

DUNCAN and DAVIES CATALOGUE OF

NURSERY DUN



A SPECIMEN OF THE BANKSIA FAMILY. See page 13.

*Trees, Shrubs
and Climbers*



MAGNOLIA PARVIFLORA

This charming Magnolia although deciduous does not flower until in full leaf. The blooms are not all borne at one time, but continue to open for several weeks, thus providing an extended season of flower. The seed vessels are red in colour and remain on the tree for some time. See page 57.

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

New Plymouth, New Zealand

P.O. Box 129 Telephones 68 and 69

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF BUSINESS

Conditions of Sale—We endeavour to supply all plants true to name and description, but cannot give any warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description or quality. We will replace any that prove to be contrary to orders, but do not hold ourselves responsible to replace any trees that die after leaving our care. If plants are not accepted on these terms we ask that they be returned immediately.

Ordering—Order early and secure the attending advantages. In enumerating requirements it is of considerable help if these are listed on one of our order forms or on a separate sheet of paper and not through the body of the letter. We execute orders in rotation as nearly as possible, and advise customers to add a few extra varieties to their lists, so that these may be used as substitutes in the event of any lines being sold out. Correspondents are requested to sign their **names and initials clearly**, and to give their **full addresses**.

Delivery—In **Town and Suburbs** and at **Railway Station** Free. On receiving a receipt from the **Department or Forwarding Agents** our responsibility ceases, and goods travel at the risk and expense of the consignee. Written advice or invoice is posted as soon as order is despatched.

Parcel Post—We recommend that small orders, whether for plants or bulbs, be forwarded by parcel post, as it is the quickest, safest and cheapest means of

despatch; and as parcels are well packed before leaving our hands, they arrive at their destination in excellent condition. In cases where orders are too large for one parcel we make them into two or more to comply with postal regulations, thus ensuring prompt despatch. A parcel weighing 28lb. can be posted for 3/6.

Overseas Orders—For many years we have given special attention to the selection and packing of plants for export orders, and clients are assured that distance need not deter them from placing orders for overseas shipment. No care is spared in the preparation of such orders and if necessary space for shipment in cool storage will be arranged, as also the necessary insurance covering each consignment.

Packing Charges—Consignments requiring packing for transit by rail, lorry or steamer, etc., are charged packing at the bare cost of material used.

Communications by telegram or cable should be addressed "Nurseries," New Plymouth.

Exchange must be added to all cheques drawn on banks outside New Plymouth.

Complaints must be made within fourteen days of receipt of goods, otherwise they cannot be entertained.

Nurseries—These are now over 80 acres in extent, and we extend to all those interested in Horticulture a hearty invitation to visit our Nurseries and inspect the growing stock. The Nurseries are situated at the corner of Tukapo Street and Wallath Road, Westtown—just over half a mile from the Terminus of the Electric Tram Service and at the Terminus of the Bus Service.

The New Zealand Native Tree Nursery occupying five acres, devoted entirely to New Zealand Native Trees and Plants, adjoins our General Nursery.

Anyone wishing to visit the Nurseries will be welcome at any time between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Sundays excepted.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

In the formation of private gardens and pleasure grounds the use of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs is most necessary to provide contrasts of form and colour as well as to give balance by the careful use of types of varying sizes. In the following list of plants will be found a wide range of varieties which may be used with every confidence for these purposes. The descriptive information in a publication such as this must necessarily be brief but we have sought to give enough details to enable our clients to judge as to the suitability of the variety to their requirements. Heights given are those attained by healthy plants under average conditions. In many varieties advanced specimens may be purchased and we will be pleased at any time to give particulars as to these.

Heights.—The sizes given after descriptions are approximations only and should be used as a guide to what may be expected from any particular plant under average conditions.

ABBREVIATIONS:

D., "Deciduous"; E., "Evergreen."

SIGNS:

* Susceptible to frost, requires protection.

★ Of special merit. Should be in every garden.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

Ⓜ Recommended for Rock Gardens.

Prices: Minimum price 3/6 each, except where stated. Unless the minimum grade is asked for selected plants will be despatched.

ABELIA chinensis (floribunda)—E. A quick growing attractive shrub with glossy foliage and rosy funnel-shaped flowers. 5ft.

floribunda—E. This variety has previously been confused with the above but is in fact a distinct species and a particularly attractive shrub, handsome foliage and pendulous slender tubular flowers bright rosy red in colour, also an excellent wall shrub. 6ft.

ABELIA—Continued

Schumannii—E. Tubular flowers, a lovely shade of soft rosy lilac, a handsome hardy free-flowering shrub. 6ft.

ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern)—E. Well-known shrub with an abundance of pendulous bell-shaped flowers, red, pink, yellow, white and intermediate colours. 6ft.

Collection of six distinct colours for 15/-.

Giant flowered—A hybrid strain with large open flowers in various colours. 6ft.

* **insigne**—E. Handsome foliage species, with large purplish-crimson blooms. 6ft.

vitifolium—E. Dainty large pale blue flowers, produced in bunches; large thick downy leaves. 12-15ft. From 3/- each.

ACACIA (Wattle)—The Acacias are a popular family of extremely quick growing and free flowering shrubs and trees. They are extremely adaptable being able to accommodate themselves to a wide range of conditions both as regards soil and climate. Generally speaking they make the most satisfactory specimens in open situations in any soil which is well drained and not too liberally manured. Pruning should be restricted to the improvement of shape and may be done immediately after flowering. Prices from 2/6 each.

Baileyana—"Cootamundra Wattle." A familiar tree with glaucous feathery foliage and deep yellow flowers in early spring. 15ft.

buxifolia—Neat shrubby variety with bright yellow flowers. 5ft.

cardiophylla—"Wyalong Wattle." Beautiful variety with soft feathery foliage and beautiful yellow flowers. 6ft.

cultriformis—"Knife Leaved Wattle." A conspicuous small tree, foliage glaucous, flowers bright yellow. 8-10ft.

cyanophylla—Bluish hued foliage and masses of yellow flowers. 12-18ft.

decora—Fine shrubby variety, masses of yellow flowers. 8ft.

ACACIA—Continued

- discolor**—"Sunshine Wattle." Glossy pinnate foliage, fine display of soft yellow flowers, early flowering. 8ft.
- ★ **Drummondii**—Unique dwarf variety from Western Australia producing an abundance of lovely yellow flowers, very compact. 4ft. From 3/6 each.
- elata**—"Cedar Wattle." Tall tree with bold pinnate foliage and pale yellow flowers. 20-30ft.
- falcata**—A strong growing evergreen tree up to 20 ft. Masses of yellow flowers.
- floribunda**—"Poorman Acacia." Free flowering variety, golden-yellow flowers. 15-20ft.
- Howitti**—Of fairly compact growth and small foliage, flowers pale yellow, in abundance. 10ft.
- Kettelwellae**—Fine ornamental tree, succeeding well in colder districts, masses of yellow blooms. 10ft.
- ★ **leprosa**—"Cinnamon Wattle." Distinct willowy foliage and masses of clear yellow flowers in spring. A very attractive and ornamental variety, foliage cinnamon scented. 8-10ft. From 3/6 each.
- linearis**—Long spikes of yellow flowers almost hiding the foliage when in full flower. 8ft.
- longifolia**—Suitable for fairly sandy soil, produces an abundance of golden flowers. 12ft.
- „ **Sophorae**—Forms a tree about 12 feet high and produces a mass of long spiked flowers, golden coloured. Particularly good variety for sandy coastal soils.
- melanoxyton**—A fine ornamental tree which grows to a considerable size and produces valuable timber suitable for furniture; does well in close proximity to water; hardy. 50ft.
- * **podalyriaefolia**—"Mt. Morgan Wattle." Striking silvery foliage which makes it handsome at all times, clusters of bright yellow flowers in very early spring. 10ft.
- ★ **pravissima**—Long pendant willow-like stems closely set with sage green foliage. From about April the whole plant is a mass of buds which are at first bronze gradually changing to a golden hue, and finally bursting in full bloom in September, with

ACACIA—Continued

- drooping racemes up to 18 inches long; an excellent shrub. 12-15ft. From 3/6 each.
- prominens*—"Golden Shower." Tall shrub with small foliage, large trusses of small yellow flowers, very wind resistant species. 15ft.
- Riceana*—Tasmanian species with small foliage and pale yellow blooms. 8ft.
- rubida*—"Red Stemmed Acacia." Abundance of pale yellow flowers. 8ft.
- saligna*—"Golden Wreath Wattle." Forms a small tree, producing masses of bright yellow flowers. 15ft.
- spectabilis*—Graceful habit of growth and fine foliage, flowers golden yellow. 10ft.
- suaveolens*—"Sweet Acacia." Fragrant creamy yellow flowers appearing in early spring. 8ft.
- ★ *vestita*—"Weeping Boree." An attractive species with a pendulous habit of growth, suitable for exposed positions. 10ft. From 3/6 each.

ACER (The Maple)—Maples are easily grown but require protection from wind to secure the beautiful foliage effects for which they are so much prized. A deep cool soil suits them well, but they are capable of adapting themselves to a wide range of soil conditions.

The varieties of *Acer palmatum* are particularly valuable for cultivated areas as they make handsome specimens and do not grow too large. In association with *Azalea Mollis*, *Magnolias* and *Rhododendrons* they produce most spectacular spring displays. In districts where autumn tints are usually good these maples are outstanding. Prices: From 6/- each, except where priced.

- campestre*—The "British Maple." Forms a handsome tree of shapely appearance; in favourable climates colours well in autumn. 30ft.
- dasycarpum laciniatum*—D. Forms a graceful tree with deeply divided leaves. 30ft.
- Ginnala*—An Asiatic Maple of rather charming appearance, inclined to be of bushy habit, foliage turns most vivid colours in early autumn. 8-12ft. 4/6 ea.

ACER—Continued

Hookeri—D. Interesting and handsome maple from the Himalayas; large broad leaves, delicate coppery colour in spring, changing in autumn to the most brilliant colours. A little tender until it attains about 6 to 8 feet. 15ft. From 7/6 each.

palmatum—D. "Japanese Maple." A low, spreading tree with attractive palmate foliage which is very suitable for decoration. In autumn the leaves are a delicate red and gold colour. 15ft. From 3/6 each. There are many diverse and beautiful forms of this species which are particularly suitable for smaller gardens. The following varieties are some of the more outstanding types.

- ★ " *atropurpureum*—D. Foliage and stems purplish-crimson with the very young growth almost red; a very attractive form. 8ft.
- " *aureum*—D. Pale yellow foliage in spring later becoming deep golden yellow. 12ft.
- " " *variegatum*—D. (Nishiki-gasane). Prettily variegated yellow and gold. 8ft.
- " *dissectum*—D. Green foliage finely divided right to the leaf stalk, pendulous habit of growth and bright autumn tints. 5ft. From 10/6 each.
- " " *atropurpureum*—D. A purplish-crimson foliage form of *Dissectum*; distinct and beautiful. 5ft. From 10/6 each.
- " *linearilobum atropurpureum*—D. (*scolopendri-folium rubrum*). Long narrow leaflets, crimson-purple; very neat form. 6-8ft.
- " *nigrum*—D. Dark purple-black foliage. 10ft.
- " *purpureum superbum*—D. Vivid crimson foliage in spring and early summer later changing to a dark bronzy-green. Mature trees colour well in autumn. 10ft.
- " *roseo-marginatum*—D. Pale green leaves delicately edged coral pink, very effective in early spring, later becoming variable. 6ft.
- ★ " *sanguineum seigan*—D. A remarkable maple with pale yellowish-green foliage in spring and pink stems and branches which gradually change in colour during summer to a deeper shade, ultimately

ACER—Continued

becoming a fiery orange-scarlet. One of the most valuable shrubs for winter effects. 10ft.

„ *Suminagashi*—D. A selected form with probably the most richly coloured foliage of all the maples. Intense deep crimson almost black, the young growths blood red. 10ft. From 7/6 each.

septemlobum *Osakasuki*—D. Bold handsome foliage bronzy-green in spring and summer, later changing to the most brilliant colours in autumn; strong. 10ft. From 7/6 each.

„ *rubrum*—D. Bronzy foliage with the young growth bright red, coppery red in autumn. 12ft.

rubrum—“The Scarlet Canadian Maple.” D. A slow growing tree adapted to cold climates. Makes a large tree and requires some maturity before displaying its rich autumnal colours. 30-40ft.

Saccharum—“Sugar Maple.” D. Forms a tall tree which assumes rich autumnal colourings in favourable localities. 30ft.

**ACMENA floribunda*—E. Splendid tree for coastal planting; forms a dense shrub with mauve-white berries. 12ft.

*★*ADENANDRA fragrans*—E. Choice dwarf shrub with a fairly compact habit of growth and a fine display of rich pink flowers in spring. 2ft. 5/- each.

uniflora—E. Forms a close bushy shrub with an almost constant display of white flowers tinged pink. 3ft.

AESCULUS Hippocastanum—D. “Horse Chestnut.” A beautiful large flowering tree of spreading habit; white flowers in tall panicles. 50ft.

„ *Briotii*—A very fine form with deeper almost crimson flowers. 30ft. From 10/6 each.

carnea (rubra)—D. “Red Horse Chestnut.” Smaller growing tree with panicles of deep red flowers. 30ft.

AGONIS flexuosa—E. Australian “Willow Myrtle.” An elegant tree of quick growth; very pleasing as a specimen; should be given sufficient room to develop evenly as it has an attractive weeping habit; young foliage tinted coppery-red; very

AGONIS flexuosa—Continued

suitable for light soils and stands dry conditions well when established. 15ft.

- ” **juniperina**—E. “Juniper Myrtle.” A valuable winter-flowering plant producing dense masses of white flowers closely set along the slender stems. The plant is attractive in appearance and is very suitable for decorative purposes. 10ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.

ALBIZZIA julibrissin—D. “Nemu Tree.” Acacia-like tree from the Orient; dense heads of flowers with numerous rosy thread-like stamens. Suitable for hot dry conditions. 20ft.

ALOE arborescens—E. Tall growing, succulent, thriving in dry conditions, spikes of red flowers freely produced in winter. 8ft.

ALOYSIA—See Lippia.

AMELANCHIER canadensis—D. Spring flowering shrub with masses of clear white flowers, later followed by small red fruit; foliage usually colours before falling. 15ft.

oblongifolia—D. A shrubby species with erect and attractive spikes of white flowers, leaves usually colour beautifully. 6ft.

AMYGDALUS—D. See Prunus Section.

ANDROMEDA calyculata—See Cassandra.

Catesbaei—See Leucothœ.

japonica—See Pieris.

- ▣ **polifolia angustifolia**—E. “Bog Rosemary.” A charming little dwarf with clusters of bell-shaped pink flowers. 1½ft. 7/6 to 10/- each.

ANOPTERUS glandulosus—E. “Tasmanian Laurel.” A very beautiful small tree with terminal racemes of cup-shaped white flowers; requires a cool moist situation. 10ft. From 5/- each.

ARALIA—See Fatsia.

ARBUTUS Unedo—E. “Irish Strawberry Tree.” A hardy evergreen of good appearance; creamy white bell-shaped flowers followed by showy orange-red fruits. 15ft.

ARUNDINARIA gracilis—E. “Fairy Bamboo.” A non-spreading variety with slender canes and feathery plumes. 10ft.

ASTARTEA fascicularis—E. Pendulous heath-like foliage and a profusion of small white flowers in summer. 10ft.

AUCUBA japonica—E. A bold foliaged evergreen which is very suitable for shady situations. The insignificant flowers are followed by large red berries. The sexes are in separate plants and pairs are required for berrying purposes. 6ft.

„ **variegata**—E. Variegated foliage form of the type. 6ft.

AZALEA—This group of evergreens is closely allied to the Rhododendrons and is as easily cultivated, enjoying much the same soil conditions. They prefer a sheltered partially shaded situation in well pulverized soil, which if inclined to be close and heavy may be improved by the addition of sand and loamy soil. Lime and crude animal manure are deleterious but well decayed cow manure is beneficial. They all succeed particularly well in the light volcanic soils but the double varieties require protection from heavy frosts. From 4/- each.

indica—E. All single where not stated. The double varieties are mostly dwarf in habit.

„ **alba**—Almost pure white; good grower.

„ **Charmer**—Clear cochineal-carmine, large.

„ **cocade**—Bright orange-red, showy and floriferous.

„ **Criterion**—Lilac-rose, slightly flaked, deep rose blotch.

„ **C. Sanders**—Fine large double blooms, purplish-red.

★ „ **Duc de Nassau**—Large clear crimson-carmine, very fine.

„ **Empress of India**—Fine double white blotched rose and salmon.

★ „ **Excelsior**—Semi-double, clear old rose.

„ **Exquisite**—Clear lilac with rosy blotch and white edge.

„ **Fielder's white**—A good single white.

„ **Jubilee**—Small growing variety with fine double red flowers.

„ **Juliana**—Clear madder-carmine; a strong grower.

★ Of special merit. Should be in every garden.

AZALEA—Continued

indica—

- „ Leopold I.—Semi-double; deep purplish rose.
- „ Madame A. de Haene—Rose, edged white; semi-double.
- „ Magnet—Small, violet-rose; dwarf habit.
- „ Model—Clear lilac-purple, large semi-double.
- „ Mrs. Wright—Fine semi-double crimson; strong grower.
- „ Perle de Gendenbrugge—Pure white, fine compact double.
- „ Phœbus—Pale carmine-red; a fine double.
- „ President—Deep rose; a good single.
- „ Reine des Pays Bas—Violet-pink margined white.
- „ Roi de Hollande—Carmine-red; a good single.
- „ Sir Charles Napier—Carmine with deeper blotch.
- „ Souvenir de Prince Albert—Rose, white margin; double.
- ★ „ Splendens—One of the best singles; deep rose-pink.
- „ Stella—Distinct old rose, with brownish blotch.

KAEMPFERI, KURUME AND OTHER AZALEAS.

- Akebono—Light violet with a clear carmine blotch.
- Amœna—Flowers bright magenta rose.
- Boschawa—Clear mauve, compact and floriferous.
- Fuji Giri—Pretty pale violet, semi-double.
- Fuji Manyo—Pale carmine-purple.
- Hatsu Giri—Very pretty cerise flowers.
- Kaempferi semperflorens—Abundance of small garnet flowers.
- Kurume pink—Beautiful pink flowered form of this popular variety. 3ft.
- Simsii—Showy species with bright red flowers, parent of many of the hybrid Azaleas. 6ft.
- Yedoense—D. A Japanese Azalea with pale rosy-purple flowers. 5ft.
- „ poukhanense.—D. Very fragrant rose to pale lilac flowers; strong growing and attractive.

If you do not require anything in this catalogue yourself, please hand it to someone who may be interested in it.

AZALEA—

MOLLIS AND MOLLIS X SINENSIS

D. The Mollis Azaleas and their hybrids are among the most choice spring flowering shrubs providing a gorgeous display of colour ranging from brightest flame to soft pink and yellows. In favourable situations nearly all have attractive autumn foliage. Any good garden soil is suitable for their cultivation but they resent the presence of lime or ash in the soil. We specialize in making selections of these and intending purchasers are recommended to leave the choice of sorts to us when their particular requirements will receive careful attention. All plants on their own roots. Prices: From 5/6 each.

Anthony Koster—Rich yellow.

Delicatissima—Occidentalis hybrid, creamy white, flushed pink.

Dr. Reichenbach—Salmon.

Emil Liebig—Salmon.

F. de Coninck—Soft yellow.

Flame Shades—Selected seedlings, brilliant colours.

Frans van der Bom—Orange-red.

General Vetter—Orange.

Golden Yellow—Choice yellow.

Hortulanus Witte—Orange.

Hugo Koster—Salmon red.

T. J. Seidel—Salmon orange spotted red.

HYBRID GHENT AZALEAS.

Prices: From 7/6 each.

The sweetly scented Honeysuckle Azaleas.

Beaute Celeste—Rose.

Bouquet de Flore—Salmon pink.

Coccinea speciosa—Orange.

Dr. Chas. Bauman—Dark red.

General Trauff—Violet pink.

Gloria Mundi—Vermillion.

Ignea Nova—Carmine.

Josephine Klinger—Red.

Nancy Waterer—Bright yellow.

Narcissiflora—Double yellow.

AZALEA—Continued

RUSTICA FLORE PLENO (Double Azalea mollis)

Prices: From 8/6 each.

- Aida—Rose shaded deeper.
 Byron—Most delicate white.
 Hora—Pure white.
 Il Tasso—Reddish.
 Milton—Pure white.
 Murillo—Red with rosy purple.
 Norma—Rose.
 Phidias—Cream flushed rose.
 Phebe—Pale yellow.

AZARA microphylla—E. A delightful small evergreen tree with small neat green leaves. Tiny greenish flowers with a strong vanilla fragrance. 12ft.

*BACKHOUSIA citriodora—E. An attractive small tree, the foliage being strongly lemon scented and coloured in its young state. The leaves contain a high percentage of citral oil which has considerable commercial value. 18ft.

BAECKIA plicata—See Micromyrtus.

BAMBUSA—E. "Bamboo." We grow several varieties of Bamboo which are hardy and ornamental.

BANKSIA—E. An interesting genus of bushy evergreen shrubs and trees with distinctive foliage and curiously constructed flower-heads which are usually in dense spikes three to nine inches tall. In colour they range from soft greenish-yellow through honey to rich amber. They bloom over a lengthy period each year and are a source of attraction to nectar loving birds. In the garden they form attractive small trees or shrubs and are very suitable for hot and rather dry situations. From 4/6 each.

Allisoniana—Quick growing variety with yellow flowers and prominent black stamens. 8ft.

Baueri—Small bushy shrub, yellow flower cones. 2½ft.

ericifolia—"Heath-leaved Honeysuckle Tree." Upright spikes of amber coloured flowers. 8ft.

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BANKSIA—Continued

ericoides—Bushy habit of growth, and slender foliage; cylindrical heads of reddish flowers. 5ft.

grandis—"Great Cone Banksia." Unique species with very distinctive foliage and large greenish-yellow cone-shaped flowers, strong habit of growth. 12-15ft.

Lehmanni—Rare species in cultivation, large yellow flowerheads, sturdy grower. 5ft.

littoralis—Forms a shapely small tree with large golden-yellow flower spikes. 15ft.

prionotes—Attractive and decorative species with woolly yellow flowerheads. 15ft.

quercifolia—A very ornamental and decorative variety striking yellow flowers. 12ft.

serrata—Firm saw-edged foliage, shiny light green surface and large yellowish-green flowers. 10ft.

speciosa—Makes a very attractive bush with large whitish flowers. 6ft.

BAROSMA crenulata—E. Forms a neat bushy shrub of good appearance, attractive clusters of white flowers and strongly aromatic foliage. 3ft.

BAUERA rubioides—E. Tasmanian "River Rose." Choice small shrub with neat foliage and dainty pink rose-like blooms. 3ft.

★ **BEAUFORTIA sparsa**—E. Easily one of the best summer flowering shrubs and a decided acquisition to any shrub border. *Beaufortia* makes a neat and pleasing specimen commencing to flower in February with a profusion of bright orange-red flowers held well above the plant. It is a hardy species and prefers a dry sunny position. 6ft.

BEECH—See *Fagus*.

BENTHAMIA—See *Cornus*.

BERBERIS—Hardy ornamental shrubs, both evergreen and deciduous which have small yellow flowers and an abundance of pretty berries.

aggregata *Prattii*—D. Superior variety, panicles of yellow flowers followed by clusters of coral berries. 5ft.

Autumn Cheer—Choice free berrying variety colouring well in early winter. 4ft.

BERBERIS—Continued

brachypoda—D. Narrow elongated racemes of yellow flowers; followed by bright red oblong berries. 5ft.
circumserrata—A compact grower with pale red berries. 4ft.

7 *Darwinii*—E. Chilean species, very ornamental with its bright orange-yellow flowers. 8ft.

Fireflame—Neat compact foliage and masses of brightly coloured berries. 3ft.

Francisci-Ferdinandii—D. Flowers in long drooping racemes, berries bright scarlet. 5ft.

japonica Bealei—E. (*Mahonia*). Elegant species with pinnate foliage, flowers fragrant lemon-yellow in slightly spreading racemes. 6ft.

polyantha—Taller growing shrub with grape-like clusters of red berries and good autumn foliage effects. 6ft.

stenophylla—E. A hybrid from *Darwinii* and one of the most useful of all the Barberries. Arching branches covered with rich yellow bloom. 8-10ft.

„ *coccinea*—E. Selected form with orange-yellow flowers flushed carmine, tinted leaves in autumn. 6ft.

★ *Thunbergii atropurpurea*—D. A most striking foliage plant throughout spring and summer; the leaves are bright sanguineous-red, a companion plant to the purple leaved maple. 4ft.

„ *erecta*—D. Upright growing variety notable for its brilliant autumn foliage. 5ft.

Wilsonae—D. Fine dwarf species remarkable for the great wealth of coral red berries; foliage often colours also. 2ft.

BETULA verrucosa (Alba)—D. “Silver Birch.” Makes a splendid tree with its striking silvery trunk. Very suitable as an avenue tree, or for giving light shade for *Rhododendrons*, *Azalea mollis* or the Japanese Maples. 30ft.

„ *dalecarlica (laciniata)*—The “Swedish Birch.” One of the most graceful members of an attractive family, a weeping habit of growth and deeply lacinated leaves. 25ft. From 7/6 each.

BETULA—Continued

- „ *pendula* Youngi—D. The true “Weeping Birch.” One of the most beautiful trees, forming a graceful dome-shaped specimen. From 15/- each.
- „ *purpurea*—D. This variety has purple leaves; the trunk is also purple in young trees, later becoming silvery. 25ft. From 5/- each.
- ☐**BARKLYA syringifolia*—E. “Queensland Gold Blossom Tree.” A tall growing tree with an abundance of bright yellow pea shaped flowers. 20-30ft.
- BORONIA—E. Small compact shrubs with aromatic foliage and an abundance of flower in spring. Boronias succeed best in moist well drained soil and a warm situation. The growth should be shortened back after flowering.
- ★ „ *denticulata*—E. A new introduction of low bushy habit bearing in spring a profusion of lilac-mauve flowers. 4-5ft. 5/- each.
- elatior*—Slightly scented foliage and a profusion of rosy carmine flowers lasting over a period of about three months. 4-5ft.
- megastigma*—“Scented Brown Boronia.” Brown flowers with greenish-yellow interior delightfully scented and free flowering. 4ft.
- „ *lutea*—“Yellow Boronia.” Selected form with mustard-coloured flowers very sweetly scented. 3ft.
- pinnata*—Slightly scented flowers rich rose red; loose open foliage. 3ft.
- **BOUVARDIA*—Six varieties. Splendid winter flowering shrubs with a good range of colours. They require a warm position and prefer a rather heavy soil. Protection from frost is essential, and they should be pruned after flowering. 3ft.
- **BRACHYGLOTTIS repanda purpurea*—E. A purple foliated type of this well-known native which makes a distinctive specimen; slightly frost tender but withstands wind; succeeds well in coastal areas. 6ft.
- **BROWALLIA*—See *Streptosolen*.
- **BRUGMANSIA* “Trumpet Flower.”—See *Datura*.

Prices: Minimum price 3/6 each, except where stated. Unless the minimum grade is asked for selected plants will be despatched.

BRUNFELSIA latifolia—E. Bushy evergreen shrubs with flowers like those of a Phlox, at first clear lavender, later pure white. Usually there are flowers of both colours on the plant at once. 4ft.

BUDDLEIA—Hardy shrubs of rapid growth suitable for all conditions. Flowers are scented and are usually produced in large panicles on young plants.

Colvillei—Beautiful summer flowering species from the Himalayas. Rose pink pentstemon-like flowers produced on mature wood, requires very light pruning and takes a year or two before flowering freely. 10-12ft.

Fallowiana—D. Silvery foliaged variety with fragrant pale lavender-blue flowers. 6-8ft.

Farreri—E. Large dark green foliage with a white felt on underside; rosy lilac flowers in spring. 8ft.

globosa—E. Chilean "Orange Ball Tree." A tall and striking shrub with masses of orange flowers. 10ft.

madagascariensis—E. Greyish-green foliage and long panicles of yellow flowers. 10ft.

salvifolia—E. Very quick growing strongly scented pale lilac flowers in dense panicles. Winter flowering. 10-12ft. See also Ornamental Hedge Section.

variabilis—

„ *Charming*—D. An excellent novelty with lovely lavender-pink racemes, perhaps the best pink variety. 8ft.

„ *Etoile de France*—D. Excellent shrub with rich violet-purple flowers in 18 inch panicles. 8ft.

„ *Pink Pearl*—D. Strong growing variety with dense masses of pale lilac-pink flowers; very showy. 8ft.

BURCHELLIA capensis—E. Dwarf and compact shrub, with light green foliage and scarlet flowers. 3ft.

BUXUS sempervirens—“Box.” A well known and excellent plant for filling “awkward” positions as it succeeds admirably in shade or under the drip of trees; also suitable for path edgings. See also Hedge Section.

„ *variegata*—The variegated form of the “Box.” Useful for any situation.

Prices: All plants from 3/6 each, except where priced.

- * *CÆSALPINIA Gilliesii* (syn. *Poinciana Gilliesii*)—D. A gorgeous flowering plant requiring a very warm position; large red and yellow flowers produced on small plants. 8ft.
- CALCEOLARIA violacea* (*Jovellana*)—E. A dwarf shrub with deep heliotrope flowers. 2ft.
- CALLIANDRA portoricensis*—E. Acacia-like foliage; prominent white tassel-like flowers, sweetly scented; highly recommended. 6ft.
- * „ *pulcherrima*—A more dwarf species with finer foliage; covered in summer with bright red tassels; very showy, slightly tender and best suited to a warm position. 5ft.
- CALLICARPA Giraldiviana*—A free-growing Chinese shrub with large leaves. The rose-coloured flowers are followed by an abundance of small violet berries clustered along the stems. 5-8ft.
- rubella* (*japonica*)—D. A compact shrub. In autumn the violet-purple berries are in close clusters; the leaves colour before falling. 3ft.
- ★* *purpurea*—E. Small shrub, producing masses of purple berries clustered down the stems throughout the autumn and winter. 3ft.
- CALLICOMA serratifolia*—E. "Sydney Beech." An ever-green tree with a spreading and slightly pendulous habit of growth. It has rather handsome foliage and makes a good specimen, quick growing and hardy. 15ft.
- CALLISTEMON*—"Bottlebrush." Hardy Australian shrubs which succeed well in exposed positions. They are readily adaptable to a variety of soil conditions, but like most plants, respond to generous treatment. Shades of colour tend to vary as stocks are in the main raised from seed.
- ★ *citrinus splendens*—E. Spikes of crimson-scarlet flowers three to six inches long in spring and early summer; the finest species. V.H. 6ft.
- lanceolatus*—E. Narrow leaved species with showy crimson flowers. 6ft.

★ Of special merit.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

CALLISTEMON—Continued

- „ *magenta*—E. A selected seedling form with deep magenta flowers.
- linearis*—E. Compact growing variety with scarlet blooms. 12ft.
- „ *rigidus*—E. Dwarf species with bright red flowers. 5ft.
- salignus*—E. The “Willow Bottlebrush,” a variation in the bottlebrushes; this variety has pink flowers. 8ft.
- ★ *speciosus*—E. A showy form. Large crimson flowers. 6ft.

CALLUNA vulgaris—The common “Ling” or “Heather.” A very hardy shrub thriving in the most adverse conditions, small purple flowers. 2ft.

„ *alba*—White flowered form of the above. 2ft.

„ *Alportii*—Deep crimson flowered variety.

„ *aurea*—Foliage tinted golden.

„ *H. E. Beale*—Splendid form with spikes of silvery-mauve double flowers. 24in.

„ *minima*—A dwarf spreading type.

CALOTHAMNUS homalphyllus—E. A hardy shrub suitable for light soils or dry banks, it is allied to the “Bottlebrushes” and has bright crimson flowers in showy clusters. 4ft.

quadrifidus—E. Dark green needle-like foliage and clusters of bright red flowers. 6ft.

Schauerii—E. A more recent addition with distinct golden-red flowers. 3ft.

CALYCANTHUS floridus—D. “Carolina Allspice.” Open growing shrub allied to the “Winter Sweet.” Reddish-purple flowers with strap-like petals; flowers and foliage fragrant. 6ft.

præcox—D. See *Chimonanthus fragrans*.

CALYTHRIX Mitchellii—E. A heath-like shrub with upright, compact, fragrant foliage. The flowers are white, borne in early spring. 4ft.

Sullivanii—E. The leaves have a fragrance like myrtle. Bears pretty little white flowers in spring. 4ft.

If you do not require anything in this catalogue yourself, please hand it to someone who may be interested in it.

CAMELLIA—E. Among evergreen shrubs, Camellias are readily recognized with their broad glossy leaves and large brightly coloured flowers which appear in the early spring. They are handsome subjects and generally popular as they are particularly suited for either the small garden or the large shrubbery where they look well at all times. They enjoy a good free loamy soil but succeed well in average garden conditions. Whilst *Camellia japonica* and its varieties are capable of attaining 20 feet or more in stature they are best restricted to 8 to 10 feet for general purposes.

Prices: From 5/- each, except where priced.

japonica—

Angela Cochii—Free flowering double, usually white striped rose but variable.

Aspasia—Large informal double white, occasionally flaked rose.

„ **Pink**. A pink form of the above.

Candidissima—An early flowering white, compact.

C. M. Hovey (C. H. Hovey)—A formal double, deep velvety crimson.

Colvellei (Countess of Ellesmere)—White flaked pink.

Countess of Derby—White, striped carmine.

Duke of York—Fine double pink.

★ **Edward Billing**—Informal double pink edged white; charming variety.

Fanny Sanchioli—Fine double white of good form.

fimbriata alba—Beautiful formal double white, fringed petals. From 7/6 each.

Great Eastern, N.Z. form (syn. Emperor variegated)—

Large showy crimson blooms in great profusion sometimes slightly marked white; one of the best.

Helenor (Guilfoyle's Helene)—Pink striped carmine; the centre petals bunched; the best striped variety.

Henri Favre—A rosy-salmon, petals loose with stamens intermingled.

Isabella—Late flowering kind; pure white flowers of perfect form.

Joe Van—Small growing variety; lilac-rose flowers.

Lady Parker—Petals cupped; deep rose-pink.

★ Of special merit.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

CAMELLIA—Continued

- ★ La Graciola—Fine carmine-red, with central petals bunched and intermingled with stamens; beautifully scented; one of the best varieties.
- ★ Lavinia Maggi—Large cup-shaped double blooms of rose-pink. From 7/6 each.
- ★ Mathotiana—Carmine-red petals generally imbricated, but cupped in the centre; changes metallic shades with age. From 7/6 each.
- Mrs. A. M. Hovey—A large soft rose-pink, marbled white.
- Optima (Optimus)—Pink, striped and flaked carmine.
- Paeoniaeflora pallida (Nonpareil) — Pretty shade of delicate pink, petals bunched in centre.
- Paulona Maggi (Bonomiana)—A beautiful large double white with imbricated petals. Good.
- Prince Albert—White, striped rose with the central petals bunched; large and handsome flowers.
- Rachael—Formal type of flower, fine pink. 7/6 each.
- Red Pressi—Rosy red.
- Red Waratah—Late flowering variety with an abundance of crimson-red flowers, the centre bunched and surrounded with a ring of broad flat petals.
- ★ reticulata—The choicest and rarest of all Camellias producing huge semi-double flowers with beautifully ruffled pink petals surrounding a generous cluster of golden stamens. Supplies extremely limited and all orders are taken in rotation. 8ft. 70/- each.
- ★ Shepherd's Red—A good grower and an attractive variety; deep red blooms very similar in type to Red Waratah.
- Single red—Bright red with yellow stamens.
- Single rose—Rosy-pink with yellow stamens.
- Single white—Purest white with yellow stamens.
- Sodegakushi (grandiflora)—Semi-double white of outstanding beauty, prominent golden stamens. From 7/6 each.
- Triumphans—Strong growing red.
- White Waratah—Fine double white with a very bunched centre and of similar form to "Red Waratah."

CAMELLIA—Continued

William Bull (Mrs. H. B. Sheather)—Very large double deep rose of fine form.

Sasanqua—This group is valued for its single blooms which appear in winter before the forms of japonica break into blossom. The glossy foliage is smaller and in some varieties is an attractive deep bronzy colour as it first unfolds. In varieties from 5/- ea.

Thea (Thea Bohea)—China tea plant of commerce; pretty small white flowers; compact glossy foliage. 4ft.

CAMPHORA officinalis—E. See Cinnamomum camphora.

CANTUA bicolor—E. Pendulous trumpet-shaped flowers, pale red and yellow; very effective. 6ft.

buxifolia (dependens)—E. Rose-coloured trumpet-shaped flowers, hanging gracefully from all parts of the tree. 6ft.

JARAGANA arborescens—D. "Pea Tree." A small, very hardy, sun-loving tree with yellow pea-shaped flowers. 4ft.

★ CARPENTARIA californica—E. A beautiful shrub with large pure white flowers and golden anthers. 6ft. From 5/- each.

CARPINUS betulus—D. "Common Hornbeam." A very hardy tree which makes a handsome specimen; also useful for shelter; wind resistant. 40ft.

☐ CARYOPTERIS clandonensis—D. An outstanding addition to late summer and autumn flowering shrubs; veronica-like flowers, intense blue. 3ft.

Mastacanthus—E. The "Blue Spiraea." A pretty shrub suitable for the border, shrubbery and rockery; flowers in autumn. 3ft.

CASSANDRA calyculata (Andromeda)—D. Bears in spring clusters of bell-shaped white flowers. The autumn foliage clings late; 5ft.

CASSIA artemisioides—Bright yellow flowers and attractive grey-green foliage. 3ft.

australis—E. Small growing species with strong handsome foliage and clear yellow flowers. 5ft.

Sturtii—E. Compact bush with silvery foliage and yellow flowers. 6ft.

Prices: All plants from 3/6 each, except where priced.

CASTANEA sativa—D. "Sweet" or "Spanish Chestnut." A fine ornamental tree particularly suitable for inland districts. Nuts ripen in early winter. 30ft. From 4/6 each.

CASUARINA cunninghamiana—E. "She Oak." Forms a tall tree of good appearance, prefers a good deep soil of moderate moisture content. Produces a valuable timber not unlike oak in quality. 40ft.

stricta—E. A more upright growing species capable of establishing itself in fairly dry situations and even stony ground. 25ft.

CATALPA bignonioides—D. "Indian Bean Tree." Rather beautiful ornamental tree with large clusters of white flowers with yellow and purple markings. 18ft.

CEANOOTHUS—A sun loving easily cultivated and hardy family with attractive foliage and masses of flowers usually in various shades of blue. They are suitable for coastal areas being well able to endure sea winds. A long range of flowering can be obtained by selection as the earliest varieties flower in spring and are followed by the hybrid forms, many of which continue in flower until the first frosts. Prune lightly after flowering. V.H.

Prices: From 3/6 each; collection of 10 for 33/-.

arboreus—E. Tree-like species with shiny green foliage and masses of powdery blue flowers. 15ft.

A. T. Johnson—E. Charming hybrid with masses of Wedgewood blue flowers; flowers almost continuously throughout summer and autumn. 6ft.

Burkwoodii—E. Attractive ultramarine flowers in abundance; this plant flowers for at least five months of the year and is a valuable addition to any garden. 4ft.

dentatus—E. Small dark green leaves and clusters of deep blue flowers. 8ft.

Dignity—E. A first class shrub with flowers indigo in the bud, later becoming a rich plumbago-blue. A strong grower with a good flowering period. 8ft.

★ Of special merit. ☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

CEANOTHUS—Continued

- , *Edwardsii*—E. Small shiny green leaves and masses of rich blue flowers; this variety is a vast improvement on *Veitchianus* which it has largely superseded. 10ft.
- Gloire de Versailles*—A semi-deciduous hybrid with a long summer and autumn flowering period; large panicles of powdery blue flowers. 6ft.
- immaculatus*—E. Dwarf species with a slightly spreading habit, foliage small and attractive, flowers bright blue. 3-4ft.
- impressus*—E. Dense twiggy growth and tiny rounded leaves having an embossed appearance; flowers deep blue; suitable for rock gardens. 2ft.
- Marie Simon*—Handsome reddish-brown stems and soft pink blooms. Semi-deciduous. 6ft.
- papillosus roweanus*—E. Distinct form growing to about five feet tall, flowers a clear blue.
- Richesse*—A good companion plant to *Marie Simon*; of similar growth but flowers a little richer in colour. 6ft.
- *thrysiflorus*—E. Tall growing shrub with fine glossy foliage and a brilliant show of blue flowers in spring. 10ft.
- CELTIS occidentalis**—D. The North American "Hackberry." Mature trees are remarkable on account of their rough, warted, corky bark. Large specimens produce black berries in profusion. 20ft.
- CERASUS serrulata**—"Flowering Cherries." See *Prunus*.
- ★ **CERATOPETALUM gummiferum**—E. "Sydney Xmas Bush." A hardy evergreen of good appearance. The flowers, which are a yellowish colour are remarkable for the bracts which gradually colour to a deep rose, and remain on the tree for a considerable time. Requires a rich deep soil with plenty of moisture. 12ft.
- CERATOSTIGMA Griffithii**—E. Identical with the following as regards colour; habit dwarfer. 2ft.
- minus*—D. A fine dwarf species eminently suited to a low border or the rockery; attractive slate blue flowers. 1½ft. 5/- each.
- ★ *Willmottiana*—D. A new species of recent introduction from China; rich blue flowers. 3-4ft.

- CERCIDOPHYLLUM japonicum**—D. A desirable ornamental tree. Young growth brightly tinted pink; assumes rich autumnal colourings. 8ft.
- CERCIS chinensis**—D. An Asiatic species of the "Judas Tree" type, bearing bright pink flowers, and leaves up to 5ins. across, of a bright green polished appearance. 10ft.
- Siliquastrum**—D. The "Judas Tree." Flowers rosy-lilac. 10ft.
- ***CESTRUM elegans (Habrothamnus)**—E. Flowers carmine, produced in spring. 10ft.
- Newellii**—E. Large bright crimson flowers, carried in clusters over a long flowering season. 10ft.
- Also two types of *C. elegans*, one with non-scented foliage and the other carrying large clusters of brightly coloured berries.
- CHAMÆLAUCIUM uncinatum**—E. The "Geraldton Wax Flower." A graceful flowering shrub, bearing delicately coloured pink flowers; lasts well when cut; plant in dry, stony ground. 6ft.
- ★**CHIMONANTHUS fragrans**—D. "Allspice," "Winter Sweet." Hardy winter-flowering shrub; sweetly-scented yellow flowers preceding the foliage. 6ft.
- CHIONANTHUS virginica**—D. "Fringe Tree." Flowers pure white, slightly fragrant. A very handsome shrub in both leaf and flower. 12ft.
- CHOISYA ternata**—E. "Mexican Orange-blossom." A free-flowering shrub which bears clusters of white fragrant flowers in early spring. 4ft.
- CHORIZEMA cordatum**—E. Pea-shaped red and yellow flowers; leaves heart-shaped. 3ft.
- ilicifolium**—E. Red and yellow pea-shaped flowers; foliage Holly-like and open; dainty and free flowering. 3ft.
- varium**—E. Beautiful pea-shaped orange and red flowers freely produced on young plants; best grown as a semi-climber. 4ft.
- CINNAMOMUM Camphora (Camphora officinalis)**—E. The "Camphor Tree." Foliage bright green, young shoots pale bronze; half hardy. 20ft.

Prices: All plants from 3/6 each, except where priced.

- CISTUS**—E. Exceptionally free blooming, very hardy shrubs; require a position in full sun.
- formosus**—Flowers a rich yellow with brown base; semi-climbing habit. 3ft.
- Gallipoli**—Neat bushy variety with abundance of clear lilac-pink flowers. 4ft.
- lusitanicus**—Flowers white with rose blotch; compact habit; a good rockery plant. 1-2ft.
- ★ **purpureus**—Probably the best; producing reddish-purple flowers up to five inches across, each petal being heavily blotched maroon-red. 6ft.
- Silver Pink**—Flowers in clusters; charming shade of pale silvery pink. 4ft.
- Sunset**—Large cerise-pink flowers. 2ft.
- Wintoniensis**—Foliage grey; flowers two inches across, pearly white, with a feathered zone of crimson-maroon, and yellow blotches at base. 2ft.
- * **CLERODENDRON ugandense**—“Blue Butterfly Bush.” A very attractive summer flowering shrub. Terminal clusters of bright blue flowers with petals and stamens set in such a position that they resemble butterflies. Tender. 8ft.
- CLETHRA alnifolia**—D. Fine heads of white flowers, freely produced; leaves turn creamy-yellow in autumn. 4ft.
- arborea**—E. The “Lily of the Valley Tree.” Creamy-white flowers in sprays during summer; foliage glossy green. 8ft.
- ✓ **CLIANTHUS puniceus**—E. “Red Kaka Beak.” A spreading shrub with pendulous bright red flowers; very hardy. 4ft.
- „ **albus**—E. The white form of the “Red Kaka Beak,” just as hardy. 4ft.
- roseus**—E. A recently introduced rose-coloured form, quite distinctive in colour. 5ft.
- ★ **COLEONEMA pulchrum**—E. “Diosma multiflora” “Pink Diosma.” A bushy shrub of fine upright growth, bearing a profusion of bright rose-pink flowers. Just as hardy as the old favourite “Breath of Heaven”; 4ft.

- CORNUS alba sibirica**—D. "Dogwood." A robust form with crimson bark, making a beautiful contrast. 10ft.
- „ **Spathii**—D. Leaves prominently variegated golden-yellow. 10ft.
- capitata** (*Benthamia fragifera*)—E. Creamy-white flowers and large strawberry-like fruit. 20ft.
- florida**—D. A shrub or small tree of remarkable beauty with conspicuous, white, petal-like bracts and striking autumn foliage. 15ft.
- ★ „ **rubra**—Similar to the above with the exception of the bracts which are rosy-red. 15ft. From 5/- ea.
- Kousa**—D. Attractive large bracts and brightly coloured autumn foliage. 15ft.
- officinalis**—D. A rare Korean species, producing masses of yellow flowers. 15-20ft.
- CORREA speciosa**—E. The "Australian Fuchsia." Pretty tubular red and yellow flowers. 4ft.
- ventricosa**—Small compact shrub with pendant tubular red flowers. 3ft.
- CORYLOPSIS**—D. Among the earliest spring flowering shrubs being in full bloom in September. Pendant spikes of primrose flowers before the foliage and distributed over the whole plant. Flowers usually fragrant. Easily cultivated plants but responding well to generous treatment.
- platypetala**—Vigorous species with large racemes of fragrant yellow flowers. 6ft.
- spicata**—Spreading shrub with foliage somewhat like the Hazelnut. Flowers early in pendant spikes of yellow bloom. 6ft.
- Willmottiae**—Taller growing species with longer racemes of fragrant yellow flowers. 8ft.
- CORYLUS maxima atropurpurea**—D. The purple-leaved form of the Filbert Nut. Fine large foliage and intense colouring rivalling that of the Copper Beech. 6ft. From 4/6 each.

**New Zealand Native Trees,
Shrubs, Plants Ferns and Seeds.**

A comprehensive revised issue descriptive of our Stock; 60 pages; available free on application.



COTONEASTER—"Rockspray." No shrubs are more easily cultivated than Cotoneasters, as they thrive in any soil not water-logged and are well adapted to poor soils. In flower they are not specially attractive, their particular merit being found in their brightly coloured fruits which are produced in great abundance. The small species and types are very useful for sloping banks where they succeed well, particularly in sunny positions.

congesta—E. An attractive dwarf species of low and compact growth; fruit bright red. 3ft.

- **conspicua**—E. One of our outstanding additions; this species has a prostrate habit and forms bold clumps which become most conspicuous in autumn with their masses of sealing-wax red berries, these being as large as small peas. An ideal plant for banks and exposed positions. 18 inches.

Franchettii—E. Graceful branches with orange-scarlet fruits. 8ft.

frigida Vicarii—E. Fast growing species with large clusters of crimson berries. 15ft.

Harroviana—E. Attractive evergreen with arching branches and innumerable bunches of red fruits; birds do not touch the berries very much. 6ft.

horizontalis—D. Normally a low growing shrub almost deciduous and rarely exceeding two or three feet high. Leaves assume bright colouring as they fall, berries orange-red. Only Standards available, from 12/6 each.

lactea—E. A handsome and vigorous shrub with bright crimson-red berries. 8ft.

microphylla—E. A spreading prostrate shrub with rather rigid branches, fruit scarlet; very successful on sloping banks. 2-3ft.

„ **gracilis**—A finer foliated variation of the above, also excellent for banks.

multiflora—D. One of the most attractive Cotoneasters. Flowers produced in great profusion and followed by large bright red berries. 6ft.

pannosa—A graceful species with an abundance of dull red fruits.

COTONEASTER—Continued

- prostrata—E. Vigorous low growing shrub with long arching branches and orange-red berries. 3ft.
- ★ serotina—E. A particularly fine species with an elegant habit of growth and a great profusion of brilliant sealing-wax red berries, which remain on the tree until the late autumn. 6-10ft.
- Simonsii—E. A semi-evergreen shrub with clusters of scarlet berries. 10ft.
- salicifolia floccosa—E. A graceful and distinct evergreen with attractive foliage and bright red fruits. 6ft.
- thymaefolia—E. A very small leaved species sometimes considered a form of microphylla; foliage bright and attractive and fruit bright red; very useful on sloping banks. 2ft.
- turbinata—An excellent shrub with narrow pointed leaves and an abundance of bright red fruits. 10ft.
- Watereri—E. An evergreen with handsome foliage and showy scarlet fruit; an attractive shrub reputed to be a hybrid. 8ft.

CRATAEGUS—"Thorns." The Thorns are an easily cultivated and highly ornamental group of deciduous shrubs or small trees. Probably the most commonly recognized forms are those of the Oxycantha or "Hawthorn" group which are also familiarly known as the "May" and "Quick" of the English hedge rows. However, many of the species from North America are particularly beautiful in foliage and flower as well as in fruit. They are all easily cultivated and succeed in almost all soils. All the species and forms listed here are deciduous and are particularly charming in the colder inland districts.

Prices: From 4/6 each, according to size.

- Carrierei—A hybrid plant and certainly one of the most handsome of all the thorns, white flowers changing to pale pink; orange-red fruit hanging on the plant for a large part of the winter. 10-15ft.
- coccinea—The "Scarlet Haw." Flowers in profusion, later followed by a wealth of pendulous scarlet berries. 10ft.

CRATAEGUS—Continued

cordata—"Washington Thorn." A distinct plant with heart-shaped leaves; has a late flowering habit, berries scarlet and hanging throughout winter. 15ft.

Crus-galli—"Cockspur Thorn." Attractive free-flowering small tree of picturesque habit, deep red fruit, and foliage usually well coloured in autumn. 15ft.

Oxycantha flore pleno coccineo—(Wm. Paul). The double flowered crimson thorn. 10ft.

„ „ **rosea**—The double pink Hawthorn or May. 10ft.

„ **puniceo**—The single crimson flowered form. 10ft.

prunifolia (splendens)—This species is closely allied to *Crus-galli* and frequently confused with it. It is a fine plant valued for its large showy red fruits and rich autumn colouring. 15ft.

Smithii—A recent introduction, bright shining red berries and rich autumn foliage. 15ft.

stipulacea (mexicana)—A hardy Mexican species with an almost evergreen habit, fruit fairly large and orange-yellow in colour. 15ft.

tanacetifolia—"Tansy Leaved Thorn." Grey downy foliage, white flowers followed by yellow apple-like berries. 15ft.

For evergreen species see under *Pyracantha*.

***CROTALARIA laburnifolia**—E. "West Australian Bird Flower." Quick-growing shrub bearing spikes of greenish-yellow blooms. Prune hard in winter and grow in a sheltered spot. 6ft.

☐ **CRYPTANDRA amara**—E. "Australian Bitter Spray." A pretty little shrub of neat and heath-like appearance, masses of dainty white flowers. 2ft. 4/- ea.

***CUPHEA ignea (syn. platycentra)**—E. A small shrub which bears almost continuously red flowers tipped black and white. 2ft.

micropetala (syn. jorullensis)—E. A low spreading shrub bearing long tubular yellow and red flowers. 2ft.

CURRENT (Flowering)—See *Ribes*.

***CYATHEA medullaris**—E. "Mamaku." The well-known black tree fern. 25ft. For other varieties of Tree Ferns see Native Catalogue.

CYDONIA (*Pyrus japonica*)—D. The ornamental Quinces are among the earliest spring flowering shrubs; some commencing to bloom in June and July. The flowers are open and cup-shaped and varying in shades of orange, pink, red and white. Usually followed by large yellow fruits which make an excellent jelly. Cydonias are hardy and easily cultivated.

cathayensis—Open sparsely branched shrub somewhat thorny; flowers white flushed pink; exceptionally large fruits.

japonica—Well-known as the "Red Japonica." Clusters of red flowers in very early spring.

„ *alba*—White flowered form of japonica, a beautiful contrast.

„ *Aurora*—A favourite variety with bright rosy scarlet flowers.

„ *Falconette Charlotte*—Salmon-pink, double.

„ *macrocarpa*—Flowers bright vermilion.

„ *Pink Perfection*—Attractive clear pink.

„ *Winter Cheer*—Bright, showy orange-scarlet; very early flowering.

„ *Yaegaki*—Terra-cotta brown, semi-double.

Maulei Simonii—Dwarf form with deep sanguineous-red flowers; good.

sinensis (*Chaenomeles sinensis*)—"Chinese Quince."

A semi-evergreen of rather open growth which forms a small tree; the leaves are extremely handsome with a shiny green surface; in winter many assume rich autumn colouring; flowers soft carmine, followed by pale yellow fruits up to 6 inches long. 10-12ft.

CYTISUS—The Brooms feature among the late spring flowering shrubs and are without exception handsome and free flowering subjects. They are sun loving plants thriving in any ordinary soil, and are also well able to withstand fairly exposed conditions. Regular pruning following flowering should be practised to prevent "legginess." Almost all the following list are hybrids of *Cytisus Scoparius*.

Prices: From 3/- each.

albus—The "White Portugal Broom," produces masses of pearly-white blooms.

CYTISUS albus—Continued

- „ *praecox*—A beautiful shrub with somewhat pendulous growth; deep cream flowers.
- Andreana Smithii*—Distinct form, flowers crimson and bronzy-yellow.
- Burkwoodii*—Perhaps the best-known of the “red” Brooms; brilliant venetian-red flowers, brightened by a gleam of gold.
- C. E. Pearson—Slightly more dwarf than the other hybrids; flowers deep mahogany with wall-flower red and a faint tinge of gold.
- ★ *Crimson King*—A new hybrid surpassing even *Burkwoodii* for richness of colour; the flowers are an intense crimson, and more closely approaching red than any other variety.
- Diana*—The keel and standards a beautiful shade of ivory, shading to golden-yellow. Wing petals bright golden-yellow; beautiful contrast to the other hybrids.
- Donard Seedling*—One of the most striking of the hybrids and sometimes known as the “Pink Broom.” Blooms a delightful shade of pink lightly shaded carmine and orange, most spectacular.
- Enchantress*—Rose-pink and glowing carmine; a strong growing variety.
- Fairy Queen*—Most unusual contrast of colours, combining lemon and lilac in the shield whilst the wing petals are a brilliant orange. Distinct and fascinating variety.
- filipes*—Attractive Canary Island species with dainty thread-like stems and masses of white flowers.
- Geoffrey Skipwith*—Amongst the earliest to flower this Broom has graceful arching sprays laden with a wealth of small flowers at first crimson-scarlet, later passing to pink; vigorous and prolific. A hybrid from *Cytisus albus*.
- Hibernia*—Wings a vivid orange-scarlet and rose, standards tinted rose, the whole bush presenting a striking sight.
- Lady Moore*—An imposing variety with brilliant scarlet wings changing to orange. The shield is blush shading to deep yellow.

CYTISUS—Continued

Lilac Time—Beautiful hybrid from *albus*; abundance of pretty lilac-pink flowers.

- ★ **Lord Lambourne**—One of the most spectacular of all the Brooms; intense crimson, scarlet and gold; vigorous and very free flowering.

Ruby—Flowers deep mahogany-red giving the whole plant a richness and warmth of colour which instantly appeals.

Special Offer—A collection of eighteen named varieties, one of each, for 50/-. (See also under *Genista*.)

- ***DAHLIA imperialis Leslie**—D. "Tree Dahlia." A tall grower with large pale pink flowers; very handsome; requires shelter. 12ft.

- ☐ **DAPHNE Burkwoodi**—E. A beautiful little hybrid which forms a neat rounded evergreen bush up to 3 feet high. It is spring flowering and produces terminal clusters of fragrant pale pink flowers. The plant has a good constitution and will quickly establish itself in a sunny position in the garden. 3ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.

Cneorum major—E. Slow growing, prostrate, with a profusion of rose-coloured fragrant flowers. Suitable for the rockery.

- ☐★ **Genkwa**—D. A strikingly beautiful small shrub; flowers clear lilac-blue carried in profusion on leafless branches. 4ft. From 4/- each.

Mezereum rubrum—D. A beautiful species producing clusters of red, sweetly-scented flowers, followed by conspicuous scarlet berries. 4ft.

odora (indica)—"White Daphne." White sweetly-scented flowers. 3ft.

„ **leucanthe**—E. A more robust form than the well-known type; strong foliage and larger more prominent heads of scented blooms. 3ft. From 5/- each.

- ★ „ **rubra**—E. "Pink Daphne." A pretty and free-flowering pink form, sweetly perfumed; a general favourite. 3ft.

- ***DATURA suaveolens Knightii**—E. "Double White Trumpet Flower." Strongly perfumed. 8ft.

- ★ **DAVIDIA involucrata**—D. "Ghost Tree." A tree of considerable beauty and suitable for larger shrubberies. Vivid green foliage and a branching habit of growth. The flowers are produced about November and borne at the end of drooping stalks. The peculiar beauty however, is in the two enormous creamy-white bracts which subtend each flower; a free flowering specimen presenting a most spectacular sight. Grows best in a good loamy soil and enjoys abundant moisture. 20ft. From 10/6 each.
- DECAISNEA Fargesii**—D. Unusual Chinese species with large pinnate foliage and long racemes of yellowish-green flowers later followed by pod-like fruits, deep metallic blue in colour. 8ft. From 4/6 each.
- DESFONTAINIA spinosa**—A choice slow growing evergreen with holly-like foliage and tubular red and yellow flowers. Very hardy and best suited to cool climates, and slightly moist conditions. 6ft.. From 5/- each.
- DEUTZIA**—A most easily cultivated genus of hardy deciduous shrubs flowering in early summer and producing a great wealth of bloom. All the forms are attractive and are worthy of more extensive planting.
- discolor gr. fl.**—Large flowers, deeply flushed pink, in handsome corymbs. 4-5ft.
- magnifica**—Large panicles of double white flowers. 4-5ft.
- **Monbeigii "Mont Rose"**—A newer variety with delightful clusters of mauve-pink flowers, very attractive. 4-5ft.
- rosea carminea**—An invaluable early flowering shrub with white flowers flushed pink on the outside. 4-5ft.
- scabra fl. pl.**—Taller growing variety with double white flowers pink in the outer petals. 6ft.
- **taiwanensis**—A more recently introduced Formosan species, slender panicles of attractive white flowers. 4-5ft.
- DIANELLA intermedia**—E. "Turutu." A native plant of grass-like appearance; deep blue berries. 2ft.

DICKSONIA fibrosa—E. "Golden Ponga." The hardiest of our native tree-ferns. 10ft. Extra large specimens also available. Prices on application.

★**DIERVILLA (Weigela) floribunda** Eva Rathke—D. Bears reddish-crimson flowers in late spring; hardy; 4ft.

florida foliis purpureis—D. A form of the "Apple-Blossom." Light purple foliage and pink flowers. 5ft.

„ **variegata**—D. Leaves variegated silver; pink flowers. 5ft.

„ **rosea**—D. Masses of pink blossom. 5ft.

☐ **DIOSMA complexa**—E. A pretty little shrub, dwarf and compact, covered in spring with small bunches of lilac-rose flowers. 1½-2ft.

ericoides—E. "Breath of Heaven." Handsome evergreen of heath-like appearance; foliage pleasantly perfumed. Small white flowers freely produced. 3ft.

***DIPLACUS**—See *Mimulus*.

★**DODONÆA viscosa purpurea**—E. "Purple-leaved Ake Ake." A rapid-growing New Zealand shrub with bronzy leaves, which take a rich purplish shade in winter. Plant in the open to maintain the colour; 12ft.

DORYANTHES excelsa—An evergreen perennial with long narrow leaves, and cream flowers on tall spikes 10 to 15 feet high.

good fibrous
+ **DRYANDRA formosa (floribunda)**—E. A handsome shrub with narrow deeply serrated leaves; yellow burr-like flowers produced from four to six months of the year, which when dried last for several months. 8ft.

☐ **EDGEWORTHIA papyrifera**—D. Rich yellow flowers borne in terminal clusters during early spring before the leaves appear. 6ft.

ELÆAGNUS longipes—E. A good shrub bearing orange fruits which are edible.

ELÆOCARPUS cyaneus—E. Allied to our N.Z. Hinau, a small tree of good appearance, creamy-white flowers followed by clusters of attractive deep blue berries. 20ft.

★**EMBOTHRIMUM coccineum**—E. The Chilean "Fire Bush." The flowers resembling those of the Honeysuckle, are brilliant orange-scarlet in colour and produced in

EMBOTHRIUM—Continued

large clusters along the stems; does best in a damp position and must not be treated with artificial manure. 15ft. From 5/- each.

longifolium (lanceolatum)—A more attractive form of the above, the foliage is narrower and longer, the whole tree having a somewhat pendulous habit of growth; of better constitution and exceptionally free flowering. 15ft. From 7/6 each.

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus—D. Flowers bell-shaped, pendulous, creamy-yellow striped crimson. Produces the most beautiful autumn tints. 8ft. 5/- each.

perulatus (japonicus)—D. A shrub of compact rounded habit; flowers white; foliage tinted brilliant shades of red and orange in the autumn. 6ft. 5/- each.

ERICA (The Heath)—E. For the most part the Heaths form bushy shrubs which are ideal for low borders and small gardens. Their flower is so freely produced that a healthy bush shows little foliage whilst at its best. They are sun loving plants thriving well in almost any soil provided it is not impregnated with lime or wood ash which is deleterious to their healthy growth. Occasional mulching with well decayed vegetable matter is beneficial; pruning should be practised regularly immediately after flowering. By proper selection it is possible to have Heaths flowering throughout a long period of the year thus maintaining interest and colour in the garden.

Prices: 3/6 each, except where priced. 36 named varieties for £6/-/-; 18 named varieties for £3/-/-.

Autumnalis—Profuse masses of small deep rose-coloured flowers in the autumn. 3ft.

Andromedaeflora—An erect dwarf species with large bright pink bell-shaped flowers; a fine Heath. 2ft.

* **Baccans**—Bright rosy-pink, flowers in early spring; a taller growing sort very suitable for cutting and generally desirable for decorative purposes. 5ft.

carnea—Particularly valuable for its early flowering habit, this dwarf variety has masses of small rose-pink bells. 2ft.

ERICA—Continued

- „ *Vivelli*—Deep vivid carmine, foliage bronzy red; a striking variety. 12in.
- Cavendishiana*—Large tubular waxy yellow flowers; compact and somewhat dwarfer in habit this Heath is one of the best. 3ft. From 4/6 each.
- cerinthoides coronata*—A very attractive Heath with a rather open habit of growth and loose terminal clusters of large hairy scarlet-crimson flowers. 2½ft. From 4/6 each.
- cinera*—“Scotch Heather.”
- „ *atro rubens*—Selected form with deep reddish-purple bells. 2ft.
- cruenta*—Strong growing variety with dark waxy red tubular flowers; very suitable for picking and looks well in artificial light. 3ft.
- curvirostris*—A dwarf and compact heath; clusters of pink flowers. 12in.
- darleyensis*—A very hardy hybrid Heath producing a multitude of rosy flowers in winter. 2ft.
- Dawn*—Attractive hybrid variety with fine silvery-rose bell flowers. 3ft.
- Diaphane*—Strong bushy habit of growth and crimson-red flowers tipped white. 3ft.
- exsurgens*—An open plant with informal clusters of tubular flowers, variable in colour from creamy-yellow to orange. 3ft. From 4/6 each.
- Gilva*—A beautiful long tubed Heath from the Table Mountain area, translucent white with a green mouth. 4ft.
- glandulosa*—Light rose, open clusters of long tubes. 4ft.
- Hentyana*—Tubular flowers, delicate pink, excellent for cutting. 3ft.
- hirtiflora*—Pretty deep heliotrope bells. 3ft.
- hybrida*—Decorative variety with deep salmon to red tubes. 3ft.
- Linnaeoides*—Close clusters of tubular flowers, deep rose in colour. 3ft.
- Mackayi fl. pl.*—A low growing plant with pale pink double flowers. 12in.
- mackinoniana*—Tubular red flowers tipped greenish-yellow. 30in.

ERICA—Continued

- mammosa coccinea*—Distinct improvement on the type, profusion of orange-scarlet flowers in dense heads; showy and decorative, excellent for cutting. 3ft.
- melanthera*—Quantities of pale mauve flowers. 4ft.
- multiflora Daviesii*—Exceedingly free flowering with masses of small white flowers tinted mauve; very attractive. 3ft.
- nivalis (peziza)*—A close growing shrub densely clustered with small white flowers, very fine. 3ft.
- Parkeri*—Clear satiny pink flowers in dense heads, very beautiful and useful for cutting. 3ft.
- * *peeria rosea*—An outstanding Heath, masses of small flowers in clustered heads, clear rose, fine for picking. 2½ft. From 4/6 each.
- regia variegata*—Small slender growing species with short pure white tubes tipped orange-scarlet. 2ft. 5/- each.
- rubens*—Small deep rose-pink flowers. 2ft.
- Tetralix*—Dense heads of rose-pink flowers over a long period. 2ft.
- „ *alba*—The white form of the well-known “Cross-leaf Heath.”
- * *ventricosa magnifica*—Waxy tubular flowers, deep rose-pink. 2ft.
- verticillata*—Close heads of tubular flowers, rosy-carmine. 4ft.
- Viridipurpurea*—Dense clusters of small purple flowers in great profusion, very showy. 3ft.
- vulgaris*—See *Calluna*.
- Wilmorei (Wilmoreana)*—Favourite winter flowering Heath; short pink tubes tipped white. 4ft.
- „ *flore pleno*—A double flowered form of the type; free-flowering and attractive. 3ft.
- „ *rubra*—A meritorious improvement of this popular variety, the whole flower being suffused a warm salmon-red. 3½ft.
- ★ *Winter Gem*—A distinct and beautiful Heath which flowers freely in winter producing a great profusion of bright red bell-shaped flowers. We raised this variety from seed and as we have never had its correct name we have called it “Winter Gem” which is a true tribute to its beauty. 3ft.

- EREMAEA violacea**—E. Forms a dwarf shrub about 2ft. high and produces a wealth of showy violet-blue flowers. From 4/6 each.
- ERIOCEPHALUS africanus**—E. A low-spreading shrub with small silvery foliage. The flowers are produced freely throughout the winter. Suitable for the driest coastal positions. 3ft.
- ERIOSTEMON myoporoides (neriifolius)**—E. A valuable garden shrub producing abundantly in early spring white, scented, star-shaped flowers. The foliage is also scented. 4ft.
- *★ **ERYTHRINA Blakei**—D. A "Coral Tree" of dwarf habit and producing an abundance of dark crimson flowers in long racemes. The best of the Erythras and free flowering. 6ft. From 5/- each.
- Christa-Galli**—"The Coral Tree." A showy plant producing in late summer flower spikes of intense coral-red. A valuable asset to the garden. 10ft.
- ESCALLONIA edinensis**—E. A pretty hybrid of bushy habit with bright rosy-pink flowers. 4ft.
- ☐ **Field's Scarlet**—A local seedling of considerable merit, neat medium-sized foliage and bright scarlet blooms. 6ft.
- Fretheyi**—E. A locally-raised variety which makes a good shrub. The flowers are a good pink and produced over a long season. 5ft.
- langleyensis**—E. A fine hybrid variety growing 6ft. and producing deep pink flowers.
- EUCALYPTUS**—E. More popularly known as "Gums" the Eucalypts form one of the most interesting groups amongst the hardwoods. Some six hundred odd species are known to botanists, many of which are large and important timber trees. Others are mallees or scrub trees having no timber value. Amongst this latter group there are numerous species of a highly ornamental character. The well-known "Scarlet Gum" belongs to this group, whilst others are conspicuous for their decorative flower buds and seed capsules some of which are highly coloured. The following list comprises a selection of the more desirable kinds which are well worth a trial in the milder parts of the Dominion. Prices from 2/6 each.

EUCALYPTUS—Continued

- Amygdalina**—"Peppermint Gum." A large tree with narrow pendulous foliage, very effective when planted on grass and is particularly suitable for pastoral areas. 50-100ft.
- caesia**—A lovely deep pink flowered tree and particularly free flowering, dislikes bad drainage. 15-20ft.
- * **crucis**—"Silver Mallee." Silvery white stems, buds and leaves, flowers golden. Very suitable for dry borders. 8ft.
- erythrocorys**—An exceptionally showy variety with striking scarlet flower-cups and yellow filaments. 10-15ft.
- erythronema**—A small upright tree with handsome red flowers, one of the hardiest and succeeding in most soils. 25ft.
- * **ficifolia**—"Crimson Gum." This well-known tree is a familiar sight in many of our coastal towns and provides almost a tropical touch with its bold masses of scarlet blooms. The types vary from brick red to intense crimson and one seldom sees a poor colour. 20-25ft.
- forrestiana**—A small growing species with yellow flowers, followed by attractive red seed vessels which are used for decoration. 10-15ft.
- * **Lehmanni**—A small tree with large clusters of bottle-green flowers. 20ft.
- leucoxydon rosea**—A tall growing tree with dense clusters of red to pink flowers. 30ft.
- * **macrocarpa**—The largest flowered of all, brilliant red and up to 5 inches across. The seed vessels are also attractive. Does best in warm conditions and requires good drainage. 9-10ft.
- preissiana**—One of the best dwarf varieties, large golden-yellow flowers. 8ft.
- ▣ **sepulcralis**—"Weeping Gum." An ideal specimen tree; waxy pendant foliage and branches which give the whole tree the appearance of a weeping willow; flowers yellow in clusters. 20ft.
- Stoatei**—Forms a handsome tree of upright growth, produces fairly large yellow flowers which are followed by red seed vessels.

- ***EUGENIA myrtifolia**—E. "Australian Rose Apple." A handsome species bearing in late winter large crops of purplish-rose berries; is a rapid grower, making fine specimens. 15ft.
- EUONYMUS alatus**—D. A very distinct shrub with curious corky wings which develop on the branches; attractive for its attractive autumn foliage. 6ft.
- europæus**—D. "Spindle Tree." Much valued for its orange-pink berries, which are displayed in winter. 6-10ft.
- japonicus albo-marginatus**—E. A shiny-leaved variety; margins edged white. 5ft.
- „ **aureus**—E. A golden-variegated form of japonicus; 8-10ft.
- pendulus (fimbriatus)**—E. A handsome evergreen which eventually forms a shapely specimen. In spring the young growth is rich shining red. 12ft.
- radicans**—E. A procumbent species most suitable for walls or banks.
- „ **foliis roseo-argenteis**—E. Leaves edged silver and rose; very dwarf and prostrate.
- yedoensis**—D. Large, brilliant red autumn foliage; pinkish-purple fruits. 12ft.
- ***EUPHORBIA pulcherrima (Poinsettia pulcherrima)**—Insignificant green and yellow flowers, surrounded by enormous brilliant-scarlet bracts in winter; susceptible to frost. 4ft.
- * **splendens**—The stems are closely set with spines; flower-bracts bright waxy-red; 2ft.
- Wulfeni**—E. Metallic bluish-green foliage; large spikes of curious greenish-yellow flowers freely produced. Ideal for planting under trees. 3ft.
- EURYOPS tenuissimus (Othonna tenuissima)**—E. Pretty slender foliage; masses of bright yellow flowers during winter. 3-4ft.
- EUTAXIA diffusa**—E. A pretty shrub with dainty brownish-yellow pea-shaped flowers. 3ft.
- EXOCHORDA grandiflora**—D. "Pearl Bush." Spring-flowering; snow-white flowers in profusion. 5ft.
- FAGUS**—For N.Z. Beech see *Nothofagus*.
- sylvatica**—D. "English Beech." This well-known tree is useful for planting inland. 50ft.

FAGUS sylvatica—Continued

- „ *purpurea*—D. “Purple-leaved Beech.” A handsome variety having deep purple foliage throughout spring and summer. 30ft. From 5/- each.
- „ „ *pendula*—“Weeping Purple Beech.” A slow growing plant which ultimately forms a stately specimen of much beauty. 15-20ft. From 17/6.
- „ *Riversii*—D. “River’s Copper-leaved Beech.” This magnificent tree should be in every garden not exposed to severe winds; large leaves coloured deep copper. 30ft. From 12/6 each.
- „ *Zlatia*—“The Golden Beech.” Remarkable for the beauty of its young foliage which is a rich buttery yellow colour. 20ft. From 15/- each.

FATSIA japonica (Aralia Sieboldii)—E. “Fig-leaf Palm.” A foliage plant bearing clusters of white flowers and purple berries. 4ft.

FEIJOA—E. An evergreen shrub of much ornamental value which also produces edible fruits which ripen in winter and are much sought after for salads. They make bushy plants and look well in shrubberies. When fruit is required it is necessary to plant at least two plants to secure fruit set. Where space permits they may be grown as a hedge. See also fruit tree section.

Sellowiana—E. This is the type species; foliage handsome dark green with lighter reverse; flowers deep red and brush-like.

„ *choiceana*—Selected form of the above with a heavy fruiting habit; requires a pollinator.

„ *Coolidgei*—Also a selected form, said to be self fertile.

„ *magnifica*—This variety has larger fruit than the type.

„ *superba*—Fruit almost round and of good size.

***FELICIA angustifolia**—E. Smothered with dark heliotrope flowers in early spring. 3ft.

echinata Paralia—E. Leaves set in whorls on sturdy, stiff growths; numerous large flowers, blue with a yellow centre. 4ft.

FICUS macrophylla—E. “Moreton Bay Fig.” An ornamental tree with large, dark green, shiny leaves. Makes an ideal tub specimen. 50ft.

FONTANESIA Fortunei—E. Drooping habit of growth; flowers creamy yellow panicles. 12ft.

phillyræoides—D. A slender-growing evergreen with yellow flowers. 10ft.

FORSYTHIA intermedia spectabilis—D. Stiffer habit than the older varieties; very effective as a specimen; flowers freely, rich golden-yellow. 8ft.

suspensa—D. Pendant branches, rambling habit; flowers yellow, early, in profusion. 8ft.

viridissima—D. Bright yellow flowers in early spring, foliage tinted in autumn. 8ft.

FRAXINUS excelsior—D. "Common Ash." A stately tree; useful for avenues. 50ft.

„ **aurea**—D. "Golden Ash." Bark golden-yellow; foliage yellow in autumn. 30ft. 6/- each.

„ **Raywoodii**—"Claret Ash" aptly describes the gorgeous autumn colouring. 20ft. From 6/- each.

Ornus—D. "Manna Ash." Good foliage and an abundance of white flowers. 25ft.

★ **FREMONTIA mexicana**—E. Large orange-yellow flowers of curious construction, the outside of corolla being rust-red. 8ft.

FUCHSIA—E. We have an interesting range of these popular plants and have selected the following dozen as a representative collection. They are particularly free-flowering and may be planted in semi-shade with complete success.

Prices: From 3/- ea.; Collections: From 33/- a doz.

S.—Single; D.—Double.

Abbe' Farges—S. Reflexed red sepals, petals pale mauve.

Clipper—S. Cerise tube and sepals, rich claret corolla.

Jubilee—S. Waxy blush white tube and sepals; corolla scarlet cerise.

Marinka—S. Red, centre flushed purple.

Mary—S. Clusters of bright orange-scarlet flowers.

Madam Bruant—D. Upright grower with crimson sepals and mauve corolla.

Mrs. Marshall—S. Creamy white tube, sepals suffused rose, corolla rosy cerise.

parviflora—S. A small flowered variety with fine foliage and masses of red flowers.

FUCHSIA—Continued

Pink Pearl—S. Sepals pale pink with soft rose centre.

Rose of Castile—Waxy-white sepals; purple corolla; very free flowering; dwarf.

Victor Hugo—D. Upright grower with rich scarlet and rosy purple flowers.

White Phenomenal—White corolla; cerise veining with crimson- scarlet sepals; vigorous upright habit.

GARRYA elliptica—E. Long pendulous pale green catkins, which last on the tree for some time; very ornamental; winter flowering. 8ft.

GAYA Lyallii (Whauwhau)— A small graceful spreading tree with fine, bold foliage. During summer it bears masses of pure white cherry-like blossoms. Deciduous generally; semi-deciduous in mild climates. 12ft.

GENISTA aetnensis—E. "Etna Broom." A graceful and elegant species with an abundance of yellow flowers. 10-12ft.

fragrans—See Spartium junceum.

gracilis (so-called)—E. A mass of golden-yellow flowers during late winter and spring. 6ft.

monosperma—A rather unique species with milky-white fragrant flowers, the young growths giving the plant a silvery appearance. 4-6ft. H.

stenopetala—Masses of bright yellow flowers. 6-8ft.

GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos—D. Producing quantities of large beans useful for fodder. 20ft.

GOMPHOCARPUS fruticosus—E. "Swan Plant." Flowers white with lilac spots, followed by soft spiny pods in shape slightly resembling a swan. 4ft.

GORDONIA axillaris (anomala)—E. A handsome hardy shrub with glossy foliage and single creamy-white flowers. 6ft.

GREVILLEA—E. The flowers are bright and attractive, of curious construction, and borne during a long season. Prune back the straggling growths after flowering.

* Banksii Fosteri—A richly coloured dwarf form of the "Silky Oak." The large flowers are rich crimson and produced over a long season. 6ft.

dimorpha—See G. oleoides dimorpha.

GREVILLEA—Continued

glabrata—Foliage light green; pendulous; flowers creamy-white, scented. 6ft.

lavandulacea—Semi-prostrate shrub; flowers red; may be trained on netting. 2ft.

☐★ *obtusifolia*—Lies flat, grows rapidly, and covers ground completely; one of the best ground-covers introduced. Red flowers in profusion; very hardy. 2ft.

oleoides—Growth upright with stiff olive-like leaves; flowers crimson. 4ft.

★ „ *dimorpha*—Flowers deep crimson produced along the stems throughout autumn and winter; one of the best. 4ft.

punicea—Growth upright; flowers dark crimson; blooms throughout the year. 3ft.

robusta—“Silky Oak.” Handsome foliage and bright orange flowers; suitable for hot, dry positions. 40ft.

rosmarinifolia—Red flowers produced through winter and spring. 4ft.

thelmanniana—“Spider-net Bush.” Close and finely divided leaves, attractive red and yellow flowers. 4ft.

Williamsii—An attractive bushy shrub; flowers red with creamy tips, carried practically all the year. 4ft.

Wilsonii—E. A spreading shrub with peculiar stiff and narrow foliage; flowers in clusters, intense waxy red; a rare and attractive plant; like a dry situation. 24in. From 7/6 each.

*GREYIA *Sutherlandii*—D. Large foliage; brilliant scarlet flowers; requires a dry, warm position. 6ft.

GUAVA—See *Psidium*.

GUELDER ROSE—See *Viburnum opulus*.

GUEVINA *Avellana*—E. A Chilean evergreen forming a handsome pyramidal tree. Attractive pinnate foliage. Flowers are borne in racemes and produced in the leaf axils, they are creamy-white in colour. The fruit is a hard nut the size of a small acorn, and edible. 20-30ft. From 5/- each.

*HABROTHAMNUS *elegans*—E. See *Cestrum purpureum*.

★ Cf special merit.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

HAKA—E. A hardy group of Australian shrubs which contain some very decorative species suitable for gardens. As a family they must have good drainage, and are most happy in hot dry conditions.

laurina (eucalyptoides)—“Pincushion Flower.” A showy plant with crimson flowers and cream styles; not unlike a *Scabiosa*. 10ft.

multilineata—Possibly the finest of the genus but very impatient of wet conditions; strong strap-like foliage and clusters of red bottle-brush-like flowers. 12ft.

petiolaris—“Sea Urchin.” Attractive foliage and rigid stems and handsome purple blooms with lemon-yellow styles. 8ft.

ruscifolia—A striking plant with upright spikes of white flowers in crowded clusters which give it the common name of “Candle Spike Hakea.” 10ft.

HALESIA carolina (tetraptera)—D. “Snowdrop Tree. A splendid shrub for cold localities. Masses of beautiful snowdrop-like flowers. 8ft.

monticola—D. A tree-like species of the “Snowdrop Tree.” Nodding bell-shaped flowers in clusters of three to five. 20ft.

★*HAMAMELIS mollis*—D. “Witch Hazel.” Fragrant golden-yellow flowers cluster on the bare branches in early winter. Leaves large and hazel-like. 6ft. 6/- each.

virginiana—D. Yellow, autumn-flowering. 10ft.

HELIANTHEMUM ocymoides—E. (*Cistus algarvensis*.) Flowers golden with a chocolate blotch in the centre. Habit much the same as *Cistus* but more compact growing. 2ft.

***HELIOTROPIUM peruvianum**—D. “Heliotrope,” “Cherry Pie.” A well-known and popular plant bearing fragrant lilac flowers. 3ft.

„ *aureum*—D. Golden-leaved variety of above. 3ft.

***HIBISCUS**—A well-known family of summer and winter flowering shrubs which produce large numbers of brightly coloured blooms. They all like good soil conditions and a warm position.

diversifolius—E. Shrubby species with fine foliage and lilac-blue flowers. 4ft.

*HIBISCUS—Continued

Manihot—D. Really a herbaceous species; large yellow flowers with a purple centre. 4ft.

Moscheutos roseus—D. Similar in habit to *H. Manihot* as it is completely herbaceous. Each season it throws up tall shoots which later make a gorgeous display of large pink flowers. H.H. 6ft.

rosa sinensis—E. The favourite variety and parent of many choice hybrids; this variety has bright scarlet flowers. Particularly suitable for warm walls and sheltered corners.

„ „ *Agnes Gault*—Magnificent satiny rose blooms up to 8 inches across.

„ „ *General Courteges*—Large rich scarlet flower.

„ „ *Island Empress*—A large full double, of rich pink.

„ „ *Island Queen*—Beautiful self pink.

„ „ *Lambertii*—Double cerise.

„ „ *Madaline Campignon*—Attractive strawberry pink.

„ „ *Rose Scott*—Fine light red.

„ „ *Wrightii*—White with red throat.

Collection of six for 22/6.

Syriacus—D. Shrubby deciduous species with showy mauve flowers.

HOHERIA Lyallii—See *Gaya Lyallii*.

populnea—E. “Lacebark.” One of our best white-flowered native trees; quick growing. 15ft.

„ *purpurea*—E. An upright grower with the under surface of the leaves shaded deep purple. 12ft.

„ *Osbornei*—E. White flowers with bluish-purple stamens, reverse of leaves also tinged bluish-purple; 12ft.

★ „ *alba variegata*—A striking form with leaves margined in white. From 5/- each.

★ „ *aurea-variegata*—Prominent creamy-yellow variegation; very showy.

Prices: All plants from 3/6 each, except where priced.

HYDRANGEA—D. Continuous improvement and selection over recent years has resulted in some outstanding forms being added to this popular group of plants. Whilst the two main colours are still blue and pink, the shades have been intensified to such an extent that some of the newest sorts have flowers of either brilliant blue or crimson according to variety. The depth of colour is variable according to the nature of the soil, that is to say, where the soil tends to acidity the colours are generally shades of blue and purple; conversely alkaline soils influence the colours towards pink. Normal colour may be controlled to some extent by the use of alum (1oz. to 1 gallon of water) where blue is desired, and a dressing of lime for the pink shades. The following varieties are only representative of our large collection; the colours stated are taken from raisers' descriptions and will be variable according to soil conditions.

Prices: Strong open ground plants from 3/- each; 33/- per doz. Special Collections: 25 plants named, our selection, for 65/-; 40 plants named, our selection, for 100/-.

hortensis—

Altona—Large rosy-pink slightly frilled.

Ami Pasquer—Red.

Blue Prince—Fine cornflower blue.

Colonel Lindberg—Rich rosy red.

Elbe—Very fine rose.

G. Kuhnert—Very large rose-pink truss.

★ Hamburg—Large dark rose.

★ Heinrich Seidel—Deep red; fringed.

King George—Rose-pink serrated edge.

Louis Sauvage—Bright cherry-red.

Mrs. Hepburn—Deep rose, very large truss.

Mein Liebling—Rich pink.

Miss Belgium—Fine deep reddish-pink.

Munster—Dwarf variety; light red.

Nixe—Deep rose.

Parsival—Rich red, serrated petals.

★ Of special merit.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

HYDRANGEA hortensis—Continued

President Doumer—Possibly the richest red and a real novelty.

Queen Wilhelmina—Light pink.

Rochambeau—Deep pink.

Rosabella—Brilliant rose.

Tosca—Double creamy-salmon; "blues" a beautiful soft shade.

Vulcan—Deep red; dwarf habit.

We can also offer a variety of the better kinds grown as standards; our selection, 7/6 each.

arborescens—D. Exceptionally hardy species, native of the Eastern United States. Broad corymbs of white flowers in summer. 4ft.

Bretschneideri—D. A sturdy bush, 6 to 8 feet tall; handsome foliage and flattened corymbs of white flowers 4 to 6 inches across. A showy and effective shrub.

paniculata grandiflora—D. Large white panicles changing to pale pink. A good free-flowering shrub. 6ft.

▣ **quercifolia**—D. A very handsome species with foliage like large Oak leaves. Large flat heads of creamy-white flowers in summer and coloured foliage in autumn; prefers shelter. From 5/- each.

▣ **villosa**—D. Charming lilac-blue flowered species which makes a neat and handsome shrub. From 4/- each.

HYPERICUM patulum grandiflorum—D. A fine summer flowering shrub suitable for almost any position. Very floriferous producing open golden-yellow flowers. 4ft.

*▣ **HYPOCALYMMMA robustum**—E. A dwarf species with upright spikes of bloom peach-pink in colour. Slightly tender and most suitable on light sandy soils; spring flowering. 2½ft. From 5/- each.

IDESIA polycarpa—D. Very ornamental tree with a spreading habit; elegant foliage which is frequently well tinted in autumn. Prolific crops of bright red berries which persist right into the winter months. Sexes are usually in separate plants. 12-15ft. Pairs, 12/- a pair. Mixed seedlings from 3/6 each; 50/- per dozen.

★ Of special merit. ▣ A novelty of recent introduction.

- ILEX Aquifolium**—E. "English Holly." Very hardy and adaptable; slow-growing. 20ft.
cornuta—E. "Horned Holly." Large leathery leaves, dark glossy green, rectangular in shape. 8ft.
- ILLICIUM anisatum**—E. "Aniseed Tree." Oval, pale green, aromatic leaves; small greenish-white flowers. 8ft.
- INDIGOFERA decora**—D. Pink flowers hanging like miniature Wistaria blooms. 3ft.
Gerardiana (dosua)—D. Rose-coloured flowers; dwarf habit. 3ft.
- INGA portoricensis**—See *Calliandra portoricensis*.
- * **IOCHROMA fuchsioides**—E. Orange-scarlet flowers; a rapid grower. 4ft.
- * **grandiflora**—E. A large-leaved, rapid-growing variety; blue flowers. 8ft.
- * **tubulosa**—E. Deep blue flowers, very beautiful; a rapid grower. 8ft.
- ☐ **ISOPOGON cuneatus**—E. A new addition to this interesting section; forms a robust shrub 7 to 8 feet tall with pale purple flowers.
leucocephalus—E. A very pretty spring flowering shrub with finely divided fern-like foliage, bronzy colour and rather stiff texture. Flowers freely produced, deep mauve colour and of tassel-like appearance. A striking plant in bloom. 6ft. From 5/- ea.
roseus—E. In many respects similar to the above but the foliage is not so fine and the flowers are a decided pink in colour. 6ft. From 5/- each.
- * **JACARANDA ovalifolia (mimosæfolia)**—E. A beautiful tree; blue flowers in hanging clusters; fine soft acacia-like foliage. 15ft.
- * **JACOBINIA pauciflora (Libonia floribunda)**—E. Tubular flowers, red and yellow. 2ft.
- JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES**—See *Prunus*.
- KALMIA angustifolia**—E. A dwarf shrub producing in summer clusters of pink flowers; requires a damp situation. 3ft. From 5/- each.
glauca—E. Bluish-green leaves and clusters of attractive purplish-rose flowers. An ideal rockery shrub. 2ft. From 5/- each.

KALMIA—Continued

- ★ *latifolia*—E. "Calico Bush." Glossy green leaves; flowers waxy-pink in clusters. The choicest of hardy evergreen flowering shrubs; requires a cool, sheltered position; avoid lime, ashes, etc. 5ft. From 6/- each. Advanced specimens 15/- to 42/- ea.
- KERRIA japonica flore pleno*—D. Bears double yellow flowers in early spring. 6ft.
- KNIGHTIA excelsa*—E. "New Zealand Honeysuckle." A fine tree as a specimen. 40ft.
- KOELREUTERIA paniculata*—D. A tree with ornamental foliage and yellow flowers. 10ft.
- KOLKWITZIA amabilis*—D. A hardy Chinese shrub, graceful in habit and very beautiful with its bunches of flowers, pink with a yellow throat. 5ft.
- KUNZEA parviflora*—E. A wiry little shrub with small bronzy heath-like foliage and clusters of lilac flowers. 3ft.
- LABURNUM vulgare*—D. "Golden Chain." A well-known tree, of easy cultivation, producing in spring pendulous racemes of bright yellow flowers. 15ft.
- ★ *Vossii*—A beautiful hybrid variety with long racemes. From 5/- each.
- Watereri*—D. A late flowering variety of the "Golden Chain." The extra long racemes of deep yellow flowers show up well against the bold glossy green foliage. V.H. 10-12ft. From 5/- each.
- LAGERSTRÆMIA indica*—D. "Crêpe Myrtle." Produces masses of bright pink flowers. 8ft.
- „ *Eavesii*—D. Terminal racemes of clear mauve flowers. 8ft.
- „ *rubra*—D. Very similar to the other varieties, but the flowers are a beautiful soft red. 8ft.
- Lagerstrœmias are most successful in hot climates.
- LAGUNARIA Patersonii*—E. A quick-growing tree suitable for coastal localities; pink flowers. 18ft.
- ★ *LAMBERTIA ericæfolia*—E. An attractive shrub with light green foliage and prominent heads of orange flowers. 6ft.

★ Of special merit.

▣ A novelty of recent introduction.

LAMBERTIA—Continued

- ★ *formosa*—E. "Sydney Honey-flower Bush." Tubular red flowers borne in terminal bunches; a splendid tree to attract birds. 4ft.

- **LANTANA*—E. Quick-growing early-flowering plants which may be grown as shrubs or climbers. Flowers produced in profusion continuously for about eight months. 2/6 each; six different varieties, our selection, for 14/-.

alba—An attractive white form.

Chelsea Gem—Rich crimson, centre amber-yellow.

Diadem—Large delicate pink.

Goliath—Orange and red.

Minnie Basle—Pretty lilac, with creamy centre.

rosea—Clear rose with orange eye.

Sellowiana—A beautiful shade of mauve; semi-climber.

Source d'Or—Nankeen yellow, paler with age.

LASIANDRA—See *Tibouchina*.

LAURUS nobilis—E. "Sweet Bay." A conspicuous tree with aromatic foliage. 15ft.

LEONOTIS Leonurus—E. "Lion's Tail." Rapid growing shrub; orange-scarlet flowers.

LEPTOSPERMUM pubescens grandiflorum (lanigerum)—E. Silvery-green foliage and large white flowers. 8ft.

scoparium Boscawenii—An English raised variety of the N.Z. Manuka. The deep rose blossoms are most prolific and when seen in full bloom are admired by all. V.H. 5-8ft.

„ *deep rose*—E. A beautiful rose-coloured form of the white "Manuka." 6ft.

„ *flore pleno*—E. A fine showy double form of the white "Manuka." 6ft.

★ „ *Keatleyi*—A new winter-flowering variety. The flowers are pink shading paler towards the edge, often larger than a florin. 6ft.

„ *Lambethii*—An Australian hybrid with large clear pink flowers somewhat resembling *Keatleyi*. 5ft. 5/- each.

★ Of special merit.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

LEOSPERMUM—Continued

- ☐★ ” *Martini*—A new and rare hybrid with all the size of *Keatleyi* but a real rich pink. A most outstanding discovery amongst New Zealand raised hybrids.
- ★ ” *nana*—A true dwarf rarely more than a few inches tall, forms small bronzy-red tufts and mats of foliage generously sprinkled in early summer with pale pink flowers which have a deeper central zone. Our own introduction and now offered for the first time. 2-3in. 5/- each.
- ★ ” *Nichollsii*—E. “Crimson Manuka.” A valuable garden shrub with an abundance of crimson flowers. 6ft.
- ” *roseum fl. pl.*—E. Free flowering, double pink blooms. 6ft.
- ” *Rose Gem*—E. A very pretty pale pink form. 5ft.
- ” *Ruby*—A selected type of free flowering habit, flowers bright ruby-red; a worthwhile addition. 5ft. 5/- each.
- ” *Sandersii*—One of the best of the more recent novelties. A winter-flowering form with large pink flowers, the colour deepening to the centre; very floriferous. H. 6ft.
- ★ ” *Tancredii*—Our most outstanding and recent addition to this section. A very free flowering plant with vivid deep rose-pink semi-double flowers. Small plants only to offer. 5ft. 5/- each.
- ” *Walkerii*—An unusual and unique hybrid. The flowers are in shades of white to deep pink, borne simultaneously. The habit is open and spreading. A real novelty. H. 4ft.

For collections see our Native Tree Catalogue, p. 17.

LEUCADENDRON—E. A notable group of South African plants allied to the *Proteas* and usually having silvery foliage. For the most part yellow is the predominating colour in the flowers, several species have decorative seed vessels. They are of easy cultivation but prefer a medium loam in a sunny situation.

★ Of special merit. ☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

LEUCADENDRON—Continued

- abietinum—A dwarf species with needle-like foliage; has not yet flowered in the nursery. 2½ft. From 5/-.
argenteum—"Cape Silver Tree." A familiar tree in many of our coastal towns where it forms handsome specimens much prized for the beauty of their silvery foliage. 30ft.
- plumosum—Distinct greyish foliage and handsome yellow cones. 10ft.
- salignum—A bushy variety with yellow flowers. 6ft.
Stokoei—Erect growing species with yellowish foliage. 10ft.
strictum—Smaller type with handsome foliage and yellow flowers. 6ft.
- ★LEUCOSPERMUM reflexum—E. A handsome spring and early summer flowering shrub allied to the Proteas and the Silver trees. Forms a close bushy shrub with neat silvery grey foliage. The flowers consist of numerous orange-red and yellow tipped styles in dense globular heads carried well above the plant. As the flower passes maturity the styles gradually becoming reflexed. Altogether an unique shrub. Requires a dry sunny position. 12ft. 7/6 to 10/6 each.
- Muirii—A new species to us, this plant has a strong habit of growth and attractive foliage. So far it has not yet flowered here. Should grow 6-8 feet.

LEUCOTHOE Catesbæi (Andromeda Catesbæi)—E. A handsome shrub with arching branches and pendulous bunches of Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers. 3ft.

- ? ★LHOTZSKYA genetylloides—E. "Swan River Myrtle." A most attractive Heath-like shrub with aromatic foliage and masses of pink star-shaped flowers in late spring. Grows to about 4ft. and is a choice plant.

TO SECURE BEST RESULTS

Plant immediately trees are received. If this is not possible, place in a trench and cover the roots with soil. Water the soil around, but not the tops. The roots must be protected from winds and sun at all times, as even a short exposure may prove fatal.

- LIBONIA floribunda**—See *Jacobinia pauciflora*.
- LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium variegatum (elegantissimum)**—
E. This golden-variegated form of the "Privet" makes a good specimen for lawns. 6ft.
- LILAC**—See *Syringa*.
- LIPPIA citriodora (Aloysia citriodora)**—D. "Lemon-scented Verbena." Popular on account of the pleasing odour given off by the foliage. 6ft.
- LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua**—D. North American "Sweet Gum." This is one of the most ornamental of all deciduous trees. It has bold handsome foliage which is Maple-like in form and which assumes the most brilliant autumn colours. The tree is very hardy and succeeds in most positions doing exceptionally well where it has a cool moist root run. A splendid tree for specimen planting. 25-30ft.
- formosana**—The spring and autumn tints in this species are most charming. It is semi-evergreen, carrying some foliage throughout the winter; rare. 12ft. From 5/- each.
- LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera (Tulip Tree)**—D. Beautiful golden-yellow shades in autumn; flowers greenish-yellow, marked at base with orange, in form resembling a tulip. Although ultimately reaching 50 to 70ft. in height it is possible by pruning to adapt it to medium-sized gardens. From 5/- each.
- ***LUCULIA gratissima**—E. The beautiful pink flowers are displayed in terminal clusters throughout late autumn and winter. Most satisfactory results are obtained in a warm sheltered position. 6ft.
- ☐ **LUHEA divaricata**—E. A recent addition to our stock, broad attractive foliage. The plant has not yet flowered with us, but is reputed to have panicles of rosy-white flowers. 10ft. From 5/- each.
- MACADAMIA ternifolia**—E. "Queensland Nut." Large foliage; young growth attractively coloured; fine edible nuts. 20ft. From 5/- each.
- MAGNOLIA**—A large and important group of flowering trees and shrubs which are indispensable in the planting of shrubberies and ornamental borders, a selection of suitable varieties giving a long succession of flower. Magnolias are particularly

MAGNOLIA—Continued

useful for planting in association with Rhododendrons, deciduous Azaleas and Maples. They may be reckoned of easy cultivation, and readily establish themselves provided a sufficient depth of good soil is available.

Prices: From 6/- to 15/-, except where priced.

- ★ *Campbellii*—D. Probably the most magnificent member of the whole genus. In cultivation forms a spreading tree with bold handsome foliage. Flowers cup-shaped, sweet scented, six to ten inches across and a beautiful rose pink, deeper on outer surface. 30ft. 10/6 to 21/ -each.
- ★ *conspicua (denudata)*—D. "Chinese Yulan or Lily Tree." A beautiful species and the parent of some of the best of our garden hybrids. Forms a small tree with large cup-shaped flowers, scented, pure white. 20ft.
- fuscata*—E. "Port Wine Magnolia." See *Michelia fuscata*.
- grandiflora*—E. Lustrous green leathery leaves up to ten inches long. Flowers creamy-white and heavily scented. 8 to 12 inches across. 25-30ft.
- „ *exoniensis*—E. "Exmouth Magnolia." Strong free flowering form of the above. 25-30ft.
- „ *ferruginea*—E. Selected variety with the under-side of the leaves covered with brownish felt. 25-30ft.
- hypoleuca*—D. Very large leaves and immense creamy-white flowers up to eight inches across; strongly scented; stamens purplish-red. 20-25ft.
- Kobus*—D. White flowers, with the reverse side shaded pale pink; very free flowering. 15-20ft.
- „ *borealis*—D. A strong growing variety which forms a small tree, white star-like flowers freely produced. 20-25ft.
- Lennei (Conspicua x obovata)*—D. Perhaps the most beautiful of the garden hybrids; large broad leaves, flowers large with incurved petals, white inside, outside rich clear rosy purple. 15ft.

MAGNOLIA—Continued

- obovata*—D. (*purpurea*). Dense shrubby species with rich purple flowers. 8-10ft.
- „ *nigra*—D. (*Soulangeana nigra*). Selected form; flowers intense vinous purple. 8ft.
- ★ *parviflora*—D. Species forming a small tree. Pure white petals encircling a conspicuous disc of claret-coloured stamens; scented. 15-20ft.
- sinensis*—D. Small tree with large and pendulous saucer-shaped blooms; reddish stamens. 20ft.
- Soulangeana*—D. (*conspicua* x *obovata*). One of the most popular of the garden varieties, lending its name to a group of hybrids which are invaluable in the shrubbery. Produces a great abundance of white flowers, shaded purple. 10-15ft.
- „ *alba*—D. (*alba superba*). Floriferous white flowered form. 10-15ft.
- „ *Alexandrina*—D. Large white flowers tinted purple; a beautiful hybrid flowering a little later than *Soulangeana*. 10ft.
- „ *ambalis*—D. Early flowering form with perfumed white flowers lightly shaded purple. 10ft.
- „ *rustica*—D. Vigorous type with large white and rose-purple flowers. 12ft.
- „ *speciosa*—D. Large white flowers shaded rose. 10ft.
- ★ *stellata*—D. A charming low-growing species. Flowers most profusely; pure white, semi-double, scented. 8ft.
- tripetala*—D. “Umbrella Tree.” Hardy species; very large leaves up to 2 feet long; flowers creamy-white with purple filaments. 20-25ft.
- Watsonii*—D. Choice Magnolia with creamy-white flowers and crimson stamens. 10-12ft.
- Wilsonii*—D. Beautiful species bearing a great abundance of pure white blooms with a conspicuous ring
- „ *Lord Wakehurst*—A selected type of the above.
- MAIDENHAIR TREE—See *Ginkgo biloba*, Conifer section.
- MALUS—See *Pyrus*.

- MAYTENUS chilensis**—E. In maturity the slender branches develop a weeping habit, which in combination with the small bright green leaves makes this a very attractive tree. 12ft.
- MELALEUCA fulgens**—E. A small summer flowering shrub with deep reddish-pink flowers; free blooming and attractive. 5ft.
- lateritia—E. "Robin Redbreast tree." Orange-scarlet flowers in long bottle-brush-like spikes; does well in sandy soils. 6ft.
- ▣ **radula**—E. Flowers mauve, golden anthers, produced very freely. 6ft.
- Steedmani—E. A very showy plant with an abundance of orange-scarlet flowers. 3ft.
- MELIA Azedarach**—D. Australian "White Cedar." Valued for its ornamental foliage. 40ft.
- ***MERYTA Sinclairii**—E. "Pukanui." Large glossy foliage; individual leaves from 10 to 20 inches long; protect from frosts when young. 15ft.
- METROSIDEROS lucida**—E. "Southern Rata." A very hardy species; scarlet flowers. 30ft.
- „ **robusta**—"North Island Rata." The well-known hardy forest tree. The dark scarlet flowers in abundant masses are a feature not only of the forest, but in cultivated plantations where it is present. V.H. 15ft., ultimately 60ft.
- * **tomentosa**—E. "Pohutukawa," "Christmas Tree." A magnificent coastal tree bearing masses of brilliant crimson flowers; protect from frost when young. We offer plants with mature foliage for planting in cold districts. 20ft. 3/6 to 5/- each; 36/- to 50/- per dozen; large specimens from 7/6.
- * **villosa**—E. The "Pohutukawa" of the Kermadec Islands. This tree bears crimson flowers in varying quantity all the year round. 20ft. 3/6 to 5/- each; 36/- to 50/- per dozen; large specimens from 7/6.
- MICHELIA fuscata** (*Magnolia fuscata*)—E. "Port-wine Magnolia." Small brownish-purple flowers, very heavily perfumed. 8ft.
- MICROMYRTUS microphylla** (*Bæckea plicata*)—E. Flowers pinkish-white in profusion, useful for cutting; fine for the rock garden. 1ft.

- **MIMULUS glutinosus puniceus* (Diplacus)—E. Flowers orange-red; semi-climbing. 3ft.
,, Mrs. Scholes—E. Crimson-red. 3ft.
- MISCANTHUS nepalensis*—D. "Himalayan Fairy Grass."
- **MOSCHOSMA riparium* (Iboza)—E. A soft wooded South African plant, producing in winter masses of feathery mauve blooms. 6ft.
- MITRARIA coccinea*—E. A suitable plant for cool, partially shaded positions; bright orange-scarlet flowers shaped somewhat like a pentstemon. 3ft.
- MOUNTAIN ASH—See *Sorbus Aucuparia*.
- MYOPORUM acuminatum*—E. "Windstay Bush." A quick-growing Australian "Ngaio," suitable for coastal planting. 10ft.
- MYRTUS bullata*—E. "Ramarama." The New Zealand native Myrtle. Pretty reddish-brown foliage and creamy-white flowers. 10ft.
- NANDINA domestica*—E. A handsome decorative shrub with compound leaves which are richly tinted in winter. 6ft.
,, *folius atropurpurea*—E. This very distinct variety is even more handsome than the type. Of smaller and more compact growth the foliage is coloured at all seasons but in autumn it assumes the richest tints—a real gem. 3ft. From 5/- each.
- NERIUM*—E. The "Oleander" of the Mediterranean. A moderately hardy family of evergreens which require warm sunny positions to flower well. They may be successfully planted in coastal areas as they withstand salt winds. In inland areas they grow well but do not flower freely. Plant in well cultivated soil. Most varieties in cultivation are forms of *Nerium Oleander*.
- album*—A fine single white form. 8ft.
luteum plenum—Creamy-white flowers; semi-double. 5ft.
Madonii grandiflora—Fine pure white; one of the best. 6ft.
pale pink—A fine single variety with clear pink blooms. 8ft.
splendens—Large flowers, deep red. 8ft.

- ★**NOTHOFAGUS fusca**—E. "Red Beech." The best of our native Beeches. Foliage turns bright colours in winter; splendid for cutting. 20ft.
- obliqua**—D. "Roble Beech." A Chilean species of fairly rapid growth and an elegant habit as a young tree; in its native country it is regarded as a valuable timber tree. 50ft.
- OCHNA multiflora**—E. Bears yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries. 6ft.
- OLEA europæa**—E. The Olive. Good specimen trees. We offer named varieties. 20ft.
- OLEANDER**—See Nerium.
- OLEARIA Gunniana Blue Gem**—E. Sage-like foliage; smothered in spring with sky-blue flowers not unlike Michaelmas Daisies. 5ft.
- OSMANTHUS Aquifolium**—E. Handsome evergreen shrub with dark green leaves resembling Holly; small sweetly scented white flowers. 8ft.
- " **variegatum**—E. Silver-variegated. 6ft.
- Delavayi**—E. A charming little shrub which is quite distinct from the other species. Terminal and axillary clusters of pure white fragrant flowers. 6ft. From 5/- each.
- OXYPETALUM caeruleum**—E. A very pretty plant with clear pale blue flowers, gradually changing to lilac as they age. Foliage silver-grey. May be treated as a climber.
- PAEONIA arborea**—"Tree Paeony." The tree Paeonies are among the most colourful of all plants and are a delightful feature in the spring garden. They love a rich deep soil and cool root conditions, constant mulching is of great benefit. For some years plants have been unprocurable, however, we are now in a position to accept orders for a limited quantity which will be available in 1950. Prices from 15/- each.
- ★**PARROTIA persica**—D. The flowers, which appear in spring, have crimson tipped stamens, but the great charm of this tree is the gold and crimson tints assumed by the foliage in autumn. 30ft. From 6/-.
- PAULOWNIA (imperialis) tomentosa**—D. Large and handsome foliage; flowers pale violet in terminal panicles. 20ft. From 5/- each.

- PENTAPTERYGIUM serpens**—E. A small-leaved shrub with pendant branches and brightly coloured young foliage; flowers bright red, draped from the under sides of the branches. 3ft. From 5/- each.
- PERNETTYA mucronata**—E. Hardy shrub, bearing white Heath-like flowers, followed by clusters of bright coral-pink and red berries. 3ft.
- „ **Bell's Seedling**—E. A very fine selected form of strong growing habit and producing bright reddish-pink berries which are much larger than those of the type. 2½ft. From 7/6 each.
- PEROVSKIA atriplicifolia**—E. Long spikes of pretty violet-blue flowers. 3ft.
- hybrida**—An attractive novelty with long spikes of blue-mauve flowers and prettily divided silver-grey foliage. 2ft. 5/- each.
- PETROPHILA biloba**—E. An attractive small shrub not unlike a Grevillea and having clusters of white flannel-like flowers. 5ft.
- PHEBALIUM Billardieri**—E. A hardy upright quick-growing shrub, scented olive-like foliage; bears masses of small white scented flowers. 10ft. See Shelter Tree section also.
- PHILADELPHUS**—D. “Mock Orange.” A well-known family much valued for their wealth of scented flowers as well as for the ease with which they are grown, even in the poorest soils.
- hybridus**—
- bicolor**—Large flowers in perfect form; pure white 6ft.
- Conquette**—Attractive variety with large semi-double flowers. 6ft.
- Nivalis**—Snowy white flowers, deliciously scented. 5ft.
- Satsumi**—Large showy variety of late flowering habit. 6ft.
- Virginalis**—Perhaps the finest of the doubles; large Gardinea-like white flowers; sweetly scented. 6ft.
- ★**PHŒNIX canariensis**—E. “Canary Island Palm.” A really good hardy outdoor palm; makes one of the finest specimens for lawns. 15ft. 7/6 to 15/- each.
- PHORMIUM tenax rubrum**—E. A dwarf variety of New Zealand flax with leaves rich coppery-bronze to brownish-purple. 4ft.

- ★PHOTINIA glabra rubens—E. This strikingly beautiful shrub is noted for its brilliant red-coloured young foliage, produced at intervals throughout the growing season. 8ft.
- PHYLICA plumosa—E. White flannel-like flowers on the tips of branches. 2ft.
- ☐ PIERIS Forrestii—A new species from Upper Burma with large, fragrant waxy-white flowers. The young growth is charmingly coloured a soft red. From 6/-.
- japonica (Andromeda)—E. Panicles of white flowers in profusion; close bushy habit. 3ft.
- „ variegata (elegantissima)—A pretty variegated form of the above. 3ft.
- taiwanensis—E. Another new introduction from Formosa; quick-growing; erect panicles which display the pure white flowers to great advantage. 6ft.
- PIMELIA decussata—E. A compact shrub with neat box-like foliage and clustered terminal heads of clear pink flowers; rarely more than 2 feet in the garden.
- ☐★PITTOSPORUM crassifolium variegatum—E. A pleasing new shrub with attractively variegated leaves of a white and greyish-green colour. 6ft. From 5/-.
- eugenioides—E. Showy lemon-green foliage makes a fine specimen tree; very hardy. 15ft.
- „ variegatum—A form of the above with a yellow margin to the leaves. From 5/- each.
- tenuifolium—E. "Silver Matipo." Makes a fine upright specimen. 10ft.
- ★ „ Garnetti—A distinctly cream variegated form showing irregular deep pink areas around the margin of the leaves. V.H. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- ★ „ variegatum—E. A prettily variegated form of the "Silver Matipo." 10ft. From 5/- each.
- undulatum—"N.S.W. Mock Orange." An Australian variety with white flowers and attractive dark green wavy-edged leaves. 20ft.
- PLATANUS orientalis—D. "Oriental Plane." 60ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each; 36/- to 60/- per dozen.
- *PLECTRANTHUS saccatus—E. A small-leaved shrub, which in autumn is covered with spikes of lavender-blue flowers; prefers semi-shade. 4ft.

- ***PLUMBAGO capensis**—E. An autumn-flowering plant bearing pretty blue flowers in short spikes. 5ft.
 „ **alba**—E. White flowers. 5ft.
- PODALYRIA buxifolia**—E. A quick growing free-flowering shrub; flowers purple with paler wings; foliage silvery. 6ft.
calytrata—E. A species with larger leaves and pale purple flowers. 8ft.
sericea—E. "African Satin-bush." Silvery foliage and pale pink flowers. 4ft.
- ***POINCIANA Gilliesii**—See *Cæsalpinia Gilliesii*.
- ***POINSETTIA pulcherrima**—See *Euphorbia pulcherrima*.
- POLYGALA grandis**—E. Flowers rich purple, borne on the tips; a general favourite. 4ft.
virgata—E. Broom-like pendulous shoots loaded with rich purple flowers; very fine. 4ft.
- POMADERRIS elliptica** (Kumarahou, Golden Tainui). An indispensable shrub, having masses of golden-yellow blooms in spring. Flowers when young. An infusion made from the leaves and young shoots is stated to have a curative action in cases of asthma and other similar complaints. Thrives in poor soil. H.H. 5ft.
- POMEGRANATE**—See *Punica Granatum*.
- POPULUS alba pyramidalis**—D. The upright-growing form of the "Silver Poplar." The plants offered by us are worked and non-suckering. 20ft.
- **lasiocarpa**—D. A Chinese species and undoubtedly the most magnificent of the genus; large bright green leaves often a foot long and nine inches across, conspicuous red veins and leaf stalks. 40ft.
nigra italica—D. "Lombardy Poplar." Tree of slender, erect and columnar habit. 50ft.
- **robusta**—D. A remarkably rapid growing variety with large cordate leaves. Makes an attractive specimen and has distinct possibilities as a timber variety. 50ft.
- serotina aurea** (Van Geertii)—D. The leaves are clear golden-yellow; a splendid specimen for mixing with the dark green leaved varieties. 20ft. From 5/-.
- Yunnanensis**—D. A pretty, fast growing Chinese species; leaves green with a crimson mid-rib. 30ft. See Shelter Trees also.

- POTENTILLA fruticosa parviflora (Farreri)**—E. A pleasing little evergreen shrub with a great wealth of clear yellow flowers in summer; a good plant for the front of a sunny border. 2ft.
- PROSTANTHERA**—E. The scented "Mint Bushes" of Australia. They flower when quite young, and are successful under ordinary garden conditions.
- coccinea**—Green Heath-like foliage; flowers scarlet. 2ft.
- ☐ **incisa**—"Cut Leaved Mint Bush." A new form of these well-known shrubs, beautiful lilac-pink flowers. 5ft.
- „ **rosea**—A very fine form of the type, similar in habit but with clearer pink flowers; very attractive. 4ft. From 5/- each.
- nivea var. induta**—E. This variant of the "Snowy Mint Bush" is a welcome addition to our collection. It is of upright habit and succeeds well on light soils, particularly where there is plenty of summer moisture. Foliage of mature plant hoary, the whole plant covered in spring with large lavender blue flowers. 6-7ft. From 5/- each.
- ★ **ovalifolia**—Flowers pinkish-mauve, very beautiful; foliage compact; highly recommended. 5ft.
- rotundifolia**—A handsome shrub bearing purplish-violet flowers in abundance; growth compact. 5ft.
- „ **Edgintonii**—A more compact form with mauve-violet flowers. 2ft.
- * **Sieberi**—Dwarf and bushy; floriferous—flowers light violet; slightly tender. 4ft.
- violacea**—A bushy shrub; deep violet flowers. 4ft.
- PROTEA**—E. "Cape Honey Flowers." A somewhat remarkable group of evergreen shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope and allied to the Cape Silver Tree. They are conspicuous for their bold foliage and rather large flowers which are of unusual and decorative appearance. Most are nectar bearing and flower during the late summer and winter months. Proteas enjoy sunny well-drained positions and thrive in most soils. After flowering they should be lightly pruned. From 5/- each, except where priced.
- cynaroides**—"Giant Protea." Largest of all the Proteas, thick rounded foliage and massive pink

PROTEA cynaroides—Continued

flower heads, often over eight inches in diameter. 4-5ft. From 7/6 each.

lacticolor—A taller growing variety of somewhat bushy habit, flowers usually soft pink occasionally cream. 6ft.

latifolia—A vigorous plant with large rose and cream flower heads. 12ft.

„ **glauca**—A distinct type with handsome glaucous foliage. 12ft.

longiflora—An erect grower with very effective wide open flowers, a fine reddish-pink in colour. 10ft.

marginata—Distinct glaucous foliage and rose coloured flowers. 10ft.

mellifera—“Sugar Bush.” An attractive plant with creamy-white flowers surrounded by shining rose bracts. 10ft.

neriifolia—One of the most delightful and decorative kinds, erect heads of beautiful satiny-rose flowers with a brown fringe, very fine indeed. 8ft. 5/- ea.

pulchella—A bushy plant with numerous pinkish flower heads. 6ft.

scolymocephala—A bushy plant with small foliage and masses of wide open silvery-green flowers, fine for floral work. 5ft.

Susannae—A fine strong grower with bold upright heads of red flowers. 8ft.

PRUNUS—D. This family includes some of the most beautiful of all flowering trees. Under Prunus are now included Peaches and Almonds, the Apricots and the true flowering Cherries. Most of the species flower before the foliage appears making a delightful effect against the leafless branches. All bear handsome foliage whilst some are outstanding with their dark purple leaves. As a genus, they are small hardy trees of easy cultivation, succeeding in all ordinary garden soils. The flowering Cherries resent pruning, and after the initial shaping of the young tree, as little as possible should be done. To avoid confusion and for convenient reference, we have classified the family under the following sections.

PRUNUS—Continued

Section I.

FLOWERING ALMONDS, APRICOTS & PEACHES—

In spring these are among the first to display their clustered masses of brightly-coloured flowers.

Prices: From 6/- each.

Amygdalus ("The Almond")—

Lady Lyle—Single pale flesh-pink. 6ft.

Pollardii—Large rose-pink flowers. 15ft.

- ☐ *Armeniaca* "Dawn"—"Flowering Apricot." Flowers about 1½ins. in diameter, rich clear pink, very double, with exquisitely ruffled petals. 10ft.

glandulosa (*japonica*)—This flowering almond forms a bushy shrub, smothered in spring with bright pink, single flowers. 3-4ft.

roseo-pleno (*sinensis rosea* fl. pl.)—A charming shrub with an abundance of double, bright pink flowers. 3-4ft.

Mume—"Japanese Apricot." A very early flowering species; pink. 10ft.

fl. pl.—The semi-double pink form. 8ft.

splendens—A deeper shade of the type. 10ft.

The Geisha—A winter flowering form of the Japanese Apricot. Claret coloured highly perfumed flowers in long sprays. 10ft.

Persica—

Clara Meyer—Attractive free flowering variety with double pink flowers. 10ft.

flore roseo pleno—Beautiful double soft pink flowers. 10ft.

Harbinger—Large flowering form, double rose-pink. 10ft.

sanguineo pleno—Clusters of double crimson flowers. A showy variety. 8ft.

triloba fl. pl.—D. A Chinese "Almond" forming a dense twiggy bush with rosettes of bright pink flowers. 4ft.

If you do not require anything in this catalogue yourself, please hand it to someone who may be interested in it.

PRUNUS—Continued

Section II.

FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE PRUNES—The flowering Plums form one of the most popular branches of the Prunus family. Some types fulfil a twofold purpose with their freedom of bloom and distinct foliage.

Prices: From 6/- each.

Blireiana—D. A species with attractive metallic foliage; flowers double, bright pink. 10ft.

„ *Moseri*—D. A variety with handsome foliage and small double pink flowers. 10ft.

cerasifera Pissardii nigra—D. Probably the most handsome for foliage effect. The leaves are blackish-purple, while the stems are glossy black. 12ft.

maritima—Dwarf white flowered Plum with small red or purple fruits. Very hardy, suitable for coastal situations. 4-8ft.

Section III.

FLOWERING CHERRIES—The Flowering Cherries, with their large clusters of soft single and double flowers and fine autumn tinted foliage, have become general favourites in our gardens.

Prices: From 6/- each.

Amanogawa—A beautiful and distinct variety with a tall and narrow habit of growth similar to that of the “Lombardy Poplar.” Flowers semi-double, pale white, in great profusion.

Asahi Botan—Flowers double, blush-white, with outside petals pink, giving the whole tree a charming suffused effect; spreading. 10ft.

Kanzan (Hizakura)—A tall growing cherry with double pink flowers in long stemmed clusters; young foliage bronzy-red. 20ft.

J. H. Veitch—D. A variety of medium growth with very double deep pink flowers. 40ft.

Kanzakura rubra—D. A new “Flowering Cherry” almost evergreen, with nodding, rosy-red, semi-double flowers in early spring. 8ft.

Ko Fugen—D. Large double bright pink flowers. 20ft.

PRUNUS—FLOWERING CHERRIES—Continued

Mt. Fuji—A beautiful variety, the purest white of all Japanese Cherries; flowers semi-double. Tree horizontally branched. 15ft.

Ukon—D. Flowers white suffused with pale greenish-yellow, semi-double, large. 20ft.

The following, distinct from the large flowered type, are notable for their abundance of small single blooms.

☐★ **campanulata**—D. Small, single bright red flowers carried on slender, willowy branches; early blooming. 30ft. From 7/6 each.

cerasoides var. rubra (Puddum)—"Carmine Cherry."

This interesting cherry is not unlike *campanulata* and forms a large tree. The small ruby-red flowers are produced in compact clusters towards the end of the branches. The species is fairly new here and in some districts takes a year or two before settling down to a regular flowering habit. 30ft. From 7/6.

nipponica—A very distinct cherry of striking and handsome appearance in bloom. The pale pink flowers are not large, being scarcely more than an inch across, however, the great wealth of bloom make it a very desirable plant. In suitable districts the foliage colours exceptionally well. 12ft. From 7/6.

PSEUDOPANAX crassifolium—E. "Horoeoka." "Lancewood." Curious sword-like juvenile foliage, in the adult stages forming a round-headed tree. 20ft.

***PSIDIUM aromaticum**—E. "Guava." A distinct species with large edible fruit. Not so hardy as the commoner type and suitable only for mild localities. 8ft. For other varieties see Fruit Tree Section.

PTEROSTYRAX hispida—D. Forms a large bold foliaged shrub with racemes of fragrant white flowers. 10ft.

PUNICA granatum—D. "Pomegranate." Double orange-red flowers followed by golden fruits, tinted red. 10ft.

„ **nana**—A dwarf growing form of the "Pomegranate" with striking orange-scarlet flowers from one inch to one and a half inches across; an ideal rockery plant. 1ft.

PYRACANTHA—"Evergreen Thorns." These are closely allied to the *Crataegus* and are much prized for the wealth of bloom they produce as well as the abundance of highly coloured fruit which later decorates the plants. They are all of easy cultivation and some make excellent ornamental hedges.

angustifolia—A narrow leaved species with a rigid horizontal habit of growth which freely displays the clusters of orange berries. 10ft.

crenulata—Distinct foliage and masses of orange-yellow fruit. 10ft.

coccinea—A well-known plant admired for its brilliant coral-red berries. 10ft.

„ *Lalandei*—A more vigorous form with larger fruit, bright orange-red in colour. 10ft.

Hodginsii—A hardy and showy plant with yellow berries. 10ft.

Rogersiana—A Chinese species of attractive habit; orange-red berries borne in great profusion. 10ft.

PYRUS—Ornamental Flowering Crabs. A large genus including a number of important economic species such as the apples and pears together with many valuable ornamental species. All are hardy and extremely adaptable as well as being decorative in flower and fruit. Prices: From 6/- each.

Aucuparia—See *Sorbus Aucuparia*.

★ *angustifolia*—D. Striking species with large semi-double soft pink blooms, violet scented. 10-12ft.

baccata—D. "Siberian Crab." Flowers white followed by small red crab apples. 12-15ft.

Eleyi—D. A fine hybrid. Young foliage coppery; fruit and flowers a pretty vinous red. 12ft.

floribunda—D. "Japanese Crab." Long arching branches wreathed with crimson buds and white flowers, very attractive. 8-10ft.

„ *atrosanguinea*—D. Bright rosy-crimson buds and flowers. 8-10ft.

★ *Malus aldenhamensis*—D. Very ornamental hybrid with purplish foliage and deep vinous red flowers and striking dark purple fruit. 10-15ft.

PYRUS—Continued

- „ **Crimson Glory**—D. Medium growing variety with showy crimson fruits produced in abundance. 10-15ft.
 „ **David Nairn**—A showy hybrid with an upright growth and white flowers later followed by amber-yellow fruits suffused red. 12ft.
 „ **Golden Beauty**—Makes an attractive sight in autumn, with its masses of golden-yellow fruits. 12ft.
 ★ „ **Gorgeous**—D. The best of the smaller growing types producing masses of brilliantly coloured fruits. 5ft.
 „ **John Downie**—D. Very free fruiting variety; conspicuous orange and scarlet fruits. 12ft.
 „ **Niedzwetzkyana**—D. Distinct hybrid; dense clusters of purplish flowers followed by large purplish fruits. 10-12ft.
 ★ „ **purpurea (Floribunda atropurpurea)**—D. Beautiful hybrid of French origin; dark purple-green shoots and leaves; flowers rich rosy-crimson borne in great profusion and followed by small purple fruits. 10-12ft.
 „ **Robert Nairn**—D. Strong growing hybrid of New Zealand origin; masses of deep orange-yellow apples in autumn. 12-15ft.
 „ **Veitch's Scarlet**—A very attractive scarlet fruited variety, flowers large white. 12ft.
 ★ **spectabilis**—D. Vigorous species with fine semi-double white flowers, slightly pink in bud. 15ft.
 „ **Kaido**—D. Flowers semi-double, rosy red, very effective in bud and flower. 15ft.
QUERCUS coccinea—D. "Scarlet Oak." A tall-growing tree with bright green leaves which turn vivid red shades in autumn. 50ft. From 5/- each.
 „ **splendens**—D. The most beautiful and spectacular autumn foliaged form; brightest scarlet in colour; grafted specimen plants. From 12/6 each.
Ilex—E. The common "Evergreen Oak." A beautifully shaped tree and ideal for a lawn specimen. Will thrive in practically any soil or position. 3/6 each; 20/- per dozen.
 ★ **palustris**—D. "Pin Oak." A free-growing species with finely-cut foliage which colours red in autumn. 50ft.

QUERCUS—Continued

pedunculata (Robur)—D. "Common Oak." A well-known valuable tree. 60ft.

RAPHIOLEPIS umbellata (*japonica*)—E. Fragrant flowers in clusters, followed by bluish-black berries. 6ft.

RHODODENDRONS

CULTIVATION.

Rhododendrons are really one of the easiest plants to grow, flowering from June to December, and will thrive in almost any part of this Dominion, providing the soil is well worked, and if poor, plenty of leaf mould or decayed vegetation added. Cold heavy clay land and cutting winds should be avoided. To get perfect results most varieties do better in very light shade, such as that given by small-leaved deciduous trees. Good results can be obtained without shade. Avoid lime, ashes and most artificial manures, also areas which get very dry in the summer. Top-dress the trees with mould in December and take off all old flower heads.

The majority, grown from layers, have their own roots, and those which have been worked are grafted on to a stock which seldom suckers.

ABBREVIATIONS:

E—Early flowering, M—Medium flowering, L—Late flowering, A—Extremely hardy, both frost and wind, B—Very hardy but requires some shade to get best results, C—Hardy, prefers coastal conditions, D—Hardy on coast, but prefers shelter, E and F—Requires protection from severe frosts inland.

HYBRID VARIETIES

Section I.

Prices: From 10/6 each according to size, except where priced.

Includes new, recently introduced and others of special merit.

Alice—C. Rich pink; immense truss. Habit low and compact. One of the best of this shade. M.

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

- Ascot Brilliant—B. Deep blood red. Very free flowering.
E.
- B. de Bruin—B. A very good deep red; free flowering. L.
- Beauty of Littleworth—B. White; very attractive.
- Betty Wormald—C. Light pink with pale purple blotch.
- Christmas Cheer—B. Exceptionally early flowering, dwarf;
very pale pink. E.
- ★Cornubia—E. Fine trusses of clear blood-red flowers.
One of the best; a good grower with attractive foliage.
- Corry Koster—B. Light pink heavily spotted crimson-
frilled edges, very large truss, vigorous.
- Cynthia—B. Rosy-crimson; large flowering.
- Dawn.—B. Flowers white tinged a delicate pink.
- Decorum X Griersonianum—We have already flowered
some plants from this cross and they show consider-
able promise. The flowers are in an open truss and
are attractive shades of pink in colour; late flowering.
- Fastuosum Flore Pleno—A. Large semi-double lavender
flowers. An old variety. M.
- Glory of Bagshot—B. A vigorous and upright grower;
flowers pure white and freely produced.
- ★Ivery's Scarlet—C. Bright scarlet flowers freely produced.
- ★J. G. Millais—C. Large deep rich red flowers; very early.
A variety that should be in every collection.
- Prof. Dr. Zaayer—B. Attractive foliage and brilliant
waxy scarlet flowers.
- White Pearl—B. Slightly blush changing to pure white;
a fine variety.

Section II.

A selection of the older leading varieties.

Priced from 6/- to 7/6 each.

Auguste Van Geert—Bright rose; large truss.

Beauty of Sussex—Fine pale heliotrope.

Black Prince—Purplish-crimson.

Chancellor—Fine rich crimson-purple; large truss.

Elegans—Tyrian rose, sepia brown blotch; large truss.

Hendersoni—A hardy variety; flowers purple with lighter
centre.

Illuminator—Red; free flowering.

John Spencer—Rose; very hardy.

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

Mrs. C. S. MacDonald—Carmine-mauve.

Mrs. John Kelk—Clear rose; late.

Mrs. R. S. Holford—Rosy-salmon.

Nosegay—Clear scarlet.

Sir Robert Peel—Clear crimson-carmine, fading slightly; early.

Warrior—Rosy-crimson; late.

W. E. Gladstone—Good hardy variety; flowers deep rose-crimson; early.

William Austin—Dark crimson.

SPECIES

Section III.

cinnabarium—B. 6ft. A most distinct species both in foliage and flower, blooms tubular, bright cinnabar-red; well worth growing. From 7/6 each.

Dalhousiae Victorianum—6-10ft. Fine shrub with handsome foliage and large fleshy trumpets, creamy-yellow colour, with greenish-yellow interior; fragrant. From 15/- each.

Griersonianum—D. 5-7ft. One of the best of the new Chinese varieties. Geranium scarlet flowers; distinct foliage. From 10/6 each.

racemosum—A. 4ft. A charming dwarf with a profusion of small bright pink flowers closely set on the branches. From 6/6 each.

virgatum—D. 2-3ft. Mauve-pink flowers; very early; a good rock variety. From 6/- each.

Sweet Scented Himalayan Varieties

Priced from 6/- to 10/6 each.

★ *Countess of Haddington*—Large trumpet-shaped flowers, white suffused with rose; habit dwarf and compact; very free-flowering. Undoubtedly the best in this section.

Countess of Sefton—Highly fragrant white flowers, flushed pink; very free flowering.

★ *fragrantissimum*—Large white flowers, helio-pink reverse, very highly scented. One of the best of this section and should be in every garden.

Jenkinsii—Tubular white scented flowers tinged with pink throughout; choice late flowering variety.

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

Princess Alice—Flowers bell-shaped, white tinted pink, very fragrant; dwarf compact grower. Highly recommended.

SEEDLING RHODODENDRONS.

Mixed Seedlings—We offer an interesting line of seedling Rhododendrons of mixed parentage, the seed having been collected from many of the better hybrids. These plants are strong growers and suitable for group planting, screens, etc. 40/- per doz. Offered in quantities of not less than six plants.

Marquis of Lothian Seedlings—We have successfully raised a fine batch of seedlings from this fine hybrid. The foliage is particularly attractive and shows great similarity to the parent plant. Some very good forms should be found among these. 5/- each; 50/- per doz.

We issue a descriptive booklet containing a full collection from our large stocks of Rhododendrons, classified as to merit, etc. Post free on request.

RHUS cotinoides—This is one of the loveliest of all autumn foliage shrubs, the leaves turn to shades of yellow, orange, scarlet through to deep reds before falling. An easily cultivated tree which prefers a rather open position in full sun, and poorish soil. 15ft. From 5/- each.

cotinus foliis purpureis—D. An outstanding shrub conspicuous for its rich wine-purple foliage throughout spring and summer deepens in colour towards autumn, and is probably the best purple foliaged shrub extant. 6ft.

RIBES aureum—An erect branched shrub from America. Golden-yellow flowers. 6ft.

fasciculatum—D. A distinct species with yellow fragrant flowers. 4ft.

sanguineum—D. A pretty pink form of the Flowering Currant. 6ft.

„ **Edward VII**—Dwarfer than the type and a deep red in colour. 5ft.

- ROMNEYA trichocalyx**—E. "Californian Poppy." An elegant shrub with a semi-herbaceous habit. Large satiny white flowers 4 to 5 inches across with a mass of golden-yellow stamens. 4ft.
- ***RONDELETIA amœna**—E. Large bunches of salmon-pink flowers. 4ft.
- ROSES**—See Special List.
- ROSMARINUS officinalis**—E. "Common Rosemary." Forms a dense much-branched shrub; flowers bluish-purple. 6ft.
- ***ROYENA lucida**—E. "Cape Snowdrop." A dwarf shrub with shiny dark green foliage, young growth tinted red; flowers white. 5ft.
- RUSCUS aculeatus**—E. "Butchers Broom." Bears large bright red berries. 3ft.
- ***RUSSELIA juncea**—E. A small plant producing throughout the year long racemes of bright scarlet tubular flowers; suitable for baskets. 2ft.
- SALIX caprea**—D. "Pussy Willow." A bushy shrub, the young buds grey with down, catkins yellow. 20ft.
- ,, **pendula**—D. A weeping form of the "Pussy Willow." Standards 4-6ft. From 10/6 each.
- ,, **purpurea**—D. "Purple Willow." A shrubby species with graceful reddish-purple branches. 8ft.
- ***SALVIA violacea**—A soft-wooded plant with deep violet flowers; cut back hard after flowering. 2ft.
- SANTOLINA Chamæcyparissus (incana)**—E. Silvery-grey fragrant foliage and yellow flowers produced in profusion. 2-3ft.
- ***SAPIUM sebiferum**—D. "Chinese Tallow Tree." A handsome tree valued for its beautiful autumn foliage; 20ft.
- SARCOCOCCA humilis**—E. A shade-loving shrub; glossy dark green leaves; numerous fragrant white flowers and red berries. 2ft.
- SCHINUS Molle**—E. "Pepper Tree." Flowers yellowish-green; fruits a beautiful rose colour; foliage graceful. 20ft.
- SENECIO Petasitis**—E. A large leaved, handsome shrub with yellow flowers. 6ft.
- SILKY OAK**—See *Grevillea robusta*.
- ***SILVER TREE**—See *Leucadendron argenteum*.

- SKIMMIA japonica Veitchii**—E. Flowers in terminal panicles, self fertile; berries red. 4ft.
- SNOWBALL TREE**—See *Viburnum opulus sterile*.
- SOLANUM capsicastrum (Howick's Masterpiece)**—E. A fine dwarf variety of vigorous habit; produces an abundance of bright orange-red fruits in winter. 3ft.
- Rantonnetii**—E. A quick-growing shrub with deep blue flowers freely produced. 8ft.
- SOPHORA tetraptera**—E. "Yellow Kowhai." A handsome upright tree of graceful habit, bearing racemes of large golden-yellow flowers. 20ft.
- SORBUS Aucuparia**—D. "Mountain Ash," "Rowan Tree." Noted for its bright scarlet berries and brilliant autumn-tinted foliage. 20ft.
- SPARTIUM junceum**—D. "Spanish Broom." A tall erect shrub with rush-like stems; the fragrant flowers are rich glowing yellow. 8ft.
- ***SPHAERALCEA arbutifolia (acerifolia)**—D. Masses of large rose-pink flowers; thrives in almost any soil but prefers warm conditions. 6ft.
- SPIRÆA japonica Anthony Waterer**—D. A neat dwarf variety bearing brilliant carmine flowers. 3ft.
- STACHYURUS praeox**—D. Yellow flowers two to three inches long borne on the leafless branches in spring. The dark red of the branches make this a conspicuously handsome tree through the dormant period of the year. 10ft. From 5/- each.
- STAPHYLEA colchica**—D. Flowers white; foliage turns to beautiful autumn tints. 5ft.
- STENOCARPUS sinuatus**—E. "Firewheel Tree" of Queensland. Attractive foliage variable in form, up to one foot in length; flowers bright red. 25ft. From 5/- each.
- ***STERCULIA acerifolia**—"Flame Tree." A semi-deciduous tree which bears masses of scarlet bell-shaped flowers. 50ft.
- * **diversifolia (populnea)**—"Bottle Tree" or "Kurrajong." Semi-deciduous; flowers creamy-white; the best drought resisting tree known. 20ft.
- platanifolia**—D. "Chinese Parasol." Large, highly glabrous foliage, fairly hardy in sheltered positions. 30ft.

- ★**STEWARTIA pseudo-camellia**—D. Single creamy-white flowers, 2 to 2½ inches across, with numerous orange-yellow stamens; leaves turn brilliant yellow and red in autumn. 20ft. From 6/- each.
- sinensis**—D. A rare and handsome shrub. The leaves turn to gorgeous red and crimson shades in autumn. 6ft.
- STIPA Tuckeri**—E. A tall grass-like plant with light open seed-plumes. 4ft.
- STRANVÆSIA Davidiana**—E. White hawthorn-like flowers followed by bright orange-red berries. In autumn some leaves turn bright scarlet. 6ft.
- ***STREPTOSOLEN Jamesonii (Browallia)**—E. Semi-climbing shrubby plant, deep orange-coloured flowers in terminal heads, free-flowering. 6ft.
- STROBILANTHES anisophyllus (Goldfussia)**—E. Deep bronze foliage; lilac flowers. 3ft.
- STROPHANTHUS capensis**—E. A compact shrub with narrow foliage and orange-yellow flowers. 4ft.
- STYRAX japonicus**—D. Graceful pendulous white flowers. 15ft.
- Obassia**—The large almost round leaves and fragrant white flowers make this a remarkable and attractive small tree. 15ft. From 6/- each.
- SUTHERLANDIA frutescens**—E. A small shrub producing scarlet flowers of curious shape, followed by a curious papery inflated seed-pod. 3ft.
- SWAINSONIA galegifolia**—E. In four distinct shades of light rose, rose, rose-pink, dark red and purplish-rose. 3ft.
- SYMPHORICARPUS albus (racemosus)**—D. "Snow-berry." Bears pure white berries during autumn and winter. 4ft.
- Chenaultii**—D. A broad spreading shrub bearing a great wealth of pink flowers which greatly attract bees; prune lightly. 8ft.
- orbiculatus (vulgaris)**—D. Bears purplish-red berries clustered on the stems. 4ft.
- SYRINGA**—Lilacs rank among the prettiest spring flowering shrubs and bear handsome scented spikes of flowers varying in colour from mauve, bluish-purple, wine red, rose, rosy-mauve to white. Their culture

SYRINGA—Continued

is easy as they thrive in any ordinary cultivated garden soil in full sun. Deep digging and the addition of manure is most beneficial. Old and weak growths should be removed after flowering, care being taken to prune back to strong buds in order to secure full flowering the following season. From 4/6 each.

✓ *persica*—D. "Persian Lilac." A pretty shrub with fragrant mauve flowers. 3ft.

Wolfii—Korean species with long loose racemes of pale violet-purple flowers. 6ft.

vulgaris (French Lilacs)—

Alphonse Lavalley—Violet-blue; double.

✓ Belle de Nancy—Double rose-pink.

Buffon—Single mauve.

Chas Joly—Double, dark red.

Charles X—Rich lilac; single.

Condorcet—Compact trusses of fine single lilac flowers.

Edward Andre—Bright double pink.

✓ Vulcan—Double red.

Marceau—Single claret-purple.

Michael Buchner—Double clear lilac.

Toussa—Deep purplish-red; double.

Wm. Robinson—Violet-mauve; double.

Wolfii—Pale violet-purple.

TAMARIX *gallica*—D. "Common Tamarisk." The well-known pink "Flowering Cypress." Very hardy. 12ft.
pentandra (*hispida æstivalis*)—D. Plumes of rosy flowers. 10ft.

TELOPEA *oreades*—"Victorian Waratah." An evergreen with showy red flowers which are not as large as the N.S.W. variety. The tree has an upright habit of growth; quite hardy. 10ft. From 5/- each.

★ *speciosissima*—E. "New South Wales Waratah." The well-known large flowering Waratah. Plant in a sunny dry position; do not apply artificial manures. 10ft. From 5/- each.

TEMPLETONIA *retusa*—E. A handsome winter-flowering shrub from Western Australia. The flowers are brick-red and produced freely. 4ft.

- ☐ **TEPHROSIA grandiflora**—E. A small shrub with soft foliage and terminal clusters of reddish pea-shaped flowers. 3-4ft. From 5/- each.
- TERNSTROEMIA japonica**—E. A highly ornamental foliage shrub with smooth and polished leathery leaves which have a pleasing coppery tint when young. 5ft. From 6/- each.
- THEA Bohea**—See *Camellia Thea*.
- * **TIBOUCHINA semidecandra Edwardsii (Lisiandra)**—E. A hybrid of intermediate form and habit; colour purple; free-flowering. 6ft.
- ★ " **grandiflora**—E. A most beautiful flowering shrub; the blooms often 5 to 6 inches in diameter, are a rich deep purple. 6ft.
- TILIA vulgaris (T. europæa)**—. "Common Lime," "Linden Tree." A tall stately tree suitable for avenue planting. 50ft.
- TRACHYCARPUS Fortunei (Chamærops excelsa)**—E. "Fan Palm." Exceptionally hardy species; makes handsome specimens. 15ft.
- TREE FERNS**—See *Cyathea* and *Dicksonia*.
- TRICUSPIDARIA dependens**—E. Masses of large attractive creamy-white bells in summer; the wood is twiggy and sparsely foliaged. 8ft.
- ★ **lanceolata (Crinodendron Hookeri)**—E. Handsome rare shrub producing quantities of large crimson, wax-like, pendulous bells which festoon the twigs in summer. Thrives best in damp conditions and partial shade. 6ft. From 5/- each.
- TULIP TREE**—See *Liriodendron*.
- VERONICA Hulkeana**—E. A handsome species which bears long sprays of lilac-coloured flowers in loose panicles, often a foot in length; requires an occasional dressing of lime. 4ft.
- ★ **speciosa**—E. Described as one of the most attractive Veronicas in cultivation; flowers violet-purple. 3ft.
- " **La Seduisante**—E. An English raised variety. Flowers rosy-purple. 3ft.
- " **New Pink**—E. A beautiful New Zealand hybrid; flowers a rich shade of clear rose-pink. 3ft.
- For other varieties see Native Tree Catalogue.

- VIBURNUM**—An attractive and hardy family of ornamental deciduous and evergreen shrubs conspicuous for flower and berry. As a family they are easily cultivated, preferring a deep cool soil but succeeding in almost all average gardens.
- brevipes**—D. Upright growing habit and clusters of white flowers; hardy. 8ft.
- Burkwoodii**—E. A hybrid kind and best described as an evergreen *V. Carlesii*. Bears large fragrant clusters of rich creamy-white flowers tinged with pink. 8ft. From 5/- each.
- Carlesii**—D. A Korean species of outstanding merit, delightfully scented flowers in spring; delicate pink in the bud opening pure white. 5ft. From 5/- each.
- fragrans**—D. Blush-white flowers, attractively perfumed. 5ft. From 5/- each.
- japonicum**—E. A most handsome evergreen with large dark glossy green leaves, large clusters of white flowers usually followed by bunches of bright red berries; attractive and decorative. 6ft.
- ▣ **Juddii**—A novelty hybrid with globular flower-heads consisting of long-tubed sweet-scented flowers delicate light pink in colour; the general habit of the shrub is attractive. 5-6ft. 10/6 each.
- Opulus**—D. "Guelder Rose." Clusters of creamy flowers followed by bright red berries; leaves assume beautiful autumn tints. 6ft.
- „ **sterile**—"Snowball Tree." One of the finest flowering shrubs; large creamy-white balls of flowers. 6ft.
- tomentosum plicatum**—D. "Japanese Snowball." Covered with ivory-white balls of flowers in spring; a handsome and showy species. 6ft.
- VIRGILIA capensis**—An attractive small tree with rosy-pink pea-shaped flowers with soft green foliage. 15ft.
- „ **oroboides**—A new form of the above from South Africa which has not yet flowered with us. 12ft.
- ***VITEX lucens (littoralis)**—E. "Puriri." A large handsome tree with spreading branches; flowers pink or red; berries bright red. Produces the well-known hardwood timber; protect from frost when young. 40ft.

WARATAH—See *Telopea*.

WATTLE—See *Acacia*.

XANTHORREA *arborea*—E. "Grass Tree." In the younger stages the foliage extends directly from the ground, assuming a butt or stem with age; small white flowers on an 8 foot stem. 8ft. From 5/- ea.

ZELCOVA *acuminata*—D. The "Keaki" of Japan forms a graceful spreading tree resembling the "Southern Beech" or *Nothofagus*. Beautiful golden tints in autumn. 50ft.

☐ ZENOBIA *pulverulenta*—E. A very beautiful small shrub allied to the *Andromedas*. Foliage slightly glaucous, flowers pure white, bell-shaped with five lobes; pendant and in appearance resembling a giant Lily of the Valley; requires similar position to a *Rhododendron*, delighting in a cool soil; dislikes lime. 4ft. From 10/6 each.

ORNAMENTAL CONIFERS

Amongst evergreen trees the conifers form perhaps the most important and remarkable group in existence. As a family they are both distinct and beautiful with their variable contours and attractive foliage shades. Many are of vast economic importance producing valuable timbers as well as furnishing much indispensable material used in the production of synthetics and plastics. From an ornamental aspect their value cannot be too strongly emphasized as they provide forms suitable for the smallest or largest garden, and also have the happy feature of providing those contrasts of shape and colour which are so attractive in the well balanced garden.

Many species form superb specimens when planted as isolated trees and are thus suitable for use on lawns, driveways and avenues. Others are valuable for shelter and background effects in the formation of shrubberies.

In general, Conifers will succeed in almost any soil with the exception of water-logged areas. They are sun-loving, but in mild localities species like the *Abies* and *Picea* succeed best if given some shade at the root until

ORNAMENTAL CONIFERS—Continued

they commence to make good annual growth and provide root shade by their own branches.

In the following list will be found types suitable for all purposes, including rock gardens.

Signs—® Recommended for Rock Gardens.

Prices: 4/6 to 10/6, except where priced. Quotations for quantities.

- ABIES Nordmanniana**—E. "Caucasian Fir." One of the most handsome of the firs. Suitable for specimens and general plantation work. 60ft.
- Pinsapo**—E. "Spanish Fir." Of symmetrical appearance. It succeeds well in any soil, occasional dressing of lime being beneficial. 70ft.
- AGATHIS australis**—E. "The Kauri." Will thrive in poor soil and windy situations; affected only by extremely heavy frosts. Averaging ultimately 100ft.
- ARAUCARIA excelsa**—E. "Norfolk Island Pine." Suitable for mild localities; it grows close to the sea-shore around the North Island. 100ft.
- imbricata**—E. "Chile Pine." Better known as the "Monkey Puzzle." This tree is most suitable for planting as a specimen. 40ft.
- ATHROTAXIS selaginoides**—E. "King William Pine." A beautiful large-growing tree, unique in appearance, with short, thick, imbricated leaves. 30ft. From 7/6.
- CALLITRIS rhomboidea (cupressiformis)**— "Victorian Cypress." A very hardy tree of symmetrical form. 40ft.
- ★**CEDRUS atlantica glauca**—E. A magnificent cedar; perfect open form, and beautiful appearance. The foliage is grey-blue. 20ft. From 10/6 each.
- Deodara**—E. The Himalayan "Deodar." Most elegant and graceful in the young state; of pendant habit; foliage usually grey or glaucous-green. 100ft.
- „ **aurea**—The "Golden Deodara"; with similar growth to the type but having a golden hue. 50ft. From 10/6 each.
- Libani**—E. "Cedar of Lebanon." A noble tree with a crown of wide-spreading horizontal branches. 80ft.

CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei—E. A handsome evergreen of medium size and elegant appearance. 20ft.

pedunculata fastigata—E. An erect branching tree very similar to the Irish Yew in appearance. Foliage larger. 15ft.

CRYPTOMERIA japonica—E. A handsome rapid-growing tree, with an elongated pyramidal outline, the lower branches pendulous. 80ft.

® " *compacta*—E. A dwarf compact shrub of somewhat conical habit. 3ft.

® " *dacrydioides*—E. A distinct dwarf form of drooping habit; long horizontal branches. 3ft.

" *elegans*—E. Quite different in aspect from *C. japonica*. The leaves are larger, softer, more slender and spreading; glaucous-green in summer, bronzy-red in autumn and winter; very distinct. 40ft.

" " *aurea*—E. Another unusual and beautiful type in which the foliage is a soft greenish-yellow colour. 12ft.

" *Lobbii*—E. A densely-branched pyramidal tree, the young growths pale green, dark green when fully developed. 10ft.

" *plumosa*—E. Similar to *j. elegans*, more compact in growth, with the same bright colouring of the leaves in autumn and winter. 12ft.

CUNNINGHAMIA sinensis (lanceolata)—E. "Chinese Fir." In appearance resembles the Araucarias. A beautiful tree, emerald-green in spring, becoming darker and bronzy by autumn. 60ft.

CUPRESSUS—E. Nearly all of them are quite hardy in this country, requiring very little attention when established. We offer a number of diverse types suitable for all kinds of garden ornamentation.

Benthamii—See *Cup. lusitanica Benthamii*.

Lawsoniana—E. The well-known "Lawson Cypress," which is extensively used for shelter purposes. Very effective as a specimen. 40ft. Specimens from 2/6 each.

" *albo-spica*—E. A slow-growing form with the young foliage picked out in yellow and white. 10ft.

CUPRESSUS—Continued

- ☐★ „ *Allumii*—E. Of columnar habit; foliage very glaucous with a metallic hue. 8ft.
 „ *argentea compacta*—E. A compact silvery-green type which makes a handsome shrub. 5ft.
 „ *Duncanii*—E. A compact shrub which forms a rounded bush 6 feet high. The foliage is fine and glaucous.
 „ *Ellwoodi*—A fine little conifer for the rock garden where size has to be considered. Soft glaucous blue foliage and a narrow erect habit of growth. 4-6ft. From 7/6 each.
 „ *erecta viridis*—E. A dense-growing shrub of erect habit; foliage an attractive green. This variety is very suitable for tubs. 10ft.
 „ *filifera (Retinospora filifera)*—E. An elegant form of moderately quick growth. The cord-like terminal branchlets hang vertically, often being 1 to 2 feet long. 8ft.
 (R) „ „ *aurea*—E. Another dwarf form with thread-like foliage, tinted golden. 3ft.
 (R) „ „ *compacta*—E. A compact dwarf form, otherwise similar to the type. 3ft.
 ☐ „ *Fletcheri*—E. A dwarf glaucous-blue variety which forms a pyramid about 5ft. high.
 ☐(R) „ *Forsteckiana*—E. Dwarf compact-growing, of Juniper-like appearance. 1ft.
 ☐ „ *Fraseri*—E. A close upright-growing form with dark bluish foliage. 4-6ft.
 „ *Hillieri*—E. A beautiful compact form of “Golden Cypress.” 6ft. From 5/- each.
 „ *lutea*—E. A stiff, erect-growing type. The young growths are pale yellow, changing to golden. A beautiful compact form. 10-12ft.
 ★(R) „ *lycopodioides aurea*—E. Small leaflets tinged pale yellow; curious and distinct. 2ft.
 ★(R) „ *minima*—E. A dwarf, compact, somewhat globular form. 2ft.
 „ *Naberi*—E. Choice form with compact habit and attractive, silvery variegated foliage. 15ft.

Signs—(R) Recommended for Rock Gardens.

CUPRESSUS—Continued

- ★ „ *Pottenii*—E. Very elegant slow growing form, compact pyramidal habit and soft fine foliage of a silvery-green colour. Makes a choice specimen. 10ft.
- „ *Silver Queen*—E. A free-growing variety with foliage of a silvery grey-green colour. 12ft.
- ★◻ „ *Stewartii*—E. A distinct variety in which the young shoots are bright yellow. From 5/- each.
- „ *versicolor*—A variegated form of unusual type, with pale yellow colouring, which appears to be sprayed over the green foliage. 6ft.
- lusitanica Benthamii*—E. A species somewhat similar to *C. lusitanica*. A tall pyramidal tree suitable for specimens. 40ft. Specimens from 2/6 each.
- nootkatensis lutea*—A handsome tree with pendant branchlets, the terminal growths being tinged with yellow. 10-12ft.
- obtusa (Retinospora obtusa)*—E. “Hinoki Cypress” of Japan. A species possessing much ornamental value. In its native habitat it produces a valuable timber. 40ft.
- ® „ *aurea Youngii*—E. The yellow colouring of the foliage slightly more pronounced than in *obtusa nana aurea*. 5ft.
- ★ „ *Crippsi (aurea)*—E. A graceful type with slender golden-yellow growths, one of the best of the golden conifers forming a beautiful and elegant specimen. 10ft.
- „ *filicoides*—“Fernspray Cypress.” Slender growth, with short fern-like sub-branchlets. 6ft.
- „ *gracilis aurea*—E. A graceful form with pendant terminal branchlets, the whole plant having clear yellowish leaves. 5ft.
- ® „ *nana*—E. A slow-growing, dwarf and compact, dark green shrub; a fine lawn specimen. 6ft.
- ★® „ „ *aurea*—E. Slow-growing dwarf variety, unrivalled as a small lawn specimen. 4ft.
- ® „ „ *albo-variegata*—E. Good dwarf form with leaves markedly silvery-white. 3ft.

CUPRESSUS—Continued

- „ *tetragona aurea*—An unusual shrubby form, soft golden-yellow foliage, moss-like in appearance. 5ft.
pisifera Edgintonii—E. A New Zealand raised variety; young growths creamy-yellow; bushy. 8ft.
 „ *plumosa (Retinospora plumosa)*—E. A dense shrub of conical shape; very suitable for open spaces. 10ft.
 „ „ *albo-picta*—E. Branchlets speckled creamy-white. 8ft.
 „ „ *aurea*—E. Compact; young growths coloured golden-yellow; makes a good specimen. 6ft.
 ⑧ „ „ „ *compacta*—E. A beautiful miniature cone-shaped form, having Juniper-like foliage; ideal for the rock garden.
 „ *squarrosa (Retinospora squarrosa)*—E. An exceptionally attractive variety with soft glaucous-blue foliage. 8ft.
 „ „ *sulphurea*—E. Pretty compact habit and soft foliage; leaves pale sulphur-yellow. 8ft.
sempervirens stricta (fastigiata)—E. “Italian Cypress.” A tall columnar tree with dark green foliage. 20ft.
thyoides ericoides (Retinospora ericoides)—E. Compact; colouring in winter reddish-brown. 8ft.
 „ *leptoclada (Retinospora leptoclada)*—E. A distinct form; foliage soft and attractive. 12ft.
torulosa—E. An upright graceful tree. 15ft.
DACRYDIUM cupressinum—E. The native “Rimu,” “Red Pine.” A tall graceful tree with attractive pendant branches. 50ft.
 ★ *Franklinii*—E. “Huon Pine” of Tasmania, grows to 60ft. or more. In cultivation it is slow of growth; makes a graceful and compact shrub. From 7/6.
 ☐ *Kirkii*—E. “Monoao” or “Barrier Pine.” Juvenile foliage pale green, compact and soft; adult foliage thread-like. 40ft. From 7/6 each.
 ☐ **FOKIENIA Hodginsii**—A rare and remarkable species. Intermediate in character between the Cypress and Cedar. 20ft.

A number of distinctive types of Conifers, natives of New Zealand are described in our Catalogue of Native Trees. A copy will be posted immediately on request.

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*)—D. "Maidenhair Tree." One of the most distinct and beautiful of all deciduous trees. Leaves similar in shape to the "Maidenhair Fern." 30ft.

★ **JUNIPERUS africanus**—E. A dwarf, compact variety with glaucous foliage; very suitable for rockery planting. 8ft.

bermudiana—Forms a small tree in mild localities; foliage bluish-green. 20ft.

chinensis—E. A variable handsome tree usually slender and pyramidal, but flat and shrubby when exposed. 10ft.

„ **albo-variegata**—E. A well-marked form in which the younger growths are creamy-white; a fine pyramidal shrub. 6-10ft.

communis—Upright and tapering, but occasionally variable. The "Common Juniper" and extremely hardy. 15ft.

★® „ **compressa**—A dwarf compact-growing form of the common Juniper. 3ft.

„ **fastigata (hibernica)**—E. A slender columnar tree; very striking. 10-15ft.

® **horizontalis**—E. A remarkable trailing species; leaves bluish-green.

® **procumbens (prostrata)**—E. A low-growing spreading species of dense habit; vigorous and hardy. 2-3ft.

recurva var. Coxii—"Coffin Juniper." A very handsome plant with long pendant branchlets glaucous blue in colour, somewhat slow until well established but ultimately forms a very graceful tree. 30ft. From 5/- each.

rigida—E. Forms a small graceful pyramidal tree. 10-12ft.

Sabina Knap Hill—E. A handsome variety with extended, horizontal branches. 3ft.

squamata Meyeri—E. An interesting dwarf shrub from the Himalayas; grows to about 3ft. and has a somewhat spreading habit; foliage a very attractive glaucous-blue hue. From 7/6 each.

virginiana—E. Usually a tall-growing tree, but variable; often pyramidal when young, becoming round-topped with age. 40-50ft.

- LARIX europæa*—D. "Common Larch." An extremely hardy and beautiful tree. 40ft. From 2/6 each.
- ★ *LIBOCEDRUS Bidwillii*—E. "New Zealand Cedar." A slow-growing tree of handsome appearance, commonly known as "Mountain Cypress." 20ft.
- decurrens*—"Incense Cedar." A beautiful tree of perfect pyramidal outline; ideal as a single specimen. 30ft.
- ★ *Doniana*—A beautiful form of the New Zealand Cedar, specially attractive while in the juvenile stage. 30ft.
- PHYLLOCLADUS alpinus*—E. Distinct alpine species forming compact shrub about 6 feet tall, slow growing and moisture loving.
- glaucus* (Toatoa)—A distinct and handsome species, confined originally to the north, but successful elsewhere. 20ft.
- trichomanoides*—E. "Tanekaha," "Celery-topped Pine." An interesting tree because of the leaf-like extension of the leaf stalks. Hardy and ornamental. 30ft.
- PICEA Omorika*—The "Servian Spruce." Certainly one of the most adaptable and beautiful of all the "Spruces." It forms a tall slender tree with strikingly fine dark green foliage. We are pleased to be able to offer this fine conifer which is well worth planting. 30-50ft. 7/6 to 12/6 each.
- pungens Kosteriana*—This magnificent form of the "Blue Spruce" grows to a stately specimen, the foliage is intensely blue, and commands attention. Very suitable for the colder inland and southern districts. 50ft. From 10/6 each.
- „ *Moerheimii*—Very similar to the above in every way. From 10/6 each.
- Morinda*—"West Himalayan Spruce." A most elegant species forming a tall stately tree with long needle-like foliage on drooping branches.
- PODOCARPUS dacydioides*—E. "Kahikatea," "White Pine." A useful ornamental tree for swampy localities. 50ft.
- ferrugineus* (Miro)—A hardy tree with narrow rounded head. Not fast growing. 20ft, ultimately 40ft.
- Ⓜ *navalis*—E. A distinct little rock shrub; branches compact; wide-spreading and rooting. 3ft.

PODOCARPUS—Continued

spicatus—E. "Matai." Slow-growing; hard durable timber. 40ft.

spinulosa—E. "Plum Pine" of Australia. A much-branched erect shrub, slender and spreading. 12ft.

Totara—E. "Totara." A valuable timber tree which makes fine specimens. 50ft.

PRUMNOPITYS *elegans*—E. "Chilian Yew." Closely resembling the "English Yew" but with brighter green foliage. 20ft.

PSEUDOTSUGA *Douglasii* (*Abies Douglasii*)—E. "Douglas Fir." Grows to a magnificent tree with enormous trunk and a mass of large plume-like branches. 50-100ft. Specimens from 2/6 each.

REDWOOD—E. See *Sequoia sempervirens*.

RETINOSPORA—See *Cupressus*.

ericoides—E. See *Cupressus thyoides ericoides*.

SALISBURIA *adiantifolia*—D. See *Ginkgo biloba*.

SCIADOPITYS *verticillata*—E. "Umbrella Pine." A distinct and striking shrub or small tree of pyramidal form; hardy and slow growing. 10-20ft. From 7/6 each.

SEQUOIA *gigantea* (*Wellingtonia gigantea*)—E. In cultivation a pyramidal tree furnished to the ground with foliage, having a very thick fibrous bark; makes an imposing specimen; ultimately 100-200ft.

sempervirens—E. The noted California "Redwood." A valuable timber tree; it reaches heights between 300 to 400 feet. Specimens from 2/6 each.

TAXODIUM *distichum*—D. A handsome deciduous tree with elegant foliage. It grows well anywhere, but thrives best in wet positions. 60-100ft.

TAXUS *baccata*—E. "Common Yew." An extremely hardy tree adaptable to any soil. 30ft.

★ „ *aurea*—D. "Golden Irish Yew." A golden-variegated form. 15ft. From 5/- each.

„ *erecta*—E. A very distinct variety of close, erect-branched, pyramidal habit. 30ft.

★ „ *fastigiata* (*hibernica*)—E. "Irish Yew." An upright grower with handsome dark green foliage. 30-40ft. From 5/- each.

TAXUS—Continued

cuspidata—E. "Japanese Yew." Not unlike the "English Yew" but with leaves broader and yellowish on the undersides. 20ft.

THUYA dolabrata (Thujopsis)—E. A striking and beautiful shrub, quite distinct from the other Thuyas; in cultivation 15 to 20 feet.

Ⓜ " *nana*—E. Curious dwarf form; slow growing. 3-4ft.

" *variegata*—E. Young growths variegated with patches of creamy-white. 15ft.

Lobbii—See *T. plicata*.

Ⓜ ***occidentalis ericoides***—E. A distinct pyramidal bush with Heath-like foliage, bronzy in winter. 4ft.

" **Hovei**—E. A pretty, compact, dwarf form with yellowish-green foliage. 6ft.

Ⓜ " **Little Gem (*globosa*)**—E. A very dwarf, compact, dark green form growing broader than high.

" ***lutea***—E. A distinct bright golden type, of rather slender growth. 8-12ft.

Ⓜ " ***Ohlendorffii (Spathii)***—A curious dwarf bush, the juvenile foliage being Heath-like, developing into elongated whip-like stems.

ⓂⓂ★ " **"Rheingold"**—A beautiful form, golden in summer, turning to bronze in autumn. 4ft.

orientalis—E. "Chinese Arbor-vitae." An erect, densely-branched shrub or small tree of pyramidal habit. 10-20ft.

" ***elegantissima***—A pyramidal form having beautifully tinted golden leaves turning yellowish-green; erect and bushy. 5-8ft.

" **Hillieri**—A beautiful variety of compact ovoid shape; leaves soft yellow, turning bright green in winter. 6ft.

***plicata* (syn. *Lobbii* and *gigantea*)**—E. A fast-growing tree, slender and pyramidal in cultivation, with aromatic foliage. 30ft.

WELLINGTONIA—See *Sequoia*.

WIDDRINGTONIA Schwarzii—E. "Willowmore Cedar." One of a group of South African conifers resembling in appearance the *Cupressus*. Forms a tall tree of distinctly ornamental habit and succeeds under a large variety of conditions. 24-30ft.

YEW—See *Taxus*.

CLIMBING PLANTS

The value of climbing plants in the garden is generally recognized, and some very effective displays are obtained by judicious selection and arrangement.

For covering walls, fences, logs and unsightly objects they are invaluable, also for training over arbors, pergolas and verandah pillars.

Prices: From 3/6 to 4/6 each, except where priced.

ABBREVIATIONS:

D., "Deciduous"; E., "Evergreen."

SIGNS:

* Susceptible to frost, requires protection.

★ Of special merit.

☒ A novelty of recent introduction.

ACTINIDIA chinensis—D. A handsome climber of vigorous growth. To secure crops of the fruit, which is edible and agreeably flavoured, it is necessary to plant vines of both sexes. Grafted plants, 7/6 to 10/- a pair.

AKEBIA lobata—D. A strong hardy twining climber with curious three-lobed foliage and small black flowers.
quinata—E. Producing dark chocolate-purple flowers in pendant racemes.

* **ALOE ciliaris**—E. Suitable for either greenhouse culture or a warm wall. The flowers are similar in appearance to those of *Lachenalia*.

AMPELOPSIS—See *Vitis*.

BERBERIDOPSIS corallina—E. "Chilean Coral Plant." A most beautiful evergreen climber which prefers a moist cool root run in good soil. Charming deep coral red flowers in pendent racemes; a choice climber. 7/6 to 10/6 each.

BIGNONIA australis, **capensis jasminoides**, **Mackenii** and **radicans**—Now referred to *Tecoma*.

* **buccinatoria (Cherere)**—E. Strong-growing climber; conspicuous orange and red flowers.

BIGNONIA—Continued

- Tweediana*—E. A strong clinging variety with a profusion of yellow flowers.
- * *venusta*—E. One of the best; flowers a rich orange; plant in very warm position.
- ★ *BILLARDIERA longiflora*—E. A slender evergreen climbing plant remarkable for the beauty of its dark blue fruits which are freely produced.
- * *BOMARIA multiflora*—E. Bunches of yellow tubular flowers spotted crimson, with an orange-coloured calyx almost enclosing each flower.
- * *BOUGAINVILLEA*—E. The beauty of these strong half-hardy climbers lies in the brightly-coloured bracts, which surround the flowers. They thrive in warm sunny positions. New varieties 5/- to 7/6 each.
- Bois de Rose—Deep rose-pink shading to orange.
- ☐ *Crimson King*—Handsome variety with bright red bracts.
- glabra*—Producing freely over a long period numbers of large rose-lilac bracts.
- lateritia*—A new variety of pleasing terracotta shade; not very hardy.
- ★ *magnifica Traillii*—This variety produces the darkest bracts of all, which are deep purple-magenta. It is very handsome and blooms for several months.
- ☐ *Marada*—Light orange; profuse and early flowering.
- Mrs. Oliver Perry*—Salmon.
- Orange King*—Terracotta.
- spectabilis variegata*—A rosy lilac-pink; foliage prettily marked with white.
- Thurley's Special*—Similar to Bois de Rose.
- Thomasii*—A good pink.
- Wallflower*—Shades of burnt orange.
- BROWALLIA*—See *Streptosolen*.
- CANAVALIA bonariensis*—E. A twining plant of fairly strong growth and pea-shaped flowers of a rosy-purple shade.
- CELASTRUS scandens*—D. A handsome very hardy climber valuable for autumn effect. The orange-coloured fruits when ripe expose scarlet seeds. To obtain best results plant male and female forms together.

CLEMATIS cirrhosa (balearica)—E. Producing in winter an abundance of pale greenish-white flowers.

indivisa—E. The native clematis; pure white flowers abundantly produced in large panicles.

montana—D. A vigorous free-flowering variety producing white anemone-like flowers; *montana* and its variety *rubens* are particularly suitable for covering tree stumps.

„ **rubens**—D. Small pink anemone-like flowers freely produced, usually the first year after planting.

tangutica—D. A handsome yellow flowered species; bell-shaped flowers turning into attractive fluffy seed heads. Easily grown.

LARGE FLOWERED HYBRID CLEMATIS—This section contains many beautiful varieties. With their various shades of colour, freedom of flowering and hardiness, they have few rivals among climbing plants. Unfortunately, the supply position is still difficult and our available stocks are consequently very limited; however, we are pleased to be able to offer a limited quantity in our selection only. 7/6 to 8/6

DIPLACUS—See *Mimulus*.

ECCREMOCARPUS scaber—Handsome and hardy Chilean climber; orange-scarlet tubular flowers about one inch long in racemes; summer flowering.

FICUS stipulata—E. “The Climbing Fig.” A valuable climber which attaches itself to wood or stonework in a similar manner to the Ivy. 2/6 ea.; 28/- per dozen.

„ **minima**—E. Clings readily to concrete and rough-cast work. The foliage is very compact and forms a complete covering. 2/6 each; 28/- per dozen.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens—E. “Caroline or False Jessamine.” A hardy and vigorous species producing masses of yellow flowers in early spring. Very suitable for fences or stumps.

HARDENBERGIA Comptoniana—E. “Blue Kennedy.” A delightful spring flowering climber with numerous deep blue flowers.

Signs—® Recommended for Rock Gardens.

HARDENBERGIA—Continued

„ *bimaculata*—E. An attractive variation with narrower foliage and great wealth of violet-blue flowers.

monophylla (*obovata*)—E. Pale purple; hardy and floriferous.

„ *rosea*—E. Rose-pink; useful in exposed positions.

HEDERA *Helix*—“Ivy.”

„ *elegantissima* (*tricolor*)—E. Beautiful variety with small leaves; green, margined silver-white, tinted pink.

„ *minima*—E. Erect branched, small leaved, dwarf variety.

HIBBERTIA *procumbens*—E. A dwarf trailing plant; pretty bright yellow flowers; suitable as a low climber for the rockery.

* *volubilis*—E. “Large Button Flower.” An interesting twiner with bold foliage and large golden flowers.

*HOYA *carnosa*—E. “Wax Flower.” Bears pendulous umbels of fleshy pinkish-white flowers.

HYDRANGEA *petiolaris* (*scandens*)—D. An attractive self-clinging climber from Japan. In summer the white flowers appear densely packed in flat corymbs, with white sterile flowers along the margin.

*IPOMŒA *Learii*—D. A strong, rapid-growing, handsome climber; flowers intensely bright blue.

☐ JASMINUM *azoricum*—E. Strong-growing with sweetly scented white flowers.

Beesianum—E. A vigorous grower from China; flowers rose coloured.

grandiflorum—E. Lightly-tinted white flowers, very fragrant.

nudiflorum—E. A hardy rambling shrub which produces bright yellow flowers throughout the winter. It is useful as a Rambler.

primulinum—E. A rambling shrub; will climb over a low support; double yellow flowers.

* *stellatum*—A useful climber. The sweetly-scented star-shaped flowers are pure white.

Prices: All plants from 3/6 each, except where priced.

- KENNEDYA Comptoniana**—E. See *Hardenbergia*.
nigricans—E. A strong growing evergreen climber with curious black and yellow flowers; succeeds well anywhere but is happiest in the sun.
- * **rubicunda**—E. A vigorous climber with conspicuous red flowers.
Stirlingii—E. Showy twining plant with dainty clusters of red pea-shaped flowers.
- * **LANTANA**—E. Useful for screening walls and the sides of arbors, etc.; flowers produced during about eight months of the year; see *Trees and Shrubs*. 2/6 each; 28/- per dozen.
- ★ **LAPAGERIA rosea**—One of the choicest climbers grown; very large wax-like pink bells; requires a cool moist position; difficult to establish, but when once growing is very hardy. 7/6 to 10/6 each.
- LATHYRUS tomentosa (pubescens)**—E. "Argentine Pea." Producing clusters of lavender flowers; hardy and vigorous. 2/6 each.
- LONICERA Henryi**—E. "Honeysuckle." A striking climber with yellowish-red flowers, glossy dark green foliage, and in autumn clusters of blue-black berries.
- ★ **Hildebrandiana**—E. "Burmese Honeysuckle." Reddish-buff flowers from 4 to 6 inches long in large conspicuous clusters; fragrant.
- sempervirens (coccinea)**—E. A vigorous climbing shrub with rich orange-scarlet flowers, produced in three or four whorls on terminal spikes.
- splendida**—Flowers creamy-yellow shaded deep pink, borne on large fragrant spikes.
- Tellmanniana**—E. Clusters of long yellow flowers flushed rosy-red.
- MANDEVILLA suaveolens**—D. A strong-growing climber, highly fragrant, white, trumpet-shaped flowers.
- * **MANETTIA luteo-rubra (bicolor)**—E. Dainty tubular scarlet and yellow flowers produced over a long season.

Prices: Minimum price 3/6 each, except where stated. Unless the minimum grade is asked for selected plants will be despatched.

- ★**METROSIDEROS diffusa**—E. A most brilliant plant when in full bloom. Suitable for growing on trees, stumps and punge work; the flowers are crimson and produced most freely; rare. Clings like Virginian Creeper. From 5/- each.
- MIMULUS (Diplacus) glutinosus**—E. Flowers orange-red; attractive semi-climber; free flowering.
- „ **puniceus (Mrs. Scholes)**—E. Deep crimson-red form of the above.
- PASSIFLORA**—**Passion Flower**—See also **Tacsonia**. An important genus noted in several of the species for the striking beauty of the flowers, and in others for the valuable edible fruits.
- Banksii**—E. An evergreen variety with masses of medium sized starry-pink flowers.
- cinnabarina**—E. A strong grower; the flowers are cinnabar-red.
- * **edulis**—E. The edible passion fruit; from 2/6 each.
- Eynsford Gem**—E. A perpetual-flowering variety, flowers red, shading to rose; very hardy and free flowering.
- ***PHASEOLUS Carracalla**—E. “Snail Flower.” Lilac and yellowish-white flowers.
- ***PLUMBAGO capensis**—E. An autumn-flowering plant bearing pretty blue flowers in short spikes; habit semi-climbing when supported; also grown as a shrub.
- POLYGONUM baldschuanicum**—D. Panicles of white flowers produced during summer and autumn, making a cloud of blossom.
- ***REINWARDTIA trigyna (flavum)**—E. Succeeds best when treated as a semi-climber; bears bright yellow flowers in the winter. Requires shelter from frosts.
- SOLANUM jasminoides**—E. A vigorous climber producing masses of pure white flowers.
- Wendlandi**—A somewhat tender climber of considerable beauty. Most suitable for a warm sunny wall. In a congenial position the large clear blue flowers are produced in great profusion.
- STAUNTONIA hexaphylla**—E. A vigorous hardy climber; the flowers, which are white, tinted violet, being $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across. Bears edible fruit similar in appearance to a Passion Fruit.

- ★***STREPTOSOLEN Jamesonii** (*Browallia Jamesonii*)—E. Semi-climbing shrubby plant; deep orange-coloured flowers in terminal heads; free-flowering. 6ft.
- TACSONIA mixta quitensis** (*Passiflora quitensis*)—E. An exceptionally strong-growing variety with showy deep pink flowers; the fruit is edible.
- Taylorii**—E. Large flowers, light pink; edible white fruits throughout the whole year.
- ★ **tomentosa speciosa**—E. A rampant grower; flowers a beautiful shade of deep pink.
- ★* **Van-Volkemii**—E. A showy species bearing bright scarlet flowers on long stems, edible fruits.
- TECOMA australis (robusta)**—E. An extremely rapid grower with large glossy foliage. The flowers are cream but are not produced freely.
- ★ „ **variety**—E. A quick-growing, free-flowering variation of the above; flowers cream and brown; a valuable type where an immediate effect is required.
- * **capensis**—E. "Tecoma." A vigorous climber frequently used for hedging. The orange-scarlet flowers are produced very freely. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.
- Guilfoylei**—D. A shrubby climber having orange-coloured trumpet-shaped flowers.
- * **jasminoides**—E. The flowers are pinkish-white with a crimson marking in the throat.
- * „ **albiflora**—E. A good grower with creamy-white flowers.
- ★ **Mackenii**—E. One of the best, producing large loose trusses of rosy-pink trumpet-shaped flowers.
- radicans Madam Gallen**—D. A free-flowering variety somewhat similar to *grandiflora*.
- ★***THUNBERGIA Gibsonii**—E. "The Orange Glory Creeper." A fast-growing twiner which prefers a well-drained position in full sun. When favourably situated it is covered throughout the best part of the year with deep orange blooms.
- ***TIBOUCHINA scandens** (*Lasiandra*)—A climbing species of this well-known plant; purple flowers.
- ***TRACHELOSPERMUM jasminoides** (*Rhyncospermum*)—E. Pure white delightfully fragrant flowers.
- * „ **variegatum**—E. Variegated leaves often assuming tricolor effect of bronzy-red, white and pink.

- TROPÆOLUM speciosum**—D. "Flame Creeper." A slender climber with an abundance of bright scarlet flowers. Prefers a southern aspect and is completely deciduous during winter.
- VITIS (Ampelopsis)**—D. These vines undoubtedly form the most valuable family of foliage climbers. They possess little floral beauty, but their luxuriant growth and vividly-coloured autumn foliage, together with their adaptability to circumstances, leaves nothing to be desired.
- ★ **Alicante Bouchet**—A hardy climber with vine-like foliage which turns bright scarlet in autumn; a fine plant for pillars or pergolas.
- Coignetia**—The large leathery leaves are often 12ins. across, making in autumn a gorgeous colour display of yellow, orange and crimson.
- Henryana**—A handsome species.
- inconstans (Veitchii)** — "Small-leaved Virginian Creeper." A lofty climber which readily attaches itself to its support.
- quinquefolia**—"Virginian Creeper." Self-clinging, turns to orange and scarlet shades in autumn.
- WISTARIA** — D. Vigorous free-flowering deciduous climbers producing masses of showy flowers in pendulous racemes.
- magnifica**—North American species. Flowers lilac-purple, in long racemes.
- Multijuga rosea**—Lilac flowers.
- sinensis**—Handsome Chinese species with large mauve flowers.
- „ **fl. pl.**—Semi-double form of the above. Slightly darker flower.
- „ **Beni Fuji**—A variable form of *sinensis* with more pendulous racemes.
- Kyuskaku**—A Japanese species with lilac flowers tinged purplish-blue.

Separate Lists of Rhododendron Plants, including some of the recent introductions, and Herbaceous Plants, with descriptions and prices, are available on request.

GREENHOUSE, CONSERVATORY, AND BUSH-HOUSE PLANTS

The following list includes many subjects which are not strictly greenhouse plants in the accepted sense of the term. All, however, are particularly adaptable to this purpose, and will help to beautify and brighten any conservatory or greenhouse, especially during the winter. Climbers, ferns, flowering and foliage plants have been included, so that clients may be able to make suitable selections for either greenhouse, conservatory, bush-house, fernery or indoor decoration.

Prices: 3/6 to 10/6, unless otherwise priced.

ADIANTUM—"Maidenhair Fern."

cuneatum elegans—One of the best varieties for cutting. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

„ *gracillimum*—The fine-leaved maidenhair. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

ALOE ciliaris—E. Flowers in spikes, similar in appearance to those of *Lachenalia*.

ANANAS sativus—The fruiting Pine Apple.

ARALIA Sieboldii—See *Fatsia japonica*.

ARAUCARIA excelsa—"Norfolk Island Pine." Makes an exceptionally useful and decorative pot plant; very easy to grow in the house. 3/6 to 7/6 each; large, 10/6 to 15/- each.

ARDISIA crenata (crenulata)—E. Dwarf Chinese shrub with bright coral red berries.

ASPARAGUS—A favourite class of plant for conservatory or basket, its graceful growths often being several feet in length.

capensis—Climbing or trailing variety.

plumosus nanus—A dwarf and more compact form of *plumosus*, much used for floral work.

Sprengeri—The best variety for basket cultivation, also good as a pot plant and useful for floral work. 2/6 to 5/- each.

- ASPIDISTRA lurida**—"Table Palm." The most useful and hardy plant for indoor decoration, its broad shiny leaves making it a very attractive subject for table and other decoration.
- ASPLENium bulbiferum**—"Hen and Chicken Fern." Very easy to cultivate; splendid for indoors or the fernery.
- „ variety—A beautiful fine leaved variety of the above.
- Iamprophyllum**—A beautiful and rare variety. Makes an ideal plant for indoors.
- BEGONIA Rex**—Handsome, brightly coloured foliage.
- semperflorens**—Semi-pendulous type, suitable for baskets or pots. Shades of pink.
- BILLBERGIA nutans**—An inside pot plant; very beautiful flowers of unique colouring.
- Zebrina**—Much larger than preceding with zebra-striped leaves.
- BLETIA hyacinthina**—A hardy terrestrial orchid, hooded flowers of rose and crimson.
- ***BOUGAINVILLEA**—The more tender types are most effective as greenhouse or conservatory plants, particularly as they include unusual shades not seen in the hardier varieties. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- ☐ **Bois de Rose**—Rose-pink shading to orange.
- Crimson King**—Handsome variety with bright red bracts.
- Mrs. Oliver Perry**—Salmon.
- Orange King**—Terracotta.
- ☐ **Thurley's Special**—Cherry red.
- Thomasii**—Pink.
- ☐ **Wallflower**—Burnt orange shades.
- BOUVARDIA**—Beautiful winter-flowering shrubs, with a wide range of colours. Plants require good, heavy soil; prune after flowering.
- * **Humboldtii**—Large flowering cream; fragrant.
- BRUNFELSIA latifolia**—A flowering shrub opening pale lavender, fading to white.
- ***CÆSALPINIA Gilliesii** (syn. **Poinciana Gilliesii**)—D. A gorgeous flowering plant requiring a very warm position; large red and yellow flowers produced on small plants. 8ft. From 5/- each.

- CARICA papaya**—"Papaw Tree." The well-known South American fruiting tree.
- COLENSOA physaloides**—(Koru). A rare tender plant originally from the extreme North of N.Z. Fine bold foliage and bluish flowers and berries. V.T.
- CYCLAMEN latifolium giganteum**—Bears a profusion of flowers; separate colours from white to purple.
- CYMBIDIUMS**—E. We are now in a position to offer a limited quantity of these popular orchids in both species and hybrids. They are of fairly easy cultivation and may be grown in a cool glasshouse or sheltered verandah. For those who have suitable conditions they are a real investment as the flowering period is in the winter months and individual spikes remain in flower from four to eight weeks. We will be pleased to make selections for those who wish to try these plants. From 10/6 to 63/- each, according to variety and size.
- CYPRIPEDIUM insigne**—"Lady's Slipper." An orchid of easy culture; flowers shaded white, purple and brown; very beautiful. 7/6 to 15/- each.
- DAVALLIA bullata**—"Hare's-foot Fern." When without leaves the creeping stems, clothed with a light-brown down, look much like a hare's foot. Used to make fern balls. 5/- each.
- Tasmanii**—Extremely rare New Zealand variety. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- *DENDROBIUM Cunninghamii**—A beautiful New Zealand epiphyte. 5/- to 12/6 each.
- fimbriatum**—Orange-yellow flowers. From 10/6 each.
- heterocarpum**—Scented yellow flowers with a velvety disc. From 10/6 each.
- nobile**—Very showy species with pendant trusses of white flowers with deep purple centres. 7/6 to 10/6 each.
- speciosum**—"Australian Rock Lily Orchid." Leathery, dark green leaves; spikes of pale yellow flowers. 10/- to 20/- each.
- EARINA autumnalis (Raupeka)**—Flowers pure white with a delicious perfume. Will withstand dry conditions. May be grown as an epiphyte or on dry stony banks. Clumps 5/- to 10/6 each.

EARINA—Continued

mucronata (Pekaawaka)—The sweetly-scented flowers are creamy-yellow; very freely produced. Will grow on tree trunks or stone work. H. 12 inches. Clumps 5/- to 10/6 each.

EUPHORBIA splendens—A handsome glass-house plant, the stems closely set with spines, flower-bracts bright waxy-red.

pulcherrima (*Poinsettia pulcherrima*)—Bright scarlet bracts 6ins. across, borne on previous season's growth; one of the gayest winter decorative plants.

FATSIA japonica (*Aralia Sieboldii*)—Fine indoor decorative plant; large handsome foliage.

FERNS (New Zealand)—50 varieties. For list see Catalogue of Native Trees and Shrubs, free upon application.

FUCHSIA—We stock a good assortment in both single and double varieties of this popular flower. 3/- to 3/6 each; 12 named varieties for 36/-.

Procumbens—A beautiful slender little trailer with upright orange, green and purple flowers, and bright red berries. New Zealand native.

GARDENIA florida—Sweetly-scented double white flowers; requires plenty of warmth. 5/- to 7/6 each.

GREVILLEA robusta—"Silky Oak." Handsome foliage and bright orange flowers; suitable for hot, dry positions.

HELIOTROPIUM peruvianum—"Cherry Pie." Delightfully fragrant flowers; from 2/6 each.

HIBISCUS—

- ★ *Agnes Galt*—Enormous pink.
- Island Queen*—Good self pink.
- Lambertii*—Double cerise.
- Manihot*—D. Yellow with purple centre.
- Madeline Campignon*—Strawberry pink.
- rosa sinensis*—Scarlet.
- Rose Scott*—Light red.
- Wrightii*—White and red throat.

Collection of six for 22/6.

HOYA carnosa—"Wax Plant." A climber bearing pendulous umbels of waxy pinkish-white fragrant flowers; foliage thick and waxy.

HOYA—Continued

bella (Paxtonii)—Different form to above with red flowers.

Purdii (linearis)—Long leaved drooping type, small greenish-pink flowers.

IMPATIENS Holstii—"Balsam." In four colours.

Oliveri—Light mauve flowers; strong grower; will grow outside in favourable localities.

JACARANDA ovalifolia (mimosæfolia)—Beautiful plant with fern-like foliage; very effective and ornamental when grown as a pot plant.

JUSTICIA carnea—Bold pink blooms formed above large brownish-purple foliage.

rosea—Quick-growing plant producing beautiful heads of rose-pink flowers.

★**LAPAGERIA rosea**—One of the choicest climbers grown; very large wax-like pink bells up to three inches long; requires a cool moist position for its roots. 7/6 to 12/6 each.

LEPTOPTERIS superba (*Todea superba*)—"Prince of Wales Feather Fern." One of the most beautiful of our ferns, with large soft green double fronds; will grow only in shady moist places. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

***LITTONIA modesta**—"Climbing Lily." Bulbous plant with yellow reflexed flowers. Showy seed pods. 1/6 to 2/6.

***LUCULIA gratissima**—E. The beautiful pink flowers are displayed in terminal clusters throughout late autumn and winter. Most satisfactory results are obtained in a warm sheltered position.

LYCOPODIUM—"Club Moss." Close growing, creeping plant; very suitable for making a close ground cover; green and yellow varieties.

Billardieri (Iwituna)—Slender pale green trailing plant useful for decorative purposes. V.H. 3/6 to 7/6 ea.

LYGODIUM scandens—"Snake's Tongue." Climbing fern; effective for conservatory or fernery.

MANETTIA luteo-rubra (bicolor)—Dainty tubular scarlet and yellow flowers produced over a long season.

Prices: Minimum price 3/6 each, except where stated. Unless the minimum grade is asked for selected plants will be despatched.

- MARATTIA fraxinea**—"Horse-shoe Fern." Suitable for either bush-house, fernery and outdoor culture, or as a pot-plant. Requires plenty of moisture. Large plants 7/6 to 12/6 each.
- MERYTA Sinclairii**—"Pukenui." A splendid indoor plant. Huge bright glossy green leaves. Will grow in shade.
- NEPHROLEPIS**, in variety—Their most striking characteristic is the exquisite way in which the frond divisions are further sub-divided, until the whole assumes a beautiful plume-like form. Useful for floral work.
- OPHIOPOGON Jaburan variegatus**—An attractive plant with green leaves edged creamy-white and spikes of violet-blue flowers.
- PELLAEA rotundifolia** (Huruhuru-takatu). A fine fern with long, narrow, dark green fronds; habit creeping.
- ☐ **PENTAPTERYGIUM serpens**—E. A small-leaved shrub with pendent branches and brightly coloured young foliage; flowers bright red, draped from the under sides of the branches. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- PHENIX humilis Rœbelini**—This palm is indispensable for general indoor decoration. Light and handsome leaves, prettily arched, furnishing the whole plant to the rim of the pot. 7/6 to 15/- each.
- PLECTRANTHUS saccatus**—A small-leaved, soft-wooded shrub, which in autumn is covered with spikes of lavender-blue flowers.
- PLUMIERIA acutifolia**—"Frangipani." An evergreen shrub with pink and white, very strongly scented flowers. Will not stand frost. 7/6 to 10/6 each.
- POINSETTIA pulcherrima**—See *Euphorbia pulcherrima*.
- RHOPALOSTYLIS sapida**—"Nikau Palm." New Zealand native. Suitable for pot culture, requires moisture.
- Baueri**—Norfolk Island form of the above.
- RONDELETIA amoena**—E. Large heads of pretty salmon-pink flowers. 4ft.
- RUPELLIA macrantha**—A handsome plant with large trumpet-shaped rosy-purple flowers.
- speciosa**—Makes a pretty indoor pot plant. Scarlet flowers; very showy.

- RUSSELIA juncea**—Long racemes of bright scarlet tubular flowers. Suitable as a pot or basket plant.
- SELAGINELLA**—"Tree Club Moss." Ornamental, greenhouse foliage plants with fern-like fronds. In variety.
- SOLANUM muricatum (Pepino)**—A half-hardy shrub from Peru. Has egg-shaped edible fruits.
- Wendlandii**—A beautiful semi-deciduous species suitable for a warm wall. The flowers are bluish-mauve and borne in large clusters; individual blooms one inch across.
- STRELITZIA Reginae**—"Bird of Paradise Flower." A regal-looking plant; bright orange and blue flowers. 5/- to 7/6 each. Specimens 15/- to 25/- each.
- ***TACSONIA Van Volkemii**—E. A showy passion fruit bearing scarlet flowers on long stems; fruits edible.
- ***THUNBERGIA Gibsonii**—E. "The Orange Glory Creeper." A fast-growing twiner which prefers a well-drained position in full sun. When favourably situated it is covered throughout the best part of the year with deep orange blooms.
- TODEA barbara**—An attractive species with large shining upright fronds 2 to 4 feet long, with age forming a trunk. Not common.
- TRICHOMANES reniforme (Raurenga, Kidney-fern)**—The well-known fern having kidney-like fronds 2 to 4 inches broad; a beautiful light green when young, becoming dark green with age; large clumps 7/6 to 15/- each.
- ***TYDÆA splendens**—A most striking plant with velvety leaves, green with red veins and scarlet gloxinia-like flowers hanging in clusters. Tender.

TO SECURE BEST RESULTS

Plant immediately the consignment is received. If this is not possible, open the cases or bundles, carefully remove the trees, place in a trench and cover the roots with soil. Water the soil around, but not the tops. The roots must be protected from wind and sun at all times.

ROSES

The unwavering popularity which the Rose enjoys is perhaps the most fitting tribute it is possible to pay to a family of plants which has continued to grace gardens almost since gardens existed. Roses are sun loving and are better arranged in beds by themselves rather than mixed with other plants. Whilst they prefer the heavier types of soils, good roses may be grown in most gardens without undue labour. The soil should be deeply cultivated and some good organic manure, farmyard for preference, well dug in. If the soil tends to lightness, bush plants should be well firmed at the time of planting and standard staked. As Roses are hearty feeders annual dressings of well decayed manure are most beneficial and should be applied before growth commences in spring.

Delivery.—Roses are not usually lifted until mid-May or June so delivery should not be expected before early June.

ABBREVIATIONS: H.T.—Hybrid Tea; H.P. Hybrid Perpetual; W.—Wichuriana; P.—Pernetiana; H.A.B.—Hybrid Austrian Briar; Hybd. Gg.—Hybrid Gigantea.

Prices: Selected plants, 3/- each, 30/- per doz.; specially selected 33/- per doz.

Albert Naumann—Pale orange to yellow.

Autumn—H.T. Autumn colouring, scarlet, apricot, gold.

Apricot Queen—H.T. Lovely shade of gold and apricot.

A fine autumn variety.

Betty Uprichard—H.T. Inner face of petals delicate salmon-pink to carmine, reverse glowing carmine with coppery sheen; red buds.

Brasier—P. Glowing fiery scarlet; red buds.

California—H.T. Long pointed buds, opening semi-double, colour ruddy orange, toned saffron yellow.

Catalonia—P. Cardinal red, yellow base.

✓ Catharine Kordes—H.T. Rich scarlet buds, long and pointed; large blooms.

✓ Cecil Brunner—A miniature rose with clusters of delicate salmon-pink flowers deeper at the centre.

ROSES—Continued

Charles P. Kilham—H.T. Brilliant orange, orient red, suffused glowing scarlet.

✓ Christopher Stone—H.T. Vivid velvety scarlet of a rich and lasting shade, wide petals, strong perfume. Foliage rich green.

Condesa de Sastago—H.T. Coppery red inside, golden-yellow exterior. Very striking.

✱ Crimson Glory—H.T. Large buds opening to a rich deep lustrous crimson; highly fragrant.

Daily Mail Scented—H.T. Velvety red with scarlet sheen; fragrant and free flowering.

✱ Dame Edith Helen—P. Pure glowing rose-pink.

Dazla—P. Orange-scarlet, gold base.

Dickson's Perfection—H.T. Shrimp pink, orange-yellow base. Edges of petals shaded rosy-salmon; fragrant.

Druschki Rubra—H.T. Large dark blood-red and maroon; fragrant.

Duchess of Sutherland—H.T. Rose-pink.

Earl Haig—H.T. Deep reddish-crimson.

Editor McFarland—H.T. Deep pink. Large shapely blooms.

Effekt—H.T. Petals carmine-rose inside, outside light yellow. Vigorous and beautiful.

Elite—H.T. Semi-double coppery orange-pink shaded blooms; large and shapely.

✱ Ethel Somerset—H.T. Shrimp pink, high pointed centre.

Faience—H.T. Inside petals coppery red, outside yellow flushed coppery pink; long pointed double bloom.

Frau Karl Druschki—H.P. Snow-white, scentless. A strong grower; one of the finest of this type.

Geheimrat Duisberg—H.T. Pale creamy-yellow, fading to lemon-yellow as flower ages.

General MacArthur—H.T. Large bright red, sweetly scented.

George Dickson—H.T. Velvety, deep scarlet-crimson.

✱ Golden Dawn—H.T. Rich sunflower yellow buds heavily suffused deep rose.

✓ Grand Duchess Charlotte—H.T. Rich claret buds changing after it opens to a deep Begonia rose. Beautifully scented.

Miss Warren Manifold - red ✓
Golden Star - yellow.
108 DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD., NEW PLYMOUTH

ROSES—Continued

Grenoble—H.T. Double scarlet red, globular shape. A good garden rose.

Hamburg—W. Semi-double scarlet blooms.

Heinrich Wendland—H.T. Deep golden-yellow on the outside, with a rich nasturtium red on inner face of petal.

Henrietta—H.T. Orange-crimson, shaded salmon; crimson buds.

Hugh Dickson—H.P. Intense crimson, shaded scarlet.

Lady Hillingdon—T. Deep golden-yellow; semi-double; free blooming.

Lady Leslie—H.T. Rosy-scarlet; developing into scarlet-carmine, suffused yellow, yellow base; fragrant.

✓ Lady Mandeville—H.T. Deep cadmium yellow, flushed orange, buds veined Lincoln red; very free flowering habit.

Lieutenant Chauré—H.T. Velvety crimson, fine long buds.

Lleida—H.T. Exterior yellow, interior deep red, large flowers of good quality, fine for cutting and floriferous.

✓ Luis de Brinas—H.T. Orange copper, fading to soft old rose flushed with gold.

Madam Butterfly—H.T. Salmon flesh shaded rose, perfect shape.

Madame Edouard Herriot—P. Coral-red shaded yellow and bright rose-scarlet.

Madame Henri Guillot—H.T. Cochineal-carmine with flesh-pink reverse; delicate shading.

Madame Nicholas Aussel—P. A unique colour of mixed copper and orange; blooms large and shapely.

57 ✓ Madame P. S. du Pont—H.T. Rich semi-double yellow with shadings of ochre.

Marechal Niel—Large perfect blooms, bright golden-yellow.

Margaret Dixon Hamill—H.T. Delicate maize-straw colour, deep shell-like petals, carmine edged, perfect buds.

Margaret McGredy—H.T. Deep cerise-pink.

Marie Dot—H.T. Crushed strawberry, shading to pale lilac-rose, delicate shade; fragrant.

McGredy's Scarlet—H.T. Bright reddish-cerise; flowers full with a high pointed centre.

McGredy's Sunset—H.T. Apricot yellow on the inside, yellow reverse. Very striking.

57. *Miss Sam McGredy*
- 2. 21

*copper
apricot*

Mrs. H. ... *Stevan* *white (decorative)*
Caladonia ROSES *white (best)* 109

ROSES—Continued

- ✓ **McGredy's Triumph**—H.T. Geranium-red flushed orange, deepening to rich orange at base. Full and of perfect form.
- ✓ **McGredy's Yellow**—H.T. Large bright buttercup-yellow. Perfect form and sweetly scented. Not easily damaged by rain.
- * **Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem**—P. Dark golden-yellow, heavily shaded orange and apricot; dark bronze reverse.
- Midnight Sun**—H.T. Deep glowing crimson; flushed velvety-black. Semi-single.
- * **Moyesii**—Single crimson species. Grown for its highly coloured fruits in autumn.
- Mrs. A. R. Waddell**—H.T. Coppery-pink.
- Mrs. Chas. Lamplough**—H.T. Soft lemon, sweetly scented.
- Mrs. Edward Laxton**—H.T. Old rose to bright pink; peony-like blooms; robust and free flowering.
- Mrs. Geo. Norwood**—H.T. Bright rich pink; shapely.
- Nigger Boy**—H.T. Shapely blooms, very dark red.
- Numa Fey**—H.T. Rosy-salmon of extraordinary brilliancy with pale rose edge to petals; very fragrant.
- Ophelia**—H.T. Salmon shaded rose and yellow. Delicious fragrance. Buttonhole buds.
- Padre**—H.T. Coppery-red, shapely scarlet buds.
- Phyllis Gold**—H.T. Attractive flower with a high pointed centre; rich butterfly yellow.
- Picture**—H.T. Clear rose-pink, velvety petals; perfect, medium sized buds.
- President Herbert Hoover**—H.T. The inner petals are old gold heavily flushed orange, reverse is claret-red flushed crimson and orange. The plant is a vigorous, tall grower.
- President Van Oost**—H.T. Orange-yellow; a well formed firm flower. A very fine yellow.
- * **Queen Astrid**—H.T. Buds Persian yellow, opening to flowers of reddish-apricot and bronze.
- Radiance**—Long stemmed; silvery pink blooms. Robust habit.
- Rapture**—H.T. Beautiful shell pink dainty blooms. Tall habit.
- Richard E. West**—H.T. Large semi-double primrose-yellow blooms; fragrant.
- Rose Berkley**—H.T. Deep pink.

Madame Bouquet *very good*
up to ochre yellow

ROSES—Continued

Roslyn—H.T. Deep orange to pure yellow; large, good shape.

Ruby Mainwaring—H.T. Velvety scarlet in the bud, opening to rich rosy-cerise; very fragrant.

Sachsengruss—H.T. Immense blooms of delicate pink shaded china-rose; very strong grower.

Sergeant Ulmann—H.T. Semi-double crimson fading to a clean red. Shapely, deep red buds. Strong grower.

Shot Silk—H.T. Bright cherry-cerise, shot with salmon-orange, flushed rose, and deeply veined buttercup-yellow; a good grower with glossy green foliage.

Sterling—H.T. Fragrant flowers of a brilliant, rich pink; long pointed buds.

Sunlit—H.T. A free blooming salmon-pink, delightful variety.

Sweetness—H.T. Buff buds, edged vermillion, opening to large creamy-white paeony-like flowers; fragrant.

Talisman—H.T. Rich shading of scarlet, pink, copper and yellow; colour variable. Vigorous and popular variety.

Violimeaster Costa—H.T. Scarlet, strawberry and gold, white edged petals, red buds; striking.

W. E. Chaplin—H.T. Crimson to carmine.

W. G. Millar—Pale pink, dark pink reverse.

Wildfire—Light pink to mauve.

Wilhelm Breder—H.T. Cream to light yellow.

William Orr—H.T. Deep velvety crimson with delightful sheen. Rich fragrance. Shapely.

CLIMBERS

Banksia Lutea (Banksian)—Yellow, small sweet scented flowers in bunches; a very rapid grower and a great favourite.

Betty Uprichard—H.T. Rich coppery pink, blooms semi-double.

Black Boy—H.T. Deep velvety crimson; large.

Cupid—Single, a pillar rose. Pale pink to opal.

Emily Gray—W. Golden-yellow double flower, attractive glossy foliage.

Etoile de Hollande—H.T. Rich dark crimson buds opening semi-double; vigorous and free flowering.

Golden Climber—W. Large fragrant golden blooms on long stems.

ROSES—Continued

- * Golden Emblem—H.T. Rich deep golden-yellow, perhaps the finest yellow climber.
- Hugh Dickson—H.T. Climbing form of this attractive variety; rich red.
- Lemon Pillar—H.T. A sturdy climber, pale lemon.
- Lorraine Lee—Hybd. Gg. Long buds, rich terracotta.
- * Miss Marion Manifold—H.T. Rich velvety scarlet shaded with crimson; free flowering, double; fragrant.
- Mrs. Aaron Ward—A climbing form of this distinct and esteemed variety. Indian yellow.
- Mrs. Herbert Stevens—T. Climbing form. One of the best whites. Vigorous and reliable.
- New Dawn—W. Fine pale pink.
- * Ophelia—H.T. Salmon-pink shaded rose; strong.
- * Paul's Scarlet Climber—One of the finest scarlet ramblers, semi-double blooms. Vivid scarlet shaded crimson.
- Princess of Orange—Double, orange-scarlet in clusters. A climbing form of the popular dwarf Gloria Mundi; flowers on previous year's growth.
- Reveille Dijonnais—Petals dark yellow inside, reverse yellow edged carmine; very striking.
- * Shot Silk—Bright cherry cerise flushed rose.
- Souv. Theresa—Bright orange-yellow.
- Talisman—H.T. Rich blending of scarlet and gold.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

- Cameo—Orange-salmon, fading to shell-pink.
- Eudin—A newer polyanthus with well formed flowers; very deep red.
- * Golden Salmon Superior—Intense fiery golden-salmon; large clusters.
- Marinus—Deep blood-red, bright yellow centre.
- Orange Triumph—Hybd. Poly. Salmon-red shaded orange.
- Paul Crampel—Deep orange-scarlet.
- Pride of Hurst—A fine double coral-pink.
- Ruby—Carmine-red and glowing scarlet.
- Sparkler—A sparkling brilliant red; one of the best.

HYBRID POLYANTHA (Floribunda Roses)

- Anne Poulsen—Bright crimson, in large sprays.
- Else Poulsen—Rose-pink and carmine, large clusters.
- Karen Poulsen—Vivid scarlet; sprays of ten to fifteen blooms.

STANDARD ROSES

We are able to offer an attractive range of varieties in well grown standards. Our selection has been restricted to those kinds which have definitely proved their ability to make good plants when grown in this form.

All standards must be firmly planted and staked.

Standard roses cannot be sent through the post, they are too large.

Prices: Selected plants 8/6 and 10/6 each.



TREE PLANTING TABLE

Table showing the number of trees required to plant a mile in length at stated distances apart:

Distance apart	No. per mile	Distance apart	No. per mile
1 foot	5,280	10 feet	528
2 feet	2,640	15 feet	352
3 feet	1,760	20 feet	264
4 feet	1,320	25 feet	211
5 feet	1,056	30 feet	176
6 feet	880	35 feet	151
7 feet	754	40 feet	132
8 feet	660	45 feet	117
9 feet	586	50 feet	105

Table showing the number of trees required to plant an acre of land at stated distances apart:

Distance apart each way	No. per acre	Distance apart each way	No. per acre
1 foot	43,560	13 feet	257
2 feet	10,890	14 feet	222
3 feet	4,840	15 feet	193
4 feet	2,722	16 feet	170
5 feet	1,742	17 feet	150
6 feet	1,210	18 feet	134
7 feet	890	19 feet	120
8 feet	680	20 feet	108
9 feet	537	25 feet	69
10 feet	435	30 feet	48
11 feet	360	35 feet	35
12 feet	302	40 feet	27

HEDGE, SHELTER AND TIMBER TREES

The value of hedges is not restricted to the provision of shelter, for they serve a variety of purposes, such as the division of large garden areas, substitutes for wooden fences, and as a warm and effective background for large borders and shrubberies.

For farm purposes the chief value lies in the shelter afforded, but by judicious selection this may be provided with trees which will ultimately produce timber suitable for many farm purposes.

If possible, plant immediately the consignment is received. If inconvenient, open the cases or bundles, carefully remove the trees, place in a trench and cover only the roots with soil, watering the soil around, but not the tops. The roots must be protected from winds and sun at all times, as even a short exposure may prove fatal.

We offer an extensive variety of hardy well-rooted plants, a selection from which will be found suitable for all requirements, and which should give entire satisfaction.

Abbreviations. E.—Evergreen; S.—Selected.

ABELIA chinensis (floribunda)—A floriferous and shapely shrub; makes excellent garden hedges; quick-growing and attractive. Plant 1ft. apart. S., one year, 40/- per 100; S., two year, 50/- per 100.

ACACIA decurrens mollis—See Timber Trees.

verticillata—It will grow 6 to 8 feet in two years, and is rarely eaten by stock. It is not entirely frost resistant when young and should be planted in the spring, August or September, but will withstand ordinary frosts when mature. Plant one foot apart and trim after the first and second seasons' growth to ensure compactness.

One year (average grade), 17/6 per 100; 150/- per 1,000.

One year (selected grade), 20/- per 100; 175/- per 1,000.

- ACMENA floribunda**—E. A bushy evergreen tree somewhat similar in appearance to *Eugenia Myrtifolia*; suitable for shelter in areas not exposed to heavy frosts or salt winds; attractive flowers and fruit. Plant one yard apart. 24/- per doz.; 175/- per 100.
- AKE AKE**—See *Olearia paniculata* (Forsteri).
- BERBERIS vulgaris**—A well-known farm hedge, suitable for the coldest districts; and requires no protection from stock. Plant 100 per chain. Selected one year, 10/6 per 100; 75/- per 1,000. Two year, 12/6 per 100; 100/- per 1,000. Selected two year, 15/- per 100; 120/- per 1,000. Specially selected two yr., 17/6 per 100; 140/- 1,000. Three year, 20/- per 100; 175/- per 1,000.
- vulgaris seedless**—A seedless non-suckering form of the Barberry. A valuable hedging plant for back country farms. Plant 66 per chain. One year, 40/- per 100; £17/10/- per 1,000. Two year 50/- per 100; £22/10/- per 1,000.
- BOXTHORN (*Lycium horridum*)**—As a hedge plant for coastal farms this has no equal, as is readily proved by its extensive use as a breakwind on the plains in South Taranaki. Plant 100 per chain. Small, 35/- per 1,000. Usual grade, 45/- per 1,000. Large grade, 55/- per 1,000.
- BUDDLEIA salvifolia**—E. A remarkably quick growing plant which is very useful for tall hedges; sage green foliage and panicles of lilac blooms; responds well to trimming which should be carried out at least twice a year; stands exposure well; plant one yard apart. Strong plants 18/- per dozen; 125/- per 100.
- BUXUS sempervirens**—The well-known Box edging used extensively for low hedges and path edgings. Can be clipped as low as eight inches or let grow several feet in height. 10/6 to 15/- per dozen; 75/- to 100/- per 100.
- CALLISTEMON**—E. These flowering evergreens may readily be trimmed to effective hedges. We offer several varieties in two year old plants. Plant one yard apart. 18/- per dozen; 125/- per 100.

- CEANOTHUS**, in var.—E. Neat shrubby plants with small bright green foliage and blue flowers; plant one yard apart; pot grown plants 26/- per dozen; 200/- per 100.
- COPROSMA Baueri**—E. "Taupata." An ideal medium sized hedge for the seaside; shiny green foliage very salt resistant but not hardy to frost. Plant 18 inches apart.
One year olds, 40/- per 100.
Two year olds, 50/- per 100.
Three year olds, 60/- per 100.
- COROKIA cotoneaster** var.—E. A native species which is giving excellent results as a low to medium sized hedge. It is particularly suitable for exposed and windy coastal areas where it seems to be able to resist the most testing conditions. Likely to become very popular; trim annually. Plant 18 inches apart. 15/- per dozen; 100/- per 100. Specially selected 18/- per dozen; 125/- per 100.
- CORREA alba**—E. An ideal small hedge plant; will stand salt winds and does not appear to be eaten by stock; gives good results in dry situations or under tall pines; foliage pale green, white underneath; dainty white flowers. Plant 12 inches apart.
One year, 50/- per 100.
Two year, 60/- per 100.
- COTONEASTER**—E. Evergreen shrubs suitable for informal hedges, hardy and attractive with bright berries in early winter. Plant one yard apart. 18/- per dozen; 125/- per 100.
- CRATAEGUS angustifolia**—A rapid prickly hedge producing quantities of attractive orange berries; very hardy. Plant 2ft. apart. 18/- per dozen; 125/- per 100.
- CUPRESSUS Bentharii**—A dense and rapid growing Cypress with blue-green foliage; strongly recommended for inland hedges, especially when kept trimmed. Plant 1 yard apart. Suitable damp land.
Two year, 50/- per 100.
Two year selected, 60/- per 100.
Large three year, 75/- per 100.

CUPRESSUS—Continued

Lawsoniana—"Lawson Cypress." The finest shelter tree for planting inland but not suitable where exposed to salt winds. These trees may be used for tall breakwinds, or as trimmed hedges from 6ft. in height upwards. They are easily trimmed, and farm stock rarely eat the foliage when fully grown. The trees offered are exceptionally hardy, having been grown in wide rows in an exposed windy position, are all well wrenched, and have been specially selected for planting as shelter. For hedges, plant 3ft. apart; for large breakwinds, 5 to 6ft. apart. Two year, 50/- per 100.

Two year selected, 55/- per 100.

Three year, 65/- per 100.

Three year selected, 75/- per 100.

Extra large specimens, 15/- per doz.; 85/- per 100.

macrocarpa—A valuable shelter tree suitable for breakwinds or hedges. Hardy and quick growing. Matured trees produce durable fencing posts. To avoid losses, extra care is necessary when planting. Space 3ft. apart in hedges, 7 to 8ft. in large breakwinds.

Two year, 50/- per 100.

Two year selected, 60/- per 100.

Three year, 75/- per 100.

pisifera Edgintonii—Somewhat like a *Lawsoniana* with light golden foliage. Plant 1 yard apart. 30/- per dozen.

thyoides leptoclada (Retinospora)—A very attractive and dense hedge plant with a most attractive appearance, soft, downy, blue-green foliage. Not recommended near the coast where exposed to salt winds. Plant 1 yard apart. From 18/- to 36/- per dozen; 125/- to 275/- per 100.

CYTISUS—"Broom." An attractive quick hedge; plant 3ft. apart. We offer 12 varieties in bundles. 24/- per dozen; 175/- per 100.

ELAEAGNUS japonicus—A strong grower which quickly forms a hedge. Requires frequent trimming and is suitable for establishing in the shade or growing up through tall trees. Plant 1ft. apart.

One year, 40/- per 100.

Two year, 50/- per 100.

ESCALLONIA exoniensis—One of the most popular rapid-growing hedge plants; makes good narrow hedges for small gardens; small white flowers in spikes. Plant all escallonias 1ft. apart. For coastal planting in the North Island (except Wellington province) an ideal combination can be made by planting two of this Escallonia and one Tecoma alternatively.

One year (all varieties), 40/- per 100.

Two year (all varieties), 50/- per 100.

Fields Scarlet—A strong grower with neat medium sized foliage; forms an attractive hedge; flowers bright scarlet; novelty. One year, 50/- per 100; two year, 60/- per 100.

macrantha—Makes an excellent garden hedge for inland or coastal districts. Glossy dark green leaves and bright red flowers.

pendula (Ingramii)—A pendulous form particularly suitable for low division hedges in gardens; flowers pale pink.

rubra—Another good species with glossy green leaves and red flowers; quick-growing; makes a tall, thick hedge.

EUCALYPTUS—“Gums.” These are especially suitable for large shelter belts when planted in two or more rows, or in conjunction with other trees. We offer species which have proved successful in New Zealand. Selected plants, 30/- per 100.

EUGENIA myrtifolia (Brazil Cherry)—A rapid-growing, attractive shelter tree, beautiful berries and foliage. Not suitable where exposed to heavy salt winds or very frosty areas. Plant 6ft. apart. 24/- per dozen; 175/- per 100.

Ugni—E. “Cranberry.” A grand plant for low division hedges in the garden; produces a wealth of fruit much prized for jelly; prefers a moist light soil; flowers scented. Plant 24 inches apart. 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

EUONYMUS japonicus—The old green variety. Ideal for coastal planting. Plant 1ft. apart.

Two year plants, 50/- per 100.

Three year plants, 60/- per 100.

EUONYMUS—Continued

variegatus—Prettily variegated foliage; a fine ornamental hedge which requires very little trimming. Plant 1ft. apart.

Selected grades—

Two year, 60/- per 100.

Three year, 75/- per 100.

FEIJOA—E. Although listed in the Fruit Tree section, Feijoas may be successfully and profitably used as division hedges, particularly in coastal districts. They require little pruning and trimming should be restricted to the improvement of shape. Plant 3 to 5ft. apart. 30/- to 45/- per dozen.

FUCHSIA *Riccartonii*—An old variety that makes a very attractive hedge, especially if in damp land. Plant 1½ft. apart. 12/- per dozen; 90/- per 100.

GRISELINIA *littoralis*—A very hardy native shrub with attractive bright green foliage, makes a splendid hedge for inland districts.

One year, 50/- per 100.

Two year, 60/- per 100.

GUAVA—E. Both the purple and yellow Guava may be trained as hedges for garden purposes. Plants usually commence to fruit the second season. Guavas prefer a light rich soil and are suitable for warm areas only. Plant 1 yard apart. 36/- per dozen; 200/- per 100.

HIBISCUS *rosa sinensis*—The beautiful scarlet Hibiscus is only suitable for the sheltered coasts of Auckland, North Taranaki and North Hawke's Bay. Plant 1 yard apart. 33/- to 45/- per dozen.

HYDRANGEA *hortensis*—In variety. These are very suitable in shady positions, or where a compact mass of foliage and flowers is required. Plant 1 yard apart. Our selection only. 18/- per dozen; 140/- per 100.

LANTANA—These make attractive hedges having a long flowering period and are very suitable for coastal gardens. Planted in combination with other light foliated hedge plants such as Abelia and Escallonia; they are very successful. Pot grown plants in variety. Our selection only. 26/- per doz.; 200/- per 100.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium—A hardy large-leaved species of Privet which succeeds anywhere. Plant 1ft. apart.

Selected one year, 40/- per 100.

Selected two year, 50/- per 100.

Selected three year, 60/- per 100.

vulgaris (English Privet)—A fine dense hedge, very hardy. Plant 1ft. apart.

Selected one year, 40/- per 100.

Selected two year, 50/- per 100.

LONICERA nitida—An attractive evergreen which has become a most popular hedge plant; not suitable coastal areas. Small glossy leaves on dense twiggy stems.

Selected one year, 40/- per 100.

Selected two year, 50/- per 100.

METROSIDEROS tomentosa—E. "Pohutukawa." One of the most valuable coastal shelter trees of New Zealand. Will thrive in poor soil and among rocks, but will not resist heavy frosts when young. Makes an excellent tall hedge when trimmed or an excellent high breakwind when allowed to grow naturally. This tree will withstand fire. Plant from 1-2 yards apart.

Selected grades—

Two year, 28/- per dozen; 200/- per 100.

Three year, 33/- per dozen; 260/- per 100.

Four year, 38/- per dozen; 300/- per 100.

villosa (Kermadec. Pohutukawa)—A perfect, large growing hedge plant or low shelter tree for coastal areas where not exposed to frost. Will stand most severe salt winds. Flowers all the year round. Same price and planting distant as Pohutukawas.

MYOPORIUM serratum—E. "Tasmanian Ngaio." Possibly the most salt resisting coastal tree used for shelter purposes. Trim well when young. Best used for outside temporary shelter, with Pohutukawas planted inside. Plant 1 yard apart.

Usual grade, 70/- per 100.

Selected plants, 12/- to 18/- per doz.; 90/- to 140/- per 100.

OLEARIA alba—A native hedge plant that appears free from disease. Will stand dry, salty conditions and will grow under Pine trees.

One year, 40/- per 100.

Two year, 50/- per 100.

paniculata (O. Forsteri)—"Golden Ake Ake." Quick growing; not recommended; very subject to disease.

Selected one year, 40/- per 100.

Selected two year. 50/- per 100.

PHEBALIUM PRICE REDUCED

1 year		105/-	per 100
2 "	medium	130/-	" 100
2 "	selected	160/-	" 100

PINUS radiata (P. insignis)—Trees that thrive practically anywhere in New Zealand. We offer bushy, stocky trees grown in wide rows and in exposed windy positions, distinct from the timber grades, which must be grown close together to ensure straight stems.

Two year, 45/- per 100; £20/-/- per 1,000.

Two year selected, 50/- per 100; £22/10/- per 1,000.

Three year, 60/- per 100; £25/-/- per 1,000.

radiata (insignis)—Timber grades, see Forest Trees.

muricata—Very suitable for shelter belts in coastal districts but only in large areas. It withstands the severest gales. Although not fast growing, this species does not become bare at the base.

Two year, 45/- per 100; £20/-/- per 1,000.

Two year selected, 50/- per 100; £22/10/- per 1,000.

Three year, 60/- per 100; £25/-/- per 1,000.

PITTOSPORUM crassifolium—"Karo." "Thick-leaved Pittosporum." Is invaluable as a coastal shelter tree; it will also grow under pines and in very dry positions; perfectly hardy; may be used as a hedge or allowed to grow into large bushy trees. Plant for hedges 2ft., breakwinds 3ft. apart. Other varieties similar distances.

Selected, 12/- to 15/- per doz.; 75/- to 100/- 100.

OLEARIA albida—A native hedge plant that appears free from disease. Will stand dry, salty conditions and will grow under Pine trees.

One year, 40/- per 100.

Two year, 50/- per 100.

paniculata (O. Forsteri)—"Golden Ake Ake." Quick growing; not recommended; very subject to disease.

Selected one year, 40/- per 100.

Selected two year, 50/- per 100.

OREGON PINE—See *Pseudotsuga*.

PHEBALIUM Billiardieri—E. A remarkable, very hardy and rapid growing tree suitable for coastal planting. Wonderful results have been had with it in the sand areas about Wellington. Forms a good tall narrow hedge. Plant 1 yard apart.

One year, 18/- per dozen; 140/- per 100.

Two year, 24/- per dozen; 185/- per 100.

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Selected, 12/- to 15/- per doz.; 75/- to 100/- 100.

PITTOSPORUM—Continued

eugeneoides—"Lemon Matipo." Hardy and makes an excellent breakwind; foliage lemon-green colour. Prices as above.

tenuifolium—Largely used for the formation of ornamental hedges. Erroneously known as *P. nigrescens*. Same price as previous varieties.

POHUTUKAWA—See *Metrosideros tomentosa*.

POPULUS—D. "Poplar." Very suitable for tall, quick shelter particularly in wet areas. Most varieties are well worth planting for the timber which is much in demand for fruit cases, plywood, etc.

nigra italica—"Lombardy." Tall slender tree of upright growth.

robusta—Most rapid growing variety forming a large well-branched tree.

Yunnanense—Fast growing Chinese species forming a small tree. Plant trees 6ft. apart in single rows. In double rows plant 10ft. apart with 8ft. between rows. 12/- to 24/- per dozen.

One year plants, 60/- per 100.

Two year plants, 125/- per 100.

Three year plants, 175/- per 100.

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasii—"Oregon Pine." See Forest Trees.

QUERCUS Ilex—E. "Evergreen Oak." A handsome species thriving in light warm soils. Does exceptionally well near the sea, trims well; plant 4 feet apart. 24/- per dozen; 190/- per 100.

RHODODENDRON ponticum—This well-known variety makes a good shelter belt eventually growing to about 12ft. tall; plant 5 feet apart. 40/- per dozen; 300/- per 100.

ROSMARINUS officinalis—"Rosemary." A fragrant old-fashioned hedge, very attractive alongside a path, or for small coastal gardens. Plant 1ft. apart. 7/6 to 12/- per dozen; 40/- to 60/- per 100.

TECOMA capensis—Not really a coastal plant, but suitable for filling in the base of large hedges such as Karo, Ngaio, etc. Plant 1ft. apart.

One year, 40/- per 100; two year, 50/- per 100.

Two year selected, 65/- per 100.

THUYA dolobrata nana—Makes an attractive dwarf hardy hedge. Slow growing. Plant 1½ft. apart. 20/- per dozen; 125/- per 100.

TREE Lucerne (*Cytisus proliferus albus*)—The ideal temporary shelter when away from stock. Will form a good dense trimmed hedge 8ft. high in two years. If planting in sand always add some good rich soil. A little artificial manure is also beneficial when mixed with the soil. Not a permanent plant. Plant 1ft. apart. One year, 27/6 per 100; one year selected, 30/- per 100.

FOREST TREES

SUITABLE FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION.

ACACIA decurrens v. mollis—"Black Wattle." The quickest and best for posts and firewood, producing durable posts in ten years. Plant 5ft. apart, in August or September. Wrenched and laid in. First grade, 27/6 per 100; 200/- per 1,000.

Melanoxylon (Tas. Black Wood)—A rapid-growing tree, producing very heavy durable timber resembling the New Zealand Puriri. Only plant in isolated areas or surround with other plantation trees, as the roots sucker badly. Plant 8ft. apart. Special trees, 10/- per dozen; timber grade, 32/6 per 100.

CASUARINA Cunninghamii (Aus. She Oak)—Very rapid, and quite attractive when in bloom. The Beefwood tree of Australia. Plant 10ft. apart. 24/- per dozen; 175/- per 100.

DOUGLAS FIR (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*)—"Oregon Pine." A well known timber species from the North American Pacific Coast. Suitable for areas with a good rainfall and generally successful throughout the hilly country of the North Island. Not suitable for hot, dry areas.

Selected forestry grade, two year, 50/- per 100; £20 per 1,000.

Selected grade, three year transplanted, 10/- to 18/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

EUCALYPTUS—In the planting of Eucalypti for timber, the trees should be spaced from six feet apart. The genus readily responds to good soil, and although quite hardy, gives best results in positions that are not too exposed. While continual attention is unnecessary, it is imperative that the growth around the plants should be kept cut during the first year, and also the second if possible. All trees twice wrenched and laid in.

Selected timber grade, 27/6 per 100; 200/- per 1,000.
Shelter grade, 30/- per 100; 225/- per 1,000.

botryoides—"Laurel-leaved Mahogany." A splendid gum for coastal planting; timber lasts well in water; fencing posts lasting up to twenty-five years. A valuable tree. 70 to 80 feet.

eugenioides—"White Stringy Bark." A tall sparingly branched tree, valuable timber species. Timber suitable for building, poles and fencing. Very durable in the ground.

fastigata—"N.S.W. Mountain Ash." One of the most rapid, very straight-growing varieties; suitable for Taranaki. Not suitable in areas exposed to very heavy frosts. A splendid building timber. 150 feet.

Macarthuri—An excellent inland gum; prefers damp good ground; rapid grower; produces good posts and timber. Will stand heavy frosts. If headed this makes an excellent quick shelter tree. 80ft.

Muelleriana—"Stringybark." A large tree of quick growth ultimately reaching about 200 feet. Valuable timber for carpentry or farm purposes. Grows in valleys and the slopes of ridges. Suitable for cool climates.

ovata—An excellent gum, very hardy, good posts and timber. Will grow in most soils. 60-80ft.

regnans—The giant tree of Australia.

viminalis—Rapid grower; good shelter tree; recommended for the Waikato district. 100 feet.

For Shelter Trees see previous pages.

INSIGNIS PINE (*Pinus radiata*)—This tree, planted under the conditions prevailing in New Zealand, is the most rapid-growing Conifer known, producing millable crops of timber in about twenty-five years. Apart from its purely economical value as a timber tree, it acts as an ideal smothering agent in the suppression of gorse, blackberry and other noxious weeds, producing ultimately, with judicious thinning, a valuable stand of timber. Space the trees nine feet apart in and between the rows, later thinning as necessary, requiring 435 trees to plant each acre. One year selected, 7/6 per 100; 50/- per 1,000. 1½ year selected, 20/- per 100; 175/- per 1,000. 2 yr., 12 to 16 ins., 30/- per 100; £14 /-/- per 1,000. Two year selected, 40/- per 100; £17/10/- per 1,000.

JAPANESE CEDAR (*Cryptomeria japonica*)—Allied to the Redwoods, this species enjoys similar conditions and does well in the good rainfall areas. It is readily transplanted and produces a timber of similar quality and appearance to the Sequoias. Two year, 60/- per 100. Three year, 85/- per 100.

MACROCARPA (*Cupressus macrocarpa*)—This species is noted for its production of moderately strong timber, durable in contact with the ground, and is invaluable to the farmer who requires firewood and a constant supply of fence posts. It is quick-growing, hardy when established, and will effectively smother weeds. Plant 9ft. apart each way, thinning to 18ft. as the trees develop. 1½ year selected, 25/- per 100; 200/- per 1,000. 2 year small, 40/- per 100; £17/10/- per 1,000. 2 year medium, 50/- per 100; £22/10/- per 1,000.

SEQUOIA sempervirens—“Redwood.” A very valuable timber tree succeeding well under the same conditions as Douglas Fir. Transplants well and establishes quickly if the land is well tilled. Two year strong, 60/- per 100. Three year strong, 70/- per 100.

Special Lists of Rhododendron Plants, including some of the recent introductions, and Herbaceous Plants, with descriptions and prices, are available on request.

FRUIT TREES

When planting fruit trees it is wise to remember that the treatment they receive will later have an influence on their cropping capacity, and to ensure complete success they should be properly planted, and pruned correctly for several succeeding seasons.

The tree when received from the nursery will have three or four leaders, which should be cut back to four or five buds, taking care that the top ones remain pointing outwards. This process, with modification, applies for succeeding seasons, the usual method adopted being that of leaving a longer portion of the branch each year until the tree has attained its full size. All inward-growing and crossing shoots should be removed entirely, care being taken to ensure an evenly-balanced tree having a hollow centre, with the main branches not crowded.

When planting, the roots should be spaced evenly in such a manner that their growth will provide a good hold to sustain the tree when loaded with fruit.

Shelter is absolutely necessary to obtain results, in fact it is useless to plant an orchard in some localities without first making this important provision. Fairly constant cultivation between the trees is advised, all weeds and rubbish should be destroyed or buried, special care being taken to burn dead branches, especially those removed when pruning. Deep cultivation close to the trees must be avoided, as it injures the roots.

Preparation—To ensure the best results it is necessary that the soil be well worked by trenching and digging, if possible some time before it is intended to plant. An addition of old animal manure may be added, but if the trees are to be planted immediately, the manure should be applied as a surface dressing after completion of the planting.

Planting—When planting a home orchard the trees may be spaced 15 to 20 feet apart, provided they are subsequently pruned to form medium-sized low-bearing trees, which are the most useful.

Despatch—Fruit tree orders usually executed in June or July.

APPLES

Our apples are worked on blight-proof stocks, thus securing a root system entirely free from all blights. It must be clearly understood that the root stock only is blight-proof and not the whole tree, the branches of which may be easily treated if necessary. We have listed only those varieties which we are able to recommend.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 5/6 to 7/6 each, according to size; 60/- to 85/- per dozen.

Adams Pearmain—A late dessert. Flesh yellow, crisp and juicy, keeps well.

Alfriston—A first-class culinary apple, matures late and is a splendid keeper.

Ballarat Seedling. A large green and yellow-fruited variety with a red cheek; splendid for kitchen purposes; late.

Betty Geeson—An early maturing cooker, large round fruit; heavy bearing.

Celo—A splendid N.Z. raised eating apple; fairly late; heavy cropper. A cross between Cox's Orange and Sturmer.

Cox's Orange Pippin—One of the best mid-season dessert apples, crisp yellow flesh with a rich aromatic flavour.

Cox's Orange Pippin (Scarlet)—A new sport of higher colour, similar qualities.

Delicious—One of the best late-keeping apples. A strong grower and prolific cropper with deliciously flavoured fruit, which is brightly coloured.

Dougherty—A good dessert apple of a fine red colour; a late and heavy-bearing variety.

Dunn's Favourite—See Munroe's Favourite.

Five Crown Pippin (London Pippin)—A good quality and long-keeping variety; useful for cooking and dessert purposes. Very successful in Taranaki; late.

Golden Delicious—Undoubtedly the best golden apple yet introduced; of a good size and shape; matures medium late.

Granny Smith—An exceptionally heavy cropper which when grown in cold climates keeps throughout the entire winter. Suited to practically all districts, it is easily one of the best. Fruit is large and greenish-yellow in colour; matures late.

APPLES—Continued

Gravenstein—A first quality early dessert apple with a yellow skin streaked red. The flesh is juicy and crisp.

Houbon—A Tasmanian early dessert, bright red, good bearer.

Irish Peach—One of the first dessert apples to ripen. Medium-sized fruit coloured yellow and tinged red; crisp, juicy and richly flavoured. The fruit is borne on the tips of the young wood. This must be remembered when pruning.

Jonathan—One of our best commercial varieties, which succeeds in most localities. The fruit is conical and of excellent quality and flavour. The skin is dark red, giving it a handsome appearance; mid-season to late.

Jonathan Red—A red form of the popular Jonathan.

Kentish Fillbasket—Large culinary variety maturing mid-season; pale yellow flushed and streaked red.

Kidd's Orange Red—A cross between Cox's Orange and Delicious. Has the flavour and texture of Cox's; heavy cropper.

Lord Wolseley—A good keeping cooking apple. Fruit light green.

Munroe's Favourite—Late dessert and cooking. Large fruit with a clear yellow skin and red cheek, while the flesh is firm and white. A good export type and suitable for commercial planting.

Ohinemuri—See Munroe's Favourite.

Peasgood Nonsuch—Midseason dessert and cooking, yellow streaked red and crimson; a good household apple.

Reinette du Canada—Autumn dessert and cooking. Fruit large and flat with a greenish-yellow skin flaked russet; flesh crisp and well-flavoured. A fine household apple.

Rome Beauty—Large, round, yellow, striped red, a good dessert.

Statesman Red—Dessert, medium size, good cropper.

Stayman's Winesap—A good American variety of high dessert quality.

Sturmer Pippin—One of our leading export apples which does well in all parts. It is a long-keeping, first quality dessert apple, brisk and spicy. An invaluable variety which matures late.

APRICOTS

This luscious fruiting tree is unfortunately not successful when grown in the light soils of Taranaki. Success is assured only on certain soils.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 5/6 to 7/6 each, according to size; 60/- to 85/- per dozen.

Bolton—Splendid mid-season variety; good size and colour.

Moorpark—Large fruit, rich and juicy. Ripens early.

Newcastle—A medium-sized fruit of good flavour; early and regular bearer.

Ouillin's Early—Fleshy variety of very good quality; prolific.

Roxburgh Red—A large-fruited variety raised in Otago.

CHERRIES

The Cherry crops best when grown in a rich open soil, one that is stiff and gravelly being unsuitable. A top-dressing of manure in August will give good results.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 5/6 to 7/6 each, according to size; 60/- to 85/- per dozen.

Bedford Prolific—A fine dark early variety of vigorous growth and heavy bearing.

Bigarrean Napoleon—Large amber fruit, rich and sweet.

Early Lyons—Large black, firm flesh, a regular bearer.

Early Rivers—Large fruit purplish-black with rich red flesh.

Early Rivers Distinct Type.

Florence—Large fruit which carries well. Late, heavy and regular cropper.

John Rivers—Early variety of excellent flavour.

Late Black Biggareau.

Red Margaret—Fruit large and red with firm flesh. Dessert and preserving.

NECTARINES

All worked on seedling peach stocks. Treat as advised for Peaches.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 5/6 to 7/6 each, according to size; 60/- to 85/- per dozen.

Goldmine—This mid-season variety is undoubtedly the best one grown. The fruit is large, perfectly free-stone, of

NECTARINES—Continued

delicious flavour and does not crack. We have no hesitation in recommending it for all localities.

Masterpiece—A new large and most attractive variety, flesh deep yellow, fine grained and juicy, small stone.

New Boy—Fruit large and extremely handsome, covered all over with brilliant crimson; flesh white, juicy and of exquisite flavour. A very hardy and profuse cropper. One of the best.

Twyford Surprise—Flesh rich orange, luscious and juicy.

PEACHES

To ensure success, the cultural directions given in the general introduction to the Fruit Tree Section should be carefully followed, with the addition of summer pruning during December. Occasional mulching under the trees with animal manure is advised. Spray during late winter with Bordeaux Mixture as a specific for leaf-curl. Formula: 4lb. bluestone, 4lb. lime, 40 gallons water. Smaller quantities in proportion.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 5/6 to 7/6 each, according to size; 60/- to 85/- per dozen.

Black Boy—Skin almost black, flesh purplish-crimson. Very good for dessert or bottling.

Brigg's Red May—Very early; medium to large, with bright red cheeks; flesh juicy, melting, with stone almost free.

Elberta—A highly-coloured, hardy, free-stone variety of excellent quality; one of the best mid-season varieties.

Farrell's Extra Late—A local peach of good quality. Ripens in March.

Golden Honey Ball—Improved Golden Queen.

Golden Queen—A late clingstone with firm yellow flesh, of good quality and flavour; a good keeping variety.

Hale's Early—First class white fleshed peach; ripening early January.

High's Early Canada—White fleshed, rich and juicy; skin creamy-yellow mottled red. Ripens at Christmas.

Hobb's Late—A firm clingstone and excellent bearer; one of the best late varieties.

PEACHES—Continued

- J. H. Hale**—A large heavy-bearing freestone with the texture of a cling, and a most delicious flavour; mid-season. Known as the "Million Dollar Peach."
- Kahuranaki**—A fine, late maturing, yellow clingstone ripening in April, fruit large, round and attractively coloured.
- Kalamazoo**—An extremely hardy variety which bears large handsome yellow fruit, deliciously flavoured; mid-season.
- Le Vainqueur**—An early freestone; fruit medium size, creamy-white flushed red.
- Mary's Choice**—A new, attractive, good cropping peach of local origin; a good dessert variety.
- Osprey Improved**—Medium size, deep yellow mottled red when ripe.
- Paragon**—Medium size, deep yellow mottled red, very juicy, clingstone.
- Peacherine**—A hybrid peach of good quality.
- Prizetaker**—A handsome late variety; flesh deep yellow.
- Waipoua**—Good quality, large fruit, white fleshed freestone.

ALMONDS—*Prunus Amygdalus*

Our stock has been grown from buds specially selected by officials of the New Zealand Institute of Horticulture. Plant several trees to secure cross fertilization and good crops.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 5/6 to 7/6 each, according to size.

Burbank's Seedling—A new variety which is highly recommended; very hardy; prolific and an early bearer.

Monavale—A hard-shelled prolific variety of excellent flavour, and a heavy cropper. This tree is a beautiful sight during the flowering season.

Texas Prolific—A soft-shelled variety of excellent quality and a good bearer.

PEARS

Pears are most successful on heavy land, preferring slightly damp conditions. We stock trees worked on Pear stocks.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 5/6 to 7/6 each, according to size; 60/- to 85/- per dozen.

Bartlett—See Williams' Bon Chretien.

Bon Chretien—See Williams' Bon Chretien.

Conference—Fruit large, skin russety green; a good hardy late variety suitable for home use.

Easter Buerre—Very large late variety; good keeper.

Kieffers Hybrid—Fruit of largest size, deep golden-yellow when ripe, flavour resembling Williams' Bon Chretien; very late keeper and comes into bearing while quite young.

Louis Bonne of Jersey—Medium-sized, yellow-russet brightly flushed; flesh white, melting and of rich flavour; early autumn.

Packham's Triumph—Of good shape and a long keeper which ripens slowly. An excellent mid-season to late preserving pear.

P. Barry—Large orange yellow; a good late keeping variety.

Williams' Bon Chretien—Large fruit with pale yellow skin; flesh white, melting and of delicious flavour. An excellent late dessert and preserving pear, and the most popular variety.

Winter Cole—A hardy and prolific variety, medium-size, greenish coloured, partly covered with russet; juicy and delicious.

Winter Nellis—Medium-size, russet-coloured fruit; juicy and melting; good quality; late.

PLUMS

Plums are the hardiest of all fruit trees, requiring very little attention beyond pruning and an occasional spraying. Most of the European varieties do not crop for several years, but are of superior quality compared with the Japanese varieties, which usually crop the second season after planting.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 5/6 to 7/6 each, according to size; 60/- to 85/- per dozen.

PLUMS—Continued

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

- Cherry Plum Red**—A very early and heavy cropper. An improved type.
- Coe's Golden Drop**—Large oval fruit, juicy, rich and most deliciously flavoured. One of the finest late plums for dessert and preserving.
- Damson**—The old popular variety; unsurpassed for preserving, with wonderful cropping qualities.
- „ **Shropshire**—The best for preserving.
- Diamond**—Fruit large, oval, deep purple; flesh juicy and crisply flavoured; mid-season. One of the best culinary plums.
- Evans' Early**—The earliest plum of this class. Fruit small to medium and freestone; an abundant bearer.
- Giant Prune**—A delicious fruit. A good cropper in Taranaki.
- Golden Treasure**—A new golden cherry plum of great value. Very heavy cropper.
- Green Gage**—This well-known variety is a favourite for dessert; flesh tender, juicy, and very rich.
- Jenkins' Seedling**—Large purplish-black; early cropper and of a good flavour.
- Lord Kitchener**—Pink, turning to red; early; of excellent flavour.
- President**—Very large, dark purple; strong grower.
- Prune d'Agen**—Second early; small but firm and sweet; the best for general purposes.
- „ **November Fruiting**—Our earliest prune, small fruits, ripe in late November; purple foliage.
- Takapuna Drop**—An old variety raised in N.Z.; splendid cropper.
- Victory**—Of medium size with orange red skin; red flesh, freestone. A popular new variety. Very late.
- Yellow Magnum Bonum**—A large cooking plum; flesh pale yellow; juicy and of good flavour; hardy and a good cropper; late mid-season.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

- Beauty**—Large size, dark red flesh and skin; good keeper; ripens first week in December.

PLUMS, Japanese Varieties—Continued

- Billington's Early**—One of the best early plums, ripening Christmas week. The fruit is firm and abundantly produced; useful for all purposes.
- Black Doris**—Very late; medium sized plum, red changing to almost black.
- Burbank**—Large globular dessert plum with a sweet and juicy flesh; a splendid mid-season variety; free-cropper and strong grower.
- „ **Late**—A late form of the old variety.
- Doris**—An exceedingly vigorous late-cropping variety of handsome appearance. One of the best for jam purposes and good for preserving.
- Early Jewell**—Medium size, bright red, heavy cropper.
- Elephant Heart**—A new Japanese variety of considerable merit. Large fruit rich and juicy and produced in great profusion.
- Geo. Wilson**—A new blood-red plum of medium size, excellent quality and appearance; flesh firm rich and juicy; ripens in March.
- Mabel Elizabeth**—Excellent novelty of first-class quality; matures mid-season and bears large crops of fruit, roundish, deep purplish-red in the skin whilst the flesh is rich and juicy. Offered for the first time this fine variety will become very popular when once known.
- Mariposa**—A novelty blood plum of outstanding size and quality. Maroon-red fruits deep blood-red throughout. The flesh is firm yet juicy and rich in flavour and has no bitterness in the skin or at the stone. Excellent variety of the highest quality.
- October Purple**—A good purplish-black plum with yellowish flesh, very juicy and sweet; a heavy cropper; late.
- Ogon**—Fruit like Yellow Gage in appearance; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality; regular and heavy cropper; mid-season.
- Omega**—See Geo. Wilson.
- Purple King**—A mid-season variety; flavour similar to a European plum; a fine dessert and preserving variety.
- Satsuma**—“Blood Plum.” Fruit very large and of dark colour from skin to stone; flesh firm, juicy and rich. One of the very best for preserving.

PLUMS—Japanese Varieties—Continued

Sultan—A large dark plum with crimson flesh; firm, solid and sweet; a heavy bearer; mid-season. Probably the best Japanese variety.

Wright's Delicious—A new variety with us, said to be of superior flavour.

CITRUS FRUITS

The cultivation of Citrus trees is one of the earliest arts in gardening and in the history of Europe dates back to the early days of the Christian era. Today most people are appreciative of the health giving properties of citrus fruit and we in New Zealand are fortunate in having a climate which permits us to grow an extensive range of Oranges, Lemons and Grapefruit, particularly in the coastal areas. Most Citrus are hardier than is generally supposed, and provided a sunny position sheltered from wind is chosen, reasonably good results may be anticipated. In cultivation the soil should never be dug around the plant as the fine feeding roots are near the surface and resent disturbance. Frequent dressings of decayed vegetable or animal manure are of great benefit.

Priced at from 10/6 to 21/-, according to size.

GRAPEFRUIT

Morrison's Seedless—An improved type of Poorman Orange with large fruit, juicy and nearly always seedless.

Poorman (N.Z. Grapefruit)—Good cropper, fruit large and juicy. Used extensively for Marmalade.

Triumph—Medium size with thin skin and good flavour.

Wheenie—An Australian introduction of outstanding merit and likely to become the most popular variety. Forms a sturdy specimen and produces exceptionally heavy crops of large juicy fruit similar in appearance to the Californian types.

LEMONS

Analfi—A selected type of Lisbon. Bears well four to five years from planting. Suitable for Taranaki.

LEMONS—Continued

Eureka—A vigorous and nearly thornless tree. Bears fine large fruit early in life. Carries large crops.

Lisbon—The recognized lemon of commerce. Reasonably hardy and bears large quantities of medium, even sized fruit. Succeeds anywhere.

Meyer—Noted for its hardiness, early bearing and heavy cropping. This is the lemon for the home garden. Small trees are often covered with the fruit which are smooth and thin-skinned as well as being very juicy.

MANDERINES

This popular fruit available in several well-known varieties. Our selection.

SWEET ORANGES

Best Seedless—A N.Z. raised seedling which is among the best of the naval oranges. It is a heavy bearer of large juicy fruit and a vigorous grower.

Carter's Naval—A consistent cropper producing quantities of attractive sweet and juicy fruit.

Late Valencia—A juicy, richly flavoured orange of large oblong size which bears very late in season.

Leu Gin Gong—Perhaps the best all-round garden orange with its thin skin, early and large cropping, juiciness, and good flavour and colour.

Paper Rind St. Michael—An exceptionally thin skinned type of exceeding sweetness and very juicy.

Ruby Blood (Blood Orange)—A vigorous tree and good bearer of medium sized fruit. Flesh reddish streaked and when fully ripe blood red.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS**ACTINIDIA chinensis—Chinese Gooseberry**

This remarkable climber produces a luscious fruit much esteemed for dessert purposes. To secure crops it is necessary to plant vines of both sexes. We offer grafted plants. An extremely heavy cropper.

Prices: From 7/6 to 10/6 per pair.

CRANBERRY—Myrtus Ugni

These are very suitable as low division hedges in the garden. They bear abundant crops of small edible berries which make a first-class jelly.

Prices: From 2/- to 3/- each; 22/- to 30/- per dozen.

CURRANTS—Ribes

Named varieties in Red and Black. Only the best fruiting types offered.

Selected plants: 2/- each; 22/- per dozen.

FEIJOA (in variety)

This species forms a handsome shrub 8 to 12 feet high. The flowers resemble those of the Pohutukawa, while the fruit, which is deliciously flavoured, has the appearance of a half-withered passion fruit. Some varieties are more self-fertile than others but where good crops are desired it is advisable to plant at least two plants to secure fertility.

Selected trees: From 3/6 to 7/6 ea.; 40/- to 84/- per doz.

Sellowiana—The type species. A handsome plant bearing good crops of moderately sized fruit.

„ **choiceana**—Selected form with larger fruits.

„ **Coolidgei**—Reputably a self-fertile form, selected for this desirable quality.

„ **magnifica**—A variety with larger fruit than the type.

„ „ **seedlings**—A promising line of seedlings from this desirable variety.

„ **superba**—Fruit almost round, and of good size.

FIGS—Ficus Carica

The Fig provides a valuable dessert fruit, and deserves to be more generally cultivated where the climatic conditions are favourable. They are most successful in northern localities and the warm coastal districts of the North Island. We hold a stock of several varieties much prized for the quality of their fruit.

Selected plants: From 5/- each.

GOOSEBERRIES—*Ribes Grossularia*

We are able to offer a good range of proved varieties in both dessert and bottling types.

Prices: Selected plants, 2/- each; 22/- per dozen.

GRAPE VINES—*Vitis vinifera*

Selected plants: From 5/- each.

Albany Surprise (Te Kauwhata)—A very hardy variety suited to outdoor culture. Well formed solid fruits of good quality and flavour.

Black Hamburg—A fine grape. The fruit is produced in large compact bunches; berries large and black. Probably the best all-round grape; early and hardy.

Also several other popular varieties.

GUAVA—*Psidium*

The Guava is a valuable winter-fruiting plant, which succeeds only in warm and sheltered coastal districts. Guavas do not take up much room, and should be in all gardens which are favourably situated. They are frequently used as division hedges, spaced 3ft. apart. When considering the planting of Guavas it is well to remember that they will not survive heavy frosts or cutting winds.

Prices: 3/6 each, 36/- per dozen; large plants, 5/- each.

Purple—This is the most frequently cultivated variety. The fruit is freely produced and agreeably flavoured.

Yellow—This variety succeeds remarkably well in our nurseries, and we have no hesitation in recommending it for sheltered gardens in Taranaki and for Northern districts.

LOGANBERRY—*Rubus*

Large Red—A good cropper which supplies a popular fruit for jams and preserves.

Prices: 2/- each; 22/- per dozen.

LOQUAT

A handsome and ornamental evergreen frequently grown for its fruit. We offer several named varieties.

Prices: From 5/- each.

MULBERRY

Black English—A good variety, long lived; makes a handsome tree. From 6/- each.

OLIVES

Olives are more accommodating in their requirements than most fruits as they succeed in almost any soil, other than that which is water logged. They are reasonably hardy and able to withstand a considerable amount of wind. Usually they commence to bear at about the fifth year, continuing to a great age. We offer several varieties noted for their oil content and pickling qualities.

Prices: From 5/6 to 7/6 each.

PASSION FRUIT—*Passiflora*. *Tacsonia*

This valuable fruit is well worth growing in localities where frosts are not heavy. The plants commence to crop the season after planting.

Prices: 1/6 to 3/6 each; 15/- to 36/- per dozen.

Passiflora edulis—The well-known purple or black variety which bears such heavy crops with so little attention.

„ **grafted**—These grafted plants have a much longer life span than the seedling vines, and produce larger crops of good quality fruit, and are thus superior in every way. 3/6 each; 40/- per dozen.

„ **perfecta**—A large-fruited form of *edulis*, otherwise similar.

***Tacsonia mixta quitensis* (*Passiflora quitensis*)**—A hardy species which bears pink pendulous flowers and long, edible, creamy-white fruit.

PEPINO

A new fruit that should be very popular when known. It forms an evergreen shrub from three to four feet high, and during the autumn and winter it bears numerous large oval yellow fruits splashed with violet. The delicious edible fruit is thin skinned, has no core or seeds, and can be used for fruit salads, jam, etc. Will not stand frost.

Prices: From 5/6 to 7/6 each, according to size.

QUINCES

The Quinces do well in most soils, but perhaps are most successful when they are grown in a moist situation. Compared with other fruit trees they require a minimum of attention and generally bear consistently heavy crops.

We offer several popular varieties.

Prices: From 5/6 to 7/6 each, according to size.

RASPBERRIES—*Rubus idæus*

Raspberries require a deep, rich, moist, loamy soil, and are not generally successful in Taranaki. We stock Lloyd George, the best and most prolific variety.

Prices: 5/- per dozen; 35/- per 100; large, 7/6 per doz.

STRAWBERRY—*Fragaria virginiana*

We stock six of the best of the standard varieties.

Prices: From 2/- per dozen; 15/- per 100.. .

TREE TOMATO—*Cyphomandra betacea*

A small tree which bears edible egg-shaped fruits in pendulous strings. Purple at first, they are red when ripe; a valuable winter fruit. We offer two varieties, one more highly coloured than the older variety. They cannot stand heavy frosts.

Prices: 2/- to 5/- each; 22/- to 55/- per dozen.

Unless you tell us not to, we understand that we may substitute where an item on your order has been sold out.

NUTS

The majority of nut-bearing trees make handsome and attractive specimens, as well as providing an enjoyable and nutritious food. In the planting of this class of tree, it is advisable to plant two or more of a sort, thus providing for cross-fertilization, which is essential in the production of good crops.

CHESTNUT—*Castanea sativa*

Spanish—"Sweet Chestnut." This is the most commonly cultivated variety. It is a strong grower and free cropper. From 4/6 each.

FILBERT'S (Hazelnuts)

Corylus avellana—A quite attractive shrub growing to 15ft. and bearing quantities of the well-known nuts. From 4/6 each.

WALNUTS—*Juglans regia*

The walnut is of considerable economic importance, producing as it does an abundance of one of the most popular nuts.

English variety—Strong seedling grown plants from an approved type. From 5/6 each.

PERENNIAL VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS *officinalis* (Edible Asparagus)

Conover's Colossal—The best variety for general purposes; hardy and a good cropper.

Mary Washington—A fine flavoured asparagus producing heavy crops of strong dark green stalks.

Prices: Strong plants 5/- doz., 35/- per 100. Specially selected, 7/6 per dozen, 50/- per 100.

RHUBARB—*Rheum Rhaponticum* (2-year Plants)

Crimson Winter—A variety which produces stalks right through the winter; 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen.

Hogan's Shillelah—A giant dark red variety, and of first-class flavour; 2/6 each, 26/- per dozen.

Myatt's Victoria—A variety which produces fine strong stalks of splendid quality. 1/9 each, 18/- dozen; 1 year seed bed plants, 10/- per dozen, 60/- per 100.

CHIVES, SAGE, THYME, AND THRIFT

Fine strong clumps; 1/6 each, 15/- dozen, 100/- 100.

INDEX TO COMMON NAMES

of plants offered in this catalogue.

- African Satin Bush *Podalyria*
 Ake Ake *Olcaria*
 Allspice *Chimonanthus*
 Anisced Tree *Illicium*
 Apple Blossom *Diervilla*
 Argentine Pea *Lathyrus*
 Ash *Fraxinus*
 Australian Bitter Spray *Cryptandra*
 „ Bottlebrush *Callistemon*
 „ Fuchsia *Correa*
 „ Mint Bush *Prostanthera*
 „ Rock Lily Orchid *Dendrobium*
 „ Rose Apple *Eugenia*
 „ She Oak *Casuarina*
 Balsam *Impatiens Holstii*
 Bamboo *Bambusa*
 Barberry *Berberis*
 Barrier Pine ... *Dacrydium Kirkii*
 Beech *Fagus*
 Birch *Betula*
 Bird of Paradise Flower *Strelitzia*
 Black Ponga *Cyathea*
 „ Wattle
 Acacia decurrens mollis
 Blue Butterfly Bush
 Clerodendron ugandense
 „ Spiraea *Caryopteris*
 Blue Spruce *Picea*
 Bog Rosemary
 Andromeda polifolia angustifolia
 Bottlebrush *Callistemon*
 Bottle Tree .. *Sterculia diversifolia*
 Box *Buxus*
 Boxthorn *Lycium horridum*
 Brazil Cherry *Eugenia*
 British Maple *Acer campestre*
 Broom *Cytisus*
 Burmese Honeysuckle
 Lonicera Hildebrandeana
 Butcher's Broom *Ruscus*
 Calico Bush *Kalmia*
 Californian Big Tree
 Sequoia gigantea
 „ Poppy *Romneya*
 „ Redwood *Sequoia sempervirens*
 Camphor Laurel *Cinnamomum*
 Canary Island Palm *Phoenix*
 Candle Spike Hakea
 Hakea ruscifolia
 Cape Honey Flower *Protea*
 „ Snowdrop *Royena*
 Carmine Cherry *Prunus*
 Carolina Allspice
 Calycanthus floridus
 Caroline Jessamine *Gelsemium*
 Caucasian Fir *Abies Nordmanniana*
- Cedar *Cedrus*
 „ of Lebanon .. *Cedrus Libani*
 „ Wattle *Acacia elata*
 Celery Topped Pine .. *Phyllocladus*
 Cherry Pie *Heliotropium*
 Chestnut *Castanea sativa*
 Chilean Pine ... *Araucaria imbricata*
 „ Yew *Prumnopitys*
 Chilean Coral Plant *Berberadopsis*
 Chinese Arbor-vitae
 Thuja orientalis
 „ Fir *Cunninghamia*
 „ Gooseberry *Actinidia*
 „ Lantern *Abutilon*
 „ Parasol .. *Sterculia platanifolia*
 „ Quince *Cydonia chinensis*
 „ Tallow Tree *Sapium*
 „ Yulan ... *Magnolia conspicua*
 Cinnamon Wattle .. *Acacia leprosa*
 Claret Ash ... *Fraxinus Raywoodii*
 Climbing Fig *Ficus*
 „ Lily *Littonia*
 Club Moss *Lycopodium*
 Cockspur Thorn *Crataegus*
 Coffin Juniper *Juniperus*
 Common Oak *Quercus pedunculata*
 Cootamundra Wattle
 Acacia Baillyana
 Coral Tree *Erythrina*
 Crab Apple *Malus*
 Cranberry *Eugenia Ugni*
 Crepe Myrtle *Lagerstroemia*
 Crimson Gum *Eucalyptus ficifolia*
 „ Manuka
 Leptospermum Nichollsii
 Cut Leaved Mint Bush
 Prostanthera incisa
 Cypress *Cupressus*
 Dogwood *Cornus*
 Douglas Fir *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*
 English Beech ... *Fagus sylvatica*
 „ Privet ... *Ligustrum vulgaris*
 Etna Broom ... *Genista aethnensis*
 Evergreen Oak *Quercus Ilex*
 Evergreen Thorns *Pyracantha*
 Exmouth Magnolia
 Magnolia grandiflora exoniensis
 Fairy Bamboo *Arundinaria*
 Fan Palm *Trachycarpus*
 Fernspray Cypress
 Cupressus obtusa filicoides
 Fig *Ficus carica*
 Fig Leaf Palm *Fatsia*
 Fir *Abies*
 Fire Bush *Embothrium*
 „ Oak *Casuarina*
 „ -wheel Tree *Stenocarpus*

- Flame Creeper *Tropaeolum*
 „ Tree *Sterculia acerifolia*
 Flax *Phormium*
 Flowering Almond *Prunus*
 „ Apple *Malus*
 „ Apricot *Prunus*
 „ Cherry *Prunus*
 „ Crab Apple *Pyrus*
 „ Currant *Ribes*
 „ Cypress *Tamarix*
 „ Gum *Eucalypti*
 „ Peach *Prunus*
 „ Plum *Prunus*
 Frangipani *Plumcra*
 Fringe Tree *Chionanthus*
 Geraldton Wax Flower
 Chamaelaucium
 Ghost Tree ... *Davidia involucrata*
 Giant Protea ... *Protea cynaroides*
 Golden Ake Ake *Olearia paniculata*
 „ Ash .. *Fraaxinus excelsa aurea*
 „ Beech *Fagus zlatia*
 „ Chain *Laburnum*
 „ Ponga *Dicksonia fibrosa*
 „ Shower Wattle
 Acacia prominens
 „ Tainui *Pomaderris*
 „ Wreath Wattle *Acacia saligna*
 Gooseberry *Ribes grossularia*
 Grape Vine *Vitis vinifera*
 Grass Tree *Xanthorrea*
 Great Cone Banksia
 Banksia grandis
 Guava *Psidium*
 Guelder Rose ... *Viburnum opulis*
 Gums *Eucalypti*
 Hackberry *Celtis*
 Hare's-foot Fern *Davallia*
 Haw *Crataegus*
 Hazelnuts *Corylus*
 Heath *Erica*
 Heather *Calluna*
 Heath-leaved Honeysuckle Tree
 Banksia ericifolia
 Heliotrope *Heliotropium*
 Hen and Chicken Fern
 Asplenium bulbiferum
 Himalayan Deodar *Cedrus Deodara*
 „ Fairy Grass *Miscanthus*
 Hinoki Cypress .. *Cupressus obtusa*
 Holly *Ilex*
 Honeysuckle *Lonicera*
 „ Tree (Australian) .. *Banksia*
 „ „ (N.Z.) *Knightia*
 Hornbeam *Carpinus*
 Horned Holly *Ilex cornuta*
 Horoeaka *Pseudopanax crassifolium*
 Horse Chestnut *Aesculus*
 Horseshoe Fern *Marattia*
 Huon Pine ... *Dacrydium Franklini*
 Incense Cedar
 Libocedrus decurrens
 Indian Bean Tree
 Catalpa bignonioides
 Insignis Pine *Pinus radiata*
 Irish Strawberry Tree ... *Arbutus*
 „ Yew . *Taxus baccata fastigata*
 Italian cypress
 Cupressus sempervirens stricta
 Ivy *Hedera*
 Japanese Cedar
 Cryptomeria japonica
 „ Crab *Pyrus floribunda*
 „ Flowering Cherries .. *Prunus*
 „ Maple *Acer*
 „ Snowball
 Viburnum tomentosum plicatum
 Japanese Yew ... *Taxus cuspidata*
 Japonica *Cydonia*
 Judas Tree *Cercis*
 Juniper *Juniperus*
 „ Myrtle *Agonis*
 Kahikatea *Podocarpus dacrydioides*
 Kaka Beak *Clianthus*
 Karo ... *Pittosporum crassifolium*
 Kauri *Agathis*
 Keaki *Zelcova*
 Kennedy *Hardenbergia*
 Kermadec Pohutukawa
 Metrosideros villosa
 Kidney Fern
 Trichomanes reniforme
 King William Pine ... *Athrotaxis*
 Knife Leaved Wattle
 Acacia cultriformis
 Kowhai *Sophora*
 Kumarahou ... *Pomaderris elliptica*
 Kurrajong ... *Sterculia diversifolia*
 Lacebark *Hoheria*
 Lady's Slipper Orchid *Cyeprepidium*
 Lancewood *Pseudopanax*
 Larch *Larix*
 Large Button Flower
 Hibbertia volubilis
 Lawson Cypress
 Cupressus Lawsoniana
 Laurel-leaved Mahogany
 Eucalyptus botryoides
 Lemon Matipo
 Pittosporum eugencoides
 Lemon-scented Verbena ... *Lippia*
 Lilac *Syringa*
 Lily of the Valley Tree ... *Clethra*
 Lime or Linden *Tilia*
 Ling *Calluna*
 Lion's Tail *Leonotis*
 Loganberry *Rubus*
 Lombardy Poplar
 Populus nigra italica
 Macrocarpa *Cupressus macrocarpa*
 Maidenhair Fern *Adiantum*
 „ Tree *Ginkgo*
 Mamaku *Cyathea*

- Manna Ash *Fraxinus Ornus*
 Manuka *Leptospermum*
 Maple *Acer*
 Matai *Podocarpus spicatus*
 Matipo *Pittosporum*
 May *Crataegus*
 Mexican Orange-blossom .. *Choisya*
 Mint Bush *Prostanthera*
 Miro *Podocarpus ferruginens*
 Mock Orange *Philadelphus*
 Monkey Puzzle *Araucaria imbricata*
 Monoao *Dacrydium Kirkii*
 Moreton Bay Fig *Ficus macrophylla*
 Mountain Ash .. *Sorbus Aucuparia*
 " Cypress (N.Z.) .. *Libocedrus*
 Mount Morgan Wattle
 Acacia podalyriaefolia
 N.S.W. Mock Orange
 Pittosporum undulatum
 " Mountain Ash
 Eucalyptus fastigata
 " Waratah *Teleopa speciosissima*
 N.Z. Cedar *Libocedrus*
 " Christmas Tree
 Metrosideros tomentosa
 N.Z. Honeysuckle *Knightia*
 " Red Beech . *Nothofagus fusca*
 Nemu Tree *Albizzia*
 Ngaio *Myoporum*
 Nikau *Rhopalostylis*
 Norfolk Island Pine
 Araucaria excelsa
 Oak *Quercus*
 Oleander *Nerium*
 Olive *Olea europea*
 Orange Ball Tree *Buddleia globosa*
 " Glory Creeper .. *Thunbergia*
 Oregon Pine *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*
 Oriental Plane *Platanus*

 Papaw *Carica papaya*
 Passion Flower *Passiflora, Tacsonia*
 Passion Fruit ... *Passiflora edulis*
 Pea Tree *Caragana*
 Pearl Bush *Exochorda*
 Peka-a-waka ... *Earina mucronata*
 Pepino *Solanum muricatum*
 Peppermint Gum
 Eucalyptus amygdalina
 Pepper Tree *Schinus Molle*
 Persian Lilac *Syringa persica*
 Pincushion Flower . *Hakea laurina*
 Pineapple *Ananas sativus*
 Pink Diosma *Coleonema*
 Pin Oak *Quercus palustris*
 Plum Pine (Australia)
 Podocarpus spinulosa
 Pohutukawa *Metrosideros*
 Pomegranate *Punica*
 Poorman Acacia *Acacia floribunda*
 Poplar *Populus*
 Port Wine Magnolia *Michelia*
 Prince of Wales Feather Fern
 Leptopteris superba

 Privet *Ligustrum*
 Pukenui *Meryta*
 Puriri *Vitex*
 Purple Leaved Ake Ake *Dodonaea*
 " Beech
 Fagus sylvatica purpurea
 " Willow *Salix purpurea*
 Pussy Willow *Salix caprea*
 Queensland Gold Blossom Tree
 Barklya syringifolia
 " Nut *Macadamia*
 Quick *Crataegus*
 Ramarama *Myrtus*
 Raspberries *Rubus idaeus*
 Rata *Metrosideros*
 Raupeka *Earina autumnalis*
 Raurenga . *Trichomanes reniforme*
 Red Beech *Nothofagus fusca*
 " Horse Chestnut
 Aesculus carnea
 " Pine (N.Z.) *Dacrydium*
 " Stemmed Acacia
 Acacia rubida
 Redwood ... *Sequoia sempervirens*
 Retinospora *Cupressus*
 Rhubarb *Rheum Rhaponticum*
 Rimu *Dacrydium cupressinum*
 River Rose (Tasmania) ... *Bauera*
 River's Copper Beech *Fagus*
 Robin Redbreast Tree .. *Melalucua*
 Roble Beech *Nothofagus*
 Rockspray *Cotoneaster*
 Rosemary *Rosmarinum*
 Rowan Tree *Sorbus*
 Scarlet Canadian Maple
 Acer rubrum
 Scarlet Haw ... *Crataegus coccinea*
 " Oak *Quercus coccinea*
 Scented Verbena *Lippia*
 Scotch Heather *Erica cinera*
 Sea Urchin *Hakea petiolaris*
 She Oak *Casuarina*
 Servian Spruce *Picea*
 Siberian Crab *Pyrus baccata*
 Silky Oak *Grevillea robusta*
 Silver Birch *Betula*
 " Poplar
 Populus alba pyramidalis
 " Mallee *Eucalyptus crucis*
 " Matipo
 Pittosporum tenuifolium
 " Tree *Leucadendron argenteum*
 Smoke Bush *Rhus*
 Snail Creeper *Phaseolus*
 Snake's-tongue Fern ... *Lygodium*
 Snowball Tree
 Viburnum opulus sterile
 Snowberry *Symphoricarpos*
 Snowdrop Tree *Halesia*
 Spanish Broom *Spartium*
 Spanish Chestnut *Castanea*
 " Fir *Abies Pinsapo*
 Spider-net Bush
 Grevillea thelemanniana

Spindle Tree	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Trumpet Flower	<i>Datura</i>
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron</i>
Stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus Muellieriana</i>	Turutu	<i>Dianella</i>
Sugar Bush	<i>Protea mellifera</i>	Umbrella Pine	<i>Sciadopitys</i>
„ Maple	<i>Acer Saccharum</i>	„ Tree	<i>Magnolia triptala</i>
Sunshine Wattle	<i>Acacia discolor</i>	Variiegated Box	<i>Buxus</i>
Swan Plant	<i>Gomphocarpus</i>	Victorian Cypress	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>
„ River Myrtle	<i>Lhotskya</i>	„ Waratah	<i>Telopea oreades</i>
Sweet Acacia	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Virginian Creeper	<i>Vitis</i>
„ Bay	<i>Laurus</i>	Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
„ Gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Waratah	<i>Telopea</i>
Swedish Birch	<i>Betula</i>	Washington Thorn	<i>Crataegus</i>
Sydney Beech	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Wattle	<i>Acacia</i>
„ Honey-flower	<i>Lambertia</i>	Wax Plant	<i>Hoya</i>
„ Xmas Bush	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Weeping Boree	<i>Acacia vestita</i>
Table Palm	<i>Aspidistra</i>	„ Gum	<i>Eucalyptus sepulcralis</i>
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix</i>	West Australian Bird Flower	<i>Crotolaria</i>
Tanekaha	<i>Crataegus</i>	Whauwhau	<i>Gaya</i>
Tansy Leafed Thorn	<i>Phyllocladus trichomanoides</i>	White Cedar	<i>Melia</i>
Tasmanian Blackwood	<i>Acacia melanoxylo</i>	„ Pine	<i>Podocarpus dactyloides</i>
„ Laurel	<i>Anopterus</i>	„ Portugal Broom	<i>Cytisus albus</i>
„ Ngaio	<i>Myoporum serratum</i>	„ Stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>
Taupata	<i>Coprosma Baueri</i>	Willow	<i>Salix</i>
Tea (of commerce)	<i>Camellia Thea</i>	„ Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon salignus</i>
Thorns	<i>Crataegus</i>	Willowmore Cedar	<i>Widdringtonia Schwarzii</i>
Totara	<i>Podocarpus</i>	Willow Myrtle	<i>Agonis</i>
Tree Club Moss	<i>Selaginella</i>	Windstay Bush	<i>Myoporum</i>
„ Dahia	<i>Dahlia imperialis Leslie</i>	Winter Sweet	<i>Chimonanthus</i>
„ Ferns	<i>Cyathea and Dicksonia</i>	Witch Hazel	<i>Hamamelis</i>
„ Lucerne	<i>Cytisus proliferus albus</i>	Wyalong Wattle	<i>Acacia cardiophylla</i>
Tree Pacony	<i>Paconia</i>	Yew	<i>Taxus</i>
„ Tomato	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>		

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GENERAL INDEX

ABELIA	3, 118	Boronia	16
Abies	82	Bougainvillea	92, 100
Abutilon	4	Bouvardia	16, 100
Acacia	4, 5, 6, 113, 122	Boxthorn	114
Acer	6, 7, 8	Brachyglottis	16
Acmena	14	Browallia	16, 92
Actinidia	91, 135	Brugmansia	60
Adenandra	8	Brunfelsia	17, 100
Adiantum	99	Buddleia	17, 114
Acsculus	8	Burchellia	17
Agathis	82	Buxus	17, 114
Agonis	9	CAESALPINIA	18, 100
Akebia	91	Calceolaria	18
Albizzia	9	Calliandra	18
Almonds, fruiting	130	Callicarpa	18
Aloe	9, 91, 99	Callicoma	18
Aloysia	9	Callistemon	18, 19, 114
Amelanchier	9	Callitris	82
Ampelopsis	91	Calluna	19
Amrygdalus	9	Calothamnus	19
Ananas	99	Calycanthus	19
Andromeda	9	Calythrix	19
Anopterus	9	Camellia	21, 22
Apples	126-127	Camphora	22
Apricots	128	Canavalia	92
Aralia	9, 99	Cantua	22
Araucaria	82, 99	Caragana	22
Arbutus	9	Carica	101
Ardisia	99	Carpentaria	22
Arundinaria	9	Carpinus	22
Asparagus	99, 140	Caryopteris	22
Aspidistra	100	Cassandra	22
Asplenium	100	Cassia	22
Astarea	10	Castanea	23, 140
Athrotaxis	82	Casuarina	23, 122
Aucuba	10	Catalpa	23
Azalea indica	10	Ceanothus	23, 24, 115
Azalea mollis	13	Cedrus	82
Azara	13	Celastrus	92
BACKHOUSIA	13	Celtis	24
Baeckia	13	Cephalotaxus	83
Bambusa	13	Cerasus	24
Banksia	14	Ceratopetalum	24
Barklya	16	Ceratostigma	24
Barosma	14	Cercidophyllum	25
Bauera	14	Cercis	25
Beaufortia	14	Cestrum	25
Beech	14	Chamaelaucium	25
Begonia	91, 92, 100	Cherries, Flowering	67
Benthamia	14	" Fruiting	128
Berberidopsis	91	Chestnuts	23, 140
Berberis	14, 15	Chimonanthus	25
Betula	16	Chionanthus	25
Bignonia	100	Chives	140
Bilbergia	100	Choisya	25
Billardiera	92	Chorizema	25
Bletia	100	Cinnamomum	25
Bomaria	92	Cistus	26

Citrus	134	Euonymus	41, 117, 118
Clematis	93	Euphorbia	41, 102
Clerodendron	26	Euryops	41
Clethra	26	Eutaxia	41
Cleanthus	26	Exochorda	41
Climbers	91	FAGUS	41, 42
Colsona	101	Fatsia	42, 102
Coleonema	26	Feijoa	42, 118
Coprosma	115	Felicia	42
Cornus	27	Ferns, N.Z.	102
Corokia	115	Ficus	42, 93
Correa	27, 115	Figs	136
Corylopsis	27	Filberts	140
Corylus	27	Flowering Almonds, Apricots, Peaches, Prunes	66
Cotoneaster	28, 29, 115	Flowering Cherries	67
Cranberry	136	Foldenia	86
Crataegus	29, 30, 115	Fontanesia	43
Crotolaria	30	Forsythia	43
Cryptandra	30	Fraxinus	43
Cryptomeria	83, 124	Fremontia	43
Cunninghamia	83	Fruit Trees	125
Cuphea	30	Fuchsia	43, 44, 102, 118
Cupressus	25, 83, 84, 86, 115, 116	GARDENIA	102
Currant	30, 136	Garrya	44
Cyathea	30	Gaya	44
Cyclamen	101	Gelsemium	93
Cydonia	31	Genista	44
Cymbidium	101	Ginkgo	87
Cypripedium	101	Gleditschia	44
Cytisus	31, 32, 33, 116	Gomphocarpus	44
DACRYDIUM	86	Gooseberries	137
Dahlia	33	Gordonia	44
Daphne	33	Grapefruit	134
Datura	33	Grapes	137
Davallia	101	Grevillea	44, 45
Davidia	34	Greyia	45
Decaisnea	34	Griselinia	118
Dendrobium	101	Guava	118, 137, 145
Desfontainia	34	Guelder Rose	45
Deutzia	34	Guevina	45
Dianella	34	HABROTHAMNUS	45
Dicksonia	35	Hakea	46
Diervilla	35	Halesia	46
Diosma	35	Hammamelis	46
Diplacus	35, 93	Hardenbergia	93, 94
Dodonaea	35	Hazel Nuts	140
Doryanthes	35	Hedera	94
Douglas Fir	89, 122	Helianthemum	46
Dryandra	35	Heliotropium	46, 102
EARINA	101	Hibbertia	94
Ecuremocarpus	93	Hibiscus	46, 47, 102, 118
Edgeworthia	35	Hoheria	47
Elaeagnus	35, 116	Hoya	94, 102
Elaeocarpus	35	Hydrangea	48, 49, 94, 118
Embothrium	35, 36	Hypericum	49
Enkianthus	36	Hypocalymma	49
Eremaea	39	IDESIA	49
Erica	36, 37, 38	Ilex	50
Eriocephalus	39	Illicium	50
Eriostemon	39	Impatiens	103
Erythrina	39	Indigofera	50
Escallonia	39, 117	Inga	50
Eucalyptus	39, 40, 117, 123	Insignis Pine	124
Eugenia	41, 117		

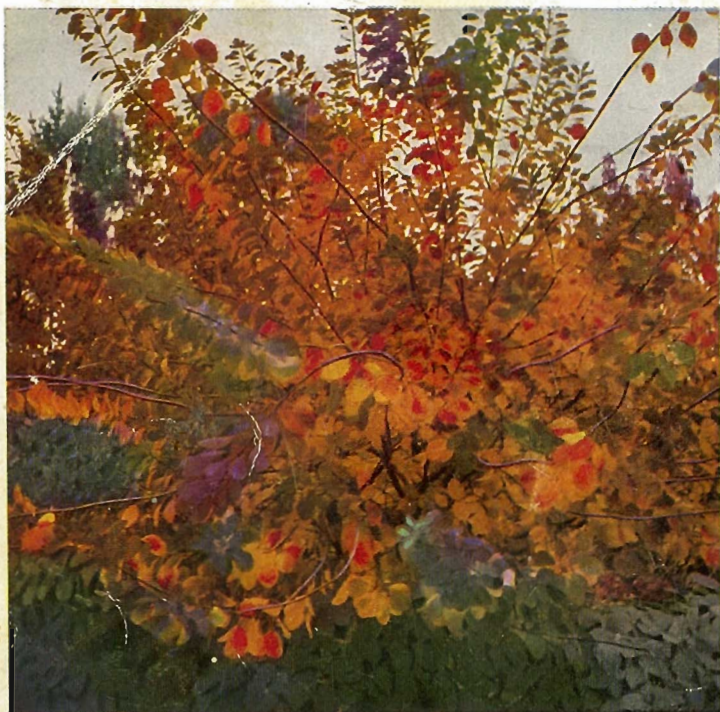
Iochroma	50	Micromyrtus	58
Ipomoea	94	Mimulus	59, 96
Isopogon	50	Miscanthus	59
JACARANDA	50, 103	Mitraria	59
Jacobinia	50	Moschosma	59
Japanese Flowering Cherries	50	Mountain Ash	76
Jasminum	94	Mulberry	138
Juniperus	37	Myoporum	59, 119
Justicia	103	Myrtus	59
KALMIA	50, 51	NANDINA	59
Kennedyia	95	Nectarine	128, 129
Kerria	51	Nephrolepis	104
Knightsia	51	Nerium	59
Koelreuteria	51	Nothofagus	60
Kolkwitzia	51	Nuts	140
Kunzea	51	OCHNA	60
LABURNUM	51	Olea	60
Lagerstroemia	51	Oleander	60
Lagunaria	51	Olearia	60, 120
Lambertia	51, 52	Olives	138
Lantana	52, 118	Ophiopogon	104
Lapageria	95, 103	Oranges	134, 135
Larix	88	Osmanthus	60
Lasiandra	52	Oxypetalum	60
Lathyrus	95	PAEONIA	60
Laurus	52	Parrotia	60
Lawsoniana	116	Passiflora	96
Lemons	134, 135	Passion Fruit	138
Leonotis	52	Paulownia	60
Leptopteris	113	Peach	129, 130
Leptospermum	52, 53	Pear	131
Leucadendron	53, 54	Pellaea	104
Leucospermum	54	Pentapterygium	61, 104
Leucothoe	54	Pepino	139
Lhotskya	54	Pernettya	61
Libocedrus	88	Perovskia	61
Libonia	55	Petrophylla	61
Ligustrum	55, 119	Phaseolus	96
Lilac	55	Phebalium	61, 120
Lippia	55	Phebalium	61, 102
Liquidambar	55	Philadelphus	61
Liriodendron	55	Phoenix	61, 104
Littonia	103	Phormium	61
Loganberry	137	Photinia	62
Lonicera	95, 119	Phylla	62
Loquat	138	Phyllocladus	88
Luculia	55	Picea	88
Luhua	55	Pieris	62
Lycopodium	103	Pimelia	62
Lygodium	103	Pinus	120, 124
MACADAMIA	55	Pittosporum	62, 120, 121
Macrocarpa	124	Platanus	62
Magnolia	55, 56, 57	Plectranthus	62, 104
Malus	57	Plumbago	63, 96
Mandarines	135	Plumieria	104
Mandevilla	95	Plums	131, 132, 133, 134
Mannettia	95, 103	Podalyria	63
Marattia	104	Podocarpus	88, 89
Maytenus	58	Poinciana	63
Melaleuca	58	Poinsettia	63, 104
Melia	58	Polygala	63
Meryta	58, 104	Polygonum	96
Metrosideros	58, 96, 119	Pomaderris	63
Michelia	58	Populus	63, 121

Potentilla	64	Sterculia	76
Prumnopitys	89	Stewartia	77
Prostanthera	64	Stipa	77
Protea	64, 65	Stransvaesia	77
Prunus	65, 66, 67, 68	Strawberries	139
Pseudopanax	86	Strelitzia	105
Pseudotsuga	89, 121, 122	Streptosolen	77, 97
Psidium	68	Strobilanthes	77
Pterostyrax	68	Strophanthus	77
Punica	68	Styrax	77
Pyracantha	69	Sutherlandia	77
Pyrus	69, 70	Swainsonia	77
QUERCUS	70, 121	Sweet Oranges	135
Quince	139	Symphoricarpus	77
RAPHIOLEPIS	71	Syringa	77, 78
Raspberries	139	TACSONIA	97, 105
Redwood	89	Tamarix	78
Retinospora	89	Taxodium	89
Reinwardtia	96	Taxus	89, 90
Rhododendron	71, 72, 73, 74, 121	Tecoma	97, 121
Rhopalostylis	104	Telopea	78
Rhubarb	140	Templetonia	78
Rhus	74	Tephrosia	79
Ribes	74	Ternstroemia	79
Romneya	75	Thea	79
Rondeletia	75, 104	Thrift	140
Roses	106	Thunbergia	97, 105
Rosmarinus	75, 121	Thuya	90, 122
Royena	75	Thyme	140
Ruellia	104	Tibouchina	79, 97
Ruscus	75	Tilia	79
Russelia	78, 105	Todea	105
SAGE	104	Trachelospermum	97
Salisburia	89	Trachycarpus	79
Salix	75	Tree Ferns	79
Salvia	75	Tree Lucerne	122
Santolina	75	Tree Tomato	139
Sapium	75	Trichomanes	105
Sarcococca	75	Tricuspidaria	79
Schinus	75	Tropaeolum	98
Sciadopitys	89	Tulip Tree	79
Selaginella	105	Tydaea	105
Senecio	75	VERONICA	79
Sequoia	89, 124	Viburnum	80
Silky Oak	75	Virgilia	80
Silver Tree	75	Vitex	80
Skimmia	75	Vitis	98
Snowball Tree	76	WALNUTS	140
Solanum	76, 96, 105	Waratah	81
Sophora	76	Wattle	81
Sorbus	76	Wellingtonia	90
Spartium	76	Widdringtonia	90
Sphaeralcea	76	Wistaria	98
Spiraea	76	XANTHORREA	81
Stachyurus	76	YEW	90
Staphylea	76	ZELCOVA	81
Stauntonia	96	Zenobia	81
Stenocarpus	76		



ISOPOGON LEUCOCEPHALUS

Isopogons are a distinct group of Australian shrubs. The subject of this colour plate is one of the most distinct and decorative members of the genus. All Isopogons have very attractive foliage and the flowers are freely borne in thistle-like heads. All the species are easy to cultivate but prefer an open sunny situation in a free and porous soil. See page 50.



RHUS COTINOIDES. See page 74.