

Historic, Archive Document

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

62.11

1903

Catalogue
of
**RARE
SEEDS**

Comprising the best
HARDY ORNAMENTALS
from the
**MOUNTAINS OF COLORADO
AND FROM OTHER LANDS**

Flowers
suited to every situation where
Plants can Exist

D. M. ANDREWS
Seedsman
BOULDER, COLORADO.
U.S.A.

INTRODUCTORY.

Nestling at the foot of the Rocky Mountains of Northern Colorado, with rugged foot-hills stretching north and south as far as the eye can reach and with lofty peaks ever displaying their snowy summits, is situated the beautiful city of Boulder.

Here, also, is located our seed establishment, trial grounds, etc., more than a mile above sea-level, far above the clouds, nearer the sky than any similar institution in the world. Abundant sunshine, a never failing stream which irrigates our grounds, together with good soil and favorable climate make a rare combination of conditions not to be excelled for the growing and ripening of good seeds.

Within twenty-five miles of our nursery gradations of altitude are met with, covering a range of nearly 9,000 feet, reaching a maximum altitude of more than 14,000 feet above sea-level. This brings within our reach plants of the arctic regions, plants of the sub-alpine swamps and bogs, trees and plants from dry hill sides and well watered valleys and from the rocky cliff, and arid plains. Perhaps nowhere in the world, in so small a radius is it possible to find a natural collection of trees, shrubs and plants of such infinite variety and remarkable beauty already inured to a rugged climate, from which may be selected flowers suited to every situation where plants can exist.

More than ten years experience with these plants, testing them in various ways, comparing them with the hardy flowers of Eastern America and Europe has resulted in the following list, carefully selected on points of practical merit. We have retained, also, some of the best hardy plants from other sources, making in all a collection not so large as some but in true value not exceeded by any.

TERMS—Our seeds are offered in liberal packets, at the price following each name in the catalogue. Prices are net, except that five per cent discount will be allowed when the payment is enclosed with order. We do not require payment in advance, only when the sum is too small for opening an account. We are willing to assume the risk of pleasing you and invite a thorough examination subject to return within five days if not accepted. We will say farther, that it is one of the most vital principles of our business policy never to send out a packet of seeds which in our opinion will not yield satisfactory results under proper treatment. It must be distinctly understood, however, that we do not guarantee success to any degree whatever and in case of error that we shall be held responsible in no instance for more than the price paid.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES. We are anxious to have the complete addresses of any of

your friends who are interested in growing hardy perennial plants; miscellaneous names are not wanted, only those who are able and will be likely to buy from this catalogue. Send in at once a few such names on a postal card with your own signed at the bottom and we make a proper acknowledgment, which we trust will please.

REMITTANCES may be sent by any of the usual methods; postage stamps will be accepted for small amounts. Foreign correspondents are requested to remit by International Post Office Money Order, payable at Boulder, or by Bank Draft on New York.

DEALERS and others who buy in large quantities are referred to our wholesale catalogue.

Our prices include free delivery to any post office in the world.

Keep this catalogue until you receive a new one, if this copy should be lost we will send another on request.

SUGGESTIONS FOR GROWING HARDY PLANTS FROM SEEDS.

(Copyrighted 1903, by D. M. Andrews.)

The growing of hardy perennials, shrubs, etc., from seed offers not only a fascinating diversion, but it provides at a minimum of cost an abundant supply of choice plants for replenishing the border, and ready for immediate use when wanted.

Comparatively little preparation is necessary for a small seed nursery, but this should be carefully and thoroughly performed. Thorough fitting of the soil with proper attention to shading and watering are second in importance only to the prime consideration of good seed. Without such attention results may be satisfactory at times, but nowhere is faithful and intelligent effort so generously repaid.

The soil is of first importance because it is the medium through which are applied the forces which unlock and arouse the tiny organism; the medium from which, and through which is brought the nourishment which in due time causes this organism to develop into a mature plant of its kind. This being the function of the soil in relation to the seed, its texture and composition are of obvious importance.

If you have opportunity to observe plants growing in their native haunts, choose a place where they show the most luxuriance and vigor of growth and study the aspect carefully. Note the exposure, the amount of shade, and particularly the soil, its condition, the amount of moisture, etc. Very likely it will be so mellow from decaying vegetation that you can scoop out the first few inches with the hand. The under-soil will be heavier and perhaps rather sandy, yet rich in vegetable mold or humus, and

quite moist. Fix these conditions well in mind and you will be ready to consider the seed nursery.

The place for the seed bed should be chosen with reference to good drainage and convenient oversight, avoiding both dense shade and strong reflections from buildings. An ordinary cold frame is perhaps the best arrangement as it permits the use of glazed sash or cloth shades. If glass is used extreme care must be given to ventilation, or total loss may result from overheating; our preference is for the lattice shade described later on.

The young seedling has at first a very limited root system, so it is desirable to bring the different soil elements all within easy reach. If the soil of the garden is a good mellow loam the addition of one part of leaf-mold and one part fine sand to two or three parts loam will make an ideal soil for the majority of hardy plants. This should be sifted through a half inch screen to remove stones and coarse material and spread to a depth of four inches in the seed bed. In absence of leaf-mould very rotten cow manure may be used, but no fresh manure of any sort should be applied. The texture of the soil should be such that a wet ball when dried will fall apart easily. Such a soil will take in water readily, yet, with proper under-drainage it may be thoroughly drenched and within an hour or two all the surplus will have drained away.

It is well to shade the bed with lattice-work, high enough to work under, and to enclose the sides with the same. The overhead strips should extend north and south to keep their shadow changing. Lath may serve for the strips and the frame need not be heavy or expensive. This will shield from the hot sun and will enclose a volume of moist air, perceptibly cooler than the air outside, which is exceedingly beneficial to delicate plants during hot weather. Perfect ventilation is secured, and sudden changes and extremes of temperature avoided. such a shade is almost essential in our dry, nearly cloudless Colorado climate, but in every region some sort of shade must be employed during hot, drying weather.

Sow the seeds in rows upon the finely prepared surface of the bed, then press lightly with a smooth board and sift enough fine soil over them to cover them and no more, except for large seeds. After sowing, a light mulch of excelsior (the fine wood shaving used for packing) will be beneficial until the seedlings appear, when it should be removed; it will help to prevent washing of the soil when watering.

Watering should be done thoroughly immediately after sowing and as often as necessary, but avoid constant saturation and never allow the soil to become dust-dry. See that the water gets down to a good depth as frequent slight sprinklings tend to keep the roots near the surface so that injury is sure

to result from a little inattention.

While it is true that the seeds of very many perennials vegetate quickly and some species will bloom the first season if sown early, others require several weeks or even months and in rare instances the seed will lie dormant an entire season and come up the following spring. The proper course in such cases is to give exactly the same treatment that you are giving those which have appeared, viz., to water and shade carefully, and to keep all weeds removed as soon as their character can be positively determined.

The season for planting seeds of hardy perennials may extend from late in the fall (so that the germination will not take place before winter), to intervals during the winter, spring and early summer. Seeds with a hard shell and most seeds of medium and large size, especially tree and shrub seeds, may be benefited by freezing in the ground, so that winter or early spring planting would be advisable. Early planting is usually best for all hardy plants, as cool weather, as a rule, is more favorable for their germination.

Local conditions or matters of convenience may necessitate modifications in the methods employed by different individuals. It has not been the intention of this argument to lay down any fixed rules nor to instruct those of wide experience, but briefly to indicate the principles involved in that most interesting and critical period of plant existence known as germination, so that the novice may apply these to his own particular situation with reasonable assurance of success.

D. M. ANDREWS.

Boulder, Colorado, 1903.

PRICE LIST OF SEEDS OF HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

All are perennial unless otherwise stated. Read carefully our "Suggestions for Growing Hardy Plants from Seed" on another page of this catalogue. The price per packet follows immediately after each name. No special treatment is required except where noted.

Abronia fragrans Nutt.	\$0.15
Sweet Abronia. 1 foot. Flowers white, in large umbels, opening in the evening, very fragrant; prefers warm sandy soil.	
Achillea lanulosa Nutt.	.10
Yarrow. 2 feet. Foliage delicately cut, silky.	
Aconitum Columbianum	.20
Monk's Hood. 3 feet. Showy blue flowers, early, distinct and interesting; moist shade.	

- Aconitum Columbianum albidum* .25
White Monk's Hood. Same, but with flowers white.
- Actaea arguta* Nutt. .15
- Aletes acaulis* Torr. .10
Wild Parsley. 6 inches. Foliage glossy green, handsomely cut into wedge-shaped segments, flowers yellow.
- Alonia Nyctaginea* Michx. .20
Wild Four-O'clock. 2 feet. Odd and interesting.
- Anemone cylindrica* Gray. .10
- Anemone globosa* Nutt. .10
Red Anemone. 1 foot. Flowers bright red, or rarely yellowish, foliage silky; shade.
- Anemone patens* Nutt. Gray. .10
Fasque Flower. Very early, flowers large and showy, delicate purple tints; sandy soil.
- Anemone sylvestris* L. .10
- Angelica ampla* Nelson .25
Rocky Mt. Angelica. 6—8 feet. A very stately plant, gigantic umbels of white flowers, smooth stems and foliage; rare new species, moist soil, partial shade.
- Aplopappus Fremonti* Gray. .25
Fine dwarf species, large yellow heads, dry soil
- Apocynum androsaemifolium* L. .10
Honey-bells. Exquisitely fragrant flowers, rose-tinted, bell shaped.
- Aquilegia chrysantha* Gray. .15
Yellow Columbine. 2—3 feet. Golden yellow flowers with very long spurs.
- Aquilegia Coerulea* James. .25
Rocky Mountain Columbine. 1—2 feet. Flowers very large, sometimes five inches broad, petals white, sepals and spurs blue-lavender, golden yellow stamens; the most beautiful of all columbines. This hybridizes so readily with other species that seed saved in cultivation cannot be depended upon to come true. Most of the seed offered by dealers is of this character. Ours is saved from wild plants in the mountains and is positively true. Plant in partial shade in good soil, well enriched with leaf-mold.
- Argemone hispida* Gray. .10
Colorado Silver Poppy. 2 feet. Large Satiny-white flowers with yellow centers. Both species should be sown where plants are to remain.
- Argemone platyceras* L. & O. .10
Prickly Poppy. 3 feet. Very large flowers, all summer, foliage glaucous.
- Artemisia absinthium* L. .10
- Artemisia arbuscula* Nutt. .25
- Artemisia Canadensis* Michx. .10
- Artemisia filifolia* Torr. .15
- Artemisia frigida* Willd. .15
- Artemisia gnaphaloides* Nutt. .15

- Artemisia Ludoviciana* Nutt. .15
 The *Artemisias* are all interesting on account of their usually silvery foliage and the racemes or panicles of fruiting heads; ours are all distinct and only the best sorts are offered. The common names are Wormwood, Sage-brush, Mountain Sage, etc.
- Asclepias speciosa* Torr. .10
- Aster adscendens* Lindl. .15
 Pale Aster, or Starwort. 3 feet. Flowers rather large, pale lilac, neat habit, moist ground.
- Aster azureus* Lindl. .15
 Sky-blue Aster. 2—3 feet. Very floriferous.
- Aster commutatus* Gray. .15
 Wreath Aster. 2 feet. Long crowded racemes of rather large white flowers.
- Aster ptarmicoides* (Nees) .20
 Upland Aster. 1 foot. Very neat sort with flat panicles of snow-white flowers.
- Aster Fendleri* Gray. .25
 Fendler's Aster. 1 foot. A rare plant; flowers rather large, rosy-lilac, a peculiar tint and very pleasing.
- Aster foliaceus* T. & G. .20
 Leafy Aster. 2 feet. A distinct, large flowered species which blooms from mid-summer until autumn; leaves narrow, dark green, flowers pale lilac.
- Aster laevis* L. .10
 Smooth Purple Aster. 3 feet. Very showy.
- Aster multiflorus* Ait. .15
- Aster Porteri* Gray. .15
 Snowy Heath Aster. 1 foot. A plant neat and delicate in appearance yet of easiest culture. thriving anywhere, blooms profusely; its many-rayed flowers of the purest white form graceful sprays for cutting.
- Aster undulatus* L. .20
 (See *Machaeranthera*)
- Astragalus bisulcatus* (Hook.) .15
- Astragalus Carolinianus* L. .10
- Astragalus Drummondii* Dougl. .15
- Astragalus Hypoglottis* L. .15
- Astragalus Laxmanni* .15
- Astragalus Parryi* Gray. .20
- Astragalus pictus* Gray. .15
- Astragalus prunifer* Rydb. .20
- Astragalus Shortianus* Gray. .25
- The species of *Astragalus*, known as Flowering Vetches, are all very interesting. The group is a large one and embraces a multitude of forms, differing in habit, foliage, fruit and the color and arrangement of the pea-shaped flowers. Our collection consists of the best and most varied sorts; if you try one you will want them all.
- Bigelovia albicalis* Gray. .15
 Dwarf Princess' Plume. 1 foot. A half-shrubby

plant forming dense, symmetrical clumps of whitish stems and foliage, each branch ending in a little plume of golden yellow flowers; dry soil.

- Bigelovia graveolens** Gray. .15
Plumed Golden Rod. 2—4 feet. The two species are quite similar except that this is much larger and has plumes 4 to 6 inches long; both have narrow foliage, and greenish white stems which remain alive all winter. The flowers are very fragrant and neither plant spreads from the root; dry soil.
- Blitum capitatum** L. (annual) .10
- Brickellia grandiflora** Nutt. .20
Great Tasselwort. 2 feet. Distinct and ornamental. Flowers bourn well above the foliage, in a loose panicle, heads large, tassel shaped, gracefully drooping. light bluff color; partial shade.
- Brickellia Wrightii** Gray. .20
A larger and more spreading plant, heads smaller, erect, tinged purple.
- Cacalia tuberosa** Nutt. .10
Indian Plantain. 3—4 feet. A strange, rare plant yet of easy culture, with broad plantain-like foliage surmounted by immense very snowy panicles of white involucred composite flowers.
- Cactus viviparus** Nutt. (berries) .15
Bird's-nest Cactus. Very handsome species with showy purple flowers. (For other species of Hardy Cacti see *Opuntia*.)
- Callirhoe involucreta** Gray. .15
Poppy Mallow. A neat trailing plant. producing its showy crimson-purple flowers from early summer until frost.
- Calochortus Gunnisoni** Wats. .15
Mariposa Lily or Tulip. Best and hardiest sort.
- Caltha rotundifolia** (Huth.) .20
White Marsh-marigold. A choice bog-plant.
- Campanula alliariaefolia** Willd. .10
- Campanula glomerata** L. .10
- Campanula latifolia** L. .10
- Campanula nobilis** Lindl. .15
- Campanula persicifolia grandiflora** .10
- Campanula persicifolia grandiflora alba** .10
- Campanula rapunculoides** L. .10
- Campanula rotundifolia** L. .10
- Campanula Trachelium** L. .10
No one who cultivates hardy flowers can afford to be without a good collection of *Campanulas*. If you do not already have them we urge you to try our nine selected sorts; every one is a gem.
- Carex crus-corvi** Shuttlw. .15
Crow-foot Sedge. An ornamental grass-like plant for wet soil.
- Cassia Marylandica** L. .10
American Senna. 4 feet. Pinnate foliage and

showy yellow flowers.

- Castilleja acuminata** Pursh. .20
Painted Cup. 2 feet. A very showy perennial species with scarlet bracts, easily grown in rich shaded position.
- Centaurea maccephala** Puschk. .10
- Chrysopsis foliosa** Nutt. .20
Golden Aster. 1 foot. Flowers exactly similar to a hardy aster or Michaelmas Daisy except its beautiful golden yellow color; easily grown perennial but blooms first season from seed.
- Claytonia lanceolata** Pursh. .15
- Clematis coccinea** Engelm. .10
Scarlet Leather-flower. Well known climber blooms all summer.
- Clematis crispa** L. .15
Crisped Leather-flower. Climber, flowers lavender.
- Clematis Douglasii** Hook. .10
Bush Clematis. 1 foot. Dwarf, non-climbing flowers deep purple, paler outside, blooms very early, foliage laciniate, silky.
- Clematis Fremontii** Wats. .15
Fremont's Bush Clematis. 1 foot. A rare species with thick, smooth foliage and nodding, bellshaped flowers from early spring till mid-summer.
- Clematis Fremontii Superba.** .25
A selection made from best and largest blooms varying in color through cream, pink, lavender, blue, violet and redish purple; easily grown from seed and a most satisfactory plant.
- Clematis integrifolia** L. .15
Slender Bush Clematis. 1—2 feet. Slender stems, neat foliage, very large and showy blue flowers, early summer, easily grown.
- Clematis ligusticifolia** Nutt. .10
Western Virgin's Bower. A rank woody climber, the most vigorous of American species, flowers white, handsome and profuse bloomer, fruit much more plumose than the eastern V. B.
- Clematis Orientalis** L. .15
Yellow Clematis. A rapid climber with showy bright yellow flowers and plumose fruit all summer; not common, easily grown from seed.
- Clematis Pitcheri** T. & G. .15
Leather-flower. A neat climber, rare in cultivation.
- Clematis stans** S. & Z. .20
Very ample foliage, not climbing, flowers axillary, late.
- Clematis verticillaris** Columbiana Gray. .25
Mountain Clematis or Astragene. Trailer, flowers blue, large, usually with petaloid stamen; requires shade and peaty soil.
- Clematis Virginiana** L. .10
Virgin's Bower. A useful climber.

NOTE Our Clematis seeds are cleaned, ready for sowing; seeds of the Leather-flower group usually lie over one season, the other species here offered grow quite readily in from two to six weeks after planting.

Coreopsis palmata Nutt. .10

Coreopsis tripteris L. .15

Coreopsis verticillata L. .10

Three very neat species of *Coreopsis* which should be in every collection.

Crepis grandiflora .15

Golden Hawksbeard. 3 feet. Beautiful ligulate flowers, entirely double, 3 inches across, on long stems, well above the ample lobed foliage. Desirable in every respect, and easily grown.

The following species are smaller.

Crepis intermedia Gray. .10

Crepis intermedia gracilis .10

Crepis occidentalis Nutt. .15

Crepis runcinata T. & G. .15

Delphinium albescens Rydb. 15

White Larkspur. 3 feet. Tall spikes of white flowers, neat foliage, very desirable; dry soil. (*D. azureum albidum* of former lists.)

Delphinium bicolor Nutt. .25

Early Blue Larkspur. 1 foot. Flowers deep blue very showy, April; the tubers can be planted among ferns or other shade loving plants, as they take but little room and die down soon after blooming.

Delphinium Geyeri Greene .15

Tall Blue Larkspur. 3 feet. Flowers clear intense blue. good foliage, distinct from other sorts and one of the best for very dry places.

Delphinium occidentale Wats. .25

Western, or Mountain Larkspur. 4 feet. Flowers showy, in very long racemes, deepest blue of any Larkspur; found along mountain streams, often at high altitudes, but will grow equally well with little moisture.

Delphinium tricornis Michx. .25

Dwarf, purplish blue, early, partial shade.

Desmodium Canadense DC. .10

Dodecatheon pauciflorum Greene. .15

Shooting Star. 1 foot. A small very pretty species with the characteristic cyclamen-like flowers of a delicate deep rose tint.

Draba streptocarpa Gray. .15

A rare species found only in the mountains of Colorado, and of decided ornamental value on account of its showy golden yellow flowers, curious twisted pods and free blooming habit.

Dryas octopetala L. .15

Echinacea purpurea Moench. .10

Purple Cone flower. 5 feet. Showy purple radiate flowers five inches across with brown cone-like centers; nearly all summer.

- Eschinocystis lobata** T. & G. .10
Wild Cucumber Vine. Rapid annual climber, showy honey-scented white flowers; seeds require freezing or soaking, or they are apt to lie over one season.
- Eriocarpum rubigrosus** (annual) .10
Eriocarpum spinulosum (Nutt.) .25
Cut-leaved Golden Aster. A charming little clustered perennial, less than a foot high, with odd, dark green, spinescent foliage and many-rayed yellow flowers; new.
- Eriogonum annuum** Nutt. (annual) .15
White Eriogonum. 2 feet. Stem slender, leafy below, branching above it to a broad cymose panicle of small white or rose tinted flowers, which remain perfect for many weeks and may be dried for winter decoration; dry soil.
- Eriogonum campanulatum** Nutt. .15
Statice-like sprays of yellow flowers.
- Eriogonum flavum** Nutt. .10
Fale yellow flowers in close heads.
- Eriogonum microtheccum effusum** .10
Sprays of small purplish flowers.
- Eriogonum umbellatum** Torr. .10
Umbrella Flower. A dwarf creeping plant with umbels of bright yellow flowers which if dried will retain their shape and color all winter.
- Eryngium amethystinum** L. .15
Violet Sea Holly. 1 foot. Foliage and involucre remarkably cut into spiry, lacinate segments. Flower heads and involucre tinged violet; very choice.
- Eryngium giganteum** Bieb. .15
Large ivory-white spiny heads.
- Eryngium Oliverianum** Laroche. .15
Heads and involucre tinged blue, foliage ample, more or less cut and divided; one of the best for the American climate.
- Eryngium plarum** L. .10
Rather tall, heads blue, small but numerous.
- Eryngium yuccaefolium** Michx. .10
American Sea Holly. 3—5 feet. Glaucus Pandanus like foliage, spiny whitish heads, which are sweet scented and very attractive to bees and other insects; sub-tropical in effect but entirely hardy.
- Erysimum asperum** DC. (annual) .10
American Wallflower. 1—2 feet. Very showy bright yellow or orange colored flowers, easily grown.
- Euphorbia marginata** (annual) .10
Euphorbia robusta Engelm. .10
Eurotia lanata (Pursh.) .10
Frasera speciosa Dcugl. .25
Columbo. 2—3 feet. Stem stout, from a rosette of broad leathery foliage, forming a massive, leafy, thyrsoïd panicle of curious spotted flow-

ers; rich dry soil, partial shade.

- Gaillardia aristata** Pursh. .10
This is the wild type from which have originated the many garden varieties.
- Galium boreale** L. .25
Northern Bedstraw. 1 foot. Beautiful sprays of fragrant snow-white flowers, desirable for cutting, and for naturalizing among low shrubs, etc.
- Gaura coccinea** Nutt. .15
Flowers white changing to pink; dwarf.
- Gentiana alba** Gray. .20
Snowy Gentian. 2 feet. A thrifty, strong growing sort, producing terminal and axillary clusters of large snow-white flowers; very desirable and easily grown.
- Gentiana Andrewsii** (Colorado form) .15
Closed Gentian. 1 foot. One of the best known, because of the ease with which it may be grown; the buds never open, but are large and very showy, blue, often changing to purplish.
- Gentiana Bigelovii** Gray. .20
Clustered Blue Gentian. 6—9 inches. Distinct from other sorts in its tendency to produce a great number of stems from each root-clump, the stems terminating in an elegant cluster of bright blue flowers; a good sized clump will produce 700 to 800 perfect blooms in a single season; easily grown from seed.
- Gentiana bracteosa** Greene. .25
Hooded Blue Gentian. 1—2 feet. First offered last season. We find it transplants easily and grows readily from seed, thriving best in moist, cool partial shade. Flowers large and showy, of a pure intense blue, arranged in ample terminal clusters, each cluster surrounded by an involucre of whitish leafy bracts, presenting a novel and striking effect.
- Gentiana cruciata** L. .15
Crosswort Gentian. Very neat early sort.
- Gentiana elegans** Greene (few pkts. .35
Western Fringed Gentian. 6—12 inches. Biennial; moist soil of sand and leaf-mold, with half shade. Although delicate in its requirements it is one of the most beautiful of all hardy flowers, excelling even the Fringed Gentian of the eastern states.
- Gentiana Parryi** Engelm. .25
Parry's Gentian. 6—10 inches. Nearest to *G. bracteosa*, but is found in rather dry sub-alpine meadows; very showy flowers of most intense blue.
- Gentiana Saponaria** L. .20
Soapwort Gentian. 2 feet. Strong robust habit, easy culture, very showy light blue flowers, in terminal and axillary clusters.
- Gentiana Tibetica** King. .15
Valued more for its luxuriant habit of growth

than for the flowers.

NOTE. All of our gentians are comparatively easy of cultivation, except *G. elegans*, which is well worth a little extra effort. We have no difficulty in growing any of these from seed by following the plan described in our Suggestions for Growing Hardy Plants from Seed. The young seedlings should not be disturbed before the second year.

- Geranium Fremontii** Torr. .15
Mountain Crane's bill. A handsome large flowered sort, blooms freely several months.
- Geranium pratense** L. .10
- Geranium Richardsonii** album .25
White Crane's-bill. Blooms profusely all summer. flowers white, veined purple.
- Geranium sanguineum** L. .10
- Gilia aggregata** Spreng .15
Wild Cypress. 2 feet. Charming biennial with tubular white or scarlet flowers.
- Gillenia trifoliata** Moench. .10
Bowman's Root. 2 feet. An ornamental Rosaceous plant with handsome foliage and white flowers; the fruiting calyces are red, and remain all summer.
- Grindelia squarrosa** Dunal. .10
Gum-Plant. 2 feet. Flowers yellow, Aster-like
- Gutierrezia Euthamiae** T. & G. .10
Tufted Golden Rod. Much branched, forming dense hemispherical clumps.
- Gymnolomia multiflora** B. & H. .15
Buttercup Sunflower. 2 feet. A diminutive sunflower, bright yellow, profuse bloomer.
- Harboursa trachypleura** Gray. .15
Mountain Caraway. 1 foot. Delicately cut foliage, slender stems, showy umbels of golden-yellow flowers.
- Helenium montanum** Nutt. .15
Mountain Sneeze-weed. 2 feet. Showy yellow flowers.
- Helianthella quinquenervis** Gray. .15
Early Day-star. 3 feet. Blooms early for a Composite, flowers 5 inches across, with long and narrow pale rays and yellow centers, facing the sun; stems slender, stiff, well adapted for cutting. A plant of rather formal appearance, very distinct and desirable.
- Helianthus Maximiliani** Schrad. .10
- Helianthus orgyalis** DC. .10
- Helianthus pumilus** Nutt .10
Three interesting Sunflowers; the first is very tall with large flowers nearly the whole length of the stem; the second tall with slender drooping foliage; the third very dwarf, only two feet tall.
- Heuchera bracteata** Ser. .15
Bracted Alum Root. 6 inches. Flowers straw-

color, in a short bracteate head. A choice plant for the rockery.

- Heuchera sanguinea** Engelm. .10
Coral Bells. 1 feet. One of the best of scarlet flowered hardy plants, choice for cutting; with our system of frequent irrigation it blooms continuously from June to November.
- Heuchera sanguinea alba** .15
White Alum Root. 1—2 feet. White flowers ornamental foliage, desirable.
- Hydrophyllum occidentale** Gray. .15
Water Leaf. 1 foot. Ornamental pinnate foliage, flowers in umbels, white.
- Hypericum Ascyron** L. .10
Great St. John's-wort. 4 feet. Flowers large, yellow.
- Hypericum Scouleri** Hook. .10
A small free blooming western species.
- Inula Helenium** L. .10
Elecampane. 4—6 feet. Large stately plant.
- Ipomoea leptophylla** Torr. .10
Bush Morning Glory. 2 feet. A remarkable bushy species with numerous slender branches and narrow foliage, flowers large, rose-purple, all summer; needs a deep well drained soil, seeds should be soaked a week before sowing.
- Iris Missouriensis** Nutt. .10
Western Blue Flag. 1 foot. Blooms early, pale lilac; wet or dry soil.
- Krynitzkia Jamesii** Gray. .10
- Krynitzkia virgata** Gray. .15
Miner's Candle. 2 feet. A curious hispid biennial, producing a single stiff stem, from a rosette of narrow foliage, entirely covered with small nearly sessile snow-white flowers which continue in a long succession from the axils of the spike-like stem leaves which stand out in every direction; a rare plant found only along the mountains of Colorado in dry places.
- Kuhnia eupatorioides** L. .10
False Boneset. 1 foot. Numerous tassel-like heads.
- Lathyrus latifolius albus** (true) .10
White Everlasting Pea. Very choice trailer.
Bitter Vetch. 2 feet. Much branched, flowers purple.
- Lathyrus niger** Bernh. .10
- Lathyrus polymorphus** Nutt. .20
Wild Perennial Pea. 1 foot. Early, showy sort,
- Lathyrus rotundifolius** Willd. .10
Persian Perennial Pea. Trailer, flowers red.
- Lepachys columnaris** T. & G. .10
Cone Flower. 2 feet. Stems slender, flowers showy with dark cone-like centers and long drooping yellow rays.
- Lepachys pulcherrima hybrida** .15
A choice hybrid strain showing improved size

and a rich variety of color striped and shaded to deep orange, scarlet and maroon; perennial but will bloom first season.

- Lepachys pinnata** T. & G. .10
A larger species with light yellow rays.
- Leucocrinum montanum** Nutt .25
Sand Lily. An exquisite liliaceous plant producing a long succession of fragrant crystal-white flowers in early spring.
- Liatris punctata** Hook. .10
Gay Feather. 1 foot. Flowers pink-purple, rather early, nearly the whole length of the stem.
- Liatris pycnostachia** Michx. .10
Kansas Gay Feather. 5 feet. Superb species, flowering spike dense, 3 feet long, rare.
- Liatris scariosa** (Colorado form) .10
Blazing Star. Early, heads very large, with crimson-purple involucre.
- Lithospermum angustifolium** Michx. .25
Pale Puccoon. 6 inches. Early flowers showy, sulphur-yellow, petals dentate; later flowers minute.
- Lithospermum longiflorum** Spreng .25
Yellow Puccoon. 1 foot. Foliage whitish, flowers showy, with very long tube, bright yellow.
- Lithospermum multiflorum** Torr. .25
Panicked Puccoon. 1—2 feet. Forms very large clumps, each stem terminating in a paniculate cluster of golden yellow flowers, continuing in bloom several weeks. Succeeds well in cultivation, preferring rich well drained soil.
- Lupinus argenteus** Pursh .15
Silvery Lupine. 1—2 feet. Showy racemes of indigo-blue flowers, and handsome silvery foliage; plant of compact habit, absolutely hardy, one of the very best.
- Lupinus parviflorus** Nutt .10
Tall Lupine. 3—4 feet. Flowers pale purple, in long racemes, valuable sort.
- Lupinus pusillus** Pursh .15
Dwarf Lupine. 6 inches. Pretty blue flowered annual for dry soil.
- Machaeranthera canescens** Pursh .25
Violet Aster. 1—2 feet. Branching, heads large, rays numerous deep violet purple, very beautiful, blooms first season if sown early. Formerly included with Aster.
- Machaeranthera tanacetifolia** annual .10
Tansey-leaved Aster. 1 foot. Blooms profusely nearly all summer; rays violet.
- Malvastrum coccineum** Gray. .10
Scarlet Mallow. 6 inches. Deeply lobed, hoary foliage and racemes of bright scarlet flowers, continuing a long time; thrives anywhere, even in poor dry soil.
- Mentzelia laevicaulis** T. & G. .15
Yellow Mentzelia. 1—2 feet. Petals and sta-

mens numerous, golden yellow; the flowers of all the *Mentzelias* are star-like very showy and resemble Cactus blossoms.

- Mentzelia nuda** T. & G. .10
Pale *Mentzelia*. 2 feet. Flowers creamy-white.
- Mentzelia ornata** T. & G. .20
Great *Mentzelia*—Evening Star. 2—3 feet. Much branched, petals 10, creamy-white, flowers 5 inches across, magnificently beautiful, opening after noon and evening. The *Mentzelias* should have a sunny position with well drained porous soil made very loose with sharp sand and fine cinders and of considerable depth, the seed to be planted where it can remain as the young plants should not be disturbed. Although particular in their requirements, they are well worth the extra care as no other hardy plants will attract more attention than these.
- Mertensia ciliata** (Torr.) .25
Mountain Lungwort. 2 feet. A luxuriant species, very easily grown, stems and foliage smooth, flowers blue in graceful arching racemose panicles; any good loamy soil, delights in plenty of moisture.
- Mertensia lanceolata** DC. .25
Prairie Bluebell. 1 foot. Early, very showy species which will thrive in dry soil.
- Monarda menthafolia** Graham. .10
Mountain Balm. 2 feet. Foliage purplish when young, aromatic flowers purple; will thrive in dry places.
- Nicotiana attenuata** Torr. (annual) .25
Wild Tobacco. 1—2 feet. A very small leaved species, with long tubular white blossoms in great profusion.
- Oenothera albicaulis** Pursh. .15
Low Evening Primrose. 1 foot. Annual, very showy.
- Oenothera caespitosa** .15
Stemless Evening Primrose. 6 inches. The foliage and very long-tubed flowers forming a rosette from a creeping root; flowers 4 inches across, white, changing to rose, very fragrant. Prefers a warm sandy soil, is a true perennial and distinct from *O. eximia*.
- Oenothera Howardi** (Jones) .15
This plant has been the source of much confusion in regard to name. It was formerly offered as *brachycarpa* and through a misunderstanding was listed in our recent wholesale catalogue as *Goodingii*. The above name now appears to be correct; the name *brachycarpa* of Coulter belonging to a distinct form of more western range. Flowers very large, 3 to 4 inches, bright yellow changing to scarlet, prefers a calcareous soil.

- Oenothera pallida* Lindl. .15
Tall Evening Primrose. 3 feet. Flowers white, two inches across, profuse bloomer.
- Oenothera serrulata* Nutt. .15
Sun Drops. 1 foot. A handsome day-blooming sort with curious crumpled yellow flowers, blooms all summer.
- Onosmodium molle* Michx. .10
False Gromwell. 1—2 feet. Very hairy stems and foliage, clusters of white flowers.
(For Hardy Opuntias see Shrubs.)
- Oxyria digyna* Campd. .10
- Oxytropis Lamberti* Pursh. .15
- Oxytropis multiceps* Nutt. .20
- Oxytropis spicata* Hook. .15
Oxytropis, called "Loco," is related to *Astragalus*, having various colored showy pea-like flowers.
- Pedicularis Groenlandica* Retz. .15
Elephant's Head. 1 foot. So called from the complete and very striking resemblance of the flowers.
- Pedicularis procera* Gray. .25
Fern-leaved Lousewort. 3—4 feet. Foliage large and beautifully pinnatifid, fern-like, flowers yellow, in long terminal racemes; easily grown from seed, moist soil with partial shade.
- Pentstemon acuminatus* Dougl. .10
Pentstemon or Beard-tongue. 1 foot. Large pale-lilac flowers, smooth glaucous foliage; nearly all the pentstemons do best in a light rather sandy warm soil. Ours are all extremely hardy.
- Pentstemon barbatus* Nutt. .10
Very tall with bright scarlet flowers.
- Pentstemon coeruleus* Nutt. .15
Dwarf, 6—9 inches, flowers large and showy, very abundant for the size of the plant, color varying from the most intense sky blue to paler and nearly white, rarely flushed with rose; by far the most popular sort we offer.
- Pentstemon glaber* Pursh .10
Tall, with long racemes of large, deep purple flowers.
- Pentstemon glaber alpinus* Gray. .25
Quite dwarf, robust, with dense racemes of clear azure blue flowers, a very handsome and desirable sort, and rare in cultivation.
- Pentstemon gracilis* Nutt. .25
Neat rather slender sort, flowers pale lavender.
- Pentstemon humilis* Nutt. .10
Very dwarf, but vigorous, a profuse bloomer, flowers deep indigo blue; endures bleak, exposed positions.
- Pentstemon secundiflorus* Benth. .25
Flowers in long narrow racemes, purple.
- Petalostemon oligophyllum* Torr. .10
White Prairie Clover. 1 foot. Spike-like heads,

- on slender stems, plant glabrous.
- Petalostemon tenuifolium* Gray. .10
Flowers rose-purple, foliage silvery pubescent.
- Phacelia circinata* Jacq. .15
Flowers white in recurving racemes; dry soil.
- Phacelia sericea* Gray. .15
Flowers violet-purple in dense racemes.
- Phlox Douglasii* Hook. .20
Low tufted habit, profuse bloomer.
- Phlox maculata* L. .10
- Phlox reptans* Michx. .15
Very neat early sort, flowers lilac.
- Physalis lobata* Torr. .15
Star-flowered Ground Cherry Low spreading plant, dotted with showy purple flowers, each with a conspicuous white star, blooms all summer; dry plains.
- Physaria didymocarpa* Gray. .15
Bladder Pod. Rosettes of whitish foliage, with a profusion of yellow Draba-like flowers.
- Physostegia Virginica alba* .10
White Lion's-Heart. 2 feet. Flowers pure white all summer, excellent for cutting, blooms first season.
- Polemonium confertum* Gray. .25
Musk-flower. 6—9 inches. Foliage narrow pinnate, flowers in compact heads, clear intense blue, exceedingly beautiful; an alpine plant requiring light rich soil and sheltered position.
- Polemonium confertum millitum* .25
White Musk-flower. 1 foot. A plant from the lower mountain valleys on partially shaded moist slopes, flowers white, honey-scented.
- Polemonium molle* Greene .25
Jacob's Ladder. 2 feet. Robust, musk-scented plant, flowers blue, easily grown.
- Polemonium scopulinum* Greene .25
Blue Bells. Very neat, flowers pale blue.
- Potentilla crinata* Grey. .15
Cinquefoil. 2 feet. A handsome plant, valued as much for the robust silky-white pinnate foliage as for the characteristic yellow flowers.
- Potentilla glandulosa* Lindl. .10
A low sort with showy yellow flowers.
- Prenanthes racemosa* Michx. .25
Rattlesnake-root. 2—3 feet. Smooth foliage, long raceme of nodding purplish flowers.
- Primula Parryi* Gray .15
Parry's Primula. 1 foot. A beautiful alpine, with a large umbel of crimson-purple flowers, and rank succulent foliage, growing along mountain streams.
- Rudbeckia ampla* Nelson. .10
Western Coneflower. 4—6 feet. Of robust habit, large heads, with long yellow drooping rays.

- Rudbeckia flava** Moore. .10
Black-eyed Susan. 2 feet. High mountain valleys.
- Ruellia ciliosa** Pursh. .10
Wild Petunia. 1 foot. A perfectly hardy species with ciliolate foliage and Petunia-like flowers.
- Rumex occidentalis** Wats. .10
- Rumex venosus** Pursh. .10
- Rumex** (large alpine sp.) .10
Rumex or Dock. Our three species are of more than usual interest, on account of the broadly winged fruiting calyces.
- Salvia azurea grandiflora** Benth) .15
Blue Salvia. 4—6 feet. Absolutely hardy, and will bloom first season from seed; a showy late bloomer producing magnificent panicles of sky blue flowers on long stiff stems well suited for cutting; should be in every collection.
- Scutellaria Brittoni** Porter .25
Skull Cap. Neat plant, blue flowers, for dry soil.
- Sedum stenopetalum** Pursh. .10
Stone Crop. A dwarf moss-like plant for rockeries.
- Senecio Douglasii** DC. .10
Squaw-Aster. 2—3 feet. Much branched, bearing a profusion of very showy golden yellow Aster-like flowers an inch or more across; dry soil.
- Sidalcea candida** Gray. .10
- Sidalcea Oregana** Gray. .15
- Sidalcea spicata** Greene. .15
Sidalceas are of easiest culture; we offer three distinct sorts.
- Sisyrinchium angustifolium** .10
Blue-eyed Grass. Neat border plant; Iris family.
- Solidago Canadensis** L. .10
- Solidago Missouriensis** Nutt. .10
- Solidago serotina** Ait. .10
Solidago or Golden Rod. A useful group but some are too coarse or rank except for the wild garden; the first three of our list are of this sort; the last four are rather dwarf and non-spreading, very choice and desirable.
- Solidago nana** Gray. .25
- Solidago rigida** L. .10
- Solidago rigidiscula** T. & G. .15
- Solidago spectabilis** Gray. .15
- Spigelia Marylandica** L. .25
Pink-Root. 1 foot. Racemes of trumpet-shaped flowers, red outside and yellow within.
- Stanleya pinnata** Britton. .10
False Cleome. 3 feet. Flowers golden-yellow in long racemes, much resembling Cleome; dry calcareous soil.
- Statice latifolia** Sm. .10
Sea Lavender. 2 feet. Branching sprays of small purple flowers, good for cutting.
- Thalictrum polygamum** Muhl. .10

- Meadow Rue. 4—8 feet. This is the best large species, having very ample maiden-hair-like foliage, and huge panicles of fine white flowers; very easily grown.
- Thelesperma gracile* Gray. .10
- Thermopsis montana* Nutt. .10
Buffalo Pea. 2 feet. Handsome pea-shaped yellow flowers in early spring; thrives anywhere.
- Thermopsis rhombifolia* Richards .10
More dwarf, succeeds in very dry soil.
- Thlapsi alpestre* L. .10
Mountain Candytuft. Very early, flowers white.
- Townsendia grandiflora* Nutt. .25
Summer Daisy. 6 inches. A very interesting plant with large daisy-like flowers.
- Townsendia sericea* Hook. .20
Easter Daisy. The earliest spring flower, an inch or two across, stemless.
- Trollius albiflorus* (Gray) .25
White Globe Flower. Early, flowers pure white.
- Troximon cuspidatum* Pursh. .10
False Calais. 1 foot. Beautiful ligulate yellow flowers.
- Valeriana edulis* Nutt. .15
Oregon Tobacco. 2 feet. Rcots used by the Indians.
- Valeriana septentrionalis* Richards .15
Mountain Valerian. 2 feet. Snowy-white flowers, very early; worthy of a place in any collection.
- Valeriana tripteris* L. .10
Rose Valerian. 3 feet. Flowers rose purple.
- Verbena stricta* Vent. .10
- Vicia truncata* Nutt. .10
- Viola adunca* Smith. .15
Wood Violet. White, veined purple
- Viola alsophila* Greene. .25
White Marsh Violet. Snow-white flowers, creeping.
- Viola Canadensis* L. .10
Canada Violet. Large sort. white tinged purple.
- Viola cognata* Greene. .15
Western Blue Violet. Inclined to form large compact clumps, flowers lilac, not blue; desirable
- Viola delphinifolia* Nutt. .15
Mesa Violet. Cut-leaved, very large flowers.
- Viola Nuttallii* Pursh. .15
Yellow Violet. Early, bright yellow, back of upper petals purple, dry sunny place.
- Viola Rydbergii* Greene. .15
Colorado Violet. Of all the native violets this seems to be the favorite; it has the largest foliage of any, dark green and very healthy looking, blooms nearly all summer, flowers large white tinged purple on the back.

<i>Viola ovata</i> Nutt.	.20
Prairie Violet. Flowers blue, rose-purple or white.	
<i>Viola pedatifida</i> Don.	.15
Meadow Violet. Moist meadows, flowers blue.	
<i>Yucca glauca</i> Nutt.	.10
Yucca or Spanish Dagger. 3—4 feet. The hardiest species, will thrive in the driest, bleakest situation in poor sandy or stony soil, is ever-green and when in bloom the great racemes of white cup-like nodding flowers present a more stately and formal effect than any other hardy flower; requires good drainage, any soil.	
<i>Zygadenus Nuttallii</i> Gray.	.10
Wild Hyacinth. 1 foot. Spikes of yellowish flowers.	

PRICE LIST OF SEEDS OF

HARDY SHRUBS AND TREES.

Price per packet follows immediately after each name.

Kindly give us the name and address of your dealer if he does not handle our trees and shrubs.

<i>Acer glabrum</i> Torr.	.10
Rocky Mountain Maple. A large shrub, entirely hardy and suited to a dry or variable climate; handsome foliage and compact twiggy growth, forming symmetrical specimens.	
<i>Alnus tenuifolia</i> Nutt. c.	.10
Western Alder. A large shrub of rapid growth for wet places.	
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> Nutt. d.b.	.10
June Berry. A small tree, with redish bark, and a profuse bloomer; foliage pale, fruit edible.	
<i>Amorpha canescens</i> Nutt.	.10
Lead Plant. 1—2 feet. Handsome free flowering shrub of dense habit; foliage white canescent.	
<i>Amorpha nana</i> Nutt.	.10
Dwarf Indigo Shrub. Never exceeding 2 feet, branched, leaflets minute, flower spikes slender, numerous, garnet-purple, fragrant.	
<i>Amorpha fragrans</i> Sweet.	.10
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> L.	.10
<i>Ampelopsis Engelmanni</i>	.10
<i>Ampelopsis tricuspidata</i> S. & Z. d.b.	.10
<i>Ampelopsis vitacea</i> Knerr. d.b.	.10
Trailing American Ivy. A useful trailing shrub for covering unsightly objects, stouter and with larger foliage than the Virginia Creeper, and with little ability to cling.	
<i>Arctostaphylos Uva ursi</i> Spreng	.10
<i>Atriplex canescens</i> James	.10

Berberis repens Lindl. d.b. .10
 Oregon Grape, Creeping Barberry. Less than one foot tall, fragrant early yellow flowers and showy glaucous-blue fruit. Our Colorado form is distinct from the Pacific coast plant, and much hardier.

Betula fontinalis Sarg. c. .10

Ceanothus Fendleri Gray. .25

Ceanothus ovatus Desf. .10

Ceanothus velutinus Dougl. .15

We are pleased to offer three distinct and ornamental species of *Ceanothus*, which are entirely hardy at a temperature of 20 degrees below zero.

Cercocarpus parvifolius Nutt. c. .10

Mountain Mahogany. A medium shrub, distinct and picturesque in appearance, foliage small dentate, fruiting achenes with very long curled plumose appendages, which are borne along the upper edge of the slender branches, suggestive of ostrich plumes.

Clematis, see herbaceous list.

Crataegus macranthus Lodd. d.b. .10

Crataegus rivularis Nutt. d.b. .10

Jamesia Americana T. & G. .20

Wild Mock Orange. Low shrub with small velvety foliage, and axillary and terminal clusters of waxy-white flowers which are exceedingly fragrant, and resemble orange blossoms. Very easily grown and a valuable ornamental, distinct from anything else.

Juniperus Siberica Glauca .10

Juniperus Scopulorum Sarg. d.b. .10

Lonicera involucrata Banks d.b. .15

Bush Honeysuckle. A low shrub with rank foliage; fruit enclosed in purplish involucres.

OPUNTIA. The *Opuntias* and other species of Cacti of the mountains of Colorado are hardy at Chicago, New York, Boston, and also in England and Germany, and have been used extensively in parks, gardens, etc., with complete success. Previous to our introduction of them, about nine years ago, a collection of "Hardy Cacti" was a thing unknown, now they are indispensable for bleak, exposed places, sandy or stony soil, sea-coast planting and various positions where nothing else will thrive. They also add a unique and attractive feature to any collection of hardy plants.

They are easily grown from seeds in rather sandy soil; excessive moisture must be avoided. This is true of this class of plants at all times. The soil should be light enough to drain readily.

Opuntia arborescens Engelm. c. .10

Tree Cactus. Dark green cylindrical branches and gray spines; flowers purple, fruit yellow.

- Opuntia arenaria** Engelm. c. .25
Small jointed, spines long, redish brown, flowers yellow; rare species.
- Opuntia Camanchica** Engelm. c. .10
Joints round; purple tinged very spiny, flowers yellow, fruit pear-shaped, purple.
- Opuntia hybrida.** .25
A choice selection never before offered, from a large variety of natural hybrids and odd, non-typical forms, including some of the most beautiful of all hardy Opuntias.
- Opuntia mesacantha cymochila** c. .10
Joints obovate, very glaucous; upper half bearing a number of very long and stout redish spines, fruit juicy, deep purple.
- Opuntia mesacantha Greenii.** (Engelm.) .10
Large round dark green joints, spiny above the middle, profuse bloomer, fruit showy.
- Opuntia mesacantha Macrorrhiza** .10
Joints smaller, few spined, fruit brown or greenish; free blooming sort.
- Opuntia phaeacantha** Engelm. c. .15
One of the handsomest sort, joints very large, glaucous and often suffused with purple; a rapid grower of distinct habit and a profuse bloomer. fruit purple; spines very stout, purplish brown, numerous.
- Opuntia polyacantha** Haw. c. .10
Joints rather small or often quite large, creeping on edge, radiating over large areas; spines often very long, entirely clothing the joints, from very dark brown to white.
- Opuntia polyacantha albispina** (E. & B.) .15
A form found high in the mountains with more slender spines which are pure ivory-white; very handsome.
- Physocarpus Ramaleyi** (Nelson) .15
Nine Bark. A shrub 3 to 10 feet, handsome foliage, and clusters of white flowers so abundant as to cause the branches to bend with their weight.
- Physocarpus Torreyi** Maxim. .25
Dwarf Nine Bark. 2—3 feet. A handsome free blooming shrub of compact habit.
- Potentilla fruticosa** L. .10
- Potentilla fruticosa tenuifolia** Lehm. .15
Western Cinquefoil. A dwarf shrub for dry soil, blooms all summer.
- Prunus demissa melanocarpa** Nelson .10
Rocky Mountain Black Cherry. A shrub, or small tree of considerable decorative value; the fruit is much used for jelly.
- Prunus Pensylvanica** (Colorado form) .10
- Rhus trilobata** Nutt. d.b. .10
Squaw Bush. A low spreading bush with ternate foliage, a splendid cover plant, will flourish in any soil, and is especially adapted for cover-

ing dry rocky banks.

- Ribes aureum** Pursh. c. .10
- Ribes cereum** Dougl. c. .10
Mountain Currant. Dwarf shrub for dry soils; flowers pink, fruit bright red.
- Ribes tenuiflorum** Lindl. c. .15
Golden fruited Currant. Distinguished from *R. aureum* chiefly by the large showy golden-yellow or cherry-tinted fruit which is of better flavor than that with black fruit; valuable for ornament and promises to yield some valuable garden varieties.
- Rosa Arkansana** Porter d b. .10
Dwarf Prairie Rose. Never exceeding one foot in height, fruit brilliant scarlet, in showy clusters flowers pale rose.
- Rosa Sayi** Schwein. d.b. .10
A neat species from shaded mountain slopes.
- Rosa Woodsii** Lindl. d.b. (*) .10
Three to eight feet tall, free bloomer, showy fruit.
- Rubus deliciosus** James. c. .15
Flowering Thimble-berry. A medium shrub, having perennial branching canes, large deeply lobed foliage, and magnificent snow-white flowers two inches across, in greatest profusion; always attractive and thrives anywhere.
- Sambucus pubens** Michx. d.b. .10
- Sambucus pubens** (yellow fruited) .25
- Symphoricarpos occidentalis** R. Br. .10
Wolf Berry. A dwarf shrub, with luxuriant foliage bearing clusters of translucent whitish berries; makes a dense ground cover.
- Symphoricarpos pauciflorus** .15

NOMENGLATURE, ETC.

Since 1885, Coulter's Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany has been the standard botanical manual for Colorado. No revision has been made and at best it is only a compilation from scattered material. Much botanical research has accomplished since the appearance of Coulter's work, but the results are not yet available in one volume. A frequent error of Coulter's Manual is the inclusion of two species under one elastic description. Various other errors are apparent to the careful botanist. It will be easy to understand, therefore, the difficulties in the way of preparing a correct list of the species of Colorado plants. The writer of these notes has spent considerable time conferring with various authorities for the purpose of making the list as nearly correct as possible. We follow mainly the nomenclature of the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture, quoting in each case the specific authority so that any one may adopt the synonym preferred.

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

