*Costus*) just throwing out their heads of delicate white or purple flowers."—*Kingsley*. Native of Central America and Lower Antilles.

C. speciosa. Leaves beautifully striped light and dark green, two to four feet in ultimate height. 35 cents each.

CRINUM. These magnificent flowering bulbs are closely related to *Amaryllis* and *Pancratium*. Evergreen, of easy culture; in Florida in the open ground, at the North in the greenhouse. Many of the choice sorts rarely produce new bulbs, and consequently are very high priced.

C. Americanum. A most beautiful plant, producing umbels of large, white, lily-like flowers,

CRINUMS.

CRINUM, continued.

often six or eight to the spike. A native of the Florida swamps, but, like most of the Crinums, not particular as to soil or situation. One of the choicest of all the genus, and as "fickle fashion" has recently smiled on Crinums and Paceratiums, we can hope to see this grand plant in more general cultivation soon. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

C. fimbriatulum. NASSAU OR MILK AND WINE LILY. A strong grower, not particular as to soil. Flowers in umbels, very large and showy, striped white and carmine, three to four inches in diameter. Exceedingly choice and desirable. 20c. to \$2 per dozen.

C. Kirkii. Previously catalogued as *sp. 2*. The flowers are large, pure white, with a reddish purple stripe on the outside of each petal, which, showing through, gives the flower a pink tinge on the inside; some ten to fifteen of these large flowers are produced at the top of a tall purple spike, and there

CRINUM, continued.

are frequently two or more spikes of bloom from the bulb during the season. In addition, the foliage is very handsome, the numerous wavy-edged leaves forming a perfect rosette. This plant has created a sensation wherever seen, and we notice that it is offered by other parties at very high prices. Flowering bulbs, 35 cents each; large and heavy, 50 cents to \$1 each.

C. Capense. A beautiful sort from Cape of Good Hope. Flowers waxy pink and white, and borne in profusion. \$1.50 each.

C. Moorei. A very choice and valuable plant. Flowers pink, in large umbels, very sweet-scented. Having received a fine lot from the habitat of this plant, South Africa, we can offer them very cheap. Succeeds universally. \$2 each.

C. pedunculatum. ST. JOHN'S LILY. A splendid species from South Africa, blooming during the holidays, on which account alone it would prove valuable. Flowers white, very large. Bulb becomes very large, and mature plants have a height of three to six feet. \$1 each.

CROTON. These splendid plants are natives of the South Sea Islands, but are now universally grown in warm countries in the open ground, and in all Europe and the United States as a choice hot-house plant. They ordinarily survive our South Florida winters, but need protection on frosty nights. They make splendid pot-plants for the piazza or window garden. Leaves are brilliantly variegated in every color of the rainbow, and present a fine appearance. We have a fine assortment. 20 and 30 cents to \$5 each.

CURCULIGO recurvata. Bengal. A Palm-like plant, much resembling a young Coconut Palm. 50 cents each.

CYDONIA Japonica. JAPAN QUINCE. Fine ornamental hardy shrub, with orange-scarlet flowers. 25 cents each.

CROTON.

CYRTANTHUS obliquus. An Amaryllis-like plant from South Africa, with drooping flowers, produced in bunches of ten or fifteen each; three inches in diameter and bright red, with yellow base. \$1 each.

DAIS cotinifolia. A small-leaved flowering shrub from South Africa. Perhaps hardy here. 25 cents each.

DALBERGIA Sissoo. "The INDIAN SISSOO TREE, extending to Afghanistan, ascending to elevations of 5,000 feet, attaining a height of eighty feet." The transverse strength of wood greater than that of teak and of sal. Very valuable for furniture, and in ship-building. Said to resist slight frosts, and to make fertile the land on which it is planted. A very interesting, and probably valuable tree for Florida. 30 cents each.

DERRIS scandens. India. A handsome climber of the family Leguminosae; foliage thick and glossy, and very beautiful. 25 cents each.

DEUTZIA. Deutzias are well-known spring-flowering hardy shrubs, favorites with every one, and succeed in Florida. We have a few of the best sorts, viz.: *Crenata*, *Double Pink*, *Double White*, *Fortunei* and *Pride of Rochester*. Varying in all shades of white and pink. 25 cents each. Our choice, 20 cents.

DIEFFENBACHIA Baumannii. An elegant species, with leaves spotted yellow and green, resembling small Banana leaves. A tropical plant. \$1 each.

DIMORPHANTHUS Mandschuricus. A splendid Aralia-like plant from North China, perfectly hardy. Deciduous. Pinnate leaves. 75 cts. each.

DISSOTIS princeps. Fine African shrub. 40 cents each.

DOMBEYA Natalensis. A shrub from South Africa. Large white and pink flowers. Strong grower. 75 cents each.

DRACÆNA. DRAGON TREE. A large genus of ornamental-leaved plants, now extensively grown for decorative purposes. The richly-colored leaves give a splendid tropical effect. Potted specimens could be sunk on the lawn or in the flower garden, and only removed to the house during a few frosty nights of December and January; or, planted in the open ground, they would rarely need protection in South Florida. Very easily moved and transplanted.

D. Braziliensis. Wide, thin green leaves, giving a rich, tropical effect. \$1 each.

D. Draco. The DRAGON'S BLOOD TREE of the Canary Islands. Celebrated for the great age which it attains. A choice vase or window plant. Quite hardy and vigorous. 50 cts. each.

D. fragrans (Aletris). Africa. Flowers fragrant; foliage

DRACÆNA, continued.

rich green. A striking plant, and one that reaches a large size. Two plants in our possession reached a height of nine feet in four years. 75 cents each.

D. Mauritiana. A new species from Mauritius, resembling *D. fragrans*. \$1 each.

D. sp. Natal. Another new African sort. Green leaved. 75 cents each.

D. terminalis rosea. Foliage green, marked with pink, white and carmine. A magnificent foliage plant, easily grown and extremely beautiful. Fine plants, 25 cents to 50 cents each.

D. terminalis rubra. Leaves rich wine color, extremely handsome and gives a charming effect. Strong plants, 35 cents each.

DURANTA Ellisii. GOLDEN DEWDROP. West Indies. A handsome flowering shrub, usually hardy throughout South Florida. Flowers blue. 50 cents each.

D. Plumieri. South America. Delicate lilac flowers, borne in racemes, followed by yellow berries. Often used as an ornamental hedge-plant in the East Indies. Flowers of both species resemble Forget-me-not, only larger; and the yellow berries are held on the bush for months, giving a neat and handsome appearance. 40 cents each.

DRACÆNA, TERMINALIS TYPE.

DODONÆA dioica. SWITCH SORREL. Related to Sapindus; a viscous shrub from Australia. 75 cents each.

ECHITES. Vines, related closely to Nerium and Allamanda. Free flowering during their growing season. Evergreen, tropical.

E. Andrewsii. Matabomba and Key Largo. Leaves rich, glossy green, wax-like. Flowers richest golden yellow, resembling the closely related Allamanda, only smaller. \$1 each.

E. paludosa. Salt marshes of the lower coast. Flowers white, tinged with the most delicate pink. \$1 each.

EHRETIA serrata. HELIOTROPE TREE. Quite hardy in this latitude. Reaches fair size. Bhotan, Nepal, Bengal, and other parts of India. Flowers odorous, with a honey-like smell. Drupes red, the size of a pea; said to be edible. 25 cents to \$1 each.

ERANTHEMUM nervosum (*Dodalanthus nervosus*, *Eranthemum pulchellum*). A beautiful winter and spring-blooming plant, producing a profusion of deep blue flowers. Well adapted for open-air culture in South Florida. 15 cts. each.

ERIOLENA Candolli. Mountains of Prome, on the banks of the Irrawaddi. Flowers yellow. Tree forty feet in height. \$1 each.

ERYTHRINA. "The Erythrinæ (Bois IMMORTELLES, as they call them here), their all but leafless boughs, now blazing against the blue sky with vermilion flowers, trees of red coral sixty feet in height."—*Kingsley*. "Another here and there, which was a mass of glowing crimson, gleaming like sheets of flame upon the mountain sides."—*C. T. Simpson*.

We have discarded all the exotic species formerly grown, as they succumbed to the worm peculiar to this genus of plants. It eats out the pith of the stem, and is not noticed until the plant is too far gone for recovery.

E. herbacea. Our native species, here frequently forming a large tree a foot or more in diameter. Should be more grown all over Florida, in the open ground, as the flowers and leaves are very beautiful. Ordinarily the tops live through the winter, but when killed down its vigor is not impaired, as the root is large and fleshy, like a carrot, and sends up strong shoots, which are in bloom in April and May. In South Georgia the plant dies down in this manner every fall. 25 and 50 cents each.

EUCALYPTUS. Nearly every species of this famous tree succeeds better here than the originally introduced *E. globulus*, which is tender, and in Florida afflicted with all sorts of "die-back." All the species are valuable as ornamental trees, and the wood is put to every imaginable use. Of use also medicinally. All natives of Australia. One of the most rapid-growing trees imaginable, various species here reaching a height of thirty feet in three years on the poorest soils. The Eucalyptus are the tallest trees in the world. Trunks over 400 feet long have been measured by Baron Van Mueller.

E. Baileyana. From Queensland. 100 feet.

E. botryoides. From East Gippsland to East Queensland.

E. corymbosa. New South Wales and Queensland. BLOODWOOD TREE.

E. crebra. New South Wales and Queensland. NARROW-LEAVED IRON-BARK.

E. hemastona. One of the WHITE GUM TREES.

E. melanophloia. SILVER-LEAVED IRON BARK. New South Wales and Queensland. Middle-sized tree.

EUCALYPTUS pilularis. The BLACK-BUTT TREE of South Queensland. Of rapid growth, and timber of much value for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, etc. A tree of this species has been measured with a girth of 45 feet and a height of 300 feet.

E. Planchoniana. From South Queensland. 100 feet.

E. resinifera. The RED MAHOGANY EUCALYPTUS of South Queensland and New South Wales. "A superior timber tree of large size, according to the Rev. Dr. Woolls, the wood being much prized for strength and durability. It has proved one of the best adapted for a tropical climate, although not so rapid of growth as some other species. Proved in Italy nearly as hardy as *E. amygdalina* and *E. viminalis*, according to Prince Troubetzkoy."—*Von Mueller*. Perfectly hardy in South Florida.

E. saligna. The FLOODED GUM TREE of New South Wales. Said to prefer low, moist ground.

E. siderophloia. WHITE IRON BARK of New South Wales; 150 feet. Wood stronger than Hickory.

20 cts. each for fine pot-grown plants, \$2 per dozen. Six plants assorted, our choice of variety, for \$1.

EUCHARIS Amazonica. AMAZON LILY. Flowers pure white, star-shaped, four inches across, and very fragrant. Requires plenty of moisture. A very choice plant. 50 cents each.

EUONYMUS Japonicus. CHINESE BOX or SPINDLE TREE. A hardy dwarf evergreen, very suitable for hedges. Single specimens are good lawn shrubs. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

E. Japonicus argenteus. Silvery variegated form. A very choice, hardy shrub. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

E. radicans. A vigorous creeping and climbing species, with green foliage, which is a beautiful reddish bronze in winter. From Japan. Valuable for covering unsightly objects, etc. 25 cents each.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. A hardy shrub from North China, producing large white flowers. 50 cents each.

FARFUGIUM grande. A beautiful plant for shady or half-shady spot. Leaves of darkest green, spotted with yellow; hardy. 25 cents each.

FIGUS aurea. Our beautiful native RUBBER TREE. (See Tropical Fruits.) 35 cents each.

EUCHARIS AMAZONICA.

GARDENIA FLORIDA. (CAPE JESSAMINE.)

FICUS australis. New South Wales. A handsome species. 75 cents each.

F. elastica. The true RUBBER TREE of Upper India, extending to the Chinese boundary. A splendid decorative species. The broad, evergreen, leathery leaves and pink sheaths are magnificent. 75 cents each.

F. macrophylla. MORETON BAY FIG. Queensland. Said to be one of the grandest of Australian avenue trees. Probably hardy in South Florida. \$1 each.

GALPHIMIA nitida. Mexico. A pretty little shrub, hardy here. Flowers yellow, and freely produced. 25 cents each.

GARDENIA florida (*G. Jasminoides*, *Jasminum Capense*). CAPE JESSAMINE. (*Jasmine del Cabo*.) A well-known and popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September. A native of China, instead of the Cape of Good Hope, as the name implies. Hardy throughout the lower South. Makes a very beautiful ornamental hedge. Hardy as far north as Virginia. A grand, evergreen pot-plant, easily grown, and very popular. Fine plants, 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

G. lucida. Native of India and the Island of Luzon. A shrub or tree with shining leaves and large, pure white, fragrant flowers, five parted. 50 cents each.

G. globosa. A new downy-leaved species from Africa. 75 cents each.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens. CAROLINA YELLOW JESSAMINE. Not cultivated to the extent it deserves. Will grow on any land, rich or poor, wet or dry. Quick-growing, and for several weeks in the spring literally covered with its lovely, fragrant, yellow flowers. One of the very best of our hardy climbers. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

GENIPA clusiaeifolia (*Gardenia clusiaeifolia*). SEVEN YEARS' APPLE. Bahamas, Cuba, coast of South Florida. Flowers white, jessamine-like, exquisitely scented. Fruit remains a long time on the shrub. 25 cts.

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburya adiantifolia*). A Japanese tree of large size and rather erect growth. The leaves resemble the Maiden-Hair Fern, hence its name. One of the most beautiful of ornamental trees, and very suitable for an avenue. 30 cents each.

GLEDITSCHIA ferox (*G. orientalis*). Native country unknown. A hardy tree, 30 to 50

GLEDITSCHIA, continued.

feet high, thickly beset with strong, branching thorns; closely related to our "boney-locust." 50 cents each.

GOLDFUSSIA anisophylla. India. Produces a profusion of light blue flowers in early spring. In the open ground in South Florida grows to a large bush, and is unequaled among our spring-flowering plants. A fine pot-plant. 25 cents each.

GORDONIA lasianthus. LOBLOLLY BAY. A native tree, that should be more cultivated. A handsome evergreen shrub or tree, with lovely snow-white flowers three inches in diameter, produced all summer. Will bloom when very small. Hardy as far north as Virginia, perhaps further. 25 cents each.

GREVILLEA robusta. AUSTRALIAN "SILK-OAK." A splendid, ferny-leaved tree, growing 120 feet in height. Evergreen, and especially adapted as a shade tree for Florida. Thousands are being annually planted. Also used by florists for decorating apartments, etc.; a magnificent pot-plant. 25 cents each.

GREWIA Caffra. An elm-like tree from South Africa, perhaps producing edible fruit. 25 cts. each.

G. denticulata. Resembles a mulberry in growth, and bears enormous quantities of acid drupes, about the size of cranberries. Used for pickling. Rather tender. 25 cents each.

GRISLEA tomentosa. A plant producing handsome, fuchsia-like flowers of a scarlet color. 25 cents each.

GRUMELIA capensis. An unknown plant from Natal. Looks interesting. 50 cents each.

HABROTHAMNUS coccineus. A very choice ornamental shrubby plant, related to *Cestrum* (which see). The rich, dark pink flowers are pendulous and borne in profusion, and are followed by purplish red berries (not edible). Very handsome. A fine pot-plant. 25 cts. each.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

HAMELIA patens. West Indies; South Florida, along the coast. We have faith that this beautiful and almost unknown plant will become a favorite in greenhouse culture, where it deserves a prominent place. The leaves have a purplish hue at some seasons of the year, and the flowers are of a bright orange-red color. In Florida it must surely become a favorite for open air planting, as it is here rarely killed down by frost, and when it is, sprouts up readily from the root, and blooms the following summer. It is in bloom for many months during the summer, and we have no doubt could be forced at any season of the year. With age, the Hamelia becomes a woody shrub 5 to 12 feet in height. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HEDYCHUM coronarium. GINGER LILY, BUTTERFLY LILY. This magnificent plant flourishes best on low, moist land, in half-shade, where it will form a dense clump three to four feet high. In August and September a mass of fragrant, pure white flowers, looking almost like large white butterflies, borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk. A splendid and desirable plant. If kept in a greenhouse in a growing state it will bloom continuously. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

H. Gardnerianum. GARLAND FLOWER of India. Flowers light yellow. 75 cents.

HEDERA helix. The true ENGLISH or KENILWORTH IVY. A valuable and well-known evergreen climber, hardy as far north as Philadelphia. In Florida prefers the north side of a house or wall. 20 cents each.

HELICONIA. WILD PLANTAIN; "BALISIER." These magnificent plants are natives of Tropical America, where they rival even the Bananas in beauty and magnificence of foliage. The plantain-like leaves are followed by great scarlet and black blossom-sheaths of the richest tints and colors. The Heliconias are very rare in the United States. We can supply three species of these grand plants. Probably available for scenic culture in Florida wherever the Banana can be grown successfully. The Heliconias like plenty of moisture.

H. Bahai. Guatemala and other parts of Tropical America. Has bloomed for us during the past summer. Bracts richly tinted with scarlet. 50 cents each.

HYDRANGEA "THOMAS HOGG." (See page 77.)

HELICONIA.

HEMEROCALLIS Kwanso. DAY LILY. A popular hardy plant with lily-like flowers, in bloom all summer. Orange yellow. 20 cents each.

H. Kwanso fl. pl. Flowers double. 50 cents.

HIBISCUS. A genus of most desirable ornamental flowering plants of easy culture and many colors. Related to the cotton plant. The flowers are of various colors, both single and double, and usually three to six inches across.

H. grandiflorus. Swamps of Southern States. Flower four to six inches in diameter, pale rose or white. In favor as a lawn plant. 25 cents each.

HIBISCUS Rosa-Sinensis. SHOE-BLACK PLANT; CHINESE HIBISCUS. These showy and well-known plants are among the most valuable lawn or garden plants for Florida. They stand but little frost, but are of such quick growth from a well established root, that even the occasional loss of the tops is not a serious matter. Bank up for a few inches in the fall. In the course of a few favorable seasons some of the varieties will reach a height of ten or twelve feet, blooming profusely from one year's end to the other. Many florists' varieties in every shade of color from deepest scarlet to flesh color, 25 cents each for any sort, either single or double. The double yellow variety, 35 cents each.

H. Cooperii. Leaves variegated with white and pink; a very handsome foliage plant. 35 cents each.

HOYA carnosa. WAX PLANT. A well-known greenhouse climber, with waxy leaves and flowers. 25 cents each.

HURA crepitans. The SAND-BOX TREE of the West Indies. A famous and beautiful tropical shade-tree. A plant with elegant leaves, also valuable in medicine. Its fruit when ripe bursts with a loud crack—hence the specific name, *crepitans*. 50 cents each.

HYDRANGEA. (GARDEN HYDRANGEAS.) Splendid plants for outdoor culture in Florida. Hardy here. Flowers changeable.

Cœrulea. Flowers bluish rose. 20 cents each.

HYDRANGEA, continued.**Hortensis**. Pink.

Hydrangeas like plenty of moisture and shade, or partial shade is of benefit. 30 cts. each.

Otaksa. Flowers pink, tinted with blue; good bloomer. 30 cents each.

Thomas Hogg.

Flowers large, pure white; valuable for cemetery decoration as a pot-plant, or in open ground here. 25 cents each.

Red-Branded. New sort, with reddish pink flowers. 50 cents each.

ILEX. **HOLLY**. Surely this is well known. A genus of shrubs or small trees, hardy throughout the Southern and Middle states.

I. Cassine. The **CASSENA** or **YAUPON HOLLY** of the South. From the leaves was made the "Yaupon" tea of Georgia. Said to possess valuable medicinal properties. A handsome evergreen small tree. 25 cents each.

I. opaca. **COMMON AMERICAN HOLLY**. Wood very valuable, white, and much used in scroll work, etc. In beauty of leaves and berries little or none inferior to the famous English Holly. The beautiful scarlet berries remain on all winter, and the branches are much used in Christmas decorations. 25 cents.

IRIS hexagona. **BLUE-FLAG** (*Flower-de-Luce*). A hardy Southern variety of the greatest possible beauty. The loveliest flower of the whole South. Rich purple and blue, with yellow

JASMINUM GRACILLIMUM.

IRIS, continued.

markings. Three to four inches across, resembling the costliest Orchid flower. Blooms in spring. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

I. Kämpferi, **JAPANESE IRIS**. The finest-flowered of all Iris, in many shades of color, and flowers often a foot wide. Strong plants, 40 cents each.

IXORA coccinea (*I. grandiflora*). "FLAME-OF-THE-WOODS." East Indies, China and Ceylon. A shrub, three to four feet in height, with elegant corymbs of scarlet flowers. 25 cts. each.

I. Rhusifolia. **SUMAC-LEAVED IXORA**. 50 cents each.

JACQUINIA armillaris. West Indies, Bahamas, South Florida. "A low tree, with leaves somewhat like box, but obovate, and racemes of little white flowers of a delicious honey scent. It ought to be, if it be not yet, introduced into England, as a charming addition to the winter hothouse."—*Kingsley*. 75 cents each.

JASMINUM. **JESSAMINE**. Jessamines are favorites everywhere on account of their combined beauty and fragrance. They are among the best of perfumery plants, many hundreds of acres being devoted to their culture in Italy and Southern France. For the so-called "Cape Jessamine," see *Gardenia*.

J. gracillimum (*Jasminum Gracillimum*) is one of the most distinct in its graceful habit and in the abundance of its large, sweet-scented flowers, which are also more copiously produced. It appears to be a small species, with long, very slender branches springing from low down on the stem, and curving over on all sides, weighed down by terminal globose panicles. "A flowering shoot is produced from every joint, which terminates in a dense cluster of pure white, fragrant flowers."—*Saul*. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

J. grandiflorum (*J. Hispanicum*). East Indies. **CATALONIAN JESSAMINE**. Flowers white, very fragrant; a shrubby, half-climbing species. 25 cents each.

J. humile. **ITALIAN YELLOW JESSAMINE**. Native of Madeira. A low-growing, yellow-flowered species. 25 cent each.

J. multiflorum. East Indies. White flowered; a fine plant. 25 cents each.

J. revolutum. North Hindustan and Nepaul. A yellow-flowered, hardy shrub, not twining. 25 cents each.

J. Sambac, **ARABIAN JESSAMINE**. Flowers single, white, deliciously fragrant; climbing. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

J. Sambac flore pleno. Flowers double. 50c. each.

IRIS.

JASMINUM Sambac, Grand Duke of Tuscany. A shrubby variety, with very large white flowers, very double. Among the most fragrant of all in this genus of sweetscents. 25cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CRAPE MYRTLE.

JATROPHA Curcas. FRENCH PHYSIC NUT. West Indies and South America. A large, ornamental-leaved plant of

medicinal value. Attains a height of twenty feet. The seeds yield an oil resembling castor-oil. The seeds said to be nutty and pleasant to eat, but when eaten to excess produce serious consequences. 350,000 bushels are annually exported from the Cape de Verde Islands for the expression of the oil. 25 and 50 cents.

JUSTICIA coccinea. South America. A quick-growing, tender greenhouse plant, producing clusters of beautiful scarlet flowers; leaves green. Continually in bloom. Can be grown outdoors successfully in Florida. 20 cents each.

KRAUSSIA lanceolata. A Natal shrub, belonging to the Cinchona family. Very handsome. 50 cents.

LAGERSTRÆMIA Indica. China, Cochin China and Japan. CRAPE MYRTLE. Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstræmias; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the Southern states, and producing, throughout the summer, great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the Lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A choice plant for growing in pots or tubs, and in universal favor. A success with every one.

Pink. The favorite old variety. In spring and summer plants of this variety are a mass of billowy flowers. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; large trees. 50 cents each.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely. 25 cents.

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of blooms, of a rich purple color. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; large trees, 50 cents each.

Red. A very dark shaded variety; in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; large plants, 50 cents each.

L. Reginæ (*L. Flos-reginæ*, *Adambca glabra*). East Indies, Java. A magnificent tree, twenty feet high, bearing large flowers, two to three inches in diameter, which are of a beautiful rose color, and turn deeper through the day, until they become purple in the evening. 75 cents each.

Three Crape Myrtles, our selection for 35 cents—Pink, Purple and Red.

LASIANDRA Benthamiana (*Pheroma*). In middle and South Florida these fine plants form high bushes in the open air, and are in every way invaluable among flowering plants. 30c. each.

L. macrantha. "A magnificent plant, of good habit, and a most profuse bloomer; the flowers are rich, violet-blue, between five and six inches in diameter, and produced nearly all the year through."—*Saul*. 30 cents each.

LEONOTIS leonorus (*Philomis leonorus*, *Leonorus grandiflorus*, *L. Africanus*). LION'S TAIL. A

LEONOTIS, continued.

showy plant from Natal and Cape Colony, long known in choice collections, but recently brought to light and advertised by a leading New York florist. Spikes bright orange color. Said to have medicinal value. Grows to perfection in open ground in South Florida. 20 cents each.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. SWEET GUM. A stately tree, with star-shaped leaves, which change to a deep crimson in the fall. It has also corky bark. One of our best hardy native southern trees; suitable for lawn or avenue. Deciduous. 25 and 40 cents each.

LETTSOMIA sp. India. A gorgeous, pink-flowered vine, of rank habit; related to the Morning-glories. A perennial plant, but never spreads from the roots. One of the finest of our recent introductions. Very fine. Blooms freely produced. Three inches across. 25 cts. each.

LONICERA. HONEYSUCKLE. Favorites in cultivation everywhere; perhaps for general culture, under all sorts of circumstances, can be recommended more highly than any other class of hardy climbers.

L. brachypoda. Japan. Hardy vine, with white flowers, turning to yellow, and very sweet-scented. 10 cents each, 80 cents per dozen.

L. Chinensis sempervirens. CHINESE EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. Foliage with a rich purple tinge. Flowers pinkish. 20 cents each.

L. Halleana. HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. Very strong growing. Everblooming; flowers white, changing to yellow; very fragrant. One of the very best in cultivation. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

L. sempervirens. CORAL HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers scarlet; handsome native climber. 10c. each.

MABA Natalensis. One of the ebony-wood trees. Very rare. 50 cents each.

MAGNOLIA fuscata. The BANANA SHRUB. Dwarf-growing variety, covered with a profusion of small flowers in April and May, of most exquisite fragrance, similar to that of a ripe banana. 50 cents.

LEONOTIS LEONORUS.

MAGNOLIA glauca. SWEET BAY. A beautiful, native, broad-leaved evergreen, with glossy green leaves, silvery white on the under side, and fragrant, creamy white flowers. 50 cents each.

M. grandiflora. The most magnificent of all our southern broad-leaved evergreens. Blooms when quite small. 50 cents each.

MARANTA. Beautiful ornamental-leaved plants, suitable for ferneries, or in Florida for any moist shady spot.

M. arundinacea. See Economical Plants.

MELIA. Pride of India.

M. Azedarach var. umbraculiformis. UMBRELLA CHINA TREE. A more shapely form of the old Indian species, widely advertised under the name of *Texas Umbrella Tree*, etc. One of our very best hardy deciduous trees; leaves very rich green, and hanging on later than the old China tree. Shade, dense; form of tree, an almost perfect umbrella. The engraving from photograph shows its habit to perfection. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen: large, 50 cents to \$1 each. (See cut, page 80.)

M. sempervirens. INDIAN LILAC. Native of Jamaica. A shrub or small tree; hardy in Florida; evergreen and always in bloom. Flowers are very pretty, and resemble those of *M. Azedarach*. 25 cents each.

M. semperflorens. An everblooming dwarf tree of exceeding beauty. Very rare and choice. Magnificent pot plant, blooming continually. Does not grow over five or six feet high outdoors. Evergreen; hardy here. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

MEYENIA erecta (*Thunbergia erecta*). Africa. A most valuable plant for the open ground in South Florida, or as a pot-plant, producing

MEYENIA, continued.

through the summer beautiful, gloxina-like flowers of the brightest blue color. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

MILLETIA Caffra. The powdered seeds of this or nearly allied species are used in Abyssinia to stupefy fish. 75 cents.

MONSTERA Borsigiana. A gigantic aroid plant from Central America, with immense, deeply cut leaves. \$3 to \$5 each.

M. deliciosa (*Pertusa*). See Tropical Fruit Plants.

MORCÆ iridioides. Natal. An Iris-like plant, succeeding here perfectly. Rare. 50c. each.

MUSA. BANANA. "As for the plant on which they grow, no mere words can picture the simple grandeur and grace of a form which startles me whenever I look steadily at it; for, however common it is—none commoner here—it is so unlike aught else, so perfect in itself, that, like the Palm, it might well have become, in early ages, an object of worship. And who knows that it has not? Who knows that there have not been races who looked on it as the red Indian looked on Mondamin, the maize plant—as a gift of a god—perhaps the incarnation of a god? Who knows? * * * * * Most beautiful is it. The lush, fat green stem; the crown of leaves, falling over in curves like those of human limbs; and below, the whorls of green and golden fruit, with the purple heart of flowers dangling below them, and all so full of life, that this splendid object is the product of a few months."—*Kingsley*.

For fruit-bearing varieties, see Tropical Fruit Plants.

M. paradisiaca vittata. A grand variegated sort, with edible fruit. \$1 each.

M. troglodytarum (See Tropical Fruit Department). Should more properly be placed among Ornamental Plants. 50 cents each.

MURRAYA exotica (*Chalcas Japonensis*, *C. paniculata*). A rare Indian plant of the Citrus tribe, of which Mr. E. H. Hart says: "I have bloomed it in previous years, but found it extremely sensitive to cold, so that if the tips of the branches are touched with frost, it dies out, root and branch, even though the lower parts are covered with earth. It is a very handsome, free-growing shrub, with pinnate leaves

YOUNG BANANA.

THE UMBRELLA CHINA TREE. (See page 79.)

MURRAYA, continued.

shaped like those of the Citrus, only smaller, and produces white blooms like those of *Gardenia citriodora*, and most exquisitely scented. I would not grudge any amount of trouble to have a well-grown plant of it in bloom near my house." 25 cents each.

MYRSINE Floridiana. A tender native broad-leaved evergreen, with beautiful glossy green foliage. Of much value as a decorative plant. 25 cents each.

MYRTUS communis. COMMON MYRTLE. Southern Europe. An elegant evergreen with sweet-scented flowers. Hardy in Florida. Among the ancients it was a great favorite, and was sacred to Venus. 75 cents each.

MAHONIA aquifolia. A hardy shrub; the leaves are deeply cut and very handsome; a favorite hedge plant of old English lawns. 50c. each.

NANDINA domestica. Japan. A pretty little evergreen shrub with decomposed leaves and terminal panicles of white flowers, very sweet-scented, followed by small red berries. Hardy in Florida. 50 cents each.

NERIUM. OLEANDER. The possibilities of the Oleander for Florida, in an ornamental sense, are very great. Hedges can be grown rivaling in beauty the famous Oleander hedges of the Bermudas. Lawns and yards can be made to "blossom as the rose" by the use of the Oleander, planted singly or in clumps. Per-

NERIUM, continued.

fectly hardy when full-grown, almost rivaling the Rose in fragrance, and of almost any desired color; succeeding on any quality of land, there is no class of shrubs that surpass it for general and extensive planting. Also one of the best and most well known of house plants in the North, where it is grown to a large size in pots and tubs.

N. album. Single white; very free-flowering. Hardy here, and very desirable; can be grown as a tree. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen. Larger, from open ground, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

N. album fl. pl. Double white. 25 cents each.

N. atropurpureum. Single. Purplish crimson. 25 cents each.

N. atropurpureum plenum. Double; flowers purplish crimson. 50 cents each.

N. carnum. Single white, with pink lines in the throat. Very free-flowering. One of the very best; yet not very well known. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

N. roseum. Light single pink; very floriferous. A beautiful variety. 30 cents each.

N. rosea splendens. Double pink; fragrant. Probably the best known of all our sorts. An exceedingly fine plant; the large rosy flowers always a source of admiration. Can be grown in tree form, which is the best for tubs. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen. Large, from open ground, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

PANCRATIUM CARIBBÆUM. (SPIDER LILY)

NERIUM flavum duplex. Double yellow; a very scarce sort. 75 cents each.

The size of the Oleanders we send out is remarked by many of our customers. They are large, as here they grow to a size within a few months that at the North would take almost as many years.

4- Three Plants—Single White, Double Pink and Carneum—sent for 40 cents.

NYCTANTHES arbor-tristis. The SAD TREE, "India, up to Assam. This arborescent shrub may be grown in any moist region free from frost, for the exquisite fragrance of its flowers, from which the essence of Jasmine can be obtained."—*Von Mueller*. We have flowered this plant during the past year, and it is perfectly at home in Florida, and deserves to become as popular as it is in the gardens of India. 50 cents each.

NYSSA uniflora. The TUPELO or GUM TREE of our swamps. Valuable for avenue planting in moist places. 25 cents each.

OLEA Americana. WILD OLIVE. A magnificent small tree; native of the South. Evergreen, glossy, smooth leaves of great beauty. Excellent for an ornamental hedge. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

ONCOBA Kraussiana. A handsome evergreen shrub from Natal. The ornamental seeds are used for charms, etc. 50 cents each.

PANCRATIUM (Hymenocallis). Among the handsomest flowering bulbs of the Amaryllis family, and all too little appreciated, though they are beginning to be grown more than they were, as people find out their beauties. Widely advertised the past three years. They are suitable for pot-growing, and should be in every conservatory.

P. Caribbæum. West Indies, extreme South Florida. SPIDER LILY, SPANISH LILY. A bulb of easiest culture, producing large clusters of fragrant flowers, a few plants giving a succession of bloom all summer. Color pure white. Introduced by us for the first time to the plant growers of America and Europe. A truly magnificent flowering plant, with wide, evergreen leaves. 15 and 25 cents each, \$1.50 and \$2 per dozen.

P. coronarium. "Rocky islets of the Congaree river," North Florida. A rare and beautiful species. 75 cents each.

PANCRATIUM ovatum. West Indies. Leaves broad. Beautiful and fragrant flowers, in immense trusses. Rare. \$2 each.

P. rotatum. Florida. Plant smaller than *P. Caribbæum*; spike bearing one or two large white fragrant flowers. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PANDANUS utilis. SCREW PINE. East Indies. A very popular tropical plant for centers of vases, or grown as a single specimen. In South Florida can be grown ordinarily in the open ground. Called "Screw Pine" from the arrangement of the leaves upon stem; leaves also striped red and green on the sharply serrate edges. 30 cents each.

P. Veitchii. Leaves beautifully striped white and green. \$1.50 each.

P. odoratissimus. A very fine, though somewhat common, plant in the tropics. Fruit is edible. \$1 each.

PEDDIEA Africana. Natal. \$1 each.

PERIPLOCA Græca. GRECIAN SILK VINE. Hardy climber, with purple flowers; rapid grower. 25 cents each.

PERSEA Carolinensis. RED BAY, BULL BAY. A handsome native broad-leaved evergreen. Wood very valuable for cabinet work, etc. 15 cents each.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. SYRINGA, MOCK ORANGE. Well-known hardy shrub, producing a profusion of fragrant white flowers in spring. Favorites with "sweet girl graduates." A desirable shrub, even for Florida, where it is a success. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

PHYLLANTHUS emblica (Emblie Myrobalum). (See Tropical Fruits). A beautiful pinnate-leaved plant of the most elegant description. Leaves beautiful green, tinted with pink and yellow. 35 cents each.

PITTOSPORUM. Japanese or Indian broad-leaved hardy evergreen shrubs of great beauty.

P. eriocarpum. New and rare. 50 cents each.

P. Tobira. Japan. Well-known in the Southern states as a handsome, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen shrub. Flowers white and cream-color, in March. 25 cents each.

P. undulatum. Another new species, not yet flowered here. 35 cents each.

PANDANUS UTILIS.

RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS. (See page 83.)

PLATANUS orientalis. Oriental PLANE TREE. A very fine, large-leaved, hardy tree, suitable for lawn or street planting. Free from worms and insects. At home on all soils. 75c. each.

PLUMBAGO. LEADWORT.

P. capensis. A most valuable old plant; can be kept in hush form or trained as a climber. Flowers light sky-blue, produced continually. Stands drouth and water and the brightest sunshine. Should be cut back now and then to produce more young shoots, on which the flowers are borne. Practically hardy in South Florida. 25 cents.

P. capensis alba. Pure white form of above. 30 cents each.

P. Larpentæ. A dwarf hardy variety, with very dark blue flowers. Should be in every Florida garden, no matter how small. 20c.

P. rosea. Flowers bright pink; a fine variety. 35 cents each.

PLUMIERA. The famous FRANGIPANI of the West Indies. "Then we admired the *Frangipani*, a tall and almost leafless shrub with thick, fleshy shoots, bearing, in this species, white flowers, which have the fragrance peculiar to certain white blossoms, to the jessamine, the tuberoze, the orange, the gardenia, the night-blooming cereus."—*Kingsley*.

P. alba. West Indies; South America. Several varieties. Flowers white, exquisitely scented. 50 cents to \$1 each.

P. rubra. West Indies; South America. One of the grandest flowering shrubs in existence. Rich, rose-colored flowers, somewhat like double Oleanders; sweetly scented. \$2 each.

POINCIANA. See *Cæsalpinia*.

POINSETTIA. See *Euphorbia*.

POIREA bracteosa. An interesting African shrub, with orange-red flowers. Evergreen, and seemingly hardy here. Rare and choice. 75 cents each.

POLYGONUM platycaulon (*Coccoloba platyclada*). A queer, flat-stemmed plant with small heart-shaped leaves. A striking plant in a collection. 25c. ea.

POTHOS aurea. A magnificent climbing aroid plant, with

heart-shaped leaves, mottled green and creamy yellow. As it clings to a wooden or other support, and climbs upward, the leaves and stem become larger, as is the habit of some Arads; and in the gardens of Cuba we have seen immense leaves eighteen inches long. 25 cents each.

PRUNUS Caroliniana. CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY. One of the handsomest broad-leaved evergreens of the lower South. Leaves very dark and green and glossy; flowers white and fragrant. 20 cents each.

PSYCHORTIA undata. A native low-growing, shrubby plant, with beautifully undulated leaves, and bearing showy red berries. Well worth cultivation as a greenhouse plant. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PUNICA. POMEGRANATE. Valuable fruit and ornamental plants. (See Semi-Tropical and Hardy Fruits.)

PUTRANJIVA Roxburghii. Indian AMULET PLANT. 50 cents each.

PTELIA trifoliata. The HOP TREE or SHRUBBY TREFOIL. Frequently grown in shrubberies. 20 cents each.

QUERCUS Phellos. WATER-OAK. Large trees for street planting. 50 cents each.

Q. virens. LIVE-OAK. Celebrated for valuable and durable wood. Nice young trees, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

RANDIA Fitzalani. Queensland. \$1 each.

R. floribunda (*Posoqueria floribunda*). Coast of Coromandel. "A large, stiff-branched shrub, in a good soil growing to a small tree. Flowers middle-sized, white at first, but soon becoming yellow, and fragrant."—*Don*. This plant will prove an acquisition to South Florida, as it grows well. 50 cents each.

RAPHIOLEPIS ovata. China. Beautiful hardy evergreen shrub, with white or pink flowers. Hardy at least as far north as Putnam county. One of the most desirable of hardy shrubs. We offer fine pot-grown plants. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

RAVENALA Madagascariensis (*Urania speciosa*). The TRAVELER'S TREE. This noble plant when full-grown is from twenty to thirty feet high, with a palm-like trunk, crested with two ranked (*distichous*) banana-like leaves. These leaves are admirably adapted for collecting and holding a quantity of water in the hollowed sheathing base of the petiole, which gushes out when pierced from below. It is said to be always pure and sweet, and from this circumstance it has been named the Traveler's Tree. \$2.50 each.

RHUS cotinus. SMOKE TREE or MIST SHRUB. One of the Sumachs; but in this variety the leaves are roundish ovate, and handsome. A good hardy shrub. Leaves turn very rich colors in autumn. 25 cents each.

R. Wallichii. A new and rare species from the East Indies. 50 cents each.

RHYNOSPERMUM jasminoides (*Trachelospermum*). STAR JESSAMINE. China. One of our most valuable evergreen climbers, hardy throughout the state. Flowers small, white, very fragrant and produced in great profusion. 25 cents each.

RICHARDIA Africana (*Calla Ethiopica*). The CALLA LILY or LILY OF THE NILE. We grow this good old Cape plant in the open ground the year around, in a low, mucky place, even in the water, and have a profusion of flowers from January to July. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

RONDELETIA odorata (*R. coccinea*, *R. obovata*). North-side of the Island of Cuban rocky places. A fine plant, well adapted for the open ground in South Florida, or for the northern greenhouse. Flowers bright orange-red, in verbenalike clusters; very beautiful. 75 cents each.

ROSA Indica. Including TEA, PERPETUAL, NOISSETTE ROSES, etc. Our collection of Roses is small at present, but all we offer have been thoroughly tested here, and found "not wanting." The "Queen of Flowers" needs a little petting on most of our Florida soil, except on the best hammock lands. In the first place, a well-drained location is necessary, and next, moderately rich land. We have had good success with Roses on the poorest pine land, by using the following plan, which involves some labor and trouble, but will pay well in the long run in any location: Dig a hole in the ground, somewhat larger than the intended bed of Roses, and two feet in depth; fill to

ROSA (Indica), continued.

within six inches of the surface with half-rotten sods previously procured from some old field, or in the woods or along some pond where the hogs have been rooting. The sods and grass should be tramped down thoroughly, so they will not settle too much. The top six inches should be ordinary light soil, with a few handfuls of thoroughly rotted and composted stable manure scattered and mixed with the soil around the roots of each plant, to give it a good start. The best time to transplant Roses is in the fall and winter months, but look out for rabbits, for they are hungry at that time of the year, and prefer the leaves and branches of the choicest Roses to other kind of fodder, even to cabbage plants. Don't try to save the tops of your Roses when you transplant. Cut them back well, even to only three or four buds and leaves is best, and in a few weeks you will be awakened with strong, young healthy shoots full of blossom buds. Prune your Roses every October, cutting back everything but a few strong, healthy young shoots, and you will be favored with buds and blossoms all winter. The best buds and flowers are from the new, young, vigorous canes. It is a mistake to save old hide-bound stalks year after year; cut them back to give place to new shoots.

Do not attempt planting roses during warm weather. Choose only the autumn, winter and spring.

☞ We wish it understood that we do not compete with small northern pot-grown roses, grown under a high temperature, and offered at low rates.

Agrippina. Bengal. Moderate grower, especially adapted for bedding or growing in pots. Rich crimson, *continually* in flower. Best of the Bengal class. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

Archduke Charles. Bengal. Rosy crimson, varying in richness.

Beauty of Stapleford. Hybrid Tea. Reddish violet; well-formed buds.

RICHARDIA AFRICANA.

SOUVENIR DE WOOTTON

ROSA (Indica), continued.

- Bella.** Tea. Light pink, and cream.
Bon Silene. Tea. Free grower. Deep rosy pink, shaded carmine; semi-double.
Bride. Pure white Tea. Long-pointed buds. Sport from Catharine Mermet.
Catharine Mermet. Tea. Flesh pink, large, full, and of grand form; a leading forcing variety.
Cabbage. The old-fashioned Hybrid Perpetual. A fine, sweet-scented pink.
Cloth of Gold, or Chromatella. Noisette. Deep yellow with sulphur edges. Large, full flowers.
Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha Hybrid. Blooms in profusion. Color glowing pink, center shaded to white. Very double; cupped and sweet. An ideal bedder.
Comtesse de Labarthe (Duchesse de Brabant). Tea. Pink, shaded carmine. Very large and fine.
Devoniensis. Tea. Creamy white. Very large and sweet. Called "*Magnolia Rose*."
Dinsmore. Hybrid Remontant. Reddish crimson; large and full.
Duchess of Albany. Hybrid Tea. Like La France, only darker in color; rich pink.
Etoile de Lyon. Tea. Deep, double yellow.
Francisca Kruger. Tea. Chamois color, brightened with yellow and rose.
General Jacqueminot. Hybrid Remontant. Brilliant dark crimson. Large and very distinct.
Gloire des Polyantha. Polyantha. Rosy pink; quite large flowers.

ROSA (Indica), continued.

- Homer.** Tea. Salmon-rose, mottled.
Isabella Sprunt. Tea. Free grower; sulphur-yellow; beautiful in bud.
Lady Warrender. Tea. Fawn color, shaded rose.
La France. Hybrid Tea. Silvery rose, changing to pink.
La Princess Vera. Tea. Flesh, bordered coppery rose. Full.
Lamarque. Noisette. White, sulphur center. very large. Superb climber.
Madame Camille. Tea. Mushroom color; large and coarse.
Madame de Vatry. Tea. Red, shaded salmon.
Madame Lambard. Tea. Rosy salmon, deepening toward the center. Fine.
Madame Lawrence. Polyantha. Deep rose. Small, very floriferous; fine bedder. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.
Marie Guillot. Tea. Pure white. Large and double.
Marchal Niel. Noisette. Deep yellow; very large and fine. One of the choicest climbers. The finest yellow.
Mignonette. Polyantha. Carmine pink, in immense clusters. Most useful sort.
Perle des Jardins. Tea. Canary-yellow; full and double. One of the very finest.
Perle d'Or. Polyantha. Nankin-yellow, orange center. Large flowers for a polyantha.
Papa Gontier. Tea. Bright rose or red. Not double. Fine buds.
Solfaterre. Noisette. Sulphur-yellow, large and full; double. Fine climber.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.

ROSA (Indica), continued.

Sombreuil. Tea. Creamy white, tinted pink. Large and full.

Souvenir de Wootton. Hybrid Remontant. Beautiful red. Large and double.

Snowflake. Tea. Pure white. A charming, small Rose.

Vick's Caprice. Hybrid Remontant. Soft pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine.

W. A. Richardson. Noisette. Orange-yellow. Climber.

Waban. Tea. Sport from Catharine Mermet. Deeper carmine-pink.

Woodland Margaret. Noisette. Pure white flowers, freely borne in large bunches. One of the finest roses for the South. Very robust grower. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Price of roses, except where noted, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. Our choice, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

Set of three choice varieties, our selection (White, Pink, Red), for 30 cents.

THE MANETTI ROSE for budding. Many prefer to do their own budding or grafting—sometimes placing many varieties on one plant. We have very large, fine stocks. First choice, 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$7 per 100. Second choice, 15 cents each, 85 cents per dozen, \$6 per 100.

ROSA Moschata. MUSCAT ROSE. An extremely tall-climbing species, native of North Africa and South Asia, ascending the Indian mountains to 11,000 feet. Said to be constantly in bloom. The principal species from which the attar of roses is distilled. The most delicious scent imaginable is from the fleshly opened, satiny flowers. This is also an excellent stock to bud other Roses on. Fine bushes, 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

ROSA Setigera. Variety, Queen of the Prairie. A magnificent pink and white rose of the most delightful odor. A very robust grower and a perfect climber. Flowers in bunches, in the greatest profusion. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

Tennessee Belle. A very delicate climbing Rose of beauty. 25 cents each.

RUSSELLIA juncea. A well-known plant. Well adapted for open ground in South Florida. Flowers scarlet, tubular, produced on slender, rush-like stems. Leaves very small. 15 cents each.

SPIRÆA BILLARDII.

SALVIA. SAGE. The Salvias are good bedders for Florida, and favorite pot plants. Always in bloom.

S. splendens. Bright Scarlet. Very gay. 10c. each, \$1 per doz.

Mrs. Stevens. Royal purple; of the finest habit. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

SARACA Indica. Better known as Jonesia. Shrub of fine habit, producing Ixora-like flowers, red, in racemes. \$1 each.

SCHINUS terebinthifolius. Small tree from Brazil. Very peppery leaves. 50 cents each.

SCILLA. SQUILL. An extensive genus of bulbous plants, favorites in gardens. Blooms early in spring. Many colors.

S. sp. Natal. 50 cents each.

SCHOTTIA brachypetala. An elegant plant from Natal. \$1 each.

SOLANUM jasminoides. POTATO VINE. South America. A handsome hardy climber, always in bloom. Flowers white and yellowish. 25 cents each.

S. azureum (?) (*S. quercifolium?*) Among the shrubbery in the plaza in front of the Governor's Palace in Havana, we found a lovely climbing Solanum, with bunches of delicate blue flowers, like Wistaria, and bright scarlet berries, as large as a cherry. It is a beautiful plant, and should be largely grown here in the opera ground, and in the North in every greenhouse; called in Mexico "Tomatillo." Both Solanums are magnificent vines, recently figured in the *Mayflower*. 20 cents each, three for 50 cents.

SPARRMANNIA Africana. Beautiful conservatory shrub (in South Florida can be grown in open ground, usually), with large white flowers, blooming in fall and winter. 50 cents.

SPHEDAMNOCARPUS puriens. Natal. 50 cents.

SPIRÆA. Few spring flowering shrubs equal the Spiræas in abundance and beauty of bloom. All succeed well here.

S. Billardii. Is in bloom almost all summer. Flowers light pink. 20 cents each.

S. Reevesii. White, arranged all along the branches, like miniature roses. Lovely variety. 20 cents each.

S. salicifolia. White, resembling form of Billardii. Charming. Blooms all summer. 25 cents each.

S. Thunbergii. Pure white along the branches, but distinct from Reevesii. 25 cents each.

Three Spiræas, our choice, for 50 cts.

STEPHANOTIS floribunda. Madagascar. A climber, producing trusses of pure white fragrant flowers. 50 cents each.

STRELITZIA reginæ. QUEEN PLANT, BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER. South Africa. Magnificent plant of the order Scitamineæ. Flowers bright yellow, with blue stigmas. \$1 each.

S. angusta. BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER. More robust than Reginæ for us; of the most magnificent character. The broad, tropical leaves are grand. Quick grower, and always ornamental. 75 cents each.

TABERNÆMONTANA camassa. West Indies. Splendid plants, with large, fragrant, Gardenia-like flowers, pure white and produced in profusion. Tender. 50 cents each.

TALINUM patens variegata (*Portulaca paniculata* 'P. patens, *Rulingia patens*, *Talinum paniculatum*.) West Indies and South America. A fine bedding or greenhouse plant, with variegated leaves, green, white and pink. Leaves thick and succulent. 15 cents.

TECOMA (*Bignonia*). A valuable class of climbers.

T. Capensis. A choice climber. Flowers bright red; continually in bloom; nearly hardy here. 30 cents each.

T. jasminoides. From Australia. White, with pink center. 30 cents each.

T. radicans. Our native hardy TRUMPET CREEPER. A good climber for trees, walls, etc. Will climb on wood, stone, brick, etc. Flowers bright orange color. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

T. stans. Locally known as YELLOW ELDER. In the fall a "glory of golden yellow flowers;" very quick-growing; delights in high, well-drained land; sprouting readily from the roots if cut down by frost, and blooming the same year; plants frequently make a growth of eight or ten feet the first year. Valuable as screens for unsightly fences, buildings, etc.; one of the most valuable flowering shrubs for South Florida. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

T. stans, var. incisa. South America. Leaves more deeply cut than the common form. 50 cents each.

TERMINALIA Mallerii. An Indian shade tree. 50 cents each.

TABERNÆMONTANA CAMASSA.

THEVETIA neriifolia (*Cerbera thevetia*). Locally known as TRUMPET FLOWER, and wrongly called sometimes YELLOW OLEANDER. West Indies and South America. Flower pale yellow. For Kingsley's description of his experience with this beautiful plant, see former catalogue. The *Thevetia* is a rare, quick-growing shrub, always in bloom. The seeds are often worn as charms by sailors and negroes of the West Indies, by whom they are known as "lucky seeds." It bears several degrees of frost unharmed, and should be widely cultivated in South Florida as a lawn plant. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

T.——? A distinct variety, with beautiful, salmon-colored flowers. 50 cts. each.

THUNBERGIA fragrans. East India. A quick-growing climber (perennial) with beautiful, fragrant, pure white flowers. 20 cents each.

TRADESCANTIA discolor. One of the most effective plants for the open ground here that we have ever seen. Equally valuable as a specimen, pot or vase plant. Upright growing, like the Agaves, reaching a height of from twelve to eighteen inches; leaves sword-shaped, rich green above, bright purple beneath. Sprouts from the roots when killed down, but is easily protected in case of a hard freeze. 25 and 50 cents each.

T. multicolor. A trailing sort, with leaves variegated white and pink. 15 cents each.

T. repens vittata. Creeping or drooping sort with leaves striped green and white. A good basket plant.

T. vulgaris. WANDERING JEW. Leaves green.

T. Zebrina. Striped purple and green.

Price of *Tradescantias*, except where noted, 10 cents each.

TRISTANIA conferta. BRISBANE BOX-TREE. 75 cents each.

ULMUS integrifolia. ELM. A new variety from India. 50 cents each.

UVARIA Caffra. South Africa. Fruit edible (?) \$1 each.

VALLARIS dichotoma (*Echites dichotoma*). Bengal. A beautiful evergreen climbing plant; perennial; flowers large, pure white, fragrant. Succeeds well in Florida. 20 cents.

VIBURNUM villosum. SNOWBALL. This species is new and rare, and we cannot speak definitely of it. 25 cents each.

VEPRIS lanceolata. Thorny shrub from South Africa, with handsome flowers. Leaves are compound. 40 cents each.

VITEX Agnus-castus. CHASTE TREE. Handsome, hardy tree of the Mediterranean region, with spikes of blue flowers. 30 cents.

WISTARIA brachybotrya rubra. Flowers reddish purple. 50 cents each.

W. frutescens. The AMERICAN WISTARIA. A beautiful and well-known hardy climber (de-

TECOMA. (See page 86.)

WISTARIA, continued.

ciduous), which succeeds well in Florida. Flowers blue, in long racemes. 1 year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

W. magnifica. Flowers pale lilac. 50 cents.

W. Sinensis. "The 'Fuji' of Japan and China; hardy at Christiana. Lives through a century and more. The stem is carried up straight, and the branches are trained on horizontal trellises at Japanese dwellings, affording shade for seats beneath. One Wistaria tree will thus cover a square 50 feet by 50 feet, the odorous trusses of flowers pendent through the trellis overhead"—*Christy*. "Fortune tells us of a tree of great age, which measured, at three feet from the ground, seven feet in circumference."—*Von Mueller*, 35 cents and \$1 each.

XYLOSMA longifolia. A small tropical tree, from Australia. 75 cents each.

XANTHORHEA hastilis. The unique GRASS FREE of Australia. Imagine a Cabbage Palmetto trunk crested with the head of an immense *Dasyliro*! Very ornamental and curious. 25 cents each.

A collection of Five Hardy Trees for lawn or avenue will be sent postpaid for \$1. A collection of Ten Hardy Flowering Shrubs for \$1.50.

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