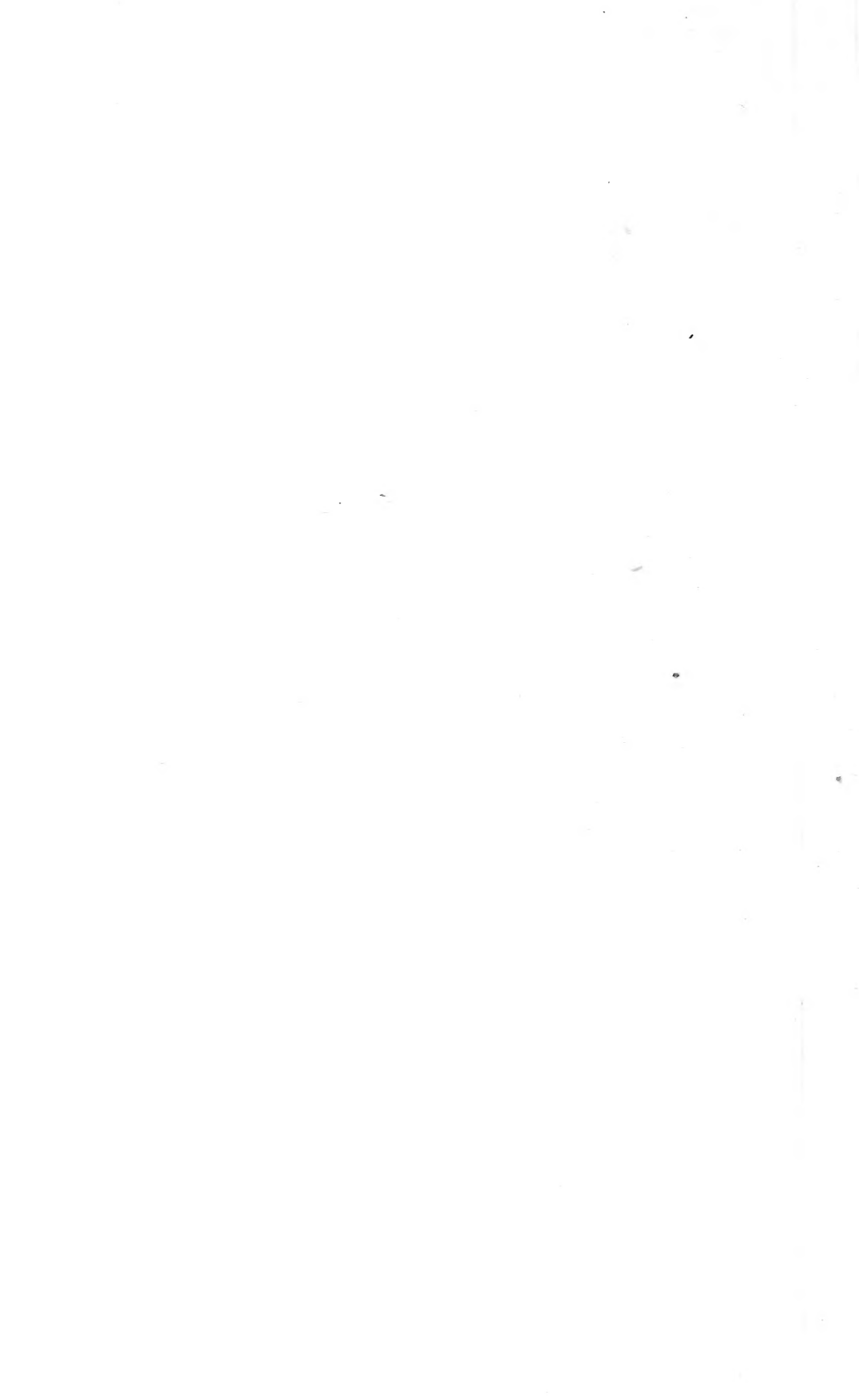


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ESTABLISHED 1840.

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No. 2.
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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS, Etc.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.



ELLWANGER & BARRY,

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

For New and Rare Trees and Shrubs, see Index pages 129-131.

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Special attention is invited to our select assortments of *Deciduous Trees* and *Shrubs*, at reduced prices, pages 51 and 88.

No. 2.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF HARDY

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS,

Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Etc.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Established 1840.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

PROPRIETORS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

POST-EXPRESS PRINTING CO., PRINTERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

1888.

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ELLWANGER & BARRY,
In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

PREFACE TO 27th EDITION.

We take pleasure in presenting to our friends and patrons the 27th edition of this catalogue.

Many of the descriptions have been rewritten, all the lists revised and several new illustrations introduced. We believe the book will serve, not only as a priced catalogue, but also as a useful hand-book, containing concise descriptions of nearly all the hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs most worthy of cultivation in this and similar climates.

We cordially invite all who are interested in ornamental planting to inspect our collection; a new arboretum having been planted recently, which contains young specimens of nearly all the species and varieties we offer.

Duplicate collections will be furnished for college grounds, parks, etc., on the most favorable terms. To students and lovers of nature nothing can be more interesting than to study the nomenclature and note the peculiarities of growth, habit, foliage, flowers and fruit of all the finest trees and shrubs that will thrive in our climate.

Our general stock of ornamental trees, shrubs and plants has never been so extensive and complete in every department as it is at this time. Everything has been well and carefully grown.

Several promising novelties are now offered for the first time.

Gentlemen making extensive improvements, or adding to their collections, Landscape Gardeners, Superintendents of Public Parks, Gardens, Cemeteries, etc., etc., will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

Nurserymen and Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms. A wholesale catalogue (No. 4) is published semi-annually.

A Rose Catalogue is now published separately and is known, in our series, as No. 5, the great extension of our Rose culture having compelled us to adopt this course.

Attention is requested to "Brief Suggestions to Planters" on the next page.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

BRIEF SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS.

WHAT TO PLANT.

In this and similar climates where great extremes of temperature are experienced, it is necessary to employ only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Impressed with the importance of this fact, and in order that our customers may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have omitted from our catalogue, as far as possible, everything which is liable to suffer from severe cold.

We have also taken great pains to secure both at home and abroad all valuable hardy material so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of the catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter by a judicious use of the same to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants.

For the convenience of Planters we have grouped the trees under the following heads: Trees remarkable for their flowers, Trees of drooping habit, Trees with variegated and colored foliage, Trees with cut or dissected foliage. The shrubs have been similarly arranged, and parties desiring to make selections for particular purposes will find this classification useful.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds.—No difficulty can be experienced by any one in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly upon Planters the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that the Rhododendron and Azalea are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendron and Azalea require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Spiræa, Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Double-flowering Almond, Lilac, Viburnum, Althæa, Pæony, Phlox, and Japan Anemone, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection, and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by a proper use of the various families! Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast.

Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the blossoming season, and it is strange that Planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark in winter.

For Lawns and Small Places.—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habits of growth and handsome foliage.

A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced, and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results; a proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

WHEN TO PLANT.

Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. In localities where the winters are very severe we recommend Spring planting. Spring is the best time for evergreens generally.

HOW TO PLANT.

Preparation of the Roots.—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibres.

Preparation of the Top.—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows :

Trees with branching heads, should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the frame work of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but *Arbor Vitæ* and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Planting.—Dig holes, in the first place, large enough to allow the roots of the tree to be spread out in their natural position. Then, having the tree pruned as above directed, let one person hold the tree in an upright position and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting in the finest and best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly all filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots ; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. Guard against planting **TOO DEEP**. The trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil. No manure should be used around the roots at the time of planting, only good surface soil. The manure can be applied on the surface afterwards.

Staking.—If the trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to prevent chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

Mulching.—When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend and a foot beyond, four to six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in Spring and Fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

After Culture.—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth and utterly ruins them. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them, until at least they are well established.

PRUNING.

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

PRUNING SHRUBS.

Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spireas, Lilacs, Althæas, and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The Plumed Hydrangea should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

PRUNING EVERGREENS.

Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(PLEASE READ BEFORE MAKING OUT ORDER.)

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige by observing as far as possible, the following directions :

1st. All orders as well as all names and addresses should be written out legibly and in full on the order sheet herein enclosed.

2d. To insure prompt attention orders should be sent in early.

3d. Where particular trees or plants are ordered, it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other varieties may be substituted in case the order can not be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments. Our rule is, not to substitute in any case, without being expressly requested to do so.

4th. All trees and plants are carefully labelled and packed in the best manner for any part of the United States, Canada or Europe, for which a moderate charge is made, but no charge is made for the delivery of packages at the railroad.

5th. It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping packages accompany each order. When it is left to us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment. We pack in such a manner that ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens and hardy border plants can go safely as freight. In all cases, the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped; and if delay or loss occurs the forwarder alone must be held responsible.

6th. Parties desiring to have stock forwarded to points west of Chicago are reminded that we are obliged to prepay the freight charges on all goods shipped west of that city. In remitting, therefore, please send a sufficient amount of money to pay for the stock ordered, as well as the transportation charges.

7th. For shipment abroad, we pack in the best manner, in close boxes. Our consignments to all parts of the world have generally been received in good condition, and parties who favor us with their orders may rely upon the same having careful attention. Shipments of this kind can usually be made to the best advantage in the months of October and November.

8th. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a draft on some of the principal cities, or post-office order for the amount. Please send no order for less than one dollar.

9th. Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues will be sent free to customers on application; to others, on receipt of postage stamps, as follows :

No. 1.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, 10c.

No. 2.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Hardy Flowering Plants, etc., 15c.

No. 3.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Strawberries, free.

No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue or list for the trade, free.

No. 5.—A Descriptive Catalogue of Roses, free.

ARTICLES BY MAIL.

For the convenience of those who cannot be reached by railroad or express, packages of small articles, not less in amount than \$3, will be sent by mail prepaid, such articles to be charged at full retail prices. Trees or plants cannot be sent by mail to Canada on account of Canadian Custom laws.

THE PACKING SEASON.

The Spring packing and shipping season usually opens here about the 1st of April, and continues into the month of May. Evergreens may be shipped with safety until the middle of May. The planting season is not regulated by any particular month or day, nor by the state of vegetation where the planting is to be done, but by the condition of the trees to be planted. Hence, trees can be sent with safety from Rochester to localities several degrees South, even if they do not arrive until the ordinary transplanting season in that locality has passed. In the autumn we usually commence digging and packing the first week in October and continue until the freezing of the ground, say middle to end of November.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

IN FOUR CLASSES.



CLASS I.—A General Descriptive List of Deciduous Trees.

CLASS II.—A List of Deciduous Weeping or Drooping Trees, described in their respective places in the Catalogue.

CLASS III.—A List of trees possessing remarkable characteristics of foliage, in three sections—Cut-leaved, Variegated, and Colored, and described in their respective places in the Catalogue.

CLASS IV.—Coniferæ or Evergreens.

Our object in the above classification is to lessen the labor and difficulty, as far as possible, of making selections adapted to particular purposes.

ARRANGEMENT OF CATALOGUE.

The botanical name of the genus or family, as well as of the species or variety, is placed *first* in **Full Faced** conspicuous type. The English name follows in SMALL CAPITALS. The German and French names of the genus are also given in SMALL CAPITALS. It is to be hoped that with the aid of the complete index of botanical and English names, to be found on the last page, no difficulty will be experienced in finding any tree, shrub or plant described in the Catalogue.

CLASS I.—DECIDUOUS TREES, UPRIGHT AND DROOPING.

Those preceded by a * are the most suitable for parks, avenues, streets, etc. They are propagated in large quantities, and can be furnished at low rates.

PRICE.—*For Trees of the usual size (except otherwise noted), 50c. each. Extra sized Trees, selected in the Nursery, charged for in proportion to size.*

ACER. Maple. AHORN, *Ger.* ERABLE, *Fr.*

A valuable and highly ornamental family of trees. The Maples are regular in outline, beautiful in foliage, vigorous growers, free from all diseases, and adapted to all soils, merits which deservedly render them universally popular.

A. campestre. ENGLISH OR CORK-BARKED MAPLE. A native of Central Europe. It is a slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark, and small, handsome foliage; hardy and very ornamental. 75 cents.

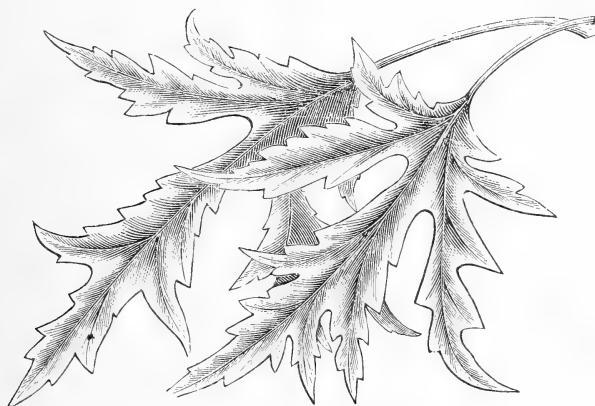
A. Colchicum rubrum or lætum. RED COLCHICUM MAPLE. FROM Japan. Tree of medium size and rounded, elegant form. The young growth of wood and foliage is of a bright crimson color. In this latitude this rare and beautiful variety is not entirely hardy. \$1.00.

***Acer dasycarpum or eriocarpum.** WHITE OR SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE. A North American species, of rapid growth, large size, and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted; where immediate shade is required, one of the most useful trees; also a favorite street and park tree.

var. crispum. CRISP-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. A beautiful variety, raised in our nurseries from seed. Its foliage is deeply cut and crimped, and in appearance is quite different from anything in this class. The tree is of medium, rather compact growth. 75 cents.

var. heterophyllum laciniatum. CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. A distinct variety, raised in our nurseries from the seed of the Silver-leaved. It is a luxuriant, erect grower of fine appearance, and has handsomely cut or dissected leaves, which are extremely variable in form, some being only slightly lobed and others deeply cleft and lacinated. It differs from Wier's in being of upright habit and in having the foliage more deeply cut. An occasional cutting back will be of advantage to the tree. \$1.

var. lutescens. A variety of the Silver-leaved of vigorous growth, with bright yellow leaves. Its rich bronze shoots in spring, and tender yellow-green foliage in summer, will render it a valuable tree for the landscape. \$1.



LEAVES OF ACER DASYCARPUM.—VAR. HETEROPHYLLUM LACINIATUM.

(REDUCED.)

Acer. d. var. tripartitum. A choice variety, which originated in our nurseries. It is a vigorous, upright grower, with deeply lobed foliage, the leaves being cut nearly to the midrib and are three parted. The young growth is conspicuously marked with white spots, which are particularly noticeable in winter. 75 cents.

***var. Wierii laciniatum.** WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. Introduced by us in 1873. It is a variety of the silver-leaved, and one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees, with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially deeply and delicately cut. The leaf stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface. It ranks among the most interesting and attractive lawn trees, and may be easily adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back, which it will bear to any degree necessary, as well as a willow. 75 cents.



A LEAF OF ACER TRIPARTITUM.

(½ NATURAL SIZE.)

Acer Japonicum. From Japan. Of slow growth, handsome scalloped, deep green leaves. \$2.00.

var. aureum. This is a charming variety of the preceding, with bright golden foliage. \$2.00.

A. Monspeulanum. MONTPELIER MAPLE. Native of Central Europe; forms a handsome small tree with rounded head, leaves small, palmately three lobed. \$1.00.

A. Pennsylvanicum. STRIPED BARKED MAPLE. A native tree growing 20 to 30 feet high; rounded form; bark dark green marked with stripes, foliage light green. 75 cents.

***A. platanoides.** NORWAY MAPLE. Native of Europe. A large handsome tree, of spreading rounded form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Its compact habit, and stout, vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for the street, park or garden. 75 cts.

var. cucullatum. CURLED-LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE. A curious variety of the above, with leaves the lobes of which curl and turn inwards, giving the tree a novel and distinct aspect. \$1.00.

var. digitatum foliis aureo marginatis. A promising variety of recent introduction with gold-margined leaves. \$1.00.

var. dissectum. CUT-LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE. A compact growing tree, with dense, dark green foliage, which is regularly and deeply cut, so as almost to divide the leaf into three parts. One of the best of the cut-leaved varieties; rare. \$1.00.

var. laciniatum. CUT-LEAVED OR EAGLE'S CLAW NORWAY MAPLE. A curious variety of the Norway with deeply lobed and sharp pointed leaves, in form resembling an eagle's claw. It is difficult to propagate, and scarce. \$1.00.

var. Lorbergii. LORBERG'S NORWAY MAPLE. An elegant variety, with deeply cut foliage. The leaves somewhat resemble those of *dissectum*, but the growth seems to be more vigorous. \$1.00.

var. Reitenbachi. REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE. An excellent and striking variety with dark purple leaves which retain their color through the season. \$1.00.

var. Schwedlerii. SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY MAPLE. A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees of recent introduction. \$1.00.

A. polymorphum. JAPAN MAPLE. This is the normal form or type; growth slow and shrubby; foliage small, five lobed, and of a bright cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in autumn; perfectly hardy when well established. One of the most beautiful and valuable of small sized trees. 2 to 3 feet plants, \$1.00.

Acer p. var. atropurpureum. DARK PURPLE-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. 2 to 3 feet plants, \$2.00.

var. dissectum atropurpureum. CUT-LEAVED PURPLE JAPAN MAPLE. One of the most striking and handsome varieties of the Japanese Maples. Form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are of a beautiful rose color when young, and change to a deep and constant purple, as they become older. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant, fern-like appearance. The young growth is long, slender and pendulous, and like the leaves, has a deep, crimson hue. Besides being an elegant and attractive lawn tree, it is also very useful for conservatory decoration in spring. 2 to 3 feet plants. \$2.00.



LEAVES OF JAPAN MAPLE.

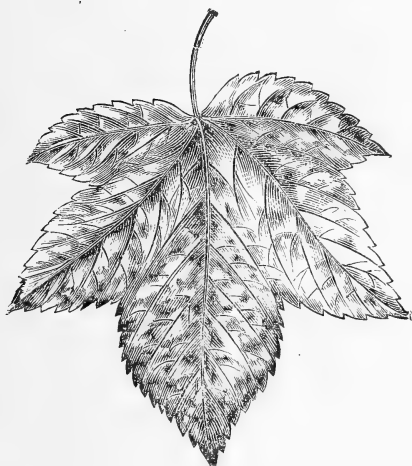
(REDUCED.)

var. palmatum. PALM-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Leaves five to seven lobed, deep green, changing to crimson at autumn; habit upright, very compact. \$2.00.

var. sanguineum. BLOOD-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June. A charming variety and one of the best of the Japanese Maples. 2 to 3 feet plants. \$2.00.

A. pseudo platanus. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE. From Europe. A handsome tree, of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark.

var. aurea variegata. GOLDEN-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. A distinct variety of the *European Sycamore*, the foliage of which is clouded with bright yellow in spring. Contrasts finely with the *Purple-leaved Sycamore*. \$1.00.

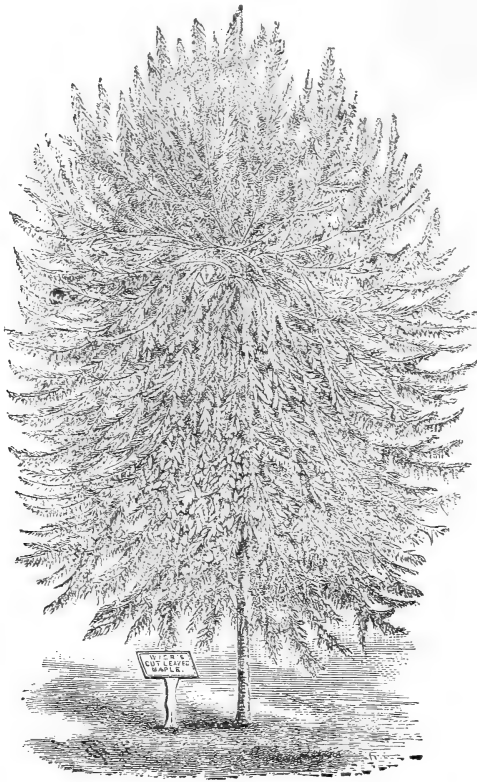


LEAF OF TRICOLOR LEAVED SYCAMORE.

($\frac{1}{4}$ NATURAL SIZE.)

var. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. Tree of fine, robust habit. Foliage deep green on the upper surface, and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect planted with golden-leaved trees. \$1.00.

var. tricolor. TRICOLOR-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. Another charming variety of the *European Sycamore*. Leaves distinctly marked with white, red and green, retaining their variegation all summer. One of the finest variegated-leaved trees. The *variegated-leaved Sycamore* has proved identical with this. \$1.00.



WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE.

(FROM A SPECIMEN ON OUR GROUNDS.)

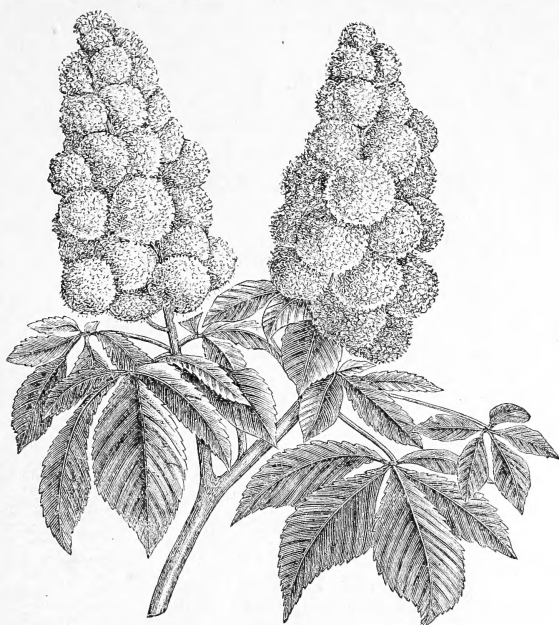
Acer p. p. var. Worleii. WORLE'S GOLDEN-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. Synonymous with *lutescentibus*. Recently introduced from Hamburg, Germany. In spring the foliage is of a golden yellow color which changes to a duller shade as the season advances. The young growth continues brilliant throughout the summer. A valuable and effective variety for grouping with purple-leaved trees. \$1.00.

Acer rubrum. RED OR SCARLET MAPLE, RED-BUD MAPLE. A native species, of medium size, and rounded head; produces deep red blossoms, which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very conspicuous. At the South the seeds assume gorgeous tints. \$1.00.

var. fulgens. A dwarf variety of the *Scarlet*, forming a very conspicuous round head. Flowers bright red. \$1.00.

var. globosum. Very compact, of slow growth; flowers bright scarlet, extremely showy; leaves large, deep green above, white underneath. \$1.00.

***A. saccharinum.** SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE. A well-known native tree, of elegant pyramidal form; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; its stately growth, fine form and foliage, make it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree.



HORSE CHESTNUT, DOUBLE FLOWERING. (REDUCED SIZE.)

Acer spicatum. A very attractive native species, of moderate growth; leaves medium size, rough, three to five lobed, somewhat pointed; flowers greenish, in closely branched clusters, becoming pendulous. 75 cents.

Acer Tataricum. TARTARIAN MAPLE. A native of South-eastern Europe, of medium size, and rounded form; leaves small; a moderate, irregular grower, but forming a handsome tree. \$1.00.

var. ginnala. Of dwarf habit and compact form, with medium sized or small leaves; makes a very pretty small tree; perfectly hardy. \$1.00.

var. Lemoinei. Of dwarf habit and compact form; leaves small, deeply three lobed; resembles ginnala, leaves smaller. \$1.00.

A. velutinum. VELVETY-LEAVED MAPLE. A vigorous growing species with large five lobed leaves of a dark green color. \$1.00.

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut. KASTANIEN, *Ger.* MARONNIER, *Fr.*

Trees of elegant habit, magnificent foliage, and fine large spikes of flowers in May and June.

Æ. glabra. OHIO BUCKEYE. A native of the Western States, forming a large sized tree; leaves smooth; flowers yellow; blooms before the others.

***Æ. Hippocastanum.** THE EUROPEAN OR WHITE-FLOWERING HORSE CHESTNUT. This well-known species forms a large-sized tree, of handsome, regular outline, is very hardy, and free from all diseases. In May it is covered with magnificent erect spikes or panicles of white flowers lightly marked with red. As a single lawn tree, or for the street, it has no superior.

var. alba flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED HORSE-CHESTNUT. A superb variety, with double flowers, in larger panicles than the common sort, and of fine pyramidal habit. The absence of fruit by which much litter is avoided, is an important argument in favor of its employment. It is one of the best ornamental trees. \$1.00.

Mr. Scott in his interesting work entitled "Suburban Home Grounds," writes thus: "Ellwanger & Barry, at Rochester, have a noble young specimen about forty feet high, which, in the blossoming season, is like a verdant tower, spangled all over with hyacinth bouquets." See cut.

Æsculus. H. var. heterophylla dissecta. An interesting and ornamental variety, with deeply and delicately cut foliage; rare. \$1.00.

var. Memmingerii. MEMMINGER'S HORSE CHESTNUT. The foliage of this variety is completely dotted or sprinkled with white. The effect thus produced is very novel and ornamental. The tree being of handsome, compact growth, is very desirable for the lawn. \$1.00.

var. nana Van Houtteii. \$1.00.

var. rubicunda. RED-FLOWERING HORSE CHESTNUT. Origin obscure. One of the finest trees in cultivation; form round; flowers showy red; blooms a little later than the white, and the leaves are of a deeper green. One of the most valuable ornamental trees. The white-flowered and this contrast well, when planted together. \$1.00.

var. foliis aureo variegatis. GOLDEN VARIEGATED HORSE CHESTNUT. Foliage with bright golden yellow variegation. \$1.00.

Æ. Sinensis. CHINESE HORSE CHESTNUT. Tree a vigorous grower and foliage very large. \$1.00.

Æ. umbraculifera. \$1.00.

For Smooth-Fruited Horse Chestnut see Pavia.

AILANTUS. Tree of Heaven. GÖTTERBAUM, *Ger.* AILANTHE, *Fr.*

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