

Historic, archived document

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

62.17

SEASON 1889-90.



DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE
AND
PRICE LIST
OF

TROPICAL
AND
SEMI-TROPICAL
FRUIT TREES



VINES, SHRUBS AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS

GROWN AT THE

SEVEN OAKS
AND
NURSERIES

R. D. HOYT,
NURSERYMAN
AND FLORIST,

BAY VIEW, FLORIDA, U. S. A.



CONTENTS.

Introductory	I
to Patrons and Correspondents	I
New Hints on Transplanting	2
Seeds, References, etc.	2
I. Tropical Fruits	4
II. Semi-Tropical Fruits	8
III. Hardy Fruit Trees and Plants	13
IV. Bamboos and other Grasses	17
V. Conifers	19
VI. Roses	20
VII. Palms and Cycads	22
VIII. Ferns and Selaginellas	26
IX. Orchids	28
X. Cacti	30
XI. Miscellaneous Department	33
Index	56

INTRODUCTORY



WITH THIS ISSUE of our annual catalogue, we have at the solicitation of numerous friends, changed the name of our nurseries from the Bay View, to that of SEVEN OAKS, by which they will hereafter be known.

The name was given the home place several years ago, and was suggested by the seven magnificent live oaks which surround the house.

Since our last catalogue was sent out, we have made a good many additions to our stock, and the constant increase in the number of our customers, as well as the many flattering letters received in praise of our plants, afford an incentive to push forward, and out of nature's abundance, get the best that nature and science affords.

To those whom this catalogue may reach who have never dealt with us, we would respectfully ask a trial, and to our old customers who have not only helped us with their trade, but have cheered us with kind words, we extend our heartiest thanks with our new catalogue, and hope for a continuance in future of the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past.

Respectfully,

R. D. HOYT.

Remarks to Patrons and Correspondents.

PLEASE READ BEFORE ORDERING.

Our means of transportation are sufficiently good. We connect with the South Florida R. R. at Port Tampa, and with the Orange Belt at Clear Water Harbor, or Dunedin, which places us in daily communication with all parts of the State.

We prefer to send all plants by express, but when packages are very heavy and the distance short, it is advisable to ship by freight.

Small plants may be sent through the mails with perfect safety. Those who desire plants mailed will please add ten per cent. to the price of the plants, to cover postage.

Our prices are for trees and plants at the nursery; we cannot quote prices delivered, as we cannot tell the weight of a package until it is put up.

We study our customer's interests by using the lightest cases that are consistent with strength, thereby reducing express charges for weight to the lowest point.

No charge is made for boxing and packing, which is done in the most thorough manner, as those who have dealt with us can testify. We ship plants to all parts of the Union—to Europe, the East and West Indies, and in nearly every case they are reported in good order.

We guarantee all packages of plants sent by express to points in the United States to reach their destination in fairly good condition; plants that are dead on arrival will be replaced, but at purchaser's expense for carriage.

Our terms are cash with order, or satisfactory references. C. O. D. orders must be accompanied by at least one-half the probable amount of the bill.

Remittances may be made in any of the usual ways; checks or N. Y. draft preferred.

Write your orders plainly, giving full name and address, and state whether plants are to be sent by freight or express, and by what route, if there is more than one.

We use every precaution to prevent mistakes in the nomenclature of plants, and never intentionally send out a plant under a wrong name. Still, it is possible for mistakes to occur, as we are constantly receiving seeds and plants from collectors all over the world, and it is not always possible to ascertain at once if the names under which they are sent are correct. When mistakes are brought to our notice, we are always willing to rectify them.

We never substitute one plant for another without consent of purchaser, but permission to do so will always be appreciated, as it sometimes happens that we may be out of a particular variety, and if the purchaser will mention some other plant that we may substitute, it often saves trouble and delay. Even in the largest establishments it is impossible to keep a full stock of everything at all times, especially when so large an assortment is grown.

We grow plants both in pots and open ground, using pots for all plants that are difficult to transplant, such as palms, some tropical fruits, and all tender greenhouse plants. We, however, make no difference in prices between pot and open ground-grown plants, and in filling an order, we do so with the idea of giving our customers the very best possible chance of success with the plants he receives.

Please note our prices; they will be found as low as consistent with the production of first-class plants, and we especially invite those who have greenhouses at the North to correspond with us. **IT PAYS TO GET YOUR PALMS AND NOVELTIES IN TROPICAL FRUITS FROM HEADQUARTERS.**

SEEDS.

Prices of native palm and other tree seeds, in wholesale lots, will be given on application.

Seeds of some forage plants and grasses are mentioned in this catalogue, and aside from these, we have no seeds for sale.

REFERENCES.

For those who desire references, we can refer to T. C. Taliaferro, Esq., Cashier of the First National Bank, Tampa, Fla.; Ex-Gov. A. P. K. Safford, President of the Bank of Tampa Springs, Fla.; E. O. Painter, Secretary of the Florida Horticultural Society, and editor of the *Florida Agriculturist*, DeLand, Fla.; E. N. Reasoner, of the Royal Palm Nurseries, Manatee, Fla., and to our many friends and customers both north and south.

VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.

It would require too much space to print the many testimonials we have received, and our nurseries are now so well known that we do not deem the publication of complimentary letters necessary from an advertising point. We are always glad to have our friends send us their approval of our goods.

Our nurseries are located one mile north of Bay View; visitors are always welcome.

Address all communications to

Seven Oaks Nurseries,

R. D. HOYT, Bay View, Florida.

A Few Hints on Transplanting.

No regular set of rules can be laid down and followed, that will apply to all plants, and much must be left to the judgement and good sense of the planter. Thorough preparation of the soil is always an important thing, and one on which much of the chances of success depends. We have found a small quantity of commercial fertilizer, say one-half pound, sprinkled around the tree just before the last of the earth is drawn in, to be very beneficial to all members of the orange family. Peaches, pears, Japan persimmons, etc., like some fertilizer under as well as around them; in fact, there are very few trees that will not be benefited by having the soil well enriched before they are planted. As to time of transplanting, the months of December and January should be selected for moving all hardy deciduous trees. Members of the orange family may be transplanted at any time, but preferably during December and January, or June and July.

We prefer the rainy season for transplanting most of our little seedlings from the seed beds to the nursery rows, as it is usually done then with a much smaller percentage of loss than if done in the winter or spring months. March, April and May are usually dry hot months, and transplanting should not be done then if it can possibly be avoided, unless facilities for watering are at hand. Most tropical trees, too, are best moved during the summer months, as they then become thoroughly established before winter, and are thereby in better condition to withstand a cold snap. The early part of February is also a favorable season, as danger from frost is past and the spring drought not yet set in.

In transplanting, do not be afraid to cut back at least as much of the top as will be proportionate with the loss of roots. We have seen whole avenues of cabbage palms that had died, through fear of temporarily spoiling their beauty, that would have lived had the leaves only been removed at time of transplanting, and they are not a difficult tree to move if this necessary operation is performed. This applies to all palms from open ground; but while they live easily enough, they are slow to start, and good strong pot-

grown plants are preferable. These may be planted at any season of the year, and as they are rank feeders, it is best to dig a pretty large hole and fill in with good rich compost, or that not being available, a couple of pounds of raw ground bone will answer very well. Next to care in pruning comes the proper setting of a tree, for if the tree is worth planting at all, it is worth planting well.

First, the hole should be sufficiently large to admit of the roots all assuming a natural position; then the top soil should be firmly filled in around the lower roots without crowding them together; in finishing off the surface, see that the collar of the tree is a little above the ground level, and that every inch of the soil is thoroughly firmed around the tree. A mulch of grass or weeds is always beneficial, to preserve moisture in dry weather, and prevent it becoming too firmly packed by heavy rains at other times.

A word here as to the treatment of trees and plants on arrival may not come amiss. Should the ground not be in readiness or the weather unfavorable for planting when received, trees should at once be removed from the box or bundle, "heeled in" on the north side of a building or fence and given a thorough watering; they may then be left with safety for a week or ten days.

In the case of tender plants that have been pot grown, stand in a shallow pan of lukewarm water for an hour or so before removing the wrapping from the ball of earth; keep shaded and out of the wind for a few days, especially if they are house plants.

These few hints are not offered as anything original, but in the hope that they may be of some benefit to the novice.



I.

TROPICAL FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.

Previous to the great freeze of 1886, many tropical fruit trees were in bearing in this country; they had passed safely through the light frosts that we always expect each winter, and their fruit had repaid ten-fold for all the care it had taken to produce them. What has been done once, may be done again; and we have just as much faith now in seeing our trees produce fruit as we had before that freeze. We don't advocate large plantations of tropical fruits in this latitude, but believe a few trees to be a necessity on every well-regulated place.

ALLIGATOR or AVOCADO PEAR.*(Persea gratissima.)*

A tree of rapid growth, attaining eventually a very large size, but begins fruiting when but four or five years old. Fruit very large, pear shaped, green or purple in color; flesh buttery, with a delicate nutty flavor; is much in demand in all the southern cities, and of late has become very popular in New York; stands shipment well. 50 cents to \$1 each.

BANANA and PLANTAIN. (*Musa.*)

Dwarf Banana (*Musa Cavendishii*). Comparatively dwarf, growing to the height of 5 to 6 feet; very strong and robust; yield of fruit enormous (sometimes as many as 200 on a bunch); flavor excellent; should be cut just before the fruit turns, as if left longer it will split; the flavor by so doing is not impaired in the least. Strong plants, 20 cents each, \$2.25 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

Hart's Choice. One of the best for this latitude; fruit from 2 to 5 inches long, and an inch and a half in diameter; of a clear golden yellow; skin soft and thin as a kid glove; flesh firm, yet melting and buttery in texture; stalk grows to about 10 feet in height; is stout and able to bear weight of bunch without breaking; blossoms in 7 to 9 months after planting, and fruit may be cut in 90 days thereafter; will stand nearly as much cold as the common Florida. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

Red Jamaica or Baracoa. The long red Banana of



MUSA CAVENDISHII.

commerce; very tall growing, reaching a height of 20 feet; stem and leaf stalks a dark dull red; one of the most magnificent of the genus; skin of fruit a rich, dark red; flesh yellow, and of fine flavor; excellent. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Tall French. A tall slender stemmed variety, producing fruit of a superior quality; should be planted only in a sheltered situation, as it is very tender; a fine variety. 50 cts. each.

BANANA and PLANTAIN, Continued.

Golden or Tahiti (?). "Brought from Nassau by John Gomez, to Pumpkin Key, near Cape Romano. A most magnificent plant, equaling the Red Jamaica in height. Fruit described to us as large (as large as the Horse Banana), very round and plump, blunt at the end; color, yellow; flavor surpassing that of any Banana ever tasted on the South Florida Keys. In appearance the plants are "Hart's Choice" on a large scale."—*Reasoner Bros.* \$2 each.

Orinoco or Horse Banana. The most commonly cultivated of any Banana through the middle and south part of Florida; fruit of excellent quality if allowed to get thoroughly ripe on the stalk; the hardiest banana grown. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Plantain or Pisang. This species is cultivated throughout the tropics, where it is used more as a vegetable than as a fruit, being cooked in various ways; the fruit is large, being from 12 to 15 inches in length; the plant is very ornamental, and grows to a height of 20 feet; the young leaves are spotted and blotched purple. \$1 each.

Dacca. A dwarf growing species from China. 75c. each.

Fig Banana. Fruit small, dark purple in color, and of delicious flavor. 75 cents each.

Magnifica. Of the "Fig" class; said to be superior. 75 cents each.

One plant of each variety, ten in all, for \$5.

For ornamental species of *Musa*, see Miscellaneous Department.

BREAD-FRUIT TREE.*(Artocarpus incisa.)*

This is the most important food staple of the tropical Islands in the Pacific ocean. The tree attains a moderate height, has very large, acutely lobed glossy leaves; the male flowers in spikes, and the female flowers in a dense head, which, by consolidation of their fleshy carpels and receptacles, form the fruit; the fruit is globular in shape, about the size of a melon, with tuberculated or (in some varieties) nearly smooth surface. It may be cooked and prepared for use in a great variety of ways, the common practice in the South Sea Islands being to bake it entire in hot embers, and scoop out the interior, which, when properly cooked, should have a soft, smooth consistence, with a taste which has been compared to that of boiled potatoes and sweet milk. Mr. A. R. Wallace, in his Malay Archipelago, says: "With meat and gravy it is a vegetable superior to anything I know, either in temperate or tropical countries; with sugar, milk, butter or treacle it is a delicious pudding, having a very slight and delicate but characteristic flavor, which, like that of good bread and potatoes, one never gets tired of." This tree is very tender, and north of Charlotte Harbor it should have winter protection. \$3 to \$5 each.



BREAD-FRUIT.

Artocarpus integrifolia. See Jack Fruit.

BARBADOES GOOSEBERRY.*(Pereskia aculeata.)*

See Cacti.

BENGAL QUINCE. (*Ægle Marmelos.*)

A rare plant: native of Continental India; leaves trifoliate, somewhat resembling those of *Citrus trifoliata*. Small plants, \$1 each.

CASHEW NUT. (*Anacardium Occidentale.*)

The Anacardiaceae are curious trees, producing a more or less edible fruit, the seed of which grows upon the outside, at the lower end of the fruit; they have produced fruit for us here, and are well worth having, if only as a curiosity. For full description, see our catalogue of 1887-88. 75 cents each.

CERIMAN. (*Monstera deliciosa.*)

"This is a highly ornamental aroid plant, a native of the forests of Trinidad; it is a half scrambler, half climber, often in its native forests ascending tall trees, to which it clings with its wiry roots, which come out anywhere on the stem. The large leaves are cut and forked, and full of oval holes. It is said of this plant when flowering that 'so fast does its spadix of flowers expand, that (as indeed do some other aroids) an actual genial heat and fire of passion, which may be tested by the thermometer or even by the hand, is given off during fructification.' The plant is rare in Florida, but has been fruited by Dr. Harris, of Key West. It will bear a slight frost unharmed, and it is probably could be cultivated quite extensively in South Florida were more plants obtainable; the fruit is said to resemble very much an elongated green-pine cone; it is about six inches in length, and when ripe the skin comes off easily in octagonal sections, leaving the fruit with the appearance of a ripe banana; it is said to have the combined flavor of pineapple and banana, though superior to either."—*Bulletin No. 1, Div. of Pomology.* \$2 to \$5 each.

CHERIMOYA, or JAMAICA APPLE.*(Anona Cherimolia.)*

This fruit is well adapted to this section, being a trifle hardier than its cousin, the Sugar-apple; it is sure to succeed wherever that fruit can be grown, and they have been grown here to perfection; it is a handsome fruit, of large size, and a rich brownish-yellow when fully ripe; the flesh is creamy and quite rich. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Cocoanut (*Cocos nucifera*). See Palms.

Cocoa Plum (*Chrysobalanus Icaco*). Of value more as an ornamental plant than for its fruit; plant evergreen; leaves rich and glassy; flowers showy. 50 cts. each.

CUSTARD APPLE. (*Anona reticulata.*)

We can see little difference between this and the other species of *Anona* as far as hardness is concerned; fruit of good quality, four inches in diameter. 50 cents each.

DOWNY MYRTLE.*(Rhodomyrtus tomentosus.)*

This pretty evergreen shrub should rather be classed among the semi-tropical than tropical fruits, as it has produced fruit for some years at Mr. E. H. Hart's place at Federal Point. The fruits are red, the size of a gooseberry, and of an agreeable sweetish taste; the flowers are pink, five-petaled and resemble in size those of the dog-rose; the shrub is an evergreen, and very ornamental. Small plants, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; two years, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

EGG-FRUIT.*(Lucuma rivicoa, var. angustifolia.)*

Known also under the name of Ti-es. (Spanish, *Canistel*). A low tree or shrub, producing a fruit about the size of an egg, that looks like a small Mammee Sapota; trees were in bearing here previous to the freeze of 1886. 75 cents each.

FERONIA ELEPHANTUM.

Yellanga or Elephant Apple. From mountains of Coromandel. "Flowers white, with reddish anthers; fruit large, about the size of an apple with a greyish rind; the pulpy part is universally eaten on the coast of Coromandel; the wood is white, hard and desirable; there is a transparent liquor which exudes from the stem when cut or broken, which is used for mixing with painters' colors."—*Don*. The flowers and leaves when bruised emit a strong odor of anise seed. 50 cents each.

GRANADILLA. (*Passiflora edulis.*)

A handsome evergreen climber with shining lobed leaves. Very quick growing, and no vine is better suited for covering arbors or trellises; fruit produced the second year; is about the size of an egg, purple outside; flesh yellow, filled with small black seeds; has an orange flavor; petals of the flower, white; crown whitish, with violet base. 35 cents each.

Another species known as Grenadilla, in Brazil, is *Passiflora quadrangularis*, the fruit of which is also edible, but five or six times as large as that of *P. edulis*. 50 cts. each.

GUAVA. (*Psidium Guaiava.*)

The common Guava, of which there are many varieties; distinct in color of flesh and shape. The task of selecting, naming, and propagating the best varieties still remains to be done. This species includes the *P. pomiferum* and *P. pyrifolium*, of Linnaeus, and other varieties; and from them is made the famous Guava jelly of commerce. We hope another year to describe and offer for sale some grafted plants of selected varieties. Seedlings from open ground, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

White Winter Guava.

This species is apparently distinct from the foregoing, and there seems to be no varieties of it; the fruit is large, pear-shaped, greenish-white in color; flesh, white; one of the best for preserving, as the flesh is thick, and there are but few seeds. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Araca Guava (*Psidium nitens*). A Brazilian species which bears no resemblance to ours; a handsome shrub, five or six feet in height; fruit a small greenish-yellow berry of excellent flavor. \$1 each.

Psidium polycarpon. Trinidad. A small shrub, rarely exceeding three feet in height; fruit yellow, about one inch in diameter, and said to be of delicious flavor. 75 cents each.

For hardy species of Guava, see Semi-Tropical Fruits.

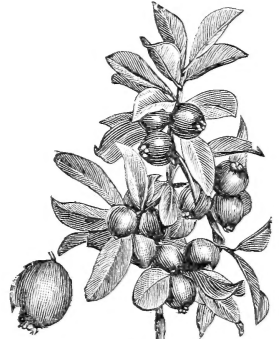
HOG PLUM. (*Spondias lutea.*)

A celebrated West India fruit; grown to some extent in Key West, and on the adjacent islands; fruit plum-like, bright yellow in color, and of delicious flavor. \$1 each.

Another Hog Plum is the fruit of *Ximenia Americana*, grown to some extent on the Keys; the yellow plum-like fruits are very pleasant tasting. They are freely used as food in Natal. 25 cents each.

JACK-FRUIT. (*Artocarpus integrifolia.*)

The famous Jack-Tree of India. "The fruit of young trees is borne on the branches, of old trees on the trunk, and on very old trees near the roots."—*Bailey*. The fruit is said to attain a weight of 60 pounds; very interesting. \$1 50 each.



GUAVA.

MAMMEE APPLE. (*Mammee Americana*.)

"A tall tree, with oval, shining leathery leaves (resembling those of the Red Mangrove); one-flowered peduncles, producing sweet, white flowers one and one-half inches in diameter, followed by large brown fruits three to six inches in diameter, and containing one to four rough seeds as large as a black walnut without the husk, surrounded by a yellow, juicy, delicious pulp, for which a taste does not have to be acquired; the taste is not unlike that of the apricot. It is eaten raw alone, or cut in slices with wine and sugar, or sugar and cream, or preserved in sugar. The tree is a native of the Carribee Islands. Fine specimens are growing and fruiting, we believe, on one of the southeastern Keys."—*Reasoner Bros.* 75 cents each.

MAMMEE SAPOTA. (*Lucuma Mammosa*.)

The Marmalade Fruit. In its native home (Central America), this tree attains an immense size; the fruit is as large as a cocoanut, and nearly the same color, having a rough brown skin; the pulp is a rich yellow, and contains from one to three large glossy brown seeds that extend nearly the whole length of the fruit. Trees 4 to 5 feet high, 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

MANGO. (*Mangifera Indica*.)

This has been called the queen of tropical fruits, and is well worthy the title. We lost our trees in the big freeze of '86, but did not lose our faith in the Mango becoming one of our most important fruits. The tree is of very rapid growth and enormously productive; we have seen trees only eight years old that were producing *thousands* of Mangoes, and had been in bearing three or four years then; there is always a ready market for all that can be produced. The tree is very ornamental with its rich, green lanceolate leaves, while those of the new growth are a beautiful wine color; the fruit is the size of an egg or larger, and is borne on long racemes in immense clusters at the ends of the branches; the color is yellow in some, green in others, with more or less red cheek; contains one large seed, from which a tough fiber extends through the skin; color of pulp from a light to a deep yellow, and very juicy. Our plants are from seed taken only from the choicest varieties. Trees 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen; trees 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

OTAHEITE GOOSEBERRY.(*Cicca disticha*.)

"A rare, beautiful tree, bearing large quantities of waxy, white berries, resembling the Surinam cherry in shape and size, growing in clusters like a currant and with a sharp acid taste; ripening in midsummer, when fruit is scarce, they are very useful for pies, preserves, etc.; deserving of extensive cultivation simply as an ornamental tree. We know of no more beautiful sight than one of these trees loaded with the fruit; the graceful pinnate leaves a foot or more in length, with a faint tinge of wine color on the new growth, the long racemes of waxy berries hanging directly from the large limbs and branches and the whole tree impressing one as strangely *tropical*; the tree sprouts up readily from the root when killed down. There were half-a-dozen bearing trees along the Manatee river previous to the freeze of two years ago."—*Reasoner Bros.* 25 and 50 cents each.

THE PAPAWE or MELON FRUIT.(*Carica papaya*.)

"The name *Carica* is from Caria, where the tree was first cultivated; a native of tropical America, Asia, and Africa. The tree finally attains a height of 20 feet; the leaves are large, seven-lobed and terminal (after the manner of palms). Dioecious. The plant grows very fast, and is strikingly ornamental; very tender, but ordinarily survives the south Florida winters. The green fruit is said to be used as we use the turnip; the buds are used for sweetmeats, and the ripe fruit is sliced and eaten like the musk-melon, which it resembles in size, color and taste; but it will be most highly prized in Florida for its peculiar property of *making lough beef tender*. This is

PAPAW, or MELON FRUIT, Continued.

uniformly practiced in the tropics; the slice of meat may be placed between bruised leaves of the Papaw for half an hour or less, or rubbed with the rind of the fruit; it will be found to have a good effect in the case of even the *toughest Florida beef*, and that is saying a great deal! Care should be taken not to bruise the carrot-like fleshy root in the least when transplanting, or it will rot from the bottom upwards; the stem is equally susceptible to bruises; will bear and ripen fruit the second year."—*Reasoner Bros.* There are several varieties of this fruit, some round, varying in size from an orange to a grapefruit, while one is pear shaped and grows to an enormous size. 15 to 25 cents each, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen.

PEPINO, or MELON PEAR.(*Solanum Guatemalense* (?), *S. muricatum*.)

This plant was introduced into California from Guatemala, and at the time great interest was manifested in it, owing to the introducer's flattering description. It has not proved all that was claimed for it; still it is a pretty little shrub, and those who have been fortunate enough to fruit it, have been well pleased with it; fruit the size of an egg, yellow, streaked with violet, and tasting something like a musk-melon. Should receive the same cultivation as a tomato plant. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PIGEON PLUM. (*Coccoloba Floridiana*.)

While the fruit of this tree is edible, it is scarcely worth cultivating, except as an ornamental plant. 50 cts. each. See also Miscellaneous Department.

PINE APPLE. (*Anasassa sativa*.)

Too well known to need description. There are many varieties, some suited to open ground culture, while others can only be brought to *perfection* by the most careful management. At Belair they grow the fine varieties under sheds made of palmetto leaves, and produce some very fine fruit. Still, some method of protection that would admit more sunlight, would be preferable, and the fruit would certainly be superior to that grown in semi-darkness. The variety universally grown on the lower Keys for export is known as the *Red Spanish*. (There are a dozen other names for it that are all synonymous.) This is the hardiest and best shipping pine; slips and suckers ready for delivery during July and August; may be engaged any time during the year, by remitting ten per cent. of the purchase price. Price, slips, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; large suckers, \$5 per 100.

The following choice varieties, fine rooted plants, can be had at any time:

Sugar Loaf. Fruit large; pyramidal in shape, fine golden yellow when fully ripe; flesh firm and fine grained, flavor excellent. Strong rooted plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.



PINE APPLE.

PINE APPLE, Continued.

Porto Rico Pine. One of the largest and finest varieties grown; plant of robust habit, attaining a very large size; fruit of the best quality, and often weighing from 12 to 15 pounds. Strong plants, \$1 each.

Abakchi.	} \$1.25 each, \$12 per dozen.
Black Jamaica.	
Smooth Cayenne.	
Trinidad.	
Egyptian Queen.	} 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.
Ripley Queen.	
Queen.	

POND APPLE. (*Anona glabra*.)

The wild "Custard Apple" of South Florida. Fruit of little value, but the tree is very ornamental and well repays planting. 25 cts. each.

ROSE APPLE. (*Eugenia Jambos*.)

A beautiful evergreen tree; a native of the East Indies, but has long been grown in the West India Islands; the leaves are long and narrow, and resemble those of the Oleander; the new growth is wine-colored, like the Mango; fruit resembles a large crab apple, is white or yellowish, with red flush on one side; is rose-scented, very fragrant; with Apricot flavor; sprouts readily from the root if killed down. 75 cents to \$1 each.

**SAPODILLA, BULLY TREE or SAP-
ODILLA PLUM.** (*Achras sapota*.)

A low spreading tree with glossy leaves; fruit resembles a russet apple in appearance; the sweet, spicy, granulated pulp tastes a little like some of the best pears, with a slight coffee flavor added; one of the best of the tropical fruits, and one for which a taste does not have to be acquired. The sap of the tree yields gutta-percha, and the bark contains medicinal properties. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

SEA-GRAPE. (*Coccoloba uvifera*.)

See Miscellaneous Department.

SOUR SOP. (*Anona muricata*.)

A large, greenish brown, prickly fruit, containing a cottony, juicy, white pulp; is much esteemed in Key West; a cooling drink is also made from it; one of the tenderest of tropical fruits; tree one of the most beautiful of the Anonas; leaves rich shining green. As it produces fruit while quite small, it is a good plant for greenhouse culture, and is one of the most interesting tropical fruits. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

SPANISH LIME or GINEP.

(*Melicocca bijuga*.)

Not a lime at all. A sapindaceous tree with very odd foliage—compound leaves with winged petioles; of slow growth while young, but attains a height of 20 to 30 feet eventually. Produces a yellow, plum-like fruit of a pleasant grape taste, and enclosing a large seed, which may be roasted and eaten like a chestnut. 25 cts. each.

STAR APPLE. (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*.)

A beautiful evergreen tree; leaves dark green above, the under side with a yellowish satiny luster. Fruit purple, the size of a small apple, ripening in the early summer. An excellent fruit, and in much demand in the Key West market. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

STRAWBERRY PEAR.

(*Cereus triangularis*.)

See Cacti.

SUGAR APPLE. (*Anona squamosa*.)

A delicious fruit, much grown in Key West, and to some extent throughout south Florida; fruit resembles an inverted cone; is a yellowish green in color; pulp very sweet, of the consistency of soft butter, and contains numerous shining black seeds; as it grows in bush form, it is very easy to protect in winter; like most Anonas, it is deciduous, and is best transplanted in February, although if well cut back may be moved at any time. Small plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

TAMARIND. (*Tamarindus Indica*.)

A tree with delicate, acacia-like foliage, producing pods from six to eight inches in length, which enclose with the seed an acid pulp; this, when processed in sugar, forms the basis of the drink known as "Tamarind Water;" trees were in bearing here previous to the freeze, and it will stand quite severe frosts without injury; is valuable as an ornament as well as for its fruit. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

TROPICAL ALMOND.

(*Terminalia catappa*.)

"With its flat stages of large smooth leaves and oily edible seeds in an almond-like husk, is not an almond at all, or any kin thereto; it has been named, as so many West Indian plants have, after some known plant to which it bore a likeness, and introduced hither, and indeed to all shores from Cuba to Guiana, from the East Indies, through Arabia and tropical Africa, having begun its journey in the pocket of some Portuguese follower of Vasco de Gama."—*Kingsley*. Common in Key West, and was growing here previous to the freeze; promises well. 50 cents each.

COLLECTIONS OF TROPICAL FRUIT PLANTS, OUR SELECTION.

I. Twelve distinct species, \$2.25.

II. Twenty-five species and varieties, \$9.

III. One hundred plants in ten species, \$22.50.

II.

SEMI-TROPICAL FRUIT-BEARING TREES AND PLANTS.

CITRUS FRUITS,

Including the Orange, Lemon, Lime, Etc.

These are of the utmost importance in Florida, and we believe our list of suitable varieties for profitable culture is not excelled.

PRICES OF CITRUS TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED:

Diameter of Stock.	Each.	Per dozen.	Per 100.
½ to ¾ inches.	\$0 35	\$4 00	\$25 00
¾ to 1 "	45	5 00	35 00
1 ¼ to 1 ¾ "	60	6 50	50 00
1 ¾ to 2 "	1 00	11 00	80 00

CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS.

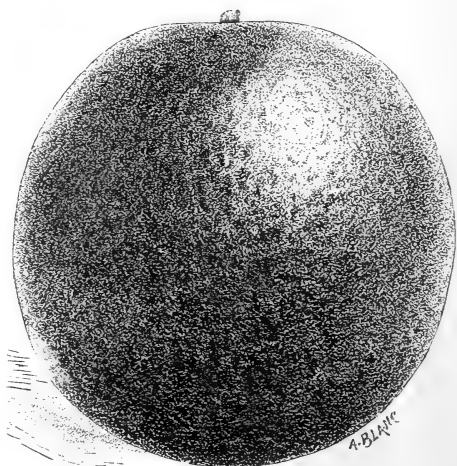
(The Sweet Orange.)

BUDED VARIETIES.

- Acis.** An imported variety of good quality; large, roundish ovate; skin rather rough.
- Arcadia, Hick's.** Large, somewhat flattened; skin smooth; grain coarse, pulp melting and juicy; quality good; a native seedling.
- Beach No. 2** (Syn., *Old Vini, Buena Vista*). Introduced by Mr. A. J. Beach. A vigorous grower; fruit of large size and best quality; remains on the tree in good condition until late in spring.
- Bell.** Large, pear or bell-shaped; tree prolific, with few thorns, and of vigorous upright growth. Probably imported.
- Botelha.** Imported.
- Centennial.** A new variety, introduced by Mr E. H. Hart, which took first prize at the State Fair in 1885, and at the New Orleans Exposition, the number of points awarded proved it to be among the highest class of Florida oranges. Said to be exceedingly rich and delicious, and is destined to become one of the leading varieties.
- Cunningham.** A seedling from Sumpter County, Florida. This fruit scored the greatest number of points of any orange at the New Orleans Exposition, and has since been one of the prize oranges wherever exhibited. Supply limited. \$1 each.
- Dr. May's Best.** A first-class orange, imported many years ago.
- Dummitt.** Probably identical with the preceding.
- Double Imperial Navel.** A new variety of Navel which comes to us from Major Roundtree, of Louisiana, in which state it originated from the seed of a Bahia orange. With us the tree is a strong, upright grower, very thorny, but prolific bearer; fruit medium size, flattened; ranks with other Navels as to quality and has the same umbilical protuberance. 75 cts. each.
- Du Roi.** Size medium, round; quality superior; fruit ribbed like a musk-melon, a distinctive mark which adds much to its market value; fruit will remain sound on the tree until late in spring.
- Dulcissima.** Imported from the Mediterranean; fruit of small size, but fine flavor.
- Early Oblong** (Syn. *Thornless Bell*). Fruit of medium size, oblong, attains perfection in September and October, but does not change color much before other varieties; juice agreeable, but wanting the sub-acid of other kinds; the tree is a vigorous grower and is very prolific; branches thornless; foliage distinct; this variety is recommended chiefly because of its early ripening.

CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS, Continued.

- Exquisite.** Said to be a very superior orange; has not fruited for us yet. Imported by Gen. Sanford.
- Egg** (*Beach No. 1*). Classed with the early ripening varieties; with us it matures, little if any earlier than many other; a good orange, of sprightly flavor.
- Homosassa.** This orange is justly classed among the favorites in every grove, and has taken several prizes at different exhibitions; color bright; skin thin, dense and very tough, this quality rendering it one of the best shipping oranges we have.
- Italian.** A handsome strong growing tree; has not yet fruited with us.
- Jaffa.** Imported from the Mediterranean by General Sanford, and is probably one of the best imported varieties; a medium-sized fruit, very heavy and juicy, with few seeds, and of unsurpassed flavor; tree distinct in foliage; of vigorous upright growth, and while it sometimes shows a few thorns, it may be classed with the thornless varieties.



HOMOSSASSA ORANGE.

CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS, Continued.

Maltese Blood. Size medium, round or slightly oblong; in the fall the pulp is streaked with red, which increases as the season advances, until the whole pulp is colored; quality best; tree a strong, free grower; entirely thornless; when properly placed on the market, the fruit always commands the highest price.

Maltese Oval. The beautiful specimens of this orange exhibited at the Sanford exposition the past winter attracted a great deal of attention; it is a perfect oval, with smooth, dense glossy peel, and ranks with the other Malta oranges in quality; tree entirely thornless.

Majorca. From the Eastern Mediterranean; it resembles the Jaffa; fruit similar, but averages a little smaller, and not quite as highly colored; desirable in every respect.

Magnum Bonum. Large, flattened; light clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; flesh light colored, fine grained, tender and melting; an excellent shipper, as well as of the best quality; tree very vigorous grower; thorny; a native seedling.

Mediterranean Sweet. This variety was introduced into California some years ago by Thomas A. Garey, and with the exception of Washington Navel, has been and still is the favorite; fruit medium size, oblong; nearly seedless; very tender and juicy; tree entirely thornless; a vigorous grower, bears young and is very prolific; of the above there are two varieties in this state, which are similar in almost every respect, the only difference being that the fruit of one is round, while Mr. Garey's is oblong.

Mediterranean Sweet, Garey's.

Nonpariel. Size above ordinary; color, clear dark orange; skin smooth; pulp very tender, melting and vinous; tree vigorous and symmetrical; took first prize at the state fair, 1878, and has since proved all that was claimed for it; a native seedling.

Navel, Washington or Riverside. This is considered by many the king of the oranges; size large, very heavy; rind medium thickness; pulp tender and melting; nearly seedless; flavor delicious; bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the blossom end, from which it derives its name; tree nearly thornless; in this state it has with many people proved a shy bearer, with others quite the reverse; we don't consider the question settled yet, but in the meantime we are planting the Washington Navel.

Paper-Rind St. Michael. As its name implies, this is remarkably thin skinned; still the rind is so dense and tough when properly cured that it carries as well as many of the thick skinned oranges; in quality it is unsurpassed.

Parson Brown. Size medium, oblong; skin smooth; fine flavor; a good shipper, and by some considered the best of the early oranges; it begins to ripen in October, and reaches perfection by the middle of November; native seedling.

Prata (Syn., *Silver Orange*). Rind pale yellow, sometimes with a silvery sheen on the lower half; of good quality; tree a very upright grower. Imported.

Pride of Malta. Medium size, flattened, skin somewhat rough; juice very sweet, attaining perfection in November; tree a vigorous grower and of fine form; branches nearly thornless; this variety is comparatively new, but has been well tested and approved on the Halifax river; imported. 75 cents each.

Peerless (*Rember's Best*). Originally from Rember's grove on Drayton Island; in quality it is one of the best; tree a strong upright grower, with broad, thick foliage; very thorny.

Pine Apple. New, originating in one of the groves of Bishop Hoyt & Co., on Orange lake; has a slight pine apple flavor, more or less distinct in different specimens, and is most remarkable for the solidity and "meatiness" of its flesh; may be classed as one of the very best oranges. 75 cents each; supply limited.

Star Calyx. An orange of good quality; its distinctive mark being a broader and thicker calyx than common, which has five well defined points.

CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS, Continued.

Sweet Seville, Hick's. Small; thin but rather rough skin; ripens early, and is very sweet; tree a very vigorous grower, and prolific.

Tabiti. Of large size, round, pale yellow; skin thin, pulp very tender and melting; tree vigorous and very thorny. Imported.

Tardiff (Syn., *Hart's Late*). Medium size, round; skin thin, smooth and dense; grain fine, juice sub-acid, very fine and racy; this variety is attaining a reputation only second to the Washington Navel, owing to the length of time it takes to mature; while it colors up as early in the season as others, it does not reach perfection much before the first of June, and remains good on the tree until the middle of July. Imported.

THE MANDARIN AND TANGIERINE ORANGES.

(*Citrus aurantium nobilis* Varieties.)

China (Syn., *Willow leaved Mandarin*). Tree of dwarf habit; branches drooping, with narrow willow-like foliage; very compact and symmetrical in its growth, with very few thorns; fruit medium size, flattened, dark yellow; juicy and aromatic.

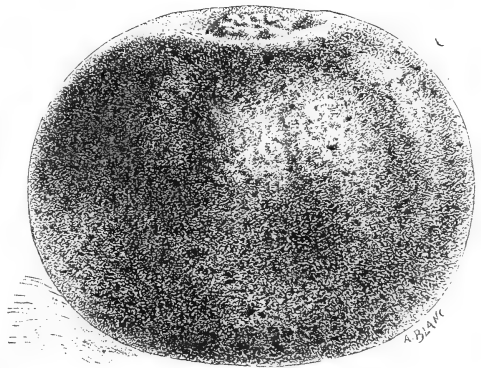
King. An upright growing variety, very thorny; foliage now nearly resembles the ordinary sweet orange. Fruit large, dark yellow, flattened, with rough skin; quality best of the type. We predict that this is going to become a very popular orange. The supply is limited. 75 cents each.

Satsuma. Size medium, flattened; color dark orange; skin thin, sweet and aromatic; pulp fine grained and juicy; best of the type. Tree of dwarf habit, prolific, entirely thornless. Thrives best when budded on sweet seedling stock.

Tangierine, "Dancy's." Tree of strong, upright growth, attaining the size of the sweet orange; is very nearly thornless; foliage rich and glossy, and when bruised gives forth a peculiar pungent odor very different from any other orange tree; fruit medium size, much flattened, of deep tomato red, with the appearance of having been varnished; quality no better than the Mandarin, but its color always commands for it a high price as a fancy dessert fruit. To grow this fruit to perfection requires more moisture than for the others, and an abundance of fertilizing matter.

Tangierine, Spice. A variety of the above; fruit small, dark red, very juicy and aromatic.

Bouquet des Fleurs. A very ornamental tree of dwarf habit; foliage distinct; thornless. Cultivated chiefly for its flowers, which are produced in profusion on very young trees; fruit of no value.



TANGIERINE ORANGE.

MISCELLANEOUS ORANGES.

- Sour Orange** (*C. Bigaradia*). Price on application.
- Phillips' Bitter Sweet.** A hybrid of the wild and sweet orange. The fruit is large, thin skinned; juice slightly bitter and aromatic. Tree a strong grower; bears early, and is very prolific; thornless. Fruit retains its juice nearly all summer, and is very refreshing on a hot day.
- Myrtle-Leaved.** A highly ornamental dwarf tree, with very small leaves of a dark glossy green; bears a medium sized flattened fruit, similar in flavor to the wild bitter-sweet.
- Sour Seville.** Imported from the Mediterranean. Fruit small, thick skinned and very juicy. This orange is used in making the famous Dundee Marmalade, large quantities of them being sent to Scotland for that purpose.
- Variegated.** Foliage beautifully striped and blotched creamy white; very ornamental.

POMELO. (*C. pomelanus*.)

Commonly known as "Grape-fruit;" in size between the orange and shaddock; skin smooth, pale yellow, varies in thickness in specimens from different localities. Membrane dividing the pulp is bitter and should be removed before eating; pulp sub-acid, very refreshing. Lately the demand for this fruit in the North has increased very much, and we expect to soon see it one of the most popular of our fruits.

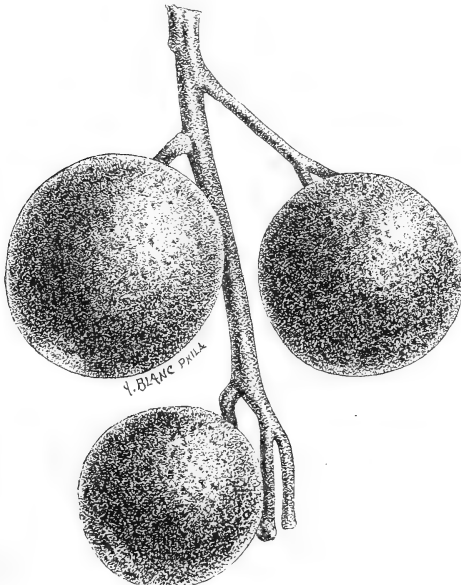
Improved Pomelo. An improved variety of the above, and said to be much superior.

Pernambuco Pomelo. Introduced through the Department of Agriculture at Washington; has not yet fruited in Florida.

Canton Pomelo. Very large, round, tapering toward the stem; rind smooth, thick and aromatic; flesh red. Foliage dense, dark green above, silvery beneath. Small trees, 50 cents each.

KUMQUAT. (*Citrus Japonica*.)

A native of Japan, where it is in very general cultivation. Tree dwarf, growing from six to eight feet in height; foliage resembles the Mandarin somewhat, and like most of the Citrus trees from Japan, is very hardy. The fruit is small, from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter; the rind is sweet and pulp acid. The Chinese preserve it in sugar, making an excellent sweetmeat. Of varieties we have the oval and round forms, and Kiu Kau, a new one, comes highly recommended.

KUMQUAT. (*Citrus Japonica*.)**SHADDOCKS.***(Citrus decumana.)*

- Mammoth.** Fruit grows to an enormous size; skin smooth and glossy; pulp green, sub-acid, slightly bitter.
- Red Shaddock.** Also very large; pulp red, darker in some specimens than in others; foliage distinct from all others.
- Whittaker Shaddock.** From the Whittaker Grove, at Sara Sota. Of medium size, round, skin much thinner than in most varieties; pulp very high colored; in quality is one of the best we have seen.
- Forbidden Fruit.** We give Reasoner Bros.' description of it: "This tree was introduced from South Africa by Col. Church, of Orlando. Its habit of growth is distinct from any other Citrus we have seen. The new growth is slightly tinged with red, as in the lemon. The extraordinary quality claimed for this fruit is, that even in the hottest weather the pulp is very cold, almost as if it had been kept on ice. It has not yet fruited in Florida."

CITRON. (*Citrus medica cedra*.)

Exactly why this fruit has not received more attention from the fruit growers of Florida we cannot tell—they are waiting for California to wake them up, perhaps, as the orders for trees from there far exceed the supply, and it isn't hard to predict a boom here in this neglected fruit. As there are comparatively few people who understand how it is prepared for market, we give the following directions from Miss Helen Harcourt's "Florida Fruits." "Pick the fruit when green, just as it comes to maturity; cut into four or six pieces; soak in clean water containing a little alum and a few handfuls of green grass (Guinea preferred), or the leaves of the Citron tree; pour this off [after soaking 24 hours—R. D. H.], and boil half an hour in thin syrup; then weigh the Citron and add an equal weight of white sugar to the syrup; dip the Citron into the latter two or three times; dry in the sun one day. The second day fill the cavities of the Citron with the syrup, and continue to expose to the sun until thoroughly dry. This makes an excellent article for commerce, being of superior quality to that sold in stores at 50 to 60 cents per pound."

Believing the following to be the only variety worth propagating, we grow no other.

Lyman Citron. This Citron is an importation of General Sanford's, and has been introduced to the fruit growers of Florida by the Rev. Lyman Phelps, of Sanford. This is undoubtedly the true Citron of commerce. The rind is sweet and edible, lacking the rank bitter flavor of the old Florida varieties. In habit of growth and foliage it is distinct, being of drooping habit, with small oblong serrate leaves of a rich dark green, having a tinge of wine color on the new growth. Will undoubtedly prove of great value.

LEMONS. (*Citrus medica limonium*.)

The cultivation of lemons in south Florida has now passed the experimental stage. Success is assured, and we expect in a few years to see the imported fruit driven from our markets by the superiority of our home-grown lemons. We have selected only the very finest fruits to propagate from, and they are guaranteed true to name.

VARIETIES.

- Belair Premium.** We do not hesitate to place this at the head of the list; it is hardy; a strong grower and good bearer, and has probably been awarded more premiums than any other; fruit medium sized, smooth, thin-skinned and very juicy. Imported by Gen. Sanford.
- Eureka.** Imported by way of California; generally described as thornless, but the young trees, at least, are quite thorny; of upright growth, prolific and the fruit is of good quality.
- Everbearing (Sicilian).** A fine variety of Gen. Sanford's, importation. Tree thornless or nearly so; quality best.

LEMONS, Continued.

Genoa. Imported from Genoa, Italy, to California, and from there brought to Florida by Mr. Albert I. Bidwell. Tree an early and prolific bearer; fruit of best quality, ripening up early in the season, which makes it of especial value.

Sicily. General Sanford's importation. This is the true Sicily lemon of commerce and one of the first varieties we planted, and after five years experience, we have no hesitation in offering it as one of the best.

Suacco. Imported by the United States Department of Agriculture; has not yet fruited with us.

Tuberculata. Also imported by the Department at Washington; not yet tested, although recommended for trial.

Villa Franca. Considered by many growers as the best variety in cultivation. We can see but little difference in habit of growth, between it and Belair Premium; specimens of fruit are more rounded in form, as a rule, but in quality there is no perceptible difference that we can see.

Variiegated. Leaves and new wood of the tree beautifully striped and mottled with creamy white; very ornamental.

Sweet Lemon (*Dulcis* or *Sweet Lime*). Of no particular value, although a place should always be found for a specimen tree, as both fruit and tree are ornamental.

OTHER SEMI-TROPICAL FRUITS.**CATTLEY GUAVA.** (*Psidium Cattleyanum*.)

This fruit is becoming more popular all the time, as its merits become better known. It is a handsome shrub for lawn or garden, and the most persistent fruit-producing plant we ever saw. No sooner is one crop ripe than it is blooming for another, and frequently it has blooms, half grown, and ripe fruit, all at the same time. The fruit is round and about an inch in diameter, of a dark red color, sometimes with a yellow cheek. As a jelly fruit it surpasses the common Guava. Foliage a rich dark green, thick and shining, somewhat resembling the Camellia; in growth it is of dwarf habit, and plants should be set in rows eight feet apart each way.

Yellow (?). A species much resembling the above, with yellow fruit; known as the Yellow Cattley. Fruit a little larger than the Red, sweeter and much superior for eating raw; it is also being largely planted, with the intention of making the jelly one of our commercial products.

Adams' Purple Cattley. Said to be a superior strain of the Cattley Guava. Fruit much larger and of a rich purple color, produced in clusters; if anything the plant is more ornamental than the others.

Price of Cattley Guavas, pot-grown plants:

10 to 12 inches	15 cents each,	\$10 per 100
14 to 20 "	25 " "	15 " "
2 to 3 feet, in bearing	50 " "	35 " "

Special prices by the 1,000 or 10,000.

CAROB TREE. (*Ceratonia siliqua*.)

Called also "St John's Bread." We noticed a beautiful tree on the grounds of Mr. A. J. Adams, at Manatee. The pods contain a large quantity of agreeably flavored mucilage and saccharine matter, and are commonly used in the south of Europe for feeding horses, mules, pigs, etc.; we see no reason why they should not prove of value in Florida. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

CAYENNE or SURINAM CHERRY.

(*Eugenia Mitchellii*.)

A highly ornamental shrub or small tree, perfectly hardy all over south Florida; produces quantities of cherry-like fruits of a pleasant acid taste. 50 cents each.

LIMES. (*Citrus medica limetta*.)

Florida (*West Indian* or *Mexican*). The common variety, found all over South Florida; has been much neglected, but the time is coming when more attention will be paid to their cultivation. The tree is tender, but if killed to the ground by a freeze, it sprouts readily from the root, and in two years time is producing a full crop. Good seedling plants, 15 to 25 cents each; bearing trees, 50 cents to \$1 each.

Imperial. Recently imported; said to be a very fine variety.

Tahiti. An imported variety that cannot be too highly recommended; tree a rapid grower and an early and heavy bearer; fruit large size; very thin skin; acid strong and rich; this fruit scored ninety-four points at the South Florida Exhibition last February, the highest of any citrus fruit on exhibition.

Valentina. Introduced through the United States Department of Agriculture.

CITRUS MEDICA TRIFOLIATA.

Known also as *Limonia trifoliata*. A hardy species used as a stock for dwarfing other citrus fruits for greenhouse and small door-yards; leaves trifoliata, tree very thorny; flowers large and fragrant. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Those desirous of making large collections of Citrus fruits, are requested to correspond with us. Our collection now consists of one hundred varieties, a list of which will be sent on application.

DATE PALM. (*Phoenix dactylifera*.)

See Department of Palms.

FIG. (*Ficus carica*.)

Figs are easily produced in the south, and are worthy of far more attention than they usually receive.

Brown Turkey. A very productive variety; fruit medium size, of a rich brown color; quality best.

Celestial or Sugar. Fruit small, very sweet, and will cure itself on the tree if allowed to remain.

San Pedro or Apple Fig. One of the largest and handsomest varieties in existence; skin and flesh white; is unexcelled as a table fig.

White Adriatic. This is one of the most celebrated figs of the world, and from which the finest dried figs of Smyrna, known as *Erbelli*, are produced; the fruit is of large size, thin-skinned; pulp solid, rich and melting; the tree is a very rapid grower, attaining eventually a very large size, and on old trees the amount of fruit produced is said to be enormous. It comes into bearing the second year after planting, the crop increasing each year, probably more of this variety is being planted in Florida than all others put together.

White Marseilles. A large greenish white fruit, excellent for preserving. Has long been grown in this country.

We have several other varieties, but none better than the foregoing either for table use or market. Price for cuttings of any variety, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen. Plants from 5 inch pots, 40 cents each, 3 for \$1.

HONEVIA DULCIS.

This newly introduced fruit from Japan is described as follows by Messrs. H. H. Berger & Co.: "A stately tree, resembling in habit the wild pear tree of Europe, the leaves are similar to those of our mulberry tree in shape and texture; the small whitish flowers appear in July. The fruit is produced by the three divisions of the inflorescence thickening and becoming fleshy. It is edible, and has a sweet and very aromatic taste, resembling much the fruit of the carob tree; is also in flavor, similar to the Bergamot." 50 cents each. 5

INDIAN FIG. (*Opuntia ficus Indica*).

See Cacti.

LOQUAT, or JAPAN MEDLAR.(*Eriobotrya Japonica*.)

A highly ornamental evergreen tree, with thick, leathery lanceolate leaves, the under surface of which is covered with a brownish down, while the upper is a dark rich green; the tree blossoms in winter, ripening its fruit in the early spring; resembles a plum in size and shape, and is produced in clusters of a bright yellow color; sub-acid, with a very agreeable flavor. Small trees, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; second size, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

OLIVE. (*Olea Europæa*.)

The Olive was introduced in the southern states over a hundred years ago, but its culture seems to have made little progress until recent years. Importations have been made by General H. S. Sanford, A. I. Bidwell, and perhaps others. Mr. Bidwell's trees, while they had been planted but little over four years, were holding fruit when we saw them last February, and had made as fine a growth as could be desired; every one knows the commercial value of the Olive, and if its culture proves a success here, as it promises to do, it adds one more to the long list of profitable industries for south Florida. There are a great many varieties of the Olive; the one most cultivated both in Italy and California, and the only one we as yet propagate, is the *Picholine*. The tree is quite hardy, a good yielder, and the fruit may be used both for pickling and oil. 50 cents to \$1 each, as to size; \$5 to \$10 per dozen.

POMEGRANATE. (*Punica granatum*.)

Should be more planted both as an ornamental shrub and for its fruit, which when properly placed on the market always commands a paying price. There are two native sorts that we can recommend.

Early Scarlet. Very showy; ripens in October; sub-acid, fine flavor.

Large Green. A strong grower; fruit very large; skin thin, of light green color; pulp bright crimson, sub-acid; of best quality. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Spanish Ruby. New; imported. Is described as very large, with small eye; thick skin of a pale yellow with crimson cheek; meat of a rich crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. Small plants, 75 cents each.

Paper Shell. From California, and comes highly recommended. Price, same as above.

PRICKLY PEAR. (*Opuntia Tuna*.)

See Cacti.

STRAWBERRY TREE. (*Arbutus unedo*.)

This tree seems to be little known in Florida, although perfectly hardy as far north as Jacksonville, and perhaps farther. "It is a hardy and elegant-looking evergreen. The leaves, oblong lanceolate and serrated at the edges, the bell-shaped flowers, forming a depending panicle, and the ripe berries, both of which are in profusion together in the end of autumn, render this shrub very ornamental at that season. * * * The fruit is eaten, and in Spain both a sugar and spirit are extracted from it."—*Rhind*. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

FIG. (*Ficus carica*.)

III.

HARDY FRUIT-BEARING TREES, VINES
AND PLANTS.

Our list of varieties under this head is limited, as few of the more northern fruits succeed as far South as this. The following, with the exception of the newer varieties of Oriental palms, have all been thoroughly tested here, and so far are a success.

CHERRY. (*Prunus serotina.*)

Identical with the common wild variety of the North; is nearly evergreen here, and worthy of cultivation as an ornamental tree; fruit of value for medicinal purposes. Small trees, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

DEWBERRY. (*Rubus trivialis.*)

This native fruit does not receive half the attention it deserves. Under good cultivation it produces large, luscious fruit, much better than the best blackberry. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

Lucretia. A new Dewberry of Virginian origin. Fruit much larger than the wild variety, sweet, melting and free from core. In spring cut back the canes to half their length, and mulch the ground heavily to keep the berries out of the dirt. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

GRAPES. (*Vitis.*)

This fruit is now so well known in Florida that it needs no commendation. The vines are easily grown, requiring only well drained land and a moderate quantity of fertilizer; plant at least twelve inches deep. The limits of a catalogue do not admit of full cultural directions, and we would advise our patrons to consult Prof. E. Du Bois' treatise on "Grape-growing in Florida."

VARIETIES OF V. ÆSTIVALIS.

Cynthiana. Berry small; bunches long, shouldered and very compact; black, with blue bloom; very juicy and vinous, and in addition to its being a good table grape, it is one of the best wine grapes in America.

Norton's Virginia. Differ but little from the above.

VARIETIES OF V. LABRUSCA.

Brighton. This has produced fruit here for three years now, and we consider it one of our best grapes; resembles the Delaware in flavor but has a much larger bunch and berry; of violet color, nearly transparent and of delicious flavor.

Concord. This well known grape grows well with us here, and is one of the standards.

Martha. A white Concord, but inferior in quality to its parents.

Prentiss. (See cut on page 14.) A white grape of good quality; bunches medium size; compact, and ripen evenly; vine of strong growth and very prolific (with us at least). Reports from the northern part of the state do not agree with our experience.

HYBRIDS.

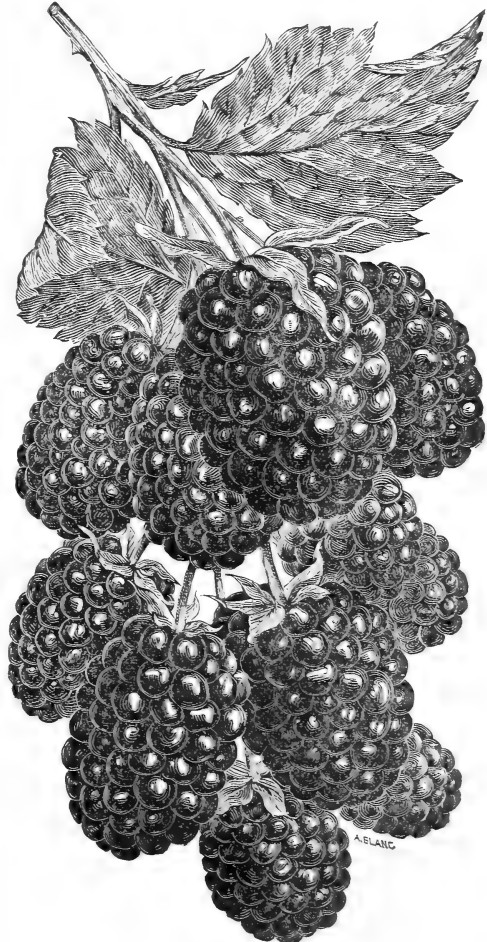
Goethe (Rogers' No. 1). A magnificent grape, resembling the Malaga; bunches medium to large; berries very large, pale whitish green, in some reddish; a vigorous grower and very prolific; requires rich soil.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9). Brick red in color, with a strong and peculiar aroma; a good grower, but has not fruited enough for us to determine its value.

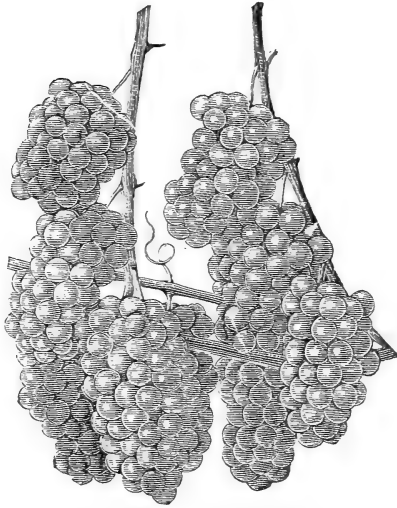
GRAPES, Continued.

Delaware. Too well known to need description; has not fruited for us here yet.

Price of all the above varieties, 20 cents each, \$2.25 per dozen.



DEWBERRY, LUCRETIA.



PRENTISS. (See page 13.)

VARIETIES OF VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA OR VULPINA.

Bullace or Muscadine Type. This type is purely southern; is of the easiest cultivation, and yields enormously. Vines should be planted 30 feet apart each way, and trained on arbors or trellises, and never trimmed.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of eight or ten berries, large, round, of bronze color when fully ripe; skin thick; flesh pulpy, very vinous and sweet, with a peculiar musky aroma; makes a good, sweet wine resembling Muscat, and when properly manipulated produces an excellent sparkling wine.

Flowers. Bunches composed of from 15 to 25 berries; dark black in color, and of sweet vinous flavor; matures in October, or from four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

Tenderpulp. An improved seedling of the Flowers; berries large, very sweet, and pulp quitetender. Ripens end of September.

Thomas. Bunches, 6 to 10 berries; berries slightly oblong, large; of violet color; quite transparent. Quality best of the type. Matures middle to end of August. Price, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

THE MAY APPLE, or FLESH COLORED GRANADILLA.

(*Passiflora incarnata.*)

Our native passion vine, producing an edible fruit, and well worth cultivating as an ornamental climber. The root is perennial, and hardy throughout all the Southern States; should be grown in pots or boxes, as it is apt to become unmanageable by reason of its running root stalks. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen.

MULBERRIES. (*Morus.*)

Well known shade and ornamental trees, the fruit of which may be used for various purposes. The following comprise the best varieties:

"English" Mulberry. Said to produce the best fruit, and a profuse bearer, ripening its fruit for several weeks in succession.

Downing's Everbearing. The best for fruit, which is sub-acid and of fine flavor, and produced for three months in the year.

Hicks. More acid than the above; of rapid, upright growth, and should be grown by every farmer for chickens and hogs.

Russian. Grows luxuriantly and is a very handsome tree; fruit of little value; habit very bushy and spreading.

MULBERRIES, Continued.

White (*Morus alba, Multicaulis*). Silk Worm Mulberry; leaves large; tree of rapid growth, and the best for feeding the silk worm.

Price, 3 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PECANS. (*Carya olivæformis*.)

Grow luxuriantly here on any well drained soil. Planted on a large scale they might prove very profitable.

Large Texas. One of the best; nut very long; shell medium thickness; very full meated.

Paper Shell. As its name implies, shell is very thin; nut of good size, and is a very prolific bean.

Price, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

PEACHES. (*Prunus Persica*.)

The recently introduced Chinese varieties are the only ones that can be relied upon to produce fruit in South Florida. They are, strictly speaking, semi-tropical fruits, producing fruit in the same soil and under the same climatic conditions as the orange. In fact, owing to their blooming season, January, they cannot be grown outside the orange belt. In this latitude the Peen-To begins ripening from April 20th to May 10th, followed some three weeks later by the Honey. These peaches when properly placed on the market, have invariably sold at high prices.

Peen-To, or Flat Peach of China. This remarkable peach originated in the nurseries of Mr. P. J. Berckmans, from Australian seed. Fruit two to two and a half inches in diameter, very flat; pale greenish white, with deep red cheek, covered with purplish bloom; flesh fine grained, very juicy and sweet, with a delicate almond aroma; quality best; cling stone. Strong trees; 4 to 6 feet, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; second size, 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen. Per 100, \$20 for first, \$11 for second.

The Honey. Medium size; oblong, with sharp recurved point; creamy white, washed and mottled with carmine; flesh very fine grained, of honey sweetness and exquisite flavor; free stone. Tree very thrifty, upright grower, with distinct foliage. Price, same as Peen-To.

RED CEYLON. The peach of which you see the cut on page 15 (reduced size), is one of the best peaches grown, and is the most hopeful of all the new varieties just originated in Florida. It is of neither the Spanish strain nor of the Chinese or Peen-To type, but comes of a more tropical branch of the peach family. The tree is from Ceylon, has borne heavy crops for four years in Lake county, Florida, is early, a heavy bearer, and a *blood free-stone*, with not a trace of the bitterness of the Peen-To type, nor the flat insipidity of the Honey. For full description and history, see report of "Ad Interim" committee of the Florida Horticultural Society, in the *Florida Dispatch, Farmer and Fruit Grower, Florida Horticulturist*, and other gardening papers of May issue, '89. Introduced by Messrs. Reasoner Bros. 75 cents each, \$7 per dozen, \$50 per 100.

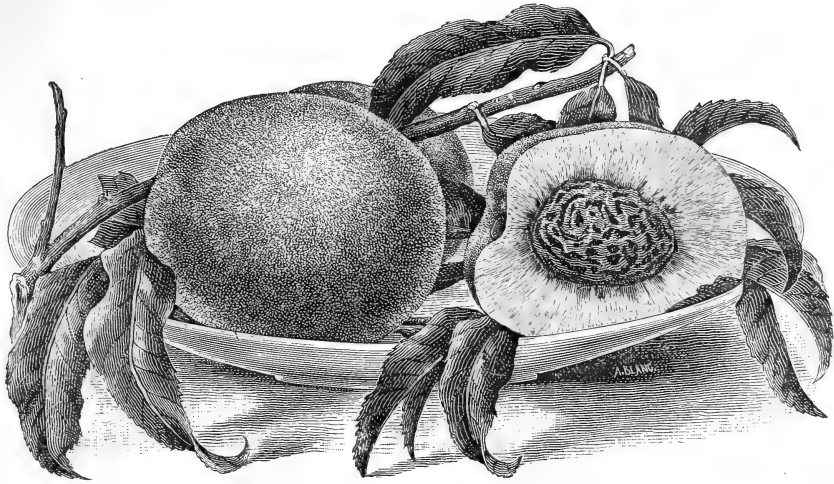
Pallas. A seedling from the Honey, and the only one of many hundreds that has varied from the parent. Fruit more round in shape; flesh white, very rich and vinous; 10 days later than Honey. 35 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Bidwell's Early. (This together with the three following, were originated by Mr. Albert I. Bidwell, of Orlando, from seed of the Peen-To. They have been thoroughly tested for the past four years, and are endorsed by the most competent judges in this State.) Of medium size, round, slightly oblong, with moderate suture, and short recurved point. Color pale yellow, washed with carmine; fine grained, melting and juicy, with but little of the noyau or bitter flavor of the Peen-To; quality good, half-cling. The two original trees the past season produced over *four bushels* each, the first fruit ripening May 7th.

Bidwell's Late. Resembles the foregoing, save that it is not as high colored. Habit of growth differs from the Early in that it is more upright and symmetrical. Three weeks later than the Early.

Bidwell's No. 4 and No. 7. These are highly spoken of, and are distinct in several points from the first two described. We have not yet fruited them.

Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$18 per 100.



RED CEYLON PEACH. (See page 14.)

PLUMS. (*Prunus domestica*.)

Kelsey's Japan Plum. This has not come up to its promise of a year ago, and it is evident that here in South Florida we will have to be content with an occasional crop. The tree continues healthy and vigorous, but it needs a sharp frost now and then to make them fruit.

Botan, Chabot, Masu, and Longfruit. Are of the same general character as the above. As they have not produced fruit yet in this section, being recent introductions here, we can only recommend them to those who wish to experiment with them as new fruits.

Prunus Pissardii (*Persian Purple-Leaved Plum*). A very desirable ornamental tree, whether it ever produces fruit or not; leaves a rich dark purple, retained on the tree nearly all winter.

Price, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

NATIVE PLUMS.

Of native varieties of plums (*P. chincasa*), we have selected and are propagating two varieties, as yet unnamed. One, a chance seedling, is as large as the Marianna, bright yellow, sweet and delicious. We can only offer a limited number as yet; another season we will have a full stock. 75 cents each.

PEARS. (*Pyrus communis*).

Le Conte. Now so well known that any description is superfluous. While the trees here do not grow with quite the same vigor as on the clay lands of middle Florida, they still do very well, and so far are free from blight or insect enemies of any kind.

Kieffer. A supposed cross between the old China Sand Pear and the Bartlett; fruits here much sooner than the Le Conte, and the fruit is of very good quality; matures with us the latter part of September. Price, 40 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

Pyrus—? The native Yellow Haw; an ornamental tree of dwarf habit, bearing a sweet edible fruit. May prove of value as a stock on which to work some of the early varieties of apples, which fruit we have so far failed to produce, but which we believe to be among the possibilities. Small plants, 25 cents each.

QUINCES. (*P. Cydonia*).

Orange. Has produced fruit in south Florida, and is worthy of cultivation; requires plenty of manure, and thorough tillage during the growing season. Price, 4 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Chinese. We do not know of this variety having been fruited here; in Georgia it is well thought of; fruit of very large size, and fair quality; tree of upright growth. Price, as to size, 50 to 75 cents each.

QUINCES, Continued.

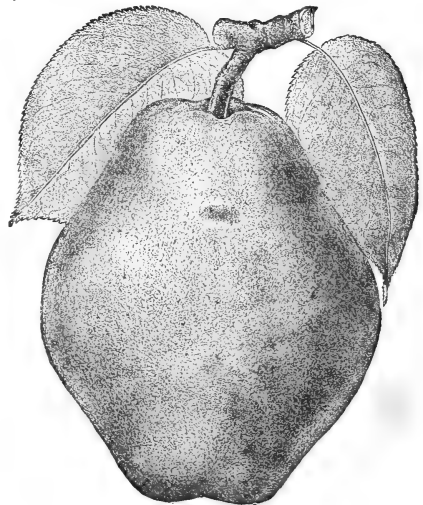
Pyrus Mauleii. A variety of the Japan quince (*P. Japonica*). Produces a small oval and greenish fruit in the greatest profusion, which makes excellent jellies and preserves. A beautiful shrub in spring when covered with its crimson flower. 25 cents each.

PERSIMMONS. (*Diospyrus*).

The Persimmon, in its varieties, has assumed unexpected importance of late years as a fruit to be grown for actual profit.

THE JAPAN PERSIMMON. (*D. Kaki*).

We cannot speak too highly of the merits of this fruit; we have had it long enough now to appreciate its value. It is certainly a delicious fruit, and its large size and attractive appearance always commands for it a good price, when placed on the market. The nomenclature is still somewhat confused, but as the trees come into bearing they are being classified, and we hope with the assistance of the nomenclature committee appointed by the Florida Horticultural Society, to soon be able to get ours all correctly named beyond dispute. We offer six of the best varieties, under names that we believe to be very nearly correct.



KIEFFER PEAR.

PERSIMMONS, Continued.

Among. Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; average weight of fruit seven to nine ounces; dark orange red; very sweet and delicious; all fruit from our trees has so far shown no signs of seed.

Hacheya. (Syn. *Yamato, Imperial*, etc.) Usually oblong and acute apex; two and a-half by three inches in diameter; perfectly globular specimens frequently found on the same tree; orange red; good keeper.

Hyakume. (Syn. *Pound Seedless, Dardai Maru, Tam-Nashi*, etc.) Large, globular; average diameter three inches, deep orange red; one of the best.

Kurokume. Very large, round, somewhat flattened, orange red; two and a-half by three inches in diameter; some specimens much larger, frequently weighing ten ounces and sometimes as much as one pound; a late keeper.

Mazelli. Round or slightly oblong, two and a-half by three inches; slightly ribbed; orange red; very prolific, and a late keeper.

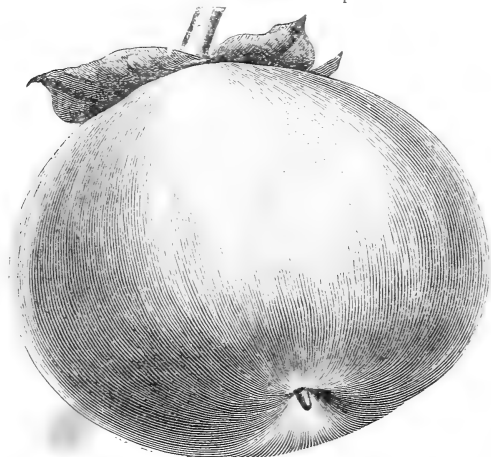
Zingi. The smallest of the list; nearly globular; average two inches; pulp dark very sweet and rich; best quality, and very productive; dried, it is superior to the best Smyrna figs.

Prices of home-grown trees: 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 60 cents each, \$6 per dozen; 5 to 8 feet, branched, \$1 to \$1.25 each.

NATIVE PERSIMMONS.

D. Virginiana. Native Persimmon. Some of the larger sorts we find worth propagating. 15 to 25 cents each.

D. Montana. See Miscellaneous Department.



JAPAN PERSIMMON.



HOFFMAN'S SEEDLING.

JUJUBE. (*Ziziphus jujuba*).

A shrub or small tree, producing a yellow or red date-like fruit an inch long, of good flavor; makes an excellent preserve. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES. (*Fragaria*).

There are but few varieties that are adapted to this climate, as most of them will scald during our summers, still it is well enough to experiment on a small scale, especially with Southern hybrids, or seedlings from the finest berries. The two following are now the leading varieties grown, both for home use and market.

Hoffman's Seedling. A berry of recent introduction, which with us has proved all that is claimed for it, and we shall plant more largely of it another season; berry medium size, conical; ripens evenly all over and remains firm for a long time after being picked.

Improved Mobile or Noonan. A first-class berry, averaging rather small; withstands drought and any amount of heat, and its shipping qualities are unexcelled; is a very prolific bearer—the past season we had berries from January till June 15, right along from the same vines; plants should be set out during September and October to obtain best results, although it may be done as late as December. Our cut was made from a photograph and accurately represents this fruit.

Price, 50 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

IV.

BAMBOOS AND OTHER GRASSES.

Ornamental and Useful.

ANDROPOGON CITRATUS.

The Lemon grass of India. An ornamental grass, forming large clumps. From the blades steeped in water a tea is made that is found beneficial in cases of fever; it also yields an essential oil for perfumery. 10 cents each.

ARUNDINARIA.

- A. gigantea.** The large cane or bamboo of Florida and Georgia, at times attains a height of 20 feet; in common use for fishing rods, etc. 35 cents each.
- A. tecta.** A dwarf slender growing species, and also very ornamental. The stems are used for pipe-stems. 20 cents each.

ARUNDO.

- A. Donax.** A tall growing reed-like grass, with rich green foliage. 25 cents each.
- A. d. variegata.** A variegated form of the above. Foliage beautifully striped with yellowish white. The tallest of all the variegated grasses growing to a height of 10 to 12 feet. 25 cents each.

BAMBUSA.

- B. argentea striata.** "A clump of this is a graceful and picturesque object; at first the canes are short and slender, but each crop of new ones is larger than the preceding, until they are as thick as corn stalks of the largest size, some of them with the foliage beautifully striped with green and silver. The stalks are fifteen or twenty feet long, spreading out like a fan, so that the top must be twenty-five to thirty feet across. It has never been injured in the slightest degree by frost."

E. H. Hart. 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

- B. aurea.** A dwarf species; native of China and Japan. "This very handsome species forms elegant tufts, with its slender, much branched stems, which attain a height of from 6 to 10 feet, and a light green color in a young stock, ultimately changing to a yellowish hue."

—*Dictionary of Gardening*. \$1 each.

- B. nana.** A handsome broad-leaved dwarf species, rarely exceeding ten feet in height. 50 cents each.

- B. vulgaris.** "The large unarmed bamboo of Bengal; it rises to a height of seventy feet, and the stems may attain a length even of forty feet in one season, though the growth is slower in cooler climes. It has proved to be capable of resisting occasional night frost. It is the best for building Bamboo houses."—*Von Mueller*. \$2 each.

We have several other distinct species of Bambusa from China and Japan, the names of which are still undetermined, any of them will be supplied at 75 cts. each.

COIX LACHRYMA. (Job's Tears.)

A curious grass, native of India; the large grey pearly seeds, which hang in clusters out of the sheath, gives the plant a very unique appearance. 15 cents each.

CYNODON DACTYLON.

Bermuda Grass. A well-known lawn and pasture grass. Care should be taken that it does not get established where it is not wanted, as it is rather hard to eradicate. \$3 per 1,000 sets.

CYPERUS.

- C. alternifolius.** A grass-like plant, throwing up stems to the height of about two feet, surmounted at the top by a cluster or whorl of leaves, diverging horizontally, giving the plant a very curious appearance. A splendid plant for the center of baskets, vases, or Wardian cases, or as a water-plant. 25 cents each.
- C. alternifolius var.** A variegated form of the above; leaves and stems elegantly marked with white, and sometimes entirely white; one of the most elegant plants for baskets or aquariums. 75 cents each.

DESMODIUM.

Several species of our introduction from India, not sufficiently well tested as yet, to determine their value. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

"This is one of the most beautiful and distinct hardy plants in cultivation. Unlike all other variegated plants, this has its striping or marking across the leaf, instead of longitudinally. It grows from five to seven feet in height, forming a most striking and graceful plant, resembling nothing else that we know of. The expanded flower spike resembles the ostrich plume, and when dried will last for years. Plant entirely hardy. Whether used as a single plant or for groups on lawns, it has no equal." 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

GYNERIUM.

- G. argenteum.** The Pampas Grass of South America. On rich moist land this soon forms magnificent clumps, and the large silvery white plumes are much in demand for bouquets of dried grasses. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- G. roseum.** A distinct variety, the plumes of which are tinted rose color. 25 cents each.

PANICUM.

- P. molle.** The Para Grass. One of the best pasture grasses for South Florida. It will grow luxuriantly on ground that is too wet or too poor for anything else, and it seems to do equally well on high or low ground. In planting, the ground should be thoroughly prepared, and the cuttings put in, about two feet apart each way. Afterward the grass should be plowed every spring, when it will last an indefinite time. This grass makes very fair hay, and if used for that purpose and not pastured, it will afford several cuttings during the season. 75 cents per 100, \$5 per 1,000.
- P. maximum.** Guinea Grass. Another good fodder grass, that will afford several cuttings during the season, succeeds best, planted in rows, and cultivated. This does not spread as fast as the Para grass; but throws out numerous stolons which forms large clumps five to six feet in height. \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.
- P. variegatum.** A pretty ornamental species; leaves variegated pink and white; a very handsome grass for the lawn. 10 cents each.

PENNISETUM sp.

We received a small package of this grass seed from India two years ago, and planted it in a rich moist spot early in the spring; it soon came up, and made a most remarkable growth, throwing out stolons freely. It soon covered the ground, and by the middle of August it had attained a height of seven feet. The stems are slender and delicate, well clothed with leaves, and we look upon it as one of the most promising forage grasses yet introduced in Florida. It is an annual, and has to be replanted each spring, but as it seeds freely this is rather an advantage than otherwise; it is surely worthy of trial. Seeds, 50 cents per paper.

SESBANIA ÆGYPTIACA.

A tall growing perennial herb from India, said to be an excellent fodder plant. The seed pods are used as food, and are said to be wholesome and nutritious. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

STENOTAPHRUM.

S. glabrum. St. Augustine Grass. A valuable lawn grass for Florida; will grow in almost any situation, even under trees, and remains green all winter. When once thoroughly established it makes a beautiful lawn, and grows so thickly that it will crowd out all other grass and weeds, making it easy to keep the lawn in good condition. 50 cents per 100 cuttings, \$4 per 1,000.

S. glabrum variegatum. A variety of the preceding, with leaves beautifully variegated white and green. 25 cents per dozen.

UNIOLA PANICULATA.

Sea Oats. A native perennial, growing on the sand beaches of the coast. The flower heads are very handsome, and much in demand for decorative work. The plant seems to thrive equally as well when moved to the high lands of the interior. 15 cents each.

The dried flower heads supplied in quantity; price on application.



EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

V.

CONIFERS.

So far, but little attention has been paid in this State to the cultivation of more than a few species of the genus which comprise this noble order. Strange, too! when the pines and cedars of our forests, the cypress of our swamps, and the casuarinas of Key West show that our soil and climate is adapted to at least a few of the hundreds comprising the order, among which are many useful as well as some of the grandest ornamental evergreens in existence. We don't expect to see our sand hills clothed with forests of araucarias 200 feet in height during our life-time, but perhaps our great grandchildren may!

ARAUCARIA.

- A. Bidwellii.** Bunya-Bunya Pine, Moreton Bay Pine. Height 150 feet; of very regular and symmetrical habit; color of foliage very rich dark green. Small, \$1.50 each.
- A. Cookii.** New Caledonia. Height 200 feet. Described by Mr. Abbey as having "a somewhat curious habit, even when growing alone, of shedding their branches for five-sixths or more of their height, and then replacing them by a smaller and more bushy growth, so that the tree at a distance presents a very columnar appearance, the resemblance being increased by the summit being covered with a mass of foliage somewhat like a capital." Price on application.
- A. Cunninghamii.** Moreton Bay. A very handsome species, attaining a height of 100 feet, and probably the hardiest of all the Araucarias, with the exception of *A. imbricata*. Price on application.
- A. excelsa.** The Norfolk Island Pine. Attains a height of 200 feet and over. In a young state it makes a magnificent decorative plant for the conservatory. No description we can give will do the Araucarias justice; they must be seen to be appreciated, and once seen, they are not likely to be forgotten. Small plants, \$2 each.
- A. imbricata.** The Monkey Puzzle. Probably hardy as far north as Savannah. Price on application.

CASUARINA.

- The Australian Pine. Known also as Beefwood, She, or Swamp Oak. Very rapid growing tree, mostly native of Australia, but now naturalized in many tropical and sub-tropical countries. As avenue trees they are unique, and likely to become popular.
 - C. equisetifolia.** Splendid specimens of this species are growing in Key West, and a few have become established on some of the Keys farther east. As this tree will grow well in a rather saline soil, it will be of great value as wind-breaks in many places along the coasts. It is a handsome tree, pyramidal in form, the foliage somewhat resembling the Tamarix. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.
 - C. glauca.** Von Mueller speaks very highly of this species, as being most valuable for its wood, which is very hard and durable. It is also a very handsome tree.
 - C. tenuissima.** 75 cents each.
- Other species of the Casuarinas ready in the spring.

CEDRUS DEODARA.

The Great Cedar of the Himalayas. Probably better adapted to the northern than the southern part of the State. 50 cents each.

CUPRESSUS.

- C. sempervirens.** Cypress of Southern Europe. Famous for the durability of its timber, which is next to imperishable, and for the great age which the tree attains. "Young records the stem circumference of a cypress at Lago Maggiore as 54 feet, and this was known even six hundred years ago as a venerable tree."—*Von Mueller*. 25 and 50 cents each.
- C. torulosa.** Nepal Cypress Northern India, ascending to great elevations. Young trees of this species have so far done well here. Small, 50 cents each.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA.

Red Cedar. This makes a very handsome tree, and if judiciously clipped, it can be trained into any desired shape. 25 to 50 cents each.

PINUS.

- P. australis.** The Long-Leaved Southern Yellow Pine. Young trees of this pine make handsome subjects for the conservatory, or for lawn decoration in summer at the north. Selected plants, 1½ to 2 feet, 25 cts. each; smaller pot-grown, same price.
- P. excelsa.** The Lofty or Bhotan Pine of the Himalayas. Pot-grown, 40 cents each.
- P. inops.** Scrub or Spruce pine. A very handsome tree while young. 25 cents each.
- P. longifolia.** Emodi Pine, or Cheer Pine. Burmah. "A handsome tree, with a branchless stem for 50 feet, the whole tree attaining a maximum height somewhat over 100 feet, the girth of the stem 12 feet. The tree stands exposure and heat well."—*Von Mueller*. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen, pot-grown.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM.

Native Southern Cypress. 25 and 50 cents each.

THUYA ORIENTALIS.

(BIOTA.) Chinese Arbor Vitæ. Succeeds well in almost any situation; valuable for hedges, or as single specimens. Several varieties, 15 and 25 cents each, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen.

VI. ROSES.

Our collection of Roses, though small, is composed of some of the best bloomers, and with very few exceptions they have all been tested here. In regard to cultivation of roses in this state, it is perhaps best to say nothing, but leave it entirely to the good judgement of the cultivator; there are so many different grades of soil that the method that proved a success on one would avail nothing on another. We have seen the most luxuriant roses on common "flat-woods" land that never had the least care or attention, and again they will fail in the hands of the most careful cultivator. It is always safe to have the ground at least moderately well enriched before setting the plants, and as a rule clean culture afterward seems to give best results. Fall pruning is necessary if abundant blossoms are wanted during the winter months.

Strong one year old plants from open ground, 25 cents each; small plants, pot grown, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

TEA ROSES.

- Alphonse Karr.** Semi-double flowers of a dull crimson red, with lighter shading in the open centre.
- Aline Sisley.** Color varying from red to purplish rose.
- Anna Oliver.** Very double; lovely creamy blush, shaded with deep carmine.
- Blanche Nabonnand.** Pure white.
- Bon Silene.** Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon.
- Catharine Mermet.** Silvery pink; very large and full.
- Clotilde.** Creamy white, delicately shaded pale blush.
- Cornelia Cook.** Pure waxy white; buds very large and perfect.
- Douglass or Crimson Tea.** Dark cherry red.
- Duchess of Edinburgh.** Deep crimson; good bloomer.
- Etoile de Lyon.** Chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow.
- Gloire de Dijon.** Rich creamy yellow; extra large, full and sweet.
- Homer.** Salmon-rose; beautiful buds, varying in color.
- Isabella Sprunt.** Light sulphur yellow color; buds exquisite in odor and shape.
- Louis Richard.** Flowers large and full, coppery rose; center deep rose.
- Mad. Caro.** Bright rosy pink; profuse bloomer.
- Mad. Welche.** Beautiful amber yellow, delicately tinged with crimson.
- Marie Guillot.** Pure white; very large and double to the center.
- Mad. Lambard.** Rosy bronze, changing to salmon, shaded with carmine.
- Marie Van Houtte.** White, slightly tinged with yellow.
- Niphetos.** Pure snowy-white, long well-formed buds; very sweet-scented.
- Papa Gontier.** Flowers large, semi-double; a vivid rose-color.
- Perle des Jardins.** Beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; full and fine form.
- Sunset.** Flowers of large size, very double; color a rich golden amber, shaded with dark ruddy copper; very beautiful.
- Sombreuil.** Creamy white, tinted with rose.
- Safrano.** Saffron and apricot; very fine in bud.
- The Bride.** White, with delicate flesh on outer petals; very beautiful in bud or open flowers; blooms profusely.

BOURBON ROSES.

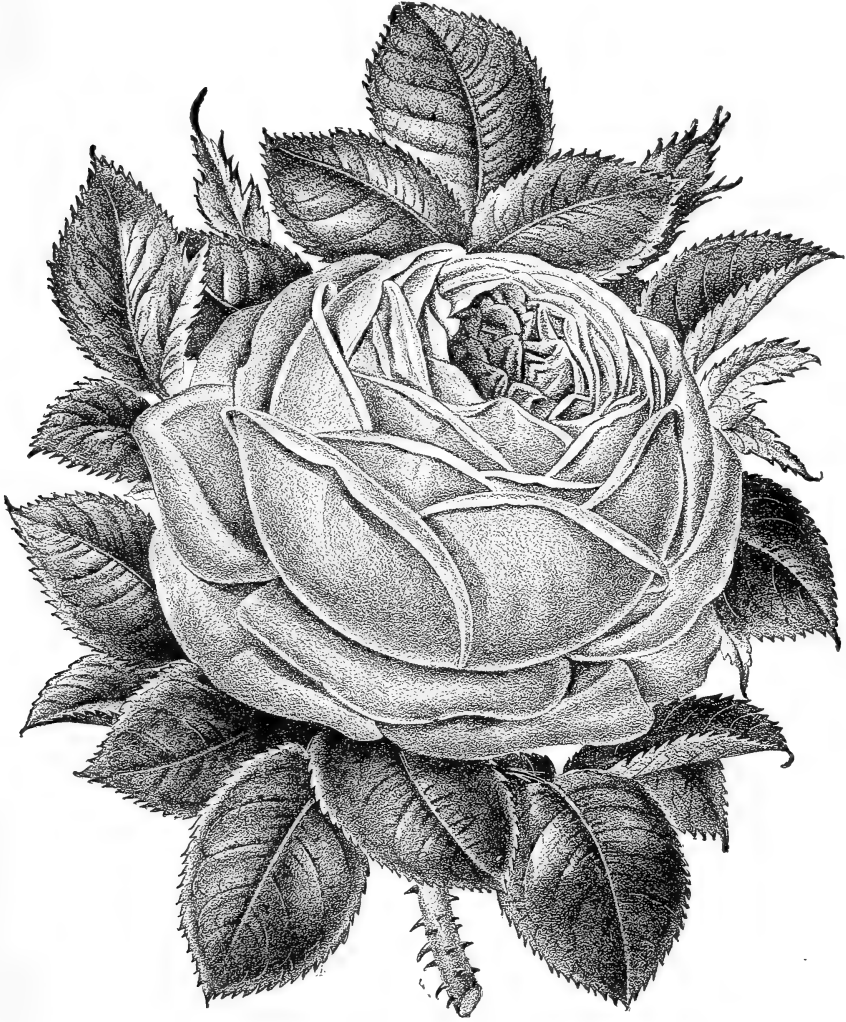
- Hermosa.** Fine bright rose-color.
- Queen of Bedders.** A very free bloomer; dark crimson.
- Sir Joseph Paxton.** Large dark crimson flowers; good bloomer.
- Souvenir de la Malmaison.** Beautiful clear flesh color, edged blush.

NOISETTE.

- Cloth of Gold.** Deep yellow center with sulphur edges; a splendid rose.
- James Sprunt.** A rich dark crimson; a very strong grower.
- Lamarque.** Flowers pure white.
- Mad. Alfred Carriere.** Flowers flesh white, with light shading of salmon.
- Marechal Niel.** Beautiful deep sulphur yellow; very full and large, and exceedingly fragrant.



TEA ROSE.



HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE.

BENGAL or CHINESE ROSE.

- Viridescens.** Green rose; valuable as a curiosity only.
Louis Philip. Rich, dark velvety crimson.
Queens Scarlet. Bright scarlet; constant flower.
White Daily. Constant bloomer; pure white flowers.

HYBRID TEAS.

- American Beauty.** Rich high rose color; delicious fragrance.
Beauty of Stapleford. Large buds of reddish violet.
La France. Delicate silvery rose; very large, full, globular form.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

- Duke of Edinburgh.** Bright crimson.
Gen. Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; very large and effective in bud; very sweet.
Mad. Charles Wood. A splendid crimson; very large and full.
Paul Neyron. Deep rose color; a very large rose.
White Baroness. Pure white.

POLYANTHA.

- Little Pet.** Flowers very small; pale blush color.
Mlle Cecile Brunner. Salmon, shaded with rose.
Mignonette. Flowers exceedingly small, born in clusters; delicate rose color.
Paquerette. Pure white; very good sort.
Perle d'Or. Color a coppery gold, changing to salmon.

ROSE SPECIES.

- Rosa bracteata.** The Macartney Hedge rose; this beautiful evergreen rose makes one of the most impenetrable as well as ornamental hedges we know of. Flowers single, pure white. Cuttings, 50 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000.
R. Moschata. Muscat rose. The principal species from which the famous perfume "attar of roses" is distilled; a strong climber.
R. multiflora. A well known climbing rose, blooming in early spring; flowers double pink, in large clusters.
R. Sinica. The Cherokee Rose. A well known climber, that is much used as a hedge plant. Cuttings, 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

VII.

PALMS AND CYCADS.

Linnæus called them the "princes of the vegetable kingdom," and they are worthy of the title. Much might be written, and the half not told, of them; but more than mere mention is beyond the scope of a catalogue. This vast order of over a thousand species is pre-eminent in the whole world of plants for the grandeur of many, and the elegance and the grace of others of the species. The uses of Palm trees and of their products are numerous and varied, combining in some instances almost the entire source of wealth of large communities.

While the greater number of the species are confined to the tropics, there are some good examples that will succeed admirably in a semi-tropical region; and to these the peninsular portion of Florida offers suitable climatic conditions for successful cultivation.

While we grow large quantities of exotic species for greenhouse culture, we shall make a specialty of those adapted to the Citrus Belt of Florida. These in time will form one of the grandest and most attractive features of our gardens, lawns and avenues.

Our plants are all pot-grown, and hence may be planted at any season of the year. Our stock consists of over a hundred thousand plants in all sizes. The prices quoted are mainly for plants from three-inch pots; for prices of specimen plants, or where large quantities are desired, please correspond with us. Our prices are as low as those of any firm in the United States.

Those followed by an asterisk (*) are the more hardy species.

ACROCOMIA SCLEROCARPA.*

South America. A handsome pinnate-leaved species, growing to a height of 50 feet or more; stem clothed with strong spines. \$2 each.

ARECA.

- A. alba.** See *Dictyosperma album*.
- A. Baueri.** See *Rhopalostylis Baueri*.
- A. Catechu.** India. The Betel nut. A tall growing pinnate-leaved palm, a fine specimen of which is growing at Fort Myers. \$1 each.
- A. rubra.** See *Dictyosperma rubra*.
- A. sapida.** See *Rhopalostylis sapida*.
- A. triandra.** India. A handsome species, and unlike most members of the palm family, the stem is frequently divided, forming two or more branches. \$2 each.

ARENGA SACCHARIFERA.

India. The Sugar Palm. A very useful species; the trunk supplies sago, and the sap is converted into toddy sugar. A highly ornamental hot-house species. \$2.50 each.

ATTALEA COHUNE.

Guatemala. One of the most conspicuous palms of Central America; a magnificent species, distinguished from other genera in having the pinnae arranged vertically and not horizontally. The leaves spring up almost perpendicularly at the base, but the upper part is gracefully arched. \$2.50 to \$5 each.

CARYOTA.

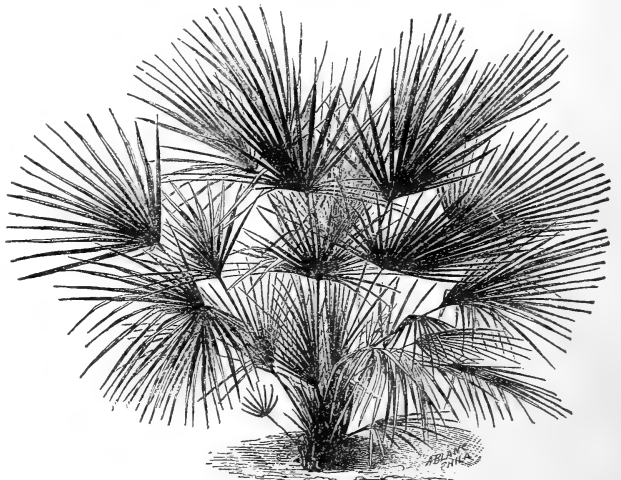
- C. sobolifera.** Malacca. An elegant slender stemmed species; leaves bipinnate, light shining green. \$1 each.
- C. urens.** India. The largest growing of the species, and one of the most ornamental. The sap of this species is largely used in making a kind of wine or toddy. Hence it is known as the Wine Palm. In cultivation, it is called the Fish-tail Palm, from the resemblance of the pinnae to the tail of a fish. \$1 each.

CHAMÆROPS.

- C. canariensis(?)*** A handsome fan-leaved palm, suitable for sub-tropical gardening; from the Canary Islands. 50 cents each, \$4 per dozen.
- C. excelsa.** See *Trachycarpus excelsus*.
- C. humilis*** Southern Europe and Northern Africa. A very hardy dwarf fan-palm. 50 cents each.
- C. hystrix.** See *Rhapidophyllum hystrix*.

COCOS.

- C. australis.** Buenos Ayres and Paraguay. The long pinnate leaves are a beautiful glaucous green. This is among the half-hardy species that will succeed in the southern portion of the state. \$1 each.
- C. Alphousii*** Southern Brazil. This beautiful palm is perfectly hardy throughout Florida, and can be most highly recommended. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.



CHAMÆROPS HUMILIS.



CYCAS REVOLUTA.

COCOS, Continued.

- C. nucifera.** The well known Coconut Palm. Intra-tropic around the globe. A quick growing elegant species for large conservatories. Large plants, 8 and 10 inch pots, \$2 and \$3 each. Small plants, \$1 each.
- C. plumosa.** Brazil. Has not been tested as to hardiness; a very strong grower, and among the handsomest of decorative palms. \$2 each.
- C. Romanzoffiana.*** Brazil. This elegant species has proved quite hardy, and can be highly recommended for open ground planting. \$2 each.
- C. Weddelliana.** South America. One of the most elegant and graceful palms that has ever been introduced; well known in every collection of greenhouse plants, and one of the most useful to the florist. 75 cents each, \$8 per dozen.

CORYPHA.

- C. Australis.*** See *Livistona Australis*.
- C. elata.** India. A tall growing fan-leaved palm of great beauty. Probably hardy throughout the southern portion of the orange belt. \$1.50 each.

CYCAS.

- C. circinalis.*** East Indies. Resembles the following; but stem in old plants is more slender; very rare in cultivation. Small plants, \$2 each.
- C. revoluta.*** China and Japan. The so-called Sago Palm, Japanese Fan Palm. An elegant plant for sub tropical gardening; perfectly hardy here, and as far north as southern Georgia. The leaves are much used by florists in the arrangement of funeral work, and command a high price. We have an assortment of plants in all sizes. From \$1 to \$15 each.

DÆMONOROPS.

- D. melanochætes.** Malay Archipelago. This species is among the most beautiful and interesting of the order. Leaves pinnate; pinnæ long and narrow; petioles sheathing at the base, where they are armed with very long sharp spines, with brown tips and much swollen bases; very rare, and only to be found in the choicest collections. \$15 each.
- D. pericanthus.** Sumatra. This is another rare and beautiful species; leaves broadly ovate, pinnate, and the petioles are also furnished with stout spines. The young leaves are a beautiful wine color. \$15 each.
- D. trichorus.** Java. So far we can see but little difference between this and the preceding, except perhaps that the spines on the petioles are more numerous. Price same as preceding, or one of each of the three species, \$40.

DICTYOSPERMA.

- D. album.** Mauritius. A well known greenhouse palm, closely related to the *Areca*s. Leaves pinnate. \$1 each.
- D. rubrum.** Also from Mauritius. Leaves margined and varied with bright red. The *Dictyospermas* are very ornamental plants, and much used for decorative work. \$1 each.

ELÆIS GUINIENSIS.

Guinea. The African Oil Palm, from which comes the celebrated palm oil of commerce. Leaves pinnate, on well grown specimens attaining a length of 15 feet; will withstand light frosts, and is recommended for planting in southern Florida. \$2.50 each.

ERYTHEA ARMATA.

California. A handsome greenhouse species with bluish-green, fan-shaped leaves; will probably succeed here if planted in a clay soil. \$1 each.

GUILIELMA SPECIOSA.

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

The fruit is edible, and in most cases is simply a farinaceous mass without seed; a mark of long cultivation. \$10 and \$15 each.

HEDYSCEPE CANTERBURYANA.

Lord Howe's Island. This and the two following are very popular greenhouse palms; leaves long, pinnate, forming a dense crown of wavy foliage. \$1 each.

HOWEA.

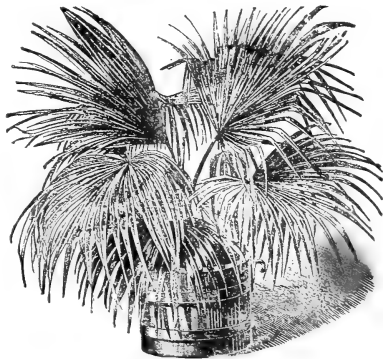
- H. Belmoriana.** The Curly Palm.
- H. Forsteriana.** Also of Lord Howe's Island, has the same general characteristics as the preceding. \$1 each.

KENTIA.

The several species in common cultivation under the generic name *Kentia* have been referred to their proper places under *Hedyscepe* and *Howea*, which see.

LANTANIA.

- L. Borbonica.** See *Livistonia Chinensis*.
- L. Verschaffeltii** (Syn., *Lantania aurea*). Rodriguez Island; a beautiful palm of no great height; leaves flabelliform, divided nearly to the petiole, which is a rich golden color. A few specimen plants, \$5 each.



LANTANIA BORBONICA.

LICUALA.

- L. elegans.** Sumatra. A beautiful dwarf palm; leaves light shining green, fan shaped, divided to the petiole; a very choice and rare species. \$3 each.
- L. Rumphii** (Syn., *L. spinosa*). Borneo. Similar to above, except that stem and petioles are armed with sharp spines. \$3 each.

LIVISTONA.

- L. Australis.*** Australia. One of the best of the foreign fan-palms; of rapid growth, and perfectly hardy here; leaves rich green on brown petioles, which are armed at the edges with stout spines. 50 cents each, \$4.50 per dozen.
- L. Chinensis.*** (Syn., *Lalania Borbonica*). Southern China. One of the most popular palms in cultivation for decorative work; and, as it is quite hardy it is a very suitable plant for open air culture in Florida. From this species are obtained the well-known palm-leaf fans of commerce. It is advisable with this, as with most other palms that are to be planted in the open ground, to give partial shade while plants are small; after they are once thoroughly established, they will grow rapidly, and finally attain a large size. Strong two year plants, 60 cents each; one year, 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

MARTINEZIA CARYOTÆFOLIA.

New Grenada. An elegant greenhouse species, the foliage of which resembles the Caryotas, or Fish Tail Palms; but unlike them, the petioles and veins of the pinnae are armed with strong black spines. \$3 each.

METROXYLON ELATUM.

Java. A rare pinnate leaved palm, requiring a very high temperature to grow it to perfection. \$10 each.

OREODOXA.

- O. oleracea.** West Indies. The "Cabbage Palm" or Palmiste of the French West Indies. This palm is said to attain a height of 150 feet, and is one of the most conspicuous objects to be seen from the water, on approaching the Islands. Leaves pinnate, gracefully arched; a splendid decorative species. 75 cents each, \$7 per dozen.
- O. regia.** Royal Palm. West Indies and South Florida. One of the most stately of pinnate leaved palms. "Close by the cotton-tree stood another giant of the forest—rivaling the former in height, but differing from it as an arrow from its bow. Straight as a lance, it rose to the height of one hundred feet. It was branchless—as a column of polished malachite or marble—up to its high summit, where its green feather-like fronds, radiating outward, drooped gracefully over, like a cirlet of reflexed ostrich plumes. The noble 'mountain cabbage' of Jamaica, the kingly *Oreodoxa*."—*Mayne Reid*. The Royal palm will stand light frosts very well, but a freeze is apt to kill them. Very valuable decorative palms while young. Our three-inch pot plants show characteristic leaves. 50 cents each, \$4.50 per dozen; one year old plants, 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen.

PHŒNIX.

This genus can be most highly recommended for open air cultivation in Florida, and some of the species may be planted with safety in Southern Georgia. All are pinnate leaved, but differ considerably in manner of growth and appearance. They are all beautiful palms, and in Europe they take the lead among decorative plants. Our stock of this genus is very large and complete.

- P. acaulis.*** India. A very choice species; leaves rich dark green; stem very short, resembling more a large bulb. \$1 each.
- P. Canariensis.*** Canary Islands. This Palm has produced fruit in Florida, and is one of the most rapid growing of all, being in every way desirable. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.
- P. farinifera.*** East Indies. An elegant compact growing species, very desirable for decorative purposes. 75 cents each.



PHŒNIX RUPICOLA.

PHŒNIX, Continued.

- P. dactylifera.*** The well-known Date Palm of Northern Africa and Southern Asia. Trees of this species have produced fruit for years on Cumberland Island, and at St. Augustine. They require usually about ten years to come into bearing; but there are cases where they have produced fruit much sooner. 15 to 25 cents each, \$12 to \$20 per 100.
- P. paludosa.** India. A rather short stemmed species with very long leaves, pinnules long and drooping. 75 cents each.
- P. reclinata.*** Southeast Africa. A fine large growing species; leaves elegantly recurved. \$1 each.
- P. rupicola.*** Himalayas. One of the most tender of the species, but not likely to be injured in South Florida. This species is excelled by but few palms in beauty, and being of somewhat dwarf habit, it is eminently adapted for florists' use. 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.
- P. spinosa** (Syn., *P. leonensis*). Western tropical Africa. This is perhaps too tender for cultivation except in South Florida. \$1 each.
- P. sylvestris.*** Bengal. The Wild Date. A very hardy and rapid growing palm, some magnificent specimens of which may be seen at Mr. E. H. Hart's place at Federal Point. In India. enormous quantities of sugar are produced annually from the sap of the palm. 50 cents each.
- P. tenuis.** Habitat unknown. Of recent introduction; resembles *P. dactylifera* somewhat; but is finer in all its parts. A very handsome palm. \$1 each.
- P. Zeylanica.*** Ceylon. A very hardy species, and one that can be highly recommended. 50 cents each.

PRITCHARDIA.

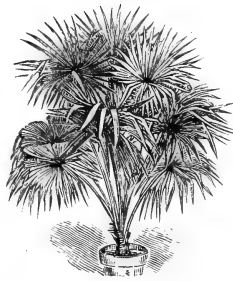
- P. Gaudichaudii.** Sandwich Islands. Small plants, \$1 each.
- P. Martii.** Same habitat. Palms with handsome dark green flabelliform leaves. These are of recent introduction, but little is known of them. \$1 each.
- P. filifera** and **P. robusta** are synonyms of *Washingtonia*, which see.

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM HYSTRIX.*

Florida and lower Georgia. A very hardy species, and a most elegant one for decorative purposes. "Around the bases of the petioles bristle numerous slender, keenly pointed brown spines about fifteen inches long, a wise provision of nature to preserve from harm the flower bud, which just before the bursting of the spathe, resembles a large snowy white egg, nestling among the hairy fibers, and which but for this protection would probably be eaten by animals. The leaf, of a green above, and silvery gray beneath, is deeply slit into narrow ribbons, the points of which, spurred on one side, are slightly bifid, and the edges of the slender petiole are roughened with minute prickles. It is a beautiful leaf."—*E. H. Hart*. 25 cents to \$2.50 each.



KENTIA. (See p. 23.)



THRINAX ARGENTEA.

RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS.*

China and Japan. An odd little palm, growing some seven or eight feet high, with stem not more than an inch in thickness. It suckers from the root like the bamboo, and in time forms a dense clump of canes. 50 cents to \$1 each.

RHOPALOSTYLIS.

- R. Baueri** (Syn., *Areca Baueri*). Norfolk Island. An elegant greenhouse palm, with re-curved pinnate leaves. \$1.50 each.
- R. sapida** (Syn., *Areca sapida*). Similar to preceding, except that pinnules are much narrower; a popular decorative palm. \$1.50 each.

SABAL ADANSONII.*

The dwarf Palm of Georgia and Florida. A very hardy species and a favorite in greenhouse cultivation. The stem is short, or entirely under ground; the graceful flower spike rises well above the fan-shaped leaves. 25 cents each.

- S. Blackburniana.*** West Indies. One of the handsomest of the *Sabals* and well suited to sub-tropical gardening or greenhouse decoration. 50 cents each.
- S. Palmetto.*** Florida, extending to South Carolina. The Cabbage Palm. Visitors to the Southern States have praised the beauty and majestic appearance of this familiar palm, famous from well-known historical associations which surround it. The flabellate-pinnatifid leaves are from five to eight feet long, and nearly as wide. Valuable as a decorative plant for northern greenhouses. Two years, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$12 per 100.
- S. serrulata** (*Serena serrulata*). The Saw Palmetto of the Southern States. A beautiful fan-palm, and appreciated for greenhouse culture at the North and in Europe. Two years, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$12 per 100.

SEAFORTHIA.

S. elegans. (*Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana.*) Queensland and New South Wales. Australian Feather Palm. An elegant and very useful greenhouse palm. 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

THRINAX.

- T. argentea.** West Indies and extreme South Florida. An elegant fan-leaved greenhouse palm; leaves rich shining green above, bright silver beneath. 25 cents each.
- T. excelsa.** Guadaloup. Antigua, and Keys of South Florida. We found this magnificent palm growing on two or three of the southwestern Keys, while on a voyage of discovery last October, and it is as yet an undescribed species in the flora of the United States. The fan-shaped leaves are very large, four to five feet long, and about the same in diameter; light green above, hoary-glaucous beneath; trunk twenty feet high, ten to twelve inches in diameter. Small plants, 50 cents each.
- T. multiflora.** Hayti. A rare and beautiful species; leaves fan-shaped, as are all the *Thrinax*. \$1.50 each.
- T. parviflora.** West Indies and South Florida. Royal Palmetto Palm. Leaves a rich dark green on both sides, four feet long by six feet wide; stems very slender and at times attaining a height of thirty feet. An elegant greenhouse species. 25 cents each.
- T. radiata.** Trinidad. Another elegant species; leaves deeply cleft, divisions numerous. 75 cts. each.

WALLICHIA.

- W. districha.** India. A stemless species; the leaves rising from the ground resemble the fronds of some immense fern. One of the most elegant palms in cultivation, and exceedingly rare. \$1 each.
- W. porphyrocarpa.** Ceylon. This species is similar to the preceding in many respects, but the leaves seem to have more substance, and are a richer and darker green; very rare. A few plants at \$5 each.

WASHINGTONIA.

- W. filifera.*** Southern California. This great fan-palm attains a height of nearly a hundred feet. The immense leaves are covered with long filaments; splendid decorative plants for sub-tropical gardening. 35 cents each, \$3.25 per dozen.
- W. robusta.*** Very similar in many respects to the preceding, but of more robust growth. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA.

Florida. A handsome *Cycas*, somewhat resembling *C. revoluta*. The short root-like stem is entirely under ground, like others of the genus, admitting of translocation and dry shipment. Starch and a kind of flower is made from the stem of this species; it is a very ornamental greenhouse plant. 25 cents to \$1.50 each.

For convenience of purchasers we will send the following collections of palms: our selection.

One dozen small plants in twelve species, \$3.

One dozen hardy Palms for open air planting in Florida, twelve species, all distinct, \$4.

✉ Correspondence invited from florists and dealers who use palms in large quantities.

VIII.

FERNS AND SELAGINELLAS.

Whether viewed collectively as plants of great beauty and general interest when grown as specimens, or for their general utility in the arrangement of cut-flower work, both Ferns and Selaginellas are indispensable. They are of the easiest cultivation, and nearly all will thrive in a soil composed of leaf-mould and sand in equal parts, through which a little broken brick may be mixed. The receptacle for this should have ample drainage, and should be in a position where it will be shaded from the direct rays of the sun.

The very large number of genera now grown, both hardy and exotic, offer a wide field for selection. Our space does not admit of lengthy descriptions, but we can supply a good many of the best species.

ACROSTICHUM AUREUM.

The great Swamp Fern, native of the West Indies and South Florida. The immense thick fronds are very handsome, and grow to a height of six or seven feet. 25 and 50 cents each.

ADIANTUM.

(Maidenhair.)

A large genus of tropical and temperate ferns that are always in favor.

A. bellum. A very handsome species from Bermuda. 35 cents each.

A. cuneatum. Mexico. This fine species is more generally grown than any other, and is one of the most beautiful. 50 cents each.

A. hispidulum. (*A. pubescens.*) Another very popular sort. 50 cents each.

A. Farleyense. Barbadoes. One of the most magnificent of the Adiantums; has large and delicate pinnæ. 50 cents to \$1 each.

ALSOPHILLA AUSTRALIS.

Australian Tree Fern; very stately when well grown. 50 to 75 cents each.



PTERIS ARGYRÆA.

BLECHNUM SERRULATUM.

West Indies and South Florida. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

CHIELANTHES MICROPHYLLA.

South Florida. 50 cents each.

DAVALLIA FIJIENSIS.

A very rare and beautiful fern from the Fiji Islands. \$1 each.

DICKSONIA ANTARCTICA.

A tree fern; small plants, 50 cents each.

GYMNOGRAMME.

G. chrysophylla. A beautiful West Indian species. The fronds are thickly dusted with a golden powder. 25 and 50 cents each.

G. chrysophylla Peruviana. Peruvian. In this the fronds are gold-dusted above, silvery beneath. 25 and 50 cents each.

LYGODIUM SCANDENS.

Japanese climbing fern. 25 cents each.

NEPHROLEPIS EXALTATA.

The Sword Fern. A well known and beautiful fern. Native of Southern United States. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen. Special rates for large quantities.

OSMUNDA.

O. cinnamomea. The Cinnamon Fern. This and the following are hardy native species. 25 cents each.

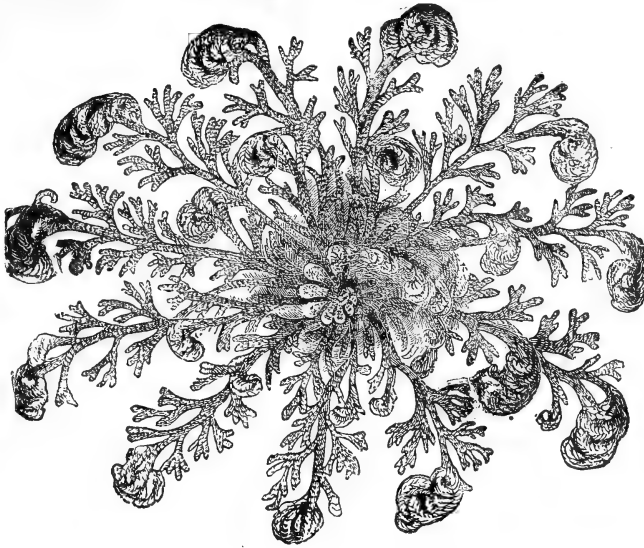
O. regalis. A magnificent species, growing from three to four feet in height. 25 cents each; extra large clumps, 50 cents each.

PTERIS.

P. aquilina. Hardy native Fern. 10 cents each.

P. argyræa. A tropical species, the fronds of which are beautifully striped with white. 50 cents each.

P. tremula. Another beautiful species; native of Australia and New Zeland. 50 cents each.



SELAGINELLA LEPIDOPHYLLA.

PTERIS, Continued.

P. palmata. A fine species with curiously shaped fronds; native of tropical America. 50 cents each.

POLYPODIUM.

P. aureum. A tropical species found in Southern Florida. It grows in the decaying fibres of the cabbage palmetto trees; a beautiful plant. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

P. incanum. A native, half hardy species, climbing at times to a great height on the trunks of live oak and other trees. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

P. pectinatum. A rather rare species from South Florida. 25 cents each.

P. phyllitidis. The Hart's-Tongue Fern of Tropical America. The straight undivided fronds are very peculiar. 50 cents each.

SELAGINELLA.

(Club Moss.)

These curious plants are nearly always grown with ferns, and they require about the same treatment. The genus is a large one (some 300 species), and many of them are remarkable for the beauty and delicacy of their fronds.

🌿 **Collection of Tropical Ferns, ten species of our selection, \$1.**

🌿 **Collection of Twenty Species of Ferns and Selaginellas of our selection, \$3.50.**

SELAGINELLA, Continued.

S. Braunii. A handsome, erect species with pale straw-colored stems; one of the most beautiful for bouquets, etc. 25 cents each.

S. cuspidata. Mexico. 15 cents each.

S. flabellata. A choice species from Central America, with large spreading fronds. 50 cents each.

S. lepidophylla. The Resurrection Plant of Mexico; an interesting plant. 50 cents each.

S. Martensii. Another handsome Mexican species; the stems trailing on the lower half, the upper supported by numerous strong root-fibres. 15 cents each.

S. uncinata. A handsome creeping species with bright blue and bronze colored fronds; very useful in all kinds of cut-flower work. 10 cents each.

🌿 Also, several other handsome unnamed species.

VITTARIA LINEATA.

A curious grass-like fern with long pendulous fronds. Found sparingly on the trunks of palm-trees in extreme South Florida. 50 cents each.

WOODWARDIA.

W. Virginica. This and the following are handsome hardy ferns. 20 cents each.

W. angustifolia. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

IX. ORCHIDS.

Of the many curious forms to be found in the vegetable kingdom the Orchids are perhaps the most unique and interesting; and collections of plants are seldom considered at all complete without at least a few species of these beautiful plants.

The cultivation of many species is attended with very little trouble here in Florida. The plants we send out are established on blocks, or in wire baskets which may be hung under the piazza roof, and all they will require is an occasional dipping in a pail of water—say three or four times a week is sufficient. The terrestrial species, which are planted in pots, may be grown with, and treated the same as Begonias, Geraniums, etc.

ARPOPHYLLUM GIGANTEUM.

Mexico. Flowers dark purple and rose; in dense spikes. \$2 each.

BLETIA.

Florida and West Indies. Pale rose-color, rather loose spikes; terrestrial. \$1 each.

B. hyacinthina. China. Flowers rich purple. \$1.50 each.

BRASSIA MACULATA.

Jamaica. Flowers large; pale yellow, spotted with brown. \$2 to \$5 each.

CATTLEYA.

C. bicolor. Brazil. Flowers brownish green and rich magenta, eight to ten in a spike; fragrant. \$5 to \$7.50 each.

C. citrina. Mexico. Flowers bright lemon yellow; very fragrant. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

C. gigas. Columbia. Flowers very large; pale rose, tipped crimson, with two eye-like yellow blotches at the base. \$5 each.

C. Trianae. New Grenada. Flowers very large; bluish rose, orange and rich purple; one of the best. \$2 to \$5 each.

CATASETUM sp.

West Indies. This is a very strong grower, but has not as yet flowered for us. \$2 each.

CYPRIPEDIUM.

C. barbatum. Mt. Ophir. A beautiful terrestrial "Lady Slipper." \$1.50 each.

C. insigne. Nepal. A well-known and popular species of the lady slipper orchid; flowers large, yellowish green streaked with reddish brown; lip tawny yellow. \$1 each.

DENDROPHYLAX LINDENII.

"The humble satellite of the *Oreodoxa regia*. This strange and beautiful little orchid is the companion of Royal Palms of Tropical America and South Florida. We do not find it offered for sale in any orchid catalogue at hand. The plant is leafless, having star-fish-like radiation of fleshy roots from a central point, from which issues the flower spike, bearing one or two beautiful and fantastically shaped white flowers, one or two inches in diameter."—*Reasoner Bros.* \$2 to \$5 each.

EPIDENDRUM.

E. bidentatum. Key Largo. This orchid has flattened, flask-shaped bulbs; flowers yellowish, spotted purple. \$2 each.

E. nocturnum. A Central American species, a few specimens of which have been found in the Palm Hammock of Florida. Flowers white; very fragrant. \$2 each.

E. conopseum. A hardy native species; flowers greenish purple. 50 cents each.

E. venosum. South Florida. For those who wish a really beautiful orchid, at a low price, and one that will stand all sorts of neglect, and yet bloom freely; we can recommend this. It seems to have been overlooked by most orchid growers, but has only to be seen to be appreciated. Flowers pink and greenish chocolate color, from twelve to twenty on a long spike; last for several weeks without fading. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen; large well established clumps, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

LÆLIA.

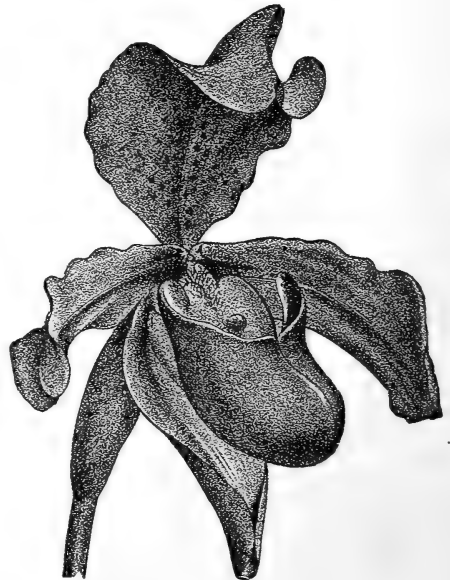
L. anceps. Mexico. Flowers lilac rose, shaded to deep purple on the lip. \$2 each.

L. albida. Guatemala. Flowers pure white. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

ONCIDIUM.

O. luridum. West Indies. Flowers dull yellow, blotched and spotted with brown or dark orange; from one to two hundred flowers are produced on the panicle, which attains a height of six to nine feet. \$2.50 each.

O. Papilio. The Butterfly Plant. Panama. Flowers golden yellow, barred with chestnut-brown. \$3.50 ea.



CYPRIPEDIUM INSIGNE.

PHAJUS.

P. grandifolius. China and Australia. A strong growing terrestrial species; flowers whitish brown, with a dark crimson throat; produced on strong upright spikes. \$2.50 each.

P. maculatus. India. Flowers yellow; leaves long, dark green, spotted with yellow. A very showy plant. \$3 each.

PHALANOPSIS SCHILLERIANA.

Manilla. An elegant plant either in or out of flower, as the rich green foliage is marbled and spotted with lighter green flowers, rose and yellow, the upright branching spikes, occasionally bearing upward of 100 blossoms. \$5 to \$7.50 each.

A special collection of twelve species of Orchids, all good bloomers, our selection, for \$10.

PLATANThERA CILIARIS.

Native. A very handsome hardy terrestrial orchid, producing large spikes of bright orange colored flowers. Locally known as "Snake Flower." From the tuberous roots a decoction is made that is said to be an antidote for the bites of venomous snakes. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

POLYSTACHIA LUTEOLA.

South Florida. A pretty little orchid with bright yellow flowers. 50 cents to \$1 each.

VANILLA AROMATICA.

West Indies. This orchid produces the "Vanilla Beans" of commerce; a handsome climber, ascending trees to a height of 50 feet or more. 75 cents to \$3 each.



X.

EACTI.

"The Cactus family contains many of the most singular and grotesque productions of the vegetable world. The flowers of many of the species are the most gorgeous; of others the most delicate and beautiful known to botanists. Of distinctive and striking forms there is no end in this strange family. The *Cereus tuberosus* has slender, graceful stems, hardly half an inch in diameter, while the *Cereus giganteus* towers to the height of 50 feet, a quaint, wierd column two feet in diameter, rising like a giant telegraph pole out of the sands of the Mexican desert. The pretty little *Mamillaria micromeris* is a top-shaped plant, three-quarters of an inch in height and half an inch in diameter, covered with a delicate lace-work that might have been woven by fairy fingers, while the *Echinocactus Lecontei* thrusts its sturdy form from out the crevices of rocks, a solid globe more than three feet in diameter, armed with stout, forbidding thorns several inches in length. Nearly all the species are found in exposed situations in a country where not a drop of rain falls for months at a time; hence, in cultivation, they require little care, will endure any amount of ill-treatment and will thrive and blossom where other plants starve. The plants themselves are a bright, living green, summer and winter, while their individuality is so marked, and their manner of growth so curious and unique, that no one who has ever cultivated them can fail to appreciate and admire them."—Mrs. Anna B. Nickels.

ANHALONIUM.

- A. prismaticum.** A rare plant from the mountains of Mexico. Form globular; the prism-shaped, pearl-grey points are entirely spineless; flowers silvery white, with yellow anthers. \$1 to \$3 each.
- A. Williamsii.** A queer carrot-shaped species; flowers pale rose. \$1 each.

ASTROPHYTUM MYRIOSTIGMA.

(Bishops Hood.)

A very handsome plant. \$2 each.

CEREUS.


This genus comprises upwards of 200 species, among which are the giants of the cactus family. These may be divided into two groups; one with erect, rigid stems, while in the other the stems are slender, and require a wall or trellis for their support. The following are a few of the best:

- C. atropurpureus.** 75 cents each.
- C. azureus.** A beautiful blue-stemmed species from Chili. \$1 each.



COLLECTION OF CACTI.

CEREUS, Continued.

- C. Conplaudi.** Brazil. Flowers white; 8 to 10 inches in diameter. 50 cents each.
- C. chalibeus.** 75 cents each.
- C. coccineus.** Mexico. Flowers very large, bright scarlet. 75 cents each.
- C. colubrinus.** West Indies. 50 cents to \$2 each.
- C. Donati.** 50 cents each.
- C. flagelliformis.** Mexico. Rat-Tail Cactus. A species with numerous slender trailing branches; a good plant for hanging baskets; flowers pink. 50 cents each.
-  Plants grafted on *C. splendens*, 3 feet high, \$2 each.
- C. gemmatus.** Mexico. \$1 each.
- C. giganteus.** The "Suaguarro" of Mexico. Attains a height of 50 feet, and a diameter of two feet; the giant of the family. \$2 to \$10 each.
- C. grandiflorus.** The well-known Night-Blooming Cereus. West Indies and Mexico. Flowers pure white, and a foot or more in diameter. 25 cents to \$1 each.
- C. grandiflorus McDonaldii.** 50 cents each.
- C. Monoclonos.** Carribee Islands, and sparingly on a few of the lower Florida Keys. A columnar species, attaining a height of 30 feet; flowers small; night blooming. 50 cents to \$5 each.
- C. splendens.** The Candle Cactus of the South Florida Keys. We have listed this species heretofore as *C. serpentinus*, with which it is almost identical. Flowers large, creamy white; night-blooming. 15 c. to \$5 each.
- C. serpentinus.** 25 cents to \$2 each.
- C. triangularis.** The Strawberry Pear. Mexico and the West Indies, where the scaly buds are used as an ingredient in soups, and the fruit for preserves. Flowers handsome, white and straw-colored, eight inches in diameter. The plant is a climber, and will cling firmly to anything against which it may be placed. 25 and 50 cents each.
- C. tuberosus.** Mexico. A delicate, tuberous rooted species. 50 cents each.
- C. variabilis.** West Indies and South Florida. Stems two to six sided, dark shining green; spines set wide apart; flowers white, nocturnal. A very handsome plant. 15 cents to \$1 each.

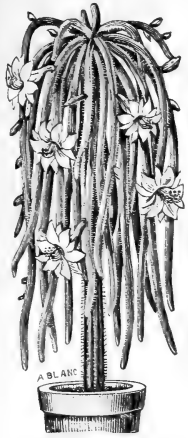
ECHINOCACTUS.

The Echinocactus are mostly natives of Mexico where they are known as the Hedgehog Cactus. In form they are globular and oval, and more or less covered with sharp spines. All are good bloomers.

- E. bicolor.** 75 cents each.
- E. brevihamatus.** 50 cents each.

ECHINOCACTUS, Continued.

- E. cornigerus.** One of the handsomest of all, and quite rare. \$2 each.
- E. helophorus.** \$2 to \$6 each.
- E. Monvillii.** Paraguay. 50 cents each.
- E. multicoctatus.** 75 cents each.
- E. pilosus.** \$1 to \$3 each.
- E. Scheeri.** 35 cents each.
- E. Simpsonii.** \$1 each.
- E. setispinus.** 75 cents each.
- E. Texensis.** Devil's Pin-cushion. 50 cents each.



CEREUS FLAGELLIFORMIS, GRAFTED.

ECHINOCEREUS.

- E. Berlandieri.** Mexico, as are most of the following. 50 cents each.
- E. caespitosus.** 50 cents each.
- E. dasyacanthus.** 75 cents each.
- E. Longisittus.** 75 cents each.
- E. pictinatus.** 50 cents \$3 each.
- E. procumbens.** 50 cents each.
- E. stramineus.** Very handsome. Flowers bright purple, three or four inches in diameter. 75 cents each.
- E. viridiflorus.** \$1 each.

ECHINOPSIS.

This group is remarkable for the size and beauty of its flowers, which are funnel shaped, six to twelve inches long and three or four wide, and in some species very fragrant.

- E. Eyriesii.** Flowers white. \$2 each.
- E. multiplex.** One of the best flowers; delicate rose. 50 cents to \$3.
- E. Mulleri.** Flowers double; delicate satiny rose. \$1.50 each.

EPIPHYLLUM TRUNCATUM.

"Crab's Claw Cactus." A well known trailing species; flowers brilliant scarlet: 10 cents each. The same grafted on Cereus, 1 to 3 feet high, 50 cents to \$1.

MAMMILLARIA.

"It would be very difficult to find any plants in the whole vegetable kingdom which present such beautiful examples of symmetry as the Mammillarias. * * * A large number of them resemble exquisite pieces of mechanism, finished with the greatest minuteness and accuracy; others, again, might be imagined to have undergone a kind of crystallization, their whole surface being frosted over with star-like spiculæ, arranged with geometrical precision; and still others appear as if covered with the finest gossamer. * * * Strangely beautiful indeed are most of the Mammillarias. Nearly all are natives of Mexico."—*Lewis Castle.*

- M. applanata.** 50 cents each.
- M. arietiena.** 50 cents each.
- M. Cocassana.** \$1 each.
- M. carnea.** \$1.50 each.
- M. deflexispina.** Flowers bright red. 75 cents each.



MAMMILLARIA APPLANATA.

MAMMILLARIA, Continued.

- M. elephantidens.** Flowers rose color. \$1 each.
- M. fulvispina.** \$1 each.
- M. fuscata.** Flowers purple; very handsome. 75 cts.
- M. Grahamii.** A very beautiful species with slender hooked spines, and rose-colored flowers. 75 cts. to \$1.50.
- M. macromeris.** Flowers carmine. \$1.
- M. micromeris.** A delicate little silky plant, known as the Button Cactus. 50 cents each.
- M. pusilla.** Flowers yellowish white, produced in profusion. 25 cents each. *
- M. Stella-aurata.** Golden Star. 50 cents each.
- M. Wrightii.** Flowers bright purple. 75 cents each.

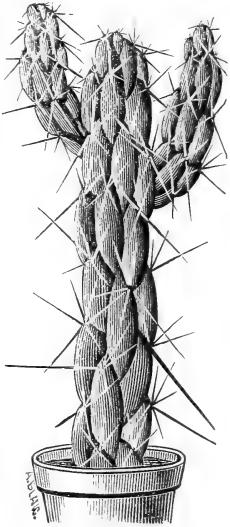
MELOCACTUS COMMUNIS.

Turk's Cap. West Indies. This has a globular stem, regularly ribbed from base to summit, on which is a cylindrical crown, six or eight inches high. \$1 to \$5.

OPUNTIA.

This division of the cactæ, of which our prickly pear is a familiar example, is well suited to sub-tropical gardening, and very picturesque groups may be found with them. The flowers of most species are handsome, and several produce edible fruit. All are vigorous growers, and most of them are quite hardy.

- O. arborescens.** Colorado to Mexico. Elk-Horn Cactus. Flowers purple. 50 cents each.
- O. Braziliensis.** Flowers large, pale yellow. 50 cents each.
- O. coccinellifera.** The Cochineal Cactus of Mexico. 35 cents each.
- O. Comanchica.** Texas. 75 cents each.
- O. brachyarthra.** A curious species, with short turned joints, somewhat resembling a jointed finger. 50 cts. each.
- O. Emoryi.** Flowers sulphur yellow. 25 cts. each.
- O. Ficus Indica.** Indian Fig Cactus. West Indies. Fruits purple, of good size, edible. 25 to 50 cts. each.
- O. Ficus Indica alba.** White-fruited Indian Fig. The fruit of this species is light yellow; may be eaten raw or made into jellies and preserves. The fruit of this and the preceding are frequently found in the New York markets. 50 cents to \$1 each.
- O. frutescens.** Texas and Mexico. 25 cents.
- O. filipendula.** Mexico. Flowers purple. \$1 each.
- O. leucotricha.** Mexico. A hardy, quick-growing species that might be used to advantage as a hedge plant. The oval flat branches are covered with long white spines, which are deflected toward the base of the plant. Unique and ornamental. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per doz.
- O. microdasys.** A very beautiful Mexican species. The branches are regularly set with little tufts of bright golden yellow hairs. 25 cents to \$1 each.
- O. monacantha variegata.** Stems beautifully marbled green and white; a rare South American species. \$1.
- O. polyantha.** West Indies, and one or two of the south western Florida Keys. 25 cents each.
- O. pulvinata microphylla.** Mexico. Very rare; the stems are thickly beset with minute red spines. 50 cts.
- O. Tuna.** Prickly Pear. Native of the West Indies, Mexico and South Florida. Extensively employed as a hedge plant in Mexico, and also as one of the principal cochineal plants. Flowers large, yellow; fruit purple, edible, often used in making jellies, or for coloring jellies of other fruits. 10 cents each. Cuttings by the hundred or thousand; price on application.
- O. vulgaris.** The common Prickly Pear. Flowers rich golden yellow. 10 cents each.



OPUNTIA.

PERESKIA ACULEATA.

The Barbadoes Gooseberry; Blad-Apple. A climbing cactus with true leaves; produces edible fruit; a quick-growing ornamental plant. Extensively used as a stock upon which to graft Epiphyllums and other low-growing cacti. 25 and 50 cents each. Cuttings, 50 cts. per dozen.

PHYLLOCACTUS.

The broad, thin, flattened stems of this division are entirely distinct from the other cacti, and all are remarkable for their richness and varied colors of their flowers; natives of Tropical America.

P. Alexandria. Flowers very large, rich violet. \$1 each.

P. Cooperi. Flowers bright yellow. \$1 each.

P. Conway's Giant. Very large, rich, scarlet flowers. 75 cents each.

P. Pfersdorffi. Flowers saffron yellow. 75 cents each.

P. roseus superbus. Flowers pink. \$1 each.

P. latifrons. The largest and strongest grower of all. Flowers very large, delicate creamy white. 75 cents to \$3 each.

PILOCEREUS.

These plants may easily be distinguished from the true Cereus by the long hair-like spines that cover the plant; all are strange and interesting, and much prized by all lovers of cacti. Mostly natives of the most inaccessible regions of Mexico.

P. Brunnoweii. Bolivia. \$3 each.

P. Hoppenstedti. \$2 each.

P. Houletii. \$4 each.

P. senilis. The Old Man's Head Cactus. One of the most curious plants; it is almost completely covered with long, white hairs that very much resemble the aged human head. Few plants attract more interest than this, and a good specimen is always highly prized. \$2 to \$5 each.

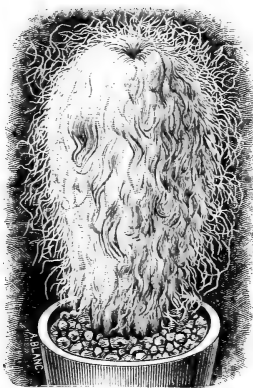
**RHIPSALIS MESEMBRIAN-
THEMOIDES.**

Rice Cactus. An interesting plant from South America. 25 cents each.

COLLECTIONS OF CACTI, OUR SELECTION,

10 Species, all distinct, for \$1.

20 Species, including some Rare Sorts, \$2.50.



PILOCEREUS SENILIS.

XI.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Hardy and Tropical Trees, Shrubs, Climbers, Aquatics and Herbaceous Plants, Ornamental, Economical and Useful, of all Descriptions.

From the tallest monarch of the forest to the most humble little annual, each and every one was created for a purpose; and, assisted by nature, or by man's hand, perpetuates itself, generation after generation, fulfilling its mission on earth.

ABROMA.

A. augusta. India. A tall shrub with large lobed leaves, and purple flowers; handsome, and well suited to sub-tropical gardening. 25 cents each.

A. fastuosa. Rough-stemmed. 25 cents each.

ABRUS PRECATORIUS.

Crab's Eye Vine. A beautiful greenhouse climber, with delicate pinnate leaves; yellow flowers, followed by bunches of pods, which, when dry, burst open, disclosing the bright red seeds with black eyes; these are used for making various articles of jewelry, etc. 25 and 50 cents each.

ABUTILON.

These plants all do well here in open ground, growing and flowering almost the entire season. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Boule de Neige. Pure white.

Coronne d'Or. Bright yellow.

Crusader. Dark red.

A. latifolium. A variety of our introduction from India; leaves very large, flowers bright yellow.

ACACIA.

An immense genus of ornamental and useful trees that are pretty well distributed over the world; nearly all will succeed in Florida, and when shade is desired, there are few trees that will surpass them in elegance and rapidity of growth.

A. acuminata. "A kind of Myall from Western Australia, attaining a height of forty feet. The scent of the wood comparable to that of raspberries; it is the best of the West Australian woods for charcoal; the stems much sought for fence posts; very lasting, even when young."—*Von Mueller.*

A. angustifolia. A handsome narrow-leaved Acacia from New South Wales; a variety of *A. longifolia.*

A. Arabica. The Gum-Arabic Acacia, yielding the gum-arabic of commerce. It is also valuable for thorny hedges, and the wood is very lasting.

A. armata. The Kangaroo Thorn of Australia.

A. dealbata. The Silver Wattle of Australia. "Plants of *Acacia dealbata* thrives admirably in our section; I set out a plant a few inches high, which in five years grew thirty feet, with a diameter of almost a foot."—*E. H. Hart.*

A. decurrens. The Black Wattle, also a native of Australia; of rapid growth, and valuable for its wood.

A. Farnesiana. Locally known as the Popinac, a shrub or small tree, widely distributed over the world. Found wild along the coast, and on the Keys of Southern Florida; flowers fragrant. 25 cents each.

A. glauca. Shrubby, with very small leaves; handsome; height eight to ten feet. South America.

A. tenuissima. A handsome tree from Northern India; very fine and delicate foliage.

We have some twenty other varieties, names and price of which will be sent on application.

Price of Acacias, except as noted in list, 50 cents each; our selection, 12 sorts, all distinct. \$3.

ACALYPHA.

A. marginata. The Acalyphas are handsome plants with variegated foliage, succeeding well here in the open ground, sprouting readily from the root if cut down by frost, and requiring little attention. In this variety the leaves are margined with several shades of white and pink. 25 cents each.

A. mossiæ. Variegation beautiful; leaves crimped and curled in a very curious manner. 25 cts. each; A few large specimen plants, \$1 each.

A. tricolor. Very showy variegation of green, yellow and red. 25 cents each.

Several unnamed varieties with handsome foliage, 15 cents each.

ACER.

A. dasycarpum. Silver-Leaved Maple. 25 and 50 cents each.

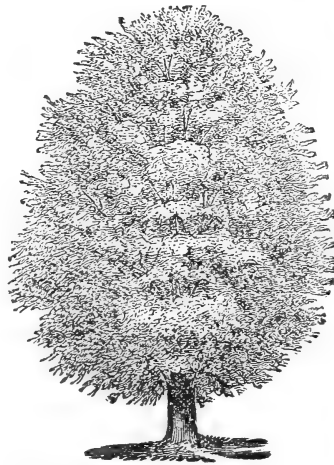
A. rubrum. Our Native Red, or Swamp Maple; grows well in any situation. 25 cents each.

ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS.

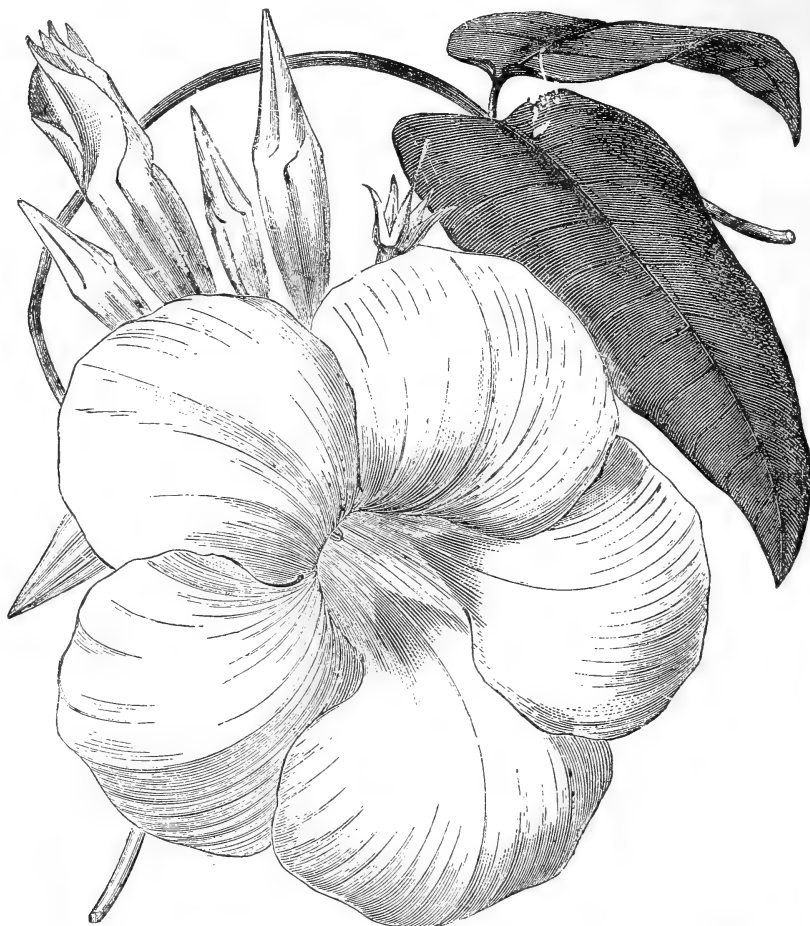
This is a good plant for Florida; we have seen a specimen here ten feet high, which, when covered with its Abutilon like scarlet flowers, was worth going some distance to behold. 15 cents each.

ACHIMENES.

Handsome summer blooming plants, remaining in flower a long time; should be grown in very rich soils in which is mixed a good quantity of powdered sphagnum or rotten oak-bark to keep it light, and allow water to pass through quickly. Best varieties, assorted, 25 cents each.



ACER RUBRUM.



ALLAMANDA HENDERSONI.

ACIPHYLLA SQUARROSA.

Australia. 35 cents each.

ACHYRANTHES.

Colored-leaved plants that are valuable as a background for coleus, or as pot plants. Several varieties, 10 cents each.

ÆRVA SANGUINOLENTA.

A good basket plant; dark wine-colored foliage. 15 cts. each.

ÆSCHYNOMENE ASPERA.

(*Aquatic.*)

A handsome plant with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers, growing in any wet soil; we grow them in tubs of pond muck, over which we keep an inch of water standing. Our introduction from Southern India. 50 cts. each.

AGATI GRANDIFLORA.

Tall rapid growing shrubs from the East Indies; flowers quite long and showy; two varieties, red and white flowered. 50 cents each.

AGAVE.

The Agaves have long been used wherever a tropical effect is desired, as they are among the most striking of

AGAVE, Continued.

scenic plants, not only for the immense size of some varieties, but for the striking colors and variegations of their leaves. Nearly all are valuable for their fiber, while some indeed produce the finest and most valuable fiber known.

A. Americana. The Century Plant. This species and its several varieties are pretty well known throughout the State; are entirely hardy, growing to an immense size, and are unsurpassed for decorative purposes. 50 cents each.

A. Americana Media-picta. Has a broad white stripe running through the center of each leaf; very rare. \$1 each.

A. Americana milleri-picta. The exact reverse of the above; center of leaves green, with broad white stripes on the margin; one of the handsomest of all. 50 cents to \$1.50 each.

A. recurvata. A very handsome species with light bluish-green leaves, gracefully recurved; of more rapid growth than some of the others; flowering when about ten years old, the flower spike rising to a height of 30 feet. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.50 each.

A. rigida. The only indigenous species in Florida. A handsome plant, growing to 6 or 8 feet in height, forming at length a short stalk or trunk, and sending up a flower spike, fifteen to twenty feet high. 15 cents to \$1 each.

AGAVE, Continued.

A. rigida sisalana. The Sisal Hemp. This plant was introduced from Yucatan by Dr. Ferrine in 1838, and is now naturalized in Florida, and found growing wild on several of the Keys. It is not only a handsome plant, but produces the most valuable fiber known for the manufacture of rope, etc. 10 to 25 cents each.

For small plants in quantity, please correspond.

AGERATUM.

A. Mexicanum. Ageratums may be grown here without difficulty in most any situation.

Blue Tom Thumb. Of dwarf compact growth; a good bloomer.

White Cap. Same as above, with white flower. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

ALBIZZIA.

A. Julibrissin (Acacia Julibrissin). A handsome shade and ornamental tree. 50 cents each.

A. Lebbek (Acacia Lebbek). "The Siris Acacia of Southern and Middle Asia and Northern Africa. Valuable as a shade tree, and called Woman's Tongue in Jamaica."—*Reasoner Bros.* 50 cents each.

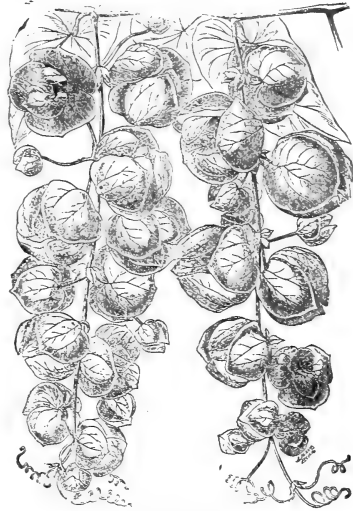
A. lophantha magnifica. A very distinct specimen, and one of the most beautiful of all; a dwarf, compact grower, suitable for small gardens. 35 cents each.

A. procura. A handsome quick-growing species from India. 25 cents each.

A. stipulata. Southern Asia to China. A rapid growing shade tree. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

A. species from Cuba. Very handsome; delicate foliage and large white flowers. 50 to 75 cents each.

A. Saman (Pithecolobium Saman). The famous Rain-Tree or Guango, indigenous from Mexico to Brazil and Peru. "It attains a height of seventy feet, with a trunk six feet in diameter, the colossal branches expanding to 150 feet; it is of quick growth and in outline not unlike an oak; it forms a magnificent feature in a landscape. In India it attained in ten years a stem-girth of about six feet at five feet from the ground, its ramifications by that time spreading out to ninety feet. It thrives in the dry salt pond districts of the West Indies and likes the vicinity of the sea; not ascending to above 1,000 feet altitude in Jamaica, resisting drought. Rain and dew fall through its foliage, which is shut up at night, thus allowing grass to grow underneath. One of the best trees in mild climates for



ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.

ALBIZZIA, Continued.

shade by the roadside. The wood is hard and ornamental, but the principal utility of the tree lies in its pulpy pods, which are produced in great abundance, and constitute a very fattening fodder for all kinds of pastoral animals, which eat them with relish."—*Von Mueller.* One to fifteen feet high, 25cts. to \$1.50 each.

ALLAMANDA.

A. cathartica. Guiana. A handsome climber, with large light yellow flowers. 50 cents each.

A. cathartica Hendersoni. A garden variety of the preceding; flowers very large, five inches in diameter, rich velvety yellow, with fine white spots at the throat, which is delicately marked with reddish brown; the lobes are thick and waxy, tinged with brown on the outer surface. 25 and 50 cents each.

A. neriifolia. An elegant shrubby species producing tubular yellow flowers; throat streaked with dark orange; the plant rarely exceeds three feet in height, and will bloom freely either on the piazza or in the open ground. 35 cents each; large specimen plants, \$1 each.

A. nobilis. From South America, as are most of the species. Flowers rich golden yellow, deeper tinted in the throat, but without other marks. \$1 each.

A. Schottii. Flowers large, rich yellow; the throat beautifully striped with golden brown. The plant is very rare in this country, Henderson's variety of *A. Cathartica* being usually substituted. \$2 each.

ALOCASIA.

Splendid aroid plants, with large and often variegated leaves; of easy culture, preferring moist ground and partial shade. The various species, and the varieties of *Alocasia*, *Colocasia* and *Caladium*, are much confused regarding names, even among the most reliable growers.

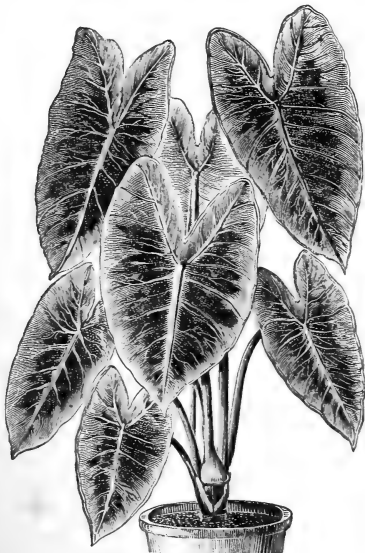
A. cuprea (Syn., A. metallica). An elegant species; leaves rich bronze color, purple beneath. \$1 to \$2.50 each.

A. gigantea. Foliage green, with lighter veins; grows to a large size if favorably situated. 25 cents to \$1 ea.

A. illustris. Leaves green, heavily blotched with purplish black; a very beautiful plant; requires plenty of water. 50 cents each.

A. violacea. Leaves of a bronzy copper color, with purple petioles. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

Of several other choice species of *Alocasia*, the names are undetermined.



ALOCASIA ILLUSTRIS.

ALOE.

A genus of very ornamental plants, somewhat resembling the Agaves in manner of growth. Their thick fleshy leaves furnish the bitter aloes of medicine. The juice of the leaves or the pulpy interior is very valuable for dressing wounds of any kind; will grow with scarcely any care, provided they have good drainage.

- A. angustifolia.** A handsome species; leaves two-ranked, opposite. 75 cents each.
A. fruticosa. Very ornamental; leaves recurved, serrated; flower spike two feet high, bearing a terminal raceme of orange red flowers. 25 cents to \$1 each.
A. vulgaris (*Bitter or Barbadoes Aloes*). One of the best of the medicinal aloes, and also highly ornamental; leaves dark green, spotted white. 15 cents to \$1 each.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA.

Lemon Verbena, will grow anywhere here in open ground; leaves very fragrant. 15 cents each.

ALPINIA ALLUGHES.

A tropical scitamineaceous plant, growing eight to ten feet in height, and forming large stools; produces racemes two feet in height; flowers orange and white. Should be planted in a moist place, or where it will get plenty of water. 50 cents each.

ALTERNANTHERA.

One of the best of the colored-leaved bedding plants for Florida, also as single specimen plants for piazza, or window; several distinctly marked varieties. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

ALTHEA.

See Hibiscus.

AMARANTHUS.

Colored-leaved annuals, which make very desirable bedding plants; several distinct varieties. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

AMARYLLIS.

Very handsome summer flowering bulbs, succeeding admirably here.

- A. Atamasco.** The Atamasco or Fairy Lily; small pink and white flowers. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.
A. Atamasco rosea. Flowers bright pink, and of larger size than preceding. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per each.
A. Johnsonii. Very large flowers, striped crimson and white; profuse bloomer; one of the choicest. \$1.
A. —? Flowers single, rich crimson. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.



AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII.

AMPELOPSIS.

- A. quinquefolia.** The Virginia Creeper or Woodbine. A very valuable climber in any situation, as it is not particular as to soil or location. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.
A. Veitchii. Japanese Ivy. A small leaved and beautiful species. 25 and 50 cents each.

ANISOCHILUS DISTICHA.

India. 25 cents each.

ANOGEISSUS PENDULA.

A beautiful weeping plant from India. 50 cents each.

ANTHERICUM.

- A. picturatum.** This plant is entirely distinct from the following, having a broad creamy white band running through the center of each leaf. 50 cents each.
A. vitatum var. A handsome basket plant with narrow, recurved leaves, striped with white; center of leaf green. 25 cents each.

ANTHOLYZA.

Cape bulbs of very easy culture; handsome flowers of various colors. 25 cents each.

ANTHURIUM.

Tropical aroid plants, some of them epiphytal, but all will grow in a potting material of broken bark, powdered sphagnum and a little soil.

- A. crystallinum.** \$1.50 each.
A. tetragonum. Has very large leaves, three feet long by one wide; a very ornamental plant. \$1 to \$2.50.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.

The Rosa de Montana of Mexico. An elegant climber that should be more widely distributed, it is ordinarily hardy here, but when killed down by frost it springs up again with renewed vigor, and in a very short time covers anything it is given to run on, and during the entire summer and fall it is covered with its rose-colored flowers, which are produced on long racemes in the greatest abundance. The roots are tuberous, and grow to a large size. Small, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; strong plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. (See cut, p. 35.)

APHELANDRA AURANTIACA.

Mexico. A beautiful evergreen shrub, producing terminal four-sided spikes of bright orange colored flowers. 50 cents each.

ARDISIA.

- A. crenulata.** A handsome evergreen shrub, producing clusters of bright red berries, which remain on the plant a long time; hardy here in the open ground. 20 to 50 cents each.
A. Pickeringii. A tropical, broad-leaved, evergreen shrub, native of South Florida, producing fragrant white purple-tinted flowers in small panicles. Will flower when quite small. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per doz.
A. umbellata. A handsome plant; flowers pink, in large decomposed panicles. 50 cents each.

ARALIA PAPYRIFERA.

The Chinese Rice Paper Tree. From the pith of the stem of this plant the "rice paper" of China and Japan is made. Here, it is of more value as an ornamental shrub, and seems particularly adapted to our soil and climate; it is quite hardy as far north as Putnam Co., and Mr. E. H. Hart says of it: "It delights in a moist, half-shady spot; it is a good plant to screen the unsightly spot by the kitchen door; when in bloom it is superb, and every one stops to admire it." A native of the shady swamps of Formosa; always a handsome plant, whether in bloom or not, on account of its magnificent leaves. 50 cents each.

ARGEMONE MEXICANA.

Two varieties, yellow and white. 10 cents each.

ARGYREIA NERVOSA.

A magnificent climber, with large roundish leaves, light green above, silvery white beneath. Flowers urn-shaped, white, with purple center. Will cover 100 feet of surface in the course of a summer. 75 cents each.

ARISÆMA TRIPHYLLUM.

Indian Turnip. Valuable for window boxes or in clumps of plants anywhere; spathe light green. 10 cents each.

ARTROBOTRYS ODORATISSIMUS?

A handsome evergreen climber from Southern India. Flowers white, and very fragrant. 50 cents and \$1 each.

ARUM.

Sp. Cuba. Leaves caladium like; large cream-colored spathe. 25 cents each.

A. — ? The native "Arrow Arum." A handsome plant; spathe pure white, resembling *Richardia Elthopica*. 25 cents each.

ASCLEPIAS.

A. alba. 50 cents each.

A. tuberosa. 15 cents each.

ASPARAGUS.

A. tenuissimus. A very graceful decorative plant, the delicate foliage is also very useful in cut-flower work. 25 cents each.

A. sp. 1. Natal. An upright species; very feathery and delicate, and quite compact. 50 cents each.

A. sp. 2. Natal. Similar to above, but not quite as firm and compact in growth. 50 cents each.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA VARIEGATA.


A handsome plant for border or greenhouse; leaves ten to twelve inches long, deep green, broadly striped with creamy white. 50 cents each.

AUCUBA.

Very handsome evergreen shrubs, entirely hardy here; among them are some of the very best of our colored-leaved foliage plants; native of Japan and China. They should have rich soil and partial shade.

A. Japonica. Gold Dust Tree. Leaves green, flaked with golden yellow. 50 cents each.

A. variegata. Leaves marbled yellow and white. \$1 each.

 We have three other varieties, names undetermined; all handsome. 50 cents each.

AZALEA INDICA.

Among the handsomest of our flowering shrubs are the Azaleas; the flowers are of almost every color and shade, and increase in beauty each year, as the plant increases in size. Should be re-potted at least once a year in very rich soil, and grown in partial shade. Our collection comprises 30 of the best varieties. 3-inch pots, 35 cents each; 5-inch pots, \$1 each; all distinct, \$3.50 to \$10 per dozen.

BAPHIA NITIDA. (Sierra-Leone.)

This tree furnishes the Camwood or Barwood of commerce. Leaves dark shining green; flowers white. 50 cents each.

BAUHINIA. (Mountain Ebony.)


An extensive genus of tropical plants, creepers, shrubs and trees. Kingsley, while in Trinidad, speaks of "The Bauhinias, like tall and ancient white thorns, which shade the road." All are handsome in flowers, and their curious two-lobed leaves always attract attention.

B. alba. Flowers white. 75 cents each.

B. acuminata. Also a white flowered species, blooming when less than a year old; their broad two-lobed leaves are very delicate and handsome. 25 and 50 cts.

B. purpurea. A rapid-growing shrub or small tree. Flowers purplish red; very handsome. 75 cents each.

B. variegata. A tree fifteen to twenty feet in height; flowers red, marked with white, yellow at the base. 75 cents each.

 Several other species with names undetermined. 50 cents each.

BEGONIA.

Nearly all the Begonias thrive very well here in partial shade. Whether grown in pots or boxes, care should be taken that the soil is not too compact; half-sifted leaf-mould, and the other half yellow sand subsoil, make good material to grow them in. We have fifty of the best varieties of flowering and Rex sorts, and can generally fill any orders when named sorts are wanted. Named, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen; our selection, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

BEJARIA RACEMOSA.

Fly Catcher. A native plant of the heath family that is worthy of cultivation. In summer they are covered with large racemes of pinkish white flowers, over which is a dew-like, sticky substance, to which flies and other small insects adhere; hence its popular name. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

BIGNONIA.

In the two genera, Bignonia and Tecoma, there are many choice flowering shrubs and climbers, all of which grow vigorously in our soil. (For other species, see Tecoma.)

B. Adenophylla. Native of Burmah. A tree of same size, producing large flowers; has not yet flowered with us. \$1 each.

B. capreolata. A beautiful evergreen, native species, hardy throughout most of the state; one of the best of our evergreen climbers; flowers orange-red, produced in profusion from September to May. 25 and 50 cents each.

BILLBERGIA.

Plants of the order Bromeliaceæ, growing luxuriantly in a potting material of fibrous peat and powdered sphagnum; should be grown in partial shade, but in a situation where they will have plenty of heat.

B. tinctora. An elegant species; flowers bright blue and red, borne well above the plant on an erect spike. 75 cents each.

B. thyrsoidea. Flowers in thyrses, on erect spike, red or blue; very choice. 75 cents and \$1 each.

BILLARDIERA MUTABILIS.

Australia. 75 cents each.



BEGONIA REX.

BIXA ORELLANA.

The Annato Plant. The pulp of the seed-vessels produce the annato dye, used in coloring red or yellow. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

BOMBAX MALABARICUM.

The Malabar Silk Cotton. A tree of gigantic size, probably not hardy as far north as this. Small, 75 cents each.

BONAPARTEA JUNCEA.

A very neat plant with narrow rush-like, recurved leaves, and spikes of blue flowers; from Natal. 50 cents each.

BOUSSINGAULTIA BASELLOIDES.

The well-known Madeira Vine. 10 cents each.

BOUVARDIA.

Bouvardias do very well here during the winter and spring months, but the summer seems unfavorable to their growth. We have six good varieties, the flowers of which run from pure white, through the various shades of rose, scarlet and crimson. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

CÆSALPINIA.

C. Bonduc (*Guilandina*). The grey "Nickar Bean." Native in all tropical countries. A scrambling prickly vine with yellow flowers, followed by great rough pods, each with its two smooth grey seeds; a curious and interesting plant. 25 and 50 cents each.

C. Sappan. An ornamental plant from India, the wood of which furnishes a red dye. 25 cents each.

C. sepiaria. Another from Southern Asia, also furnishing a red dye; very ornamental. 75 cents each.

C. pulcherrima (*Poinciana pulcherrima*). For this and others, see Poinciana.

CALADIUM BULBOSUM.

Fancy-leaved Caladium. Magnificent ornamental plants; leaves spotted, veined and marked with brightest colors. Should be grown in partial shade; tops die down during the winter, and the bulbs should then be put in a box of dry sand for a couple of months, when they may be started again. Eight of the most distinctly marked sorts, 35 cents each; the set of eight for \$2.50.

CALATHEA CROTALIFERA.

"An elegant new species of this Maranta-like plant, received by us with an invoice of unnamed Guatemalan plants a year ago last summer. Flowering last spring, it proved to be a *hitherto undescribed species*, and has been named as above by Prof. Sereno Watson, the highest American authority on botany, on account of the great resemblance of its flower bracts to the rattles of a rattle-snake."—*Reasoner Bros.* \$1 each.

CALLA.

C. Ethiopica (*Richardia Ethiopica*). The well-known Calla or Lily of the Nile. This fine old plant is at home here in any moist, partially shaded spot, and is always useful in groups of plants; either out doors, or on the piazza. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; extra large, 50 to 75 cents each.

C. maculata (*Richardia maculata*). The "Spotted Calla." This beautiful plant grows and thrives anywhere with the preceding, but will do with less water. The long upright leaves are curiously spotted with white; flowers white, tinted violet within; a little smaller than the common Calla. The tops die down here in September, and should then be taken up and laid away until January, when they are ready to start again. 25 and 50 cents each.

CALLICARPA AMERICANA.

Commonly known as the French Mulberry. A hardy shrub, worthy of cultivation. In the fall the branches are covered with its beautiful purple fruit, which remains on for several weeks. 25 cents each.

CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM.

A large tree from the East Indies, where it is used as a shade tree. It has very fragrant, large, white flowers, and the gum, bark and fruit possess medicinal properties; probably not hardy here, unless our blizzards cease coming. \$1 each.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

Camellias do well here if sufficient care is taken of them until they are thoroughly established.

They should have partial shade at first, and an abundance of water; but should not be placed in a situation where water will stand about the roots. There are many varieties, the color running from pure white, through all the shades of pink and red to richest crimson, while many have flowers variegated pink and white, or red and white.

We offer a good selection of the most distinct colors, and if purchasers in ordering will state color wanted, we can fill orders quite as satisfactorily as where a long list of names is given, we also grow many seedlings, the color of which cannot be told until they flower, but as there will be hardly any two exactly alike, there is a good deal of pleasure to be derived in growing and watching them; and now and then a very choice flower is found that will repay many times the cost of a dozen plants.

Tip—All plants pot grown.

C. Japonica. *Grafted plants*, from four to ten inch pots, 50 cents, \$1, \$2.50 and \$5 each.

Seedlings, 1 year, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

C. Thea. The Chinese Tea Plant. There is really nothing to prevent one's making their own tea in Florida if they will only take the trouble; the cost of labor will of course prevent its being grown for profit. The shrub is a handsome evergreen, producing white flowers with yellow stamens. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

CANNA.

These splendid plants are growing in favor each year, and justly so; as there are few plants that excel them in beauty of flower and foliage, or that are as suitable for our semi-tropical gardening.

Our collection comprises the best of the old varieties, together with some grand new ones.

C. Brenningsii. Rich dark foliage; flowers small, red. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

C. Ehemanni. Foliage large, rich dark green; flowers very large, carmine red, produced on long stems. 35 cents each.

C. Emile Le Clare. Foliage green; flowers large, bright golden-yellow, spotted crimson; a magnificent plant. 50 cents each.

C. Felix Crousse. Glaucous green foliage; large coppery red flowers. 50 cents each.



CANNA EHEMANNI.

CANNAS, Continued.

- C. flaccida.** Our native variety, deserving of much more attention than it has received. Of dwarf habit; foliage light green; flowers large, iris-like, and of a rich golden-yellow. 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.
- C. glauca.** Broad, rich green foliage; narrow-petaled, yellow flowers, dashed with red. 15 cents each.
- C. Guillaume Couston.** Light green foliage; flowers golden yellow, spotted violet crimson. 50 cents each.
- C. Indica.** Handsome red and yellow flowered varieties. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.
- C. President Fave.** Foliage bronze-maroon; large crimson flowers. 25 cents each.
- C. Revol Massot.** Blue green foliage; flowers crimson, shaded orange yellow. 50 cents each.
- C. robusta perfecta.** The grandest of all the new Cannas. The leaves are immense, from twelve to eighteen inches wide and three to four feet long, of a rich bronze color; unsurpassed for tropical effect. 75 cents each.
- C. Victor Lemoine.** Foliage bronze green; flowers yellow, of large size. 25 cents each.

☞ This set of twelve varieties, \$3.50.

CARNATION.

Carnations succeed very well here, either as bedding plants or in pots. We offer the following varieties: *Columbia*, *Dawn*, *Grace Wilder*, *Meteor*, *Portia*, *Snowdon*. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

CAPPARIS SPINOSA.

The Caper tree of Southern Europe, producing the capers used for pickling. 25 cents each.

CASSIA.

The Cassias, are many of them, rich in flower and foliage, while some possess medicinal properties.

- C. fistula.** A handsome flowered variety from Southern Asia. The long pods contain an aperient pulp of pleasant taste. 25 cents each.
- C. florida.** A handsome plant, the new growth of which is a delicate wine color. 50 cents each.
- C. grandis.** The choicest of all; the delicate leaves are dark green above, while beneath they are a rich maroon color. 50 cents each.
- C. glauca.** Foliage large, glaucous green; flowers large, bright yellow. 25 cents each.

CATALPA.

The Catalpas all grow well here, and are valuable for both shade and timber, as well as being very ornamental.

- C. bignonioides.** Southern and southwestern states, growing to a large size. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per doz.
- C. Kämpferi.** Japanese Catalpa. A handsome dwarf growing species. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.
- C. speciosa.** The Western Catalpa. The largest of all, and one of the handsomest flowering. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- C. Teas' Japanese Hybrid.** A very handsome variety of compact growth.

CEPHALANDRA.

- C. Indica.** India. 25 cents each.
- C. palmata.** Natal. 25 cents each.

CERATOTHECA TRILOBA.

Natal. A tall perennial, producing quantities of purple, fox glove-like flowers.

CESTRUM.

- C. laurifolium.** A day-blooming species, very quick growing, and producing quantities of very fragrant white flowers. 25 cents each.
- C. nocturnum.** The Night-Blooming Jasmine. The flowers are very fragrant at night. 25 cents each.

CHIONANTHUS FRAGRANS.

A handsome evergreen from Southern China; foliage thick and glossy. Has not flowered for us yet. 75 cents.



JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

CHIOCocca RACEMOSA.

The Snow-Berry. A handsome shrub; its long racemes of waxy white berries remain on a long time; very ornamental. 25 cents each.

CHORIZEMA VARIUM.

Handsome greenhouse climber. Flowers freely produced, in erect racemes, varying in color from red to yellow. 25 cents each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

These most popular fall and winter flowering plants are entirely at home here in Florida, and will grow year after year in the same spot, putting up with all sorts of neglect; but, like everything else, amply repaying good culture.

Our collection embraces the best of the new varieties, and to describe their beauties, varied colors and shapes, would require much more space than we can allow them. We therefore omit names.

Plants should be ordered from April to July, and placed where they are to remain.

Named Sorts, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Unnamed, choice, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

CINNAMOMUM.

C. Camphora (*Camphora officinalis*). The Camphor Tree of China and Japan. This tree, together with several closely allied species, yields the camphor gum of commerce. The tree is a handsome broad-leaved evergreen, hardy throughout most of the Gulf states; the leaves and berries are very aromatic. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

C. Zeylanicum. The Cinnamon Tree. The bark from the young shoots of this tree, is the cinnamon of commerce. Small, \$2.50 each.

CISSUS.

- C. bipinnatus.** A native climber with bipinnate leaves, covered in the fall with beautiful shining black berries. 25 cents each.
- C. incisa.** A beautiful tropical species, also native of the extreme southwestern coast of Florida. Leaves compound (three leaflets), evergreen; a rapid grower, sending down long air roots; a curious and interesting vine. 20 cents each.
- C. — (?)**. Species from Cuba; a rapid growing and very desirable climber; will cling to walls and sides of buildings like the ivy. 20 cents each.

CLEMATIS.

Will probably succeed here in our soil, after they are once established.

- C. campanulata.** A good summer bloomer; flowers bell-shaped, rich violet. 50 cents each.
- C. Duches of Teck.** Large, white, with mauve burr. \$1 each.
- C. Jackmanni.** One of the handsomest. Deep violet purple; profuse bloomer. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- C. rubella.** Rich velvety claret color; a magnificent species. \$1 each.
- C. sp. Australia.** 75 cents each.

CLEOME VISCOSA.

Pods of this plant probably useful for pickling. 10 cents each, \$1 per doz.

CLERODENDRON.

- C. Balfouri.** A very beautiful climber; flowers bright scarlet, encased by a bag-like calyx which is pure white. 25 cents each.
- C. fragrans.** A half shrubby plant, suited to open air culture in Florida, and in the greenhouse north; produces large clusters of pure white flowers; very fragrant. 15 cents each.
- C. infortunatum.** Natal. 50 cents each.
- C. siphonanthus** (*Siphonanthus Indica*). Turk's Turban. A handsome shrub, producing very large terminal racemes of yellowish white flowers, followed by red and purple berries which remain on a long time. 25 cents each.

CLITORIA.

Delicate climbers, adapted to out-door cultivation in Florida, and for the greenhouse, north.

- C. ternatea.** Flowers rich ultramarine blue; very showy. 25 cents each.
- C. ternatea alba.** Flowers pure white; the two colors grown on one trellis are very attractive. 50 cents each.

COLEUS.

These well known "bedders" are just as useful here in Florida as at the north, and when rapid growth and brilliant coloring is desired, they will always give satisfaction. We have some of the choicest varieties, introduced within the last two years, and customers can rely on getting only the best selection. We have not the space necessary for a long list of names and descriptions.

Named Sorts, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Unnamed, choice varieties from European seed. 75 cents per dozen, \$7 per 100.

☞ Rates per 1,000 on application.

COLOCASIA.

- C. esculenta** (*Caladium esculentum*). Splendid ornamental plants for groups or as single specimens. Leaves three feet long by two wide, of a clear dark green; the tuberous roots are sometimes used for food. From 10 cents to \$1 each, as to size. Special prices by the 100.
- C. Bataviensis.** Leaves a peculiar shade of green; stems dark purple; a very handsome plant. 75 cents to \$1 each.
- C. Javanica.** Leaves and stems of a bluish color; very handsome. 50 cents each.

CORDIA.

- C. Myxa.** India. \$1 each.
- C. Sebestena.** The Sebesten Plum of the West Indies, and Geiger-Tree of Key West. A native of the West Indies, but found sparingly on several of the lower Keys. A handsome flowering tree, attaining a large size, but, in cultivation, flowering when quite small. It has large cordate leaves, and produces immense trusses of deep red flowers. As it is quite tender, it is recommended only for greenhouse culture wherever frost is likely to occur, although it sprouts readily from the root if frosted back, and will flower again the second year. 50 cents each.
- C. sp. Cuba.** A dwarf variety, producing large white, or rose-tinted flowers; very handsome. \$1 each.

COSTUS.

- C. speciosa.** A species of "Flag," native of the West Indies, producing white or purple flowers; leaves striped light and dark green; three to four feet in height. 25 cents each.
- C. Zebrinus.** Leaves shaped green and wine color, underside richest wine color. 50 cents each.

CRINUM.

Magnificent flowering bulbs, closely related to the Amaryllis and Pancratium. Splendid plants for the open ground in Florida, and are now grown to quite an extent north for the cut-flower trade.

- C. Americanum.** A handsome plant, producing umbels of large, white flowers, six or eight to the spike. A native of the Florida swamps, but will grow in any situation, wet or dry. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

☞ Special rates on large quantities.

- C. pedunculatum.** St. John's Lily. Flowers pure white. 50 cents and \$1 each.
- C. Species from Cuba.** Name undetermined. Bulb grows to very large size, rarely producing offsets; a magnificent plant, growing to a height of five feet; flowers white, striped rose. Supply limited, \$5 each.
- C. sp. 1 Nassau.** Nassau "Milk and Wine Lily." Flowers in umbels, freely produced; striped white and carmine; very showy. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- C. sp. 2 Nassau.** Flowers similar to the preceding; bulb grows to much larger size; leaves wavy. 50 to 75 cents each.

CROTALARIA.

- C. Capensis.** An ornamental shrub from Natal. Annual; flowers yellow. 10 cents each.
- C. incana.** Native; found sparingly on some of the Southern Keys. A handsome climber; leaves large, tri-foliate; flowers a rich purple, in racemes twelve to eighteen inches long; very handsome. 50 cts. each.

CROSSANDRA UNDULÆFOLIA.

East India. A beautiful evergreen greenhouse shrub; very free flowering. Flowers large, in terminal four-cornered spikes; rich orange red. 50 cents each.

CROTON. (*Codizum*).

These most magnificent foliage plants are natives of the South Sea Islands, but are now grown everywhere in the open ground in all warm countries, and in the greenhouses north, where they have become very popular as exhibition plants.

- A. aureum-maculatum.** Leaves small, dark green, dotted thickly with golden yellow.
- Bicornatum.** Leaves irregular, with a horn-like extension of the mid-rib, green, blotched and spotted yellow.
- Discolor.** Light green, under surface claret color.
- Disraeli.** Bright scarlet, golden yellow and green.
- Interruptum.** Leaves very long; mid-rib bright scarlet, shading to golden yellow.
- Irregular.** Not two leaves resemble each other; leaves green, maculated yellow.
- Lord Cairns.** Leaves large, trifoliate, bright green, blotched with yellow.
- Majesticum.** Mottled and margined crimson and yellow.



CROTON AUREUM MACULATUM.

CROTONS, Continued.

- Mooreanum.** Mid rib and margin of leaf, clear orange yellow; leaf crossed with parallel bars of same color.
- Nobilis.** Long pendulous leaves, yellow and crimson.
- Pictum.** Mid-rib bright red; yellow blotches.
- Tortile.** Olive green; golden and red markings; foliage twisted corkscrew shape.
- Undulatum.** Glossy green; crimson and yellow.
- Veitchii.** Large, wide leaves, variegated red.
- Weismannii.** Leaves long and narrow, marked with golden yellow.

Crotons, as a rule, do not show their fine colors until they have attained some size.

Price of Crotons, small, 25 cts.; fine plants, 12 to 14 inches high, 50 cts. Our selection, all distinct, 40 cts., \$4 per doz.

CUPHEA PLATYCENTRA.

Cigar Plant. Flowers scarlet; constantly in bloom. 25c.

DAHLIA.

Dahlias do well in Florida, and a well assorted bed of them presents a gorgeous appearance in the late summer. We have a good assortment in all colors; single, double and pompone. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

DALBERGIA.

A genus of tropical trees, native of Brazil and India. Very valuable for the woods.

- D. Melanoxyton.** 75 cents each.
- D. Sissoo.** The Indian Sissoo Tree. Wood of remarkable strength and durability. 50 cents each.

DANTHONIA CUNNINGHAMII.

Australia. 50 cents each.

DASYLIRION.

Yucca-like plants, native of Mexico. Valuable in groups of plants on the piazza, or in window gardening. Several varieties; 75 cents each.

DATURA.

Rapid growing plants, that are suitable for open ground cultivation; flowers large and showy.

- D. fastuosa.** East India and South America. Flowers violet and white; double.
- D. Metel.** India and East Indies. Flowers white.
- D. suaveolens.** Mexico. Flowers pure white; very fragrant; locally known as Trumpet Lily.

Several other varieties, all handsome. Price of Daturas, 15 cents each.

DEERINGIA INDICA.

75 cents each.

DESMODIUM GYRANS.

A remarkable plant, the leaves of which are constantly in motion during the warm part of the day. 10 cents each.

DEUTZIA.

Hardy spring flowering shrubs, succeeding very well in Florida.

- D. crenata fl. pl.** A very handsome variety; flowers white, tinted rose. 25 cents each.
- D. crenata alba fl. pl.** Flowers pure white, very handsome. 50 cents each.
- D. Fortunei.** Single flowers, pure white; profuse bloomer. 25 cents each.
- D. gracilis.** White, bell-shaped flowers; quite dwarf, good winter bloomer. 25 cents each.

DIANTHUS.

Chinese Pink. Make good bedding plants in Florida if put out in February or March.

- Crimson Bell, Eastern Queen, and Heddewegii.** 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.
- D. caryophyllus.** See Carnation.

DIEFFENBACHIA.

- D. Baumannii.** A magnificent plant, the great leaves spotted yellow and green. \$1 each.
- D. picta.** Leaves a deep green, spotted silver white. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

DIERVILLA.

- D. Japonica.** Bush Honeysuckle. A handsome hardy shrub that succeeds very well here in Florida. Flowers light rose color. 25 cents each.

DIONÆA MUSCIPULA.

Venus' Fly Trap. An exceedingly interesting dwarf perennial; should be grown in a potting soil composed of peat and live sphagnum, and the pot containing it should be set in a shallow pan of water.



DIONÆA MUSCIPULA.

DISSOTIS.

- D. incana.** Natal. 50 cents each.
D. princeps. Also from Natal. 75 cts.

DIVIDEVI GUOTCHANA.

Australia. 50 cents each.

DRACÆNA. (*Dragon Tree*.)

A large genus of ornamental-leaved plants, very extensively grown for decorative purposes; wherever rich tropical effect is desired, the *Dracænas* will always take an important part. Here in Florida they may be used on the lawn or in the flower garden; the pots should be sunk to the rim, and only moved under shelter on frosty nights.

- D. Brasiliensis.** Foliage rich green; one of the best of that color. \$1 each.
D. Draco. The Dragon's Blood Tree of the Canary Islands. \$1 each.
D. Draco spectabilis. \$1 each.
D. fragrans. Of this fine green-leaved variety, we have only specimen plants at present. \$5 each.
D. Goldieana. An elegant species; leaves banded dark green and silver grey. \$1 and \$2.50 each.
D. rubra. Foliage rich dark crimson. 50 cents and \$1 each.
D. terminalis rosea. Foliage green and carmine; a splendid plant. 50 cents and \$1 each.

DROSERA.

Small, but very beautiful and interesting plants, inhabiting swamps and low grounds, over most of the warmer parts of the world.

- D. filiformis.** A native species, and one of the handsomest of the order; flowers purple; scape erect, one foot high. 50 cents each.
D. rotundifolia. Also very handsome; leaves oval, reddish, hairy. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

ECHEVERA. (*Cotyledon*.)

A genus of succulent plants, native of Mexico; good plants for basket or rock work.

- E. grandiflora.** Flowers large; orange color, tinged purple.
E. metallica. Large shell-like leaves, with a metallic lustre; flowers bell-shaped, yellow and scarlet.
E. sanguinea. Leaves narrow, pointed, dark red.
 Price of Echeverias, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ECHITES.

A class of plants so far very much neglected, probably because the three following species were practically unknown in this country, although cultivated to some extent in Europe. All are climbers, beautiful in flower and leaf, and are well adapted to greenhouse culture north. During a recent visit to Key West we found another beautiful species growing in an old garden, of which we have so far been unable to determine the name. All are adapted to open air culture in Florida, springing again from the root if the top is killed by frost.

- E. Andrewsii.** Matacomba and Long Key, probably also on some of the adjacent islands. Leaves wax-like; flowers rich golden yellow, resembling the Allamanda, but a little smaller. Large plants, 50 cents each.
E. paludosa. Flowers white, tinged with pink, very delicate and beautiful; in cultivation it requires an abundance of water. 50 to 75 cents each.
E. umbellata. An elegant species, producing umbels of creamy white flowers through the entire summer. Found sparingly on the dry shell mounds and sand beaches of the southern coast. Very difficult of propagation, and very slow in growth for the first year. Strong plants from 4 inch pots, \$1 each.



DRACÆNA.

EHRETIA SERRATA.

India. Flowers fragrant, followed by a small red drupe; said to be edible. 25 cents each.

ELÆOCARPUS SERRATUS.

Fragrant white flowers; tree 40 to 50 feet in height. East Indies. 75 cents each.

ERYTHRINA.

The Erythrinas are all handsome, both in flower and foliage; of easy culture, and well adapted to our Florida soil and climate. Although more or less susceptible to frost, they are not easily killed out, and if frozen to the ground, spring up again, almost at once.

- E. Caffra.** South Africa. A shrub, growing to a height of six feet; flowers scarlet. \$1 each.
E. coralladendron. The famous Coral Bean Tree of the West Indies. Flowers scarlet, and like some of the Japanese magnolias, appearing on the bare branches before the leaves come out. 50 to 75 cents each.
E. crista-galli. Brazil and Central America. A variety often found in greenhouse culture north; flowers bright scarlet. 50 cents each.
E. herbacea. Our native species, extending to southern Georgia. Here in south Florida it attains the proportions of a tree, while further north the tops die down every winter; flowers and leaves handsome. 15 to 50 cents each.
E. Humelii. Natal. A handsome species; thorny; flowers scarlet. 75 cents and \$1 each.

We have other species of Erythrinas, names and prices of which will be sent on application.

ERANTHEMUM PULCHELLUM.

A very handsome greenhouse plant, free flowering; flowers a rich bright blue. 50 cents each.

EUCALYPTUS.

Nearly every species of Eucalyptus grows well in Florida, and among them are some of the choicest shade, ornamental and timber trees. Our list is reduced to a few of the most desirable species; all natives of Australia.

E. amygdalina. The Giant Gum Tree of Southeast Australia, where it is said to have attained a height of 471 feet.

E. calophylla. The Red Gum Tree. A quick growing and very ornamental tree; tender.

E. citriodora. Also quite tender; leaves yield a quantity of volatile oil of lemon-like fragrance.

E. ficifolia. A handsome shade tree, producing magnificent crimson flowers.

E. pitularis. The Black Butt Tree of South Queensland; grows to an immense size, and is very valuable for its timber.

E. resinifera. The Red Mahogany Tree of New South Wales. A beautiful species, and very valuable both for its timber and as a shade tree.

E. rostrata. The Red Gum Tree of South Australia.

Prices of Eucalyptus, strong plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

EUCHARIS AMAZONICA.

Amazon Lily. A handsome plant with large, white, star-shaped flowers; very fragrant. 50 cents each.

EUPHORBIA.

E. antiquorum (?). A cactus-like plant with three-sided stems, mottled and marbled with white on a dark green ground. A very handsome decorative plant, and valuable in collections of Cacti, although not a true cactus. We saw specimens in Key West 20 feet in height, with stems 12 inches in diameter. From the abundance of milky juice in this plant, it would probably yield considerable of the drug *Euphorbium*, which is made principally from a closely allied species—*E. resinifera*—a plant indigenous to Morocco. 50 cents each; large specimen plants, \$1 to \$5.

E. antiquorum monstrosa (?). A "sport" from the preceding, the stems of which are wrinkled and compressed in flat coxcomb-like shapes. It is a strange, odd looking plant, and the form is very rare. \$3 each.

We are not positive as to the nomenclature of this Euphorbia; it may prove to be *E. lactea*.

E. cyathophora. Hypocrite. There are two forms of this, both native; pretty red bracts. 10 cents each.

E. pulcherrima (*Poinsettia pulcherrima*). A well known greenhouse plant, native of Mexico, grown for the scarlet bracts which surround its flowers, which are freely produced in winter, and which remain bright for months at a time. 50 cents each.

E. splendens. A thorny shrub from Mauritius, well known in greenhouse cultivation; its showy flower-like bracts are bright scarlet; succeeds well here in the open ground. 25 cents each.

FARFUGIUM GRANDE.

A handsome plant with large, round, dark green leaves, spotted yellow. Succeeds best in a partially shaded situation. 25 cents each.

FOURCROYA CUBENSIS.

A very handsome decorative plant, resembling some species of Agaves. Will be found very useful for centers of large vases of plants, or for the open ground here in Florida. 50 cents to \$2 each.

FUCHSIA.

Fuchsias will only grow here during the winter months; at least that is our experience with them. We can send out good plants from November to March. Our selection, five varieties, 15 cents each.

FIGUS.

F. aurea. Our native Rubber Tree; the Wild Fig of South Florida. A magnificent broad leaved evergreen, almost equaling the famous *Ficus elastica* in beauty. A splendid decorative plant, and one that will probably become very popular. The stem is clean and smooth; the large leathery leaves are of richest shining green, with red dish midrib. 15 to 25 cts. each. Specimen plants, \$1 to \$3 each.

F. elastica. The true Rubber Tree of upper India. A handsome decorative plant. 50 and 75 cents each.

F. repens. A trailing or climbing species, useful for rock-work or hanging basket. 15 cents each.



FIGUS ELASTICA.

FRAGARIA INDICA.

India Strawberry. A good basket plant; flowers yellow.

GARUGA PINNATA.

Indian. 50 cents each.

GLADIOLUS.

Well known spring flowering bulbs of easy culture; we have some twenty varieties in every shade of color, from pure white to richest carmine, and as they are generally bedded out regardless of names, we omit them here; customers may rely on getting a good assortment. Those wishing to purchase by name may have a printed list on application.

Named Sorts, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Unnamed, our selection, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.



GLADIOLUS.



GARDENIA.

G. florida fl. pl. The Cape Jasmine. Too well known to need description; hardy throughout the lower south. Of late they have become *fashionable* at the north; and may their popularity increase! They are among the loveliest flowers grown. Small, well rooted plants, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; 12 to 18 inches, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen; 2½ to 3 feet, \$1.

G. glabosa. Natal. 50 cents each.

G. Japonica. Japan. Flowers large, single; leaves larger and thinner than those of *G. Florida*; probably the wild form of it. 50 cents each.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

The Carolina Yellow Jasmine. One of the best of our hardy climbers; will grow in any situation, and in the spring, when covered with its fragrant yellow flowers, it is admired by everyone. Worthy of more extended cultivation. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Parties wishing strong pot-grown plants in quantity are requested to correspond.

— GENIPA CLUSLÆFOLIA.

The Seven-Year Apple of the West Indies and South Florida. A handsome shrub or small tree; flowers white, star-shaped and exquisitely fragrant. 25 and 50 cents each.

GERANIUMS.

Geraniums, as bedding plants, are not a success in Florida. There are a few exceptions, it is true; notably the old *Gen. Grant* and one or two others, together with the rose geranium and other scented leaved sorts; but the best and most showy are only suited to pot culture on the piazza, or other shaded situations. We have a good selection of the best and newest varieties of scented leaved, nosegay, zonale and other geraniums. Price, named, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. Unnamed, different varieties, in good assortment, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

GESNERA REFULGENS.

A bulbous rooted greenhouse plant, with handsome velvety purple leaves; flowers orange, spotted black.

GORDONIA LASIANTHUS.

Loblolly Bay. A native shrub or small tree, producing beautiful snow-white flowers three inches in diameter. The tree is evergreen, and very ornamental. 25 cents each.

GREWIA.

G. denticulata. India. A tree, somewhat resembling an elm. Our young plants have grown nicely; it will probably prove valuable as a shade and timber tree. 75 cents each.

GREVILLEA.

- G. burifolia.** From Australia, as are the three following. \$1 each.
G. incarnata. \$1 each.
G. linearis. \$1.50 each.
G. robusta. The "Silk-Oak." A famous lawn and shade tree; hardy, or nearly so, throughout the peninsular portion of Florida. The tree is evergreen, with beautiful, fern-like foliage; flowers golden yellow. We have an immense stock in all sizes. See cut, page 44. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

HAMELIA PATENS.

A West Indian plant, now naturalized in South Florida; and why it has not become better known is a mystery; it is deserving of a prominent place, in the open ground in Florida, and in the greenhouses north. Flowers in cymes, of a bright orange color, and freely produced, nearly all summer. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

HEDYCHUM.

- H. coronarium.** The Ginger or Butterfly Lily. A very desirable plant, either for open ground or greenhouse; if grown in the latter, it is constantly in bloom; here in the open ground it is in flower from July to October. It prefers a moist, partially-shaded situations, where it will form large dense clumps three to four feet high. Flowers are borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk, and resemble very much a large white butterfly; pure white and very fragrant. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
H. Gardnerianum. The Garland Flower of India. A beautiful species with light yellow flowers. 50 cents each.

HEDERA.

- H. helix.** The English or Kenilworth Ivy. A well-known hardy climber; will grow here in any situation, but a northern exposure is preferable. 25 cents each.
H. helix variegata. Leaves variegated with white. 25 cents each.

HELIANTHUS ARGOPHYLLUS.

We received seeds of this plant from Northern India last winter under the name of *H. texianor*, and sent out some plants under that name, which was incorrect.

The plants grow to a height of ten feet, branching from the ground to the top, forming a perfect pyramid. The foliage is covered with a silvery down, and the bright yellow flowers, from two three inches in diameter, are produced in great numbers. Pot-grown plants ready in March, and may be set out as late as the first of June. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

HELICTERES.

- H. Isora.** China. 50 cents each.
H. pulchella. Cochinchina. 50 cents each.

HELIOTROPE.

A well-known plant appreciated everywhere for its exquisitely fragrant flowers. Best varieties, ranging in color from white to purple. 25 cents each.

HIBISCUS.

- H. coccineus.** A handsome species, native of the Georgia swamps; has very large showy red flowers. 15 cents each.
H. grandiflorus. Native of the southern states. Flowers very large, of a pale rose color; a handsome plant. 25 cents each.
H. mutabilis fl. pl. Mexican Rose or Cotton Rose. One of the most curious of the genus. The large double flowers are pure white in the morning, changing to pink at noon, and by night are a uniform light-red; and as the flowers last for nearly half the next day, the contrast between them and the newly opened white ones is very striking. After the plant is done blooming in November, it should be cut back nearly to the ground; this keeps the plant in a compact form, and the flowers are larger and better. 25 cents each.

HIBISCUS, Continued.

- H. Sabdariffa.** The Jamaica Indian Sorrel. A very ornamental plant, and also a very useful one. It furnishes the "Rozelle hemp" of the Madras territories, and the fleshy calyxes are used to make an excellent jelly, really a very good substitute for cranberries. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
H. tricuspus. A handsome species with broad, glossy foliage; valuable for its fiber, as are most of the others. 50 cents each.
H. vitifolius. A low growing shrub, producing quantities of light yellow flowers with rich purple centers. 25 cents each.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS.

(Chinese Hibiscus.)

These showy, handsome and quite well-known plants succeed admirably here in the open ground, and are among the best of our lawn and garden plants. Their gorgeous flowers are produced in profusion nearly the entire year. While they will stand but little frost, the loss of the tops, thereby, seems in no way detrimental to them, and they grow right off again as vigorously as ever.

- H. Rosa-Sinensis. (1.)** Deep pink, with darker center; flowers very large.
H. Rosa-Sinensis. (2.) Very large single flowers with undulated petals.

HYBRIDS AND SUB-VARIETIES OF H. ROSA SINENSIS.

- Aurantica.** Rich saffron yellow, with maroon center; flowers very double.
Carminatus perfectus. Flowers single, five to six inches in diameter; undulated petals of a deep rose-color; crimson eye.
Collerii. Double, light yellow flowers.
Cooperi tricolor. A beautiful variegated leaved variety; flowers single crimson; foliage white and green, mottled and varied with rose-color. Should be grown in partial shade.
Dennisonii. Single white, rather dingy, but the nearest to white that has been introduced.
Grandiflorus. Large, single red; a vigorous grower.
Miniatus semi-plenus. Semi-double; scarlet petals, waved and twisted.
Rubra plena. Flowers very double, five inches in diameter, and of the most brilliant scarlet; plant very vigorous.
Schizopetalus. Flowers orange and red, petals lacinated, pistil very long; a curious flower.
Versicolor. Flowers single, mottled crimson and white.
Zebrius. Semi-double flowers, petals waved and recurved, striped red and white.

Price of Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis, from 3-inch pots, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; from 4-inch pots, or large blooming plants from open ground, 50 c. each, \$5 per doz.

HEROTES RIGIDA.

Australia. 50 cents each.



HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS.

HELICONIA.

"Baliser" of the West Indies and Tropical America. Splendid scenic plants. The immense plantain-like leaves grow to a height of eight or ten feet, followed by rich scarlet and black blossoms sheaths; we have two species of these grand plants. 50 cents and \$1 each.

HOVEA LONGIFOLIA.

75 cents each.

HOYA.

H. carnosa. A well-known greenhouse climber, with wax-like leaves and flowers which are a delicate pink, and produced in large clusters. 25 cents each.

H. carnosa variegata. Similar to the above, except that the leaves are edged with creamy white. Small plants, 50 cents each.

HURA CREPITANS.

The Sand-Box Tree of the West Indies. A magnificent shade tree; the leaves are large and glossy, curiously varied. 50 cents each.

HYDRANGEA.

Splendid plants for piazza or window garden.

H. cœrulea. Flowers light bluish rose.

H. hortensis. Flowers pink, produced in very large trusses.

H. Otaksa. Flowers pink, tinted with blue, a new Japanese variety; good bloomer.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Flowers pure white, in immense trusses.

H. Thomas Hogg. Another white flowered variety, and one of the best.

Price of Hydrangeas, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ILEX.

I. Dahoon. The Dahoon Holly of the southern states, A handsome broad-leaved evergreen, covered in the fall with beautiful bright red berries. Small plants 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

I. opaca. The beautiful American Holly, so much used for Christmas decorations. 25 cents each.

IMANTOPHYLLUM MINIATUM.

This genus is closely related to *Amaryllis*; the leaves are long, strap-shaped, leathery; flowers deep orange color, produced in large umbels, and last for several weeks. 50 cents to \$1 each.

IMPATIENS SULTANI.

The Sultan's Balsam. Flowers rosy pink. 15 cents each.

INDIGOFERA ATROPURPUREA.

The Indigo Plant. From this and the following the choicest indigo of commerce is prepared. Plants quite ornamental.

I. tinctoria.

Price of Indigo plants, 10 cents each. We can supply them in quantity at a very low price.

IPOMÆA.

I. Bona-nox. The true Moon Flower. As we haven't room for about a half page of synonyms that this plant has been sailing under for the last year or so, we omit them entirely. They are only confusing anyway, and the old name is good enough. As its name implies, it is a night-blooming species, the large white flowers closing with the rising of the sun. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

I. coccinea. Flowers small, red. 10 cents each.

I. dasysperma. Species from India. 15 cents each.

I. muricata. A beautiful buff colored variety from India. 25 cents each.



JAMINUM GRACILLINUM.

IPOMÆA, Continued.

I. pandurata. A handsome native species, with white rose-tinted flowers. 25 cents each.

I. pes-capræ. The Goat's Foot Ipomœa. A native species growing on the sand beaches near the sea shore; will grow in any situation, and is valuable for covering arbors or lattice work. 15 cents each.

I. Quamoclit. The Cypress Vine. Red and white. 10 cents each.

I. sinuata. A native species, and one of the most beautiful of all. The flowers are pure white, with rosy center, opening in the morning and remaining open all day; the leaves are delicately lobed and cleft; and taken altogether, it is one of the most desirable of our climbers. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

I. turpethrum. India. Pure white. 50 cents each.

See We have several other perennial Ipomœas, the names of which we have not yet been able to determine; some of them very beautiful. Our selection, six plants, all distinct, 50 cents.

IRIS KÆMPFERI.

This magnificent species from Japan includes upward of a hundred varieties. The flowers are unexcelled for beauty, variety of gorgeous color and size. Named plants, \$1 each. Our selection, all distinct, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

ISOTOMA LONGIFLORA.

A rather common-looking plant, but producing beautiful pure white tubular flowers three inches in length; a free summer bloomer. 25 cents each.

JACQUINIA.

J. armillaris. West Indies and South Florida. A low tree producing racemes of small, white, fragrant flowers. 50 cents each.

J. ruscifolia. South America and Cuba. A shrub with white flowers. 75 cents.

JASMINUM.

The Jessamines are favorites in Florida, as elsewhere. All grow with the greatest luxuriance, and combine delicacy of foliage with beauty and fragrance of flower.

J. gracillimum. Of graceful habit, the long slender branches springing out near the ground and curving over on all sides. A flower shoot is produced at every point, which terminates in a cluster of pure white, very fragrant flowers. 25 cents each.

J. grandiflorum. Catalonian Jessamine. One of the most desirable of the species. The plant is of shrubby, half-climbing habit, with very delicate foliage, and its small, star-shaped, fragrant flowers are produced in the greatest profusion all the year round. 25 cents each.

J. Sambac. Arabian Jessamine. Flowers deliciously fragrant; single; pure white; climbing. 25 cents each.

J. Sambac, fl. pl. A double flowered variety of above. 50 cents each.

J. Sambac, Grand Duke of Tuscany. A shrubby variety, producing large, very double white flowers; very fragrant. 25 cents each.



LEONOTIS LEONURUS.

JATROPHA.

- J. Curcas.** French Physic Nut. West Indies and South America. Seeds said to be edible. 25 cents each.
- J. panduræfolia.** West Indies. Banjo-leaved. A dwarf variety with red and showy flowers. 50 cents each.

JUSTICIA.

- J. coccinea.** A well-known greenhouse plant with dark glossy green leaves and terminal spikes of light red flowers. 25 cents each.
 - J. rubra.** A handsome plant; leaves a rich wine color. 30 cents each.
 - J. —?** Variety with leaves marbled white and green. 25 cents each.
 - J. —?** Leaves a rich wine color, mottled and blotched with purple. 25 cents each.
- ✍* We received the two last varieties from Cuba unnamed, but they are among the handsomest of our colored-leaved variety.

KIGELIA PINNATA.

The African Fetish Tree. A handsome tree, with purple tulip-like flowers. \$1 each.

LAGERSTREEMIA.

- L. Indica.** The Crape Myrtle. Native of Japan and China. Favorites everywhere throughout the south, producing in spring and early summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers.
- L. I. alba.** A beautiful white-flowered variety. 25 cents each.
- L. I. rosea.** Flowers a delicate pink; one of the oldest and best known. 10, 25 and 50 cents each.
- L. I. purpurea.** Flowers a handsome light purple. 25 and 50 cents each.
- L. Barclayana.** 75 cents each.
- L. Reginae.** A tree twenty or more feet in height; flowers large, rose color in the morning, turning darker through the day and becoming purple at night. 75 cents each.

LAMBERTIA FORMOSA.

Australian Honey Flower. 75 cents each.

LANTANA.

The Lantanas are good plants for the open ground here in Florida, growing and blooming the year round without protection from frost or sun. We have a good collection in all colors. 15 cents each.

LASIANDRA.

- L. Benthamiana.** A very satisfactory plant for open air cultivation in middle and southern Florida. 50 cents each.
- L. macrantha.** "A magnificent plant of good habit, and a most profuse bloomer; the flowers are a rich violet blue, between five and six inches in diameter, and produced nearly all the year through."—Saul. 50 cents each.

LAURUS CAMPHORA.

See Cinnamomum.

LAWSONIA ALBA.

The Henne or Henna Bush. Australia and part of the Old World. An orange pigment is made from the ground foliage. 25 cents each.

LEEA.

- L. læta.** India. 50 cents and \$1.
- L. macrophylla.** East Indies. 50 cents each.
- L. sanguinea.** India. \$1 each.

LEONOTIS LEONURUS.

Lion's Tail. A showy plant succeeding well here in the open ground; the spikes of flowers are bright orange color. 25 cents each.

LIBONIA FLORIBUNDA.

Flowers scarlet-orange at the base, shading to deep yellow at the outer edge of petals; a good winter blooming plant. 25 cents each.

LILIUM.

Many of the lilies do remarkably well in Florida, especially the Japanese sorts; no especial care is required to grow them; but the soil should be good, and well drained, and the flowers will be finer and last longer, if they are grown in a partially shaded situation.

- L. auratum.** The Golden-Banded Lily of Japan. Flowers of immense size, pure white, with a golden stripe through the center of each petal. 50 cents each.
- L. Catesbæi.** The Southern Red Lily. 15 cents each.
- L. candidum.** Pure white; large and very fragrant. 35 cts. each.
- L. Harrisii.** The Bermuda Easter Lily. Large, white, fragrant flowers, very free flowering. 75 cents each.
- L. Præcox.** Japan. One of the most lovely flowers; pure white, delicately shaded with yellow toward the center of the petals. 75 cents each.
- L. rubrum.** Another Japanese variety, similar in shape to the preceding, only the flowers are beautifully shaded red; very fragrant. 50 cents each.
- L. tigrinum.** The Tiger Lily. 15 cents each.
- L. tigrinum, fl. pl.** Flowers double. 35 cents each.



LILIUM AURATUM.

LUFFA FETIDA.

The Dish-Rag Gourd. The inside of this fruit when cleaned and bleached is valuable for a variety of purposes, and is sold at a good price at the north. 25 cents each.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

LONICERA.

The Honeysuckle. Favorite hardy climbers, succeeding well in Florida, regardless of situations.

- L. aurea reticulata.** Japan Golden Leaved; foliage variegated with yellow.
- L. Chinensis sempervirens.** Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle. 25 cents each.
- L. Halleana.** Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. One of the very best; a strong grower, almost always in bloom; flowers white changing to yellow, very fragrant. 10 and 25 cents each, \$1 to \$2.50 per dozen.
- L. Periclymenum.** Belgium. Monthly Honeysuckle; very fragrant red and yellow flowers. 25 cents each.
- L. sempervirens.** Coral Honeysuckle. A handsome native climber, with scarlet flowers. 20 cents each.

MAGNOLIA.

- M. fuscata.** Banana Shrub. A dwarf growing variety, producing in the spring quantities of small exquisitely fragrant flowers. 25 and 50 cents each.
- M. glauca.** Sweet Bay. A beautiful native evergreen, with handsome glossy green leaves, silvery white on the underside; large white fragrant flowers. 25 and 50 cents each.
- M. grandiflora.** The most magnificent of all our broad-leaved evergreens; well-known throughout the south, and appreciated by everyone for its large fragrant flowers. 50 cents each.
- M. grandiflora exoniensis.** A Japanese variety of the preceding, blooming when quite small, but the flowers are even larger and more beautiful than those from our largest native trees. \$2 each.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

Most of which are deciduous.

- M. conspicua.** A deciduous magnolia of great beauty; grows to be a large tree; very hardy; the flowers appear in abundance in spring, before the leaves; white with crimson stamens, cup-shaped, deliciously scented. \$1 each.

MAGNOLIA, Continued.

- M. hypoleuca.** A large tree with leaves a foot long, the midrib of which is red; flowers white, very fragrant. \$1.50 each.
- M. Kobus.** Very fine; large sweet-scented flowers. 75 cents each.
- M. obovata.** Purple flowers. \$1.50 each.
- M. obovata.** Red flowers. \$1.50 each.
- M. parviflora.** From Oyama Mountains. A deciduous magnolia, whose flowers are of a silvery white, the clusters of stamens inside of a bright carmine red; the blossoms droop downwards like a hanging bell; fragrance delightful; quite hardy. One of the most beautiful and rare varieties. \$1 to \$2 each.
- M. parviflora.** From Gio Kuse. Same as above, but the flowers stand erect, and the color of stamens is a chocolate brown. This variety is also very sweet scented. Trees of both these magnolias in bloom present the most beautiful spectacle; quite hardy. \$1.50 each.
- M. stellata.** The most exquisite magnolia; it forms a low growing shrub, on which star-like half double flowers appear in early spring; very hardy. \$1 each.

For the above descriptions of these Magnolias we are indebted to H. H. Berger.

MANIHOT.

- M. aipi.** The Cassava seed canes. 2 cents per foot, \$1.50 per 100 feet.
- M. utilisima.** Bitter Cassava, Tapioca Plant, or Manioc of Brazil. The root of this plant is poisonous in the raw state. 25 cents per foot.
- M. Glaziovii.** The Rubber Tree of Ceara, Brazil. \$1 to \$3 each.

MARANTA.

- M. arundinacea.** The Bermuda Arrow Root. The economic value of this plant is well-known; it is also a rather handsome plant and will not be out of place to grow among cannas and other foliage plants. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen.
- M. princeps.** A beautiful ornamental leaved plant, attaining a height of six feet; leaves purple beneath, green and silvery above. 75 cents each.
- M. Zebrina.** Leaves striped crosswise, green and silver, with a beautiful satiny sheen. 50 cents each.

MANETTIA SCANDENS.

A handsome climber, covered nearly the entire year with its tubular scarlet flowers. 25 cents each.

MELIA.

- M. Azedarach.** China Tree or Pride of India. Well-known. 25 cents each.
- M. Azedarach var. umbraculiformis.** Umbrella China Tree. One of the best of our deciduous shade and ornamental trees; foliage a very rich dark green, remaining on the tree until quite late in the fall. The tree is of more rapid growth than the old Indian variety, and much more symmetrical, forming a dense umbrella shaped head. Three to four feet, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen; five to eight feet, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; extra large, \$1 each.
- M. floribunda(?)** A compact half dwarf species, producing long spikes of beautiful lilac colored flowers; suitable for pot culture in the conservatory, where it will bloom freely. 35 cents each.
- M. sempervirens.** We have not had this long enough to know whether evergreen (as its name implies) here or not; if it should prove so, it will certainly be of value. \$1 each.

MELALEUCA CAJEPUTE.

The Cajepute Tree of the East Indies. 75 cents each.

MELAMPIDIUM SEMPLICIFOLIUM.

A handsome annual of bushy growth, covered during the entire summer with hundreds of little yellow flowers. 10 cents each.

MEYENIA ERECTA.

A good plant for open ground culture in Florida, producing throughout the summer very handsome, bright blue flowers. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

MEZONEURON CUCULLATUM.

India. A climbing plant, closely related to the Poincianas. 50 cents each.

MIMUSOPS SIEBERI.

The Wild Lily of the South Florida Keys. A handsome evergreen tree. 25 cents each.

MIMOSA PUDICA.

Sensitive Plant. 10 cents each.

MOMORDICA.

M. balsamina. Balsam Apple. A handsome climber, the fruit of which, broken up and put in alcohol, makes a valuable liniment. 10 cents each.

M. involucrata. Natal. A very strong growing climber; foliage delicate; flowers white, bluish center; very handsome. 25 cents each.

M. Mixta. India. Leaves very large; three to five lobed; flowers three inches in diameter, downy, creamy white. 50 cents each.

MONSTERA.

M. Borsigiana. A huge aroid from central America. The immense leaves are evenly and deeply cut all around the edges and from each joint; as the plant grows upward, air roots are thrown out, and either go the ground, or attach themselves to anything they may come in contact with. \$1 to \$2 each.

M. deliciosa. See Tropical Fruit Plants.

MORINGA PTERYGOSPERMA.

The Horse Radish Tree. A quick growing and very handsome tree, the roots of which may be used as *horse radish*, and are equal if not superior to the genuine. 25 cents each.

MUSA.

M. Ensete. The Abyssinian Banana. One of the most magnificent scenic plants to be found, attaining a height of thirty feet, with leaves twenty feet long and three feet wide. This plant prefers a clay soil, and where clay is not present, a large hole may be dug and filled with clay and manure, which will answer very well, and the plant will amply repay for the trouble. \$1 each.

M. vitata. Leaves elegantly variegated with white and light green; may be used with splendid effect in the window garden or the center of large vases. \$3 and \$5 each.

M. zebrina. A slender-growing dwarf species; leaves blotched and striped with wine color, under surface rich wine color. \$1 each.

For fruit bearing varieties, see Tropical Fruit Plants.

MYRSINE.

M. Africana. African Myrtle. 75 cents each.

M. floridana. A native broad-leaved evergreen; foliage glossy green and very handsome. 25 cents each.

M. semi-serrata. Nepal. A tall growing tree, with pink flowers. \$1 each.

MYRSIPHYLLUM ASPARAGOIDES.

Smilax. A delicate vine, much used in decorative work. 15 cents each.

NARAVELIA ZEYLANICA.

Ceylon. A woody climber, producing large panicles of beautiful yellow flowers. 50 cents each.

NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM. (Aquatic.)

The Sacred Lotus of the Nile. Succeeds well here in a tub, filled one-third full of muck, or in a pond with soft bottom; flowers pink, very handsome. \$1 each.

NERIUM.

Oleander. No one who has seen the oleander *trees* here in Florida need be told that our soil and climate is suited to their growth; they grow on any soil, rich or poor, provided it is not too wet, and bloom almost constantly from April to November; for hedges or as single specimens on the lawn, few if any, of our flowering trees or shrubs excel them; they are obtainable in almost any desired color, and some of the newer varieties are gorgeous in the extreme.

N. album. Single white. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

N. album fl. pl. Double white. 25 cents each.

N. Gilbert Brevay (Triple corolla). Lilac rose, striped white; lower corolla deep carmine. 75 cents each.

N. Henri Mares (Triple corolla). Delicate rose, edged lilac and white stripe. 75 cents each.

N. Lillian Henderson. Semi-double, white; very profuse bloomer. 50 cents each.

N. Mad. Charles Baltet. Double, cherry carmine. 50 cents each.

N. Mad. Peyre. Double, very pale flesh color. 75 cents each.

N. Mad. Brun. Double, lilac rose, lower corolla carmine. 75 cents each.

N. Professor Durand. Double; yellowish white. 75 cents each.

N. Shaws. Single, deep crimson. 25 cents each.

N. splendens. The old double pink variety. 15 and 25 cents each, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per dozen; good plants, \$12.50 per 100.

NYCTANTHES ARBOR-TRISTIS.

India. Flowers white, exquisitely fragrant; will probably become very popular in Florida. 50 cents each.

NEUCLEA UNDULATA.

India. A large tree with rich dark green leaves, the midrib and petioles of which are red. \$2 each.

NYMPHÆA ALBA.

Aquatic. The White Water Lily. \$1 each.

N. odorata. The common fragrant Water Lily. 50 cents each.

N. stellata. India; flowers blue. \$1 each.

OLEA.

O. sp. Wild Olive. An undescribed native species, resembling *O. Americana*, but with larger fruit. 25 cents each.

O. Americana. Wild Olive. A native, broad-leaved evergreen; perfectly hardy and very ornamental. 25 cents each.

O. fragrans. Chinese Tea Olive. A popular greenhouse shrub, hardy in Florida; small, white, very fragrant flowers. 25 and 50 cents each.

OLEARIA MACRODONTA.

50 cents each.

OPHIOCAULON GUMMIFERA.

Natal. A strong climber, closely related to the Passifloras. 35 cents each.

ORCHIPEDA FÆTIDA.

Java. 50 cents each.

ORMOCARPUM GLABRUM.

India. 25 cents each.

OSYRIS ARBOREA.

75 cents each.

OTHONNA CRASSIFOLIA.

A very pretty trailer, suitable for baskets. 10 cts. each.

OXALIS.

Good basket or pot plants, here in Florida, growing freely in the open ground; white or pink varieties. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

PANCRATIUM. (*Hymenocallis*.)

The *Pancretiums* are among the handsomest of the *Amaryllis* family; bulbs of the easiest culture, giving a succession of bloom for many months.

P. Caribbæum. Spider Lily. West Indies, and extreme South Florida. Flowers pure white, borne in large clusters; very fragrant. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$7 to \$10 per 100.

P. coronarium. North Florida. A very rare and beautiful species. 75 cents each.

P. ovatum. West Indies. The leaves of this species are larger than the preceding; the flowers are freely produced in immense trusses, and are the most fragrant of all. \$2.50 each.

PANDANUS UTILIS.

Screw Pine. One of the most popular and useful plants that we grow for decorative purposes; in the window, garden, hanging basket, or among the piazza plants, it always has its place, and fills it. Here in South Florida it grows in the open ground, sprouting readily from the root if cut back by frost. In this variety the shapely serrated edges of the leaves are bright red; the body of the leaf, green. 25 and 50 cents each.

P. odoratissimus. An elegant species, with rich dark green leaves, so glossy that they appear like polished wax. A few large plants at \$5 each.

P. Veitchii. In this species the leaves are beautifully striped white and green. \$1 to \$5 each.

PARKINSONIA ACULATA.

A handsome shrub from Mexico and Lower California; long pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. 25 cents each.

PASSIFLORA.

Passion Flower. A genus of ornamental climbers, most of which are hardy here; beautiful flowers in various shades of color. (For varieties producing edible fruit, see Tropical Fruit Plants.)

VARIETIES.

Alba, Coccinea, Cœrulea, Constance Elliott, Londoni-princeps, Pfordtii, Princeps coccinea.

Price of *Passifloras*, 50 cents each.



PANDANUS VEITCHII.

PATERSONIA SERICEA.

Australia. 75 cents each.

PELARGONIUM.

See Geraniums.

PELTOPHORUM FERRUGINEUM.

(*Cæsalpinia*.)

A low spreading tree, ornamental, and producing the *Basilleto* wood. 75 cents each.

PERSEA CAROLINIENSIS.

Red Bay. A native broad-leaved evergreen; has dark handsome wood, very valuable for cabinet work. 25 cts.

PHILODENDRON.

A large genus of mostly climbing aroid plants, natives of tropical America. The leaves are generally thick and waxy and very ornamental. We have about a dozen species, the names of which are still undetermined. 50 cents each; assorted, \$5 per dozen.

PHYLLANTHUS LANCEOLARIUS.

India. A handsome shrub or small tree. 75 cents.

PILEA.

P. arborescens. A handsome little plant, suitable for hanging basket. 10 cents each.

P. muscosa. Artillery Plant. 10 cents each.

PIMELIA LINIFOLIA.

Australia. \$1 each.

PIPER NIGRUM.

East Indies. This plant produces the common black pepper of commerce. It is a half climber, with rather handsome foliage; will probably succeed in the lower portions of this state. 50 cents each.

PITHECOLOBIUM SAMAN.

See Albizzia.

PLUMBAGO. (*Leadwort*.)

P. alba. Small white flowers. 25 cents each.

P. Capensis. An old variety, but one that is worthy of cultivation anywhere; here in Florida they are perfectly hardy, and if the tips are cut back occasionally they will form a large bush that is almost continually covered with its beautiful light blue flowers. 25 cents each.

P. rosea. A variety with pink flowers; very handsome. 25 cents each.

PLUMERIA.

Frangipani of the West Indies. A famous flowering shrub, the flowers of which are said to combine the fragrance of the orange, the tuberose and the jessamine.

P. alba. Flowers white. 50 cents and \$1 each.

P. rubra. The handsomest of all, both in tree and flower; the foliage is very large and handsome, and when the thick fleshy shoots are covered with their scarlet flowers, it is worth going miles to see. \$5 each.

POINCIANA.

P. pulcherrima (*Cæsalpinia*). Barbadoes Flower Fence. A description of this handsome shrub seems almost superfluous; used as a hedge plant throughout the tropics; its mimosa-like leaves, beautiful crimson and orange flowers with their long stamens, make it one of the most striking of our tropical plants. It should become popular in the greenhouses north, as it flowers when but two or three feet high. 15 and 25 cents each.

P. pulcherrima flava. Flowers clear bright yellow. 35 cents each.

POINCIANA, Continued.

P. regia. Royal Poinciana. Flamboyante of Madagascar and the West Indies. One of the most beautiful flowering trees of the tropics, but unfortunately too tender to stand much frost. It is of very rapid growth, and if it should be killed before blooming, it would still have amply repaid for all the care bestowed upon it; its immense decompound leaves alone are worth growing it for. We have plants in all sizes from six inches, at 15 cts. each, to 10 feet at \$1 each.

For other nearly related species, see *Casalpinia*.

POINSETTIA.

See Euphorbia.

POLYALTHIA SUBEROSA.

75 cents each.

POLYANTHES.

P. tuberosa. Tuberose. Well known and popular flowering bulbs; should be taken up in the fall and stored in a dry place; in the spring, if planting is done at intervals of two or three weeks, a succession of flowers may be had all summer. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

P. Double Pearl. A variety with shorter flower spike; but the flowers are large, very double, and the spike of bloom is more compact. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

POLYGONUM PLATYCALON. (*Coccoloba platyclada*.)

A curious flat-stemmed plant, with small pointed leaves; rapid growing, and invaluable in basket and rock work. 25 cents each.

PONGAMIA GLABRA.

(*Dalbergia arborea*.)

A handsome white flowered shrub from the East Indies. 75 cts. each.

POTHOS AUREA.

A beautiful aroid climber, with heart-shaped leaves marked and spotted green and yellow. The plant is easily grown on a wall or trellis, to which it will cling by the long roots that are thrown out all along the stem. 25 cents each.

PSYCHORTIA UNDATA.

A handsome little native plant, with dark green undulated leaves, and bearing pretty, bright red berries. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per doz.

PULTENÆA.

P. daphnoides. Australia. 75 cents each.

P. stricta. Australia. 75 cts. each.

PUNICA. (*Pomegranate*.)

Ornamental varieties:

Double White, Double Scarlet, Dwarf Scarlet.
25 cents each.

QUERCUS VIRENS.

(*Live Oak*.)

One of the handsomest of our forest trees; of much more rapid growth than generally supposed; valuable in any situation when a shade tree is of use. Small nursery grown trees, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen; other native species, 15 to 25 cents each.

QUISQUALIS INDICA.

Indian Wonder Tree. A climbing shrub, said to bear spikes of flowers, changeable in color from orange to red. \$1 each.

RANDIA FLORIBUNDA.

(*Posoqueria floribunda*.)

Coast of Coromandel. A shrub or small tree, with white or yellowish flowers. 50 cents each.

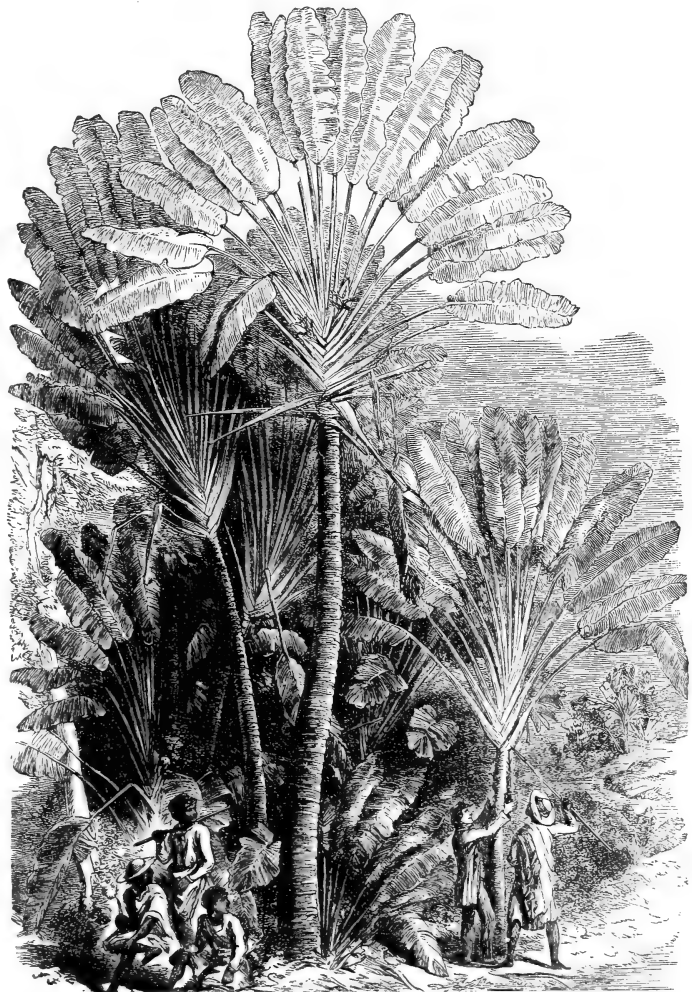
RAPHIOLEPIS OVATA.

China. A hardy evergreen shrub; flowers pink or white. 75 cents each.

RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS.

(Syn., *Urania speciosa*.)

The Traveler's Tree of Madagascar. A magnificent plant with palm-like trunk, crested with immense banana-like leaves, which are borne in a two ranked series, opposite. The sheathing bases of the petioles are so formed as to hold a quantity of water, which is always fresh and pure, and the natives obtain it by thrusting a spear through from the under side, and catching it in some suitable vessel. The process may be noted in our handsome cut. Plants eight to ten inches high, \$2 each; specimens, four feet, \$10 each.



RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS.

RANWOLFIA CANESCENS.

West Indies. 50 cents each.

REYNOSIA LATIFOLIA.

Darling Plum of the South Florida Keys. Fruit said to be edible. 50 cents.

RHODOMYRTUS.

R. cymiflora. 50 cents each.
R. tomentosus. See Tropical Fruit Plants.

RHUS.

R. succedanea. "From the fruit of this tree the vegetable wax, which forms a stable article of export, is extracted; all candles throughout Japan are prepared from it. This tree is not only very ornamental, the foliage appearing bright crimson and yellow before turning green, but could be made, if planted largely, very profitable. Very hardy."—*H. H. Berger.* 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.
R. vernicifera. "The lacquer used in their fine work is prepared from it by Japanese. Tree very ornamental."—*H. H. Berger.* 50 cents each.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM.

R. jasminoides (*Trachelospermum*). A valuable evergreen climber, hardy throughout the state; its small, white, fragrant flowers are produced in spring in great abundance. 25 cents each.
R. jasminoides variegata. Leaves edged and mottled with creamy white. 50 cents each.

RICHARDIA AFRICANA.

See *Calla*.

RICINUS.

Castor Oil Bean. Ornamental foliage plants for summer decoration. The plant is perennial here in South Florida, but loses its beauty after the first year.
R. communis. The common green-leaved variety.
R. Duchess of Edinburgh. Foliage rich wine color; very handsome.
R. Gibsoni. Foliage light blue-green.
Price of Ricinus, 10 cts. each; seeds, 10 cts. per packet.

RIVINA LAEVIS.

A delicate little South American plant with pinkish flowers, followed by showy red berries. 25 cts. each.

ROSA INDICA.

See Department of Roses.

RUSSELLIA JUNCEA.

A good plant for the open ground here in Florida; stems rush-like; tubular scarlet flowers. 25 cts. each.

SALVIA.

Flowering Sage. The Salvias are among the best of our bedding plants, blooming the year round in any situation. The following are among the best and most distinct varieties:

S. Eriocalix. Purple and white.
S. Greggii. Cherry red.
S. Hecrlii. Handsome orange flower.
S. marmorata. Dwarf; flowers white, spotted crimson.
S. Mrs. Mitchell. Rich purple.
S. Skinnerii. Crimson.
S. splendens. Scarlet.

Price of Salvias, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

SANCHEZIA NOBILIS GLAUCOPHYLLA.

A beautiful greenhouse shrub from Ecuador. Leaves glaucous green, with yellow nerves. Flowers small, enclosed by light red bracts. Small plants, \$1 each.

SANSEVIERA.

S. Guineensis. African Bow-String Hemp. A valuable fiber plant; also very ornamental; the long, straight, sword-shaped leaves are mottled gray and brown. 25 cts.
S. Zeylanica. Leaves in this variety mottled and banded crosswise with white; very handsome, and in India is much prized for its fiber. 25 and 50 cents each.



SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA.

SAPINDUS SAPONARIA

Tropical Soap-Berry. The seed vessels of this plant are employed for washing purposes, and the round black seeds are made up into rosaries and articles of ointment. Tree quite ornamental; native of the West Indies and South Florida. 25c.

SARRACENIA.

Pitcher Plant, Trumpet Leaf, Indian Cup. Very curious and interesting plants; natives of the Eastern United States.

S. Drummondii. Leaves two feet long, erect, trumpet shaped; flowers purple. 25c.
S. flava. Flowers yellow, four to five inches across; leaves erect, yellowish; trumpet shaped. 25 cts. each.
S. purpurea. The Huntsman's Cap. A handsome species, somewhat lower growth than the preceding; flowers purple. 25 cents each.
S. rubra. Flowers reddish-purple; leaves veined with purple. 40 cents each.
S. variolaris. Flowers yellow; leaves erect, trumpet-shaped, spotted with white. 15 cents each.

SCHIZOLOBIUM EXCELSUM.

Brazil. A tall tree with immense decomposed leaves. A very rapid grower, and will probably prove a valuable shade tree for Southern Florida. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

SEMECARPUS.

S. Anacardium. A large tree from the mountains of the East Indies, similar in many respects to the Cashew Nut. \$1 each.
S. acuminata. India. \$1 each.

SENECIO.

S. latifolia. Australia. 50 cents each.
S. — sp. Australia. 50 cents each.

SIDA.

S. Indica. A handsome little plant, with yellow flowers, followed by curious seed vessels. 15 cts. each.
S. tomentosa. 25 cents each.

SMILAX OBOVATA.

Variety from India; handsome climber. 50 cts. each. Several handsome species of native smilax, 25 cts. each.

SOLANUM.

S. jasminoides. A hardy climber from South America; very profuse bloomer; flowers white. 25 cts.
S. — sp. Cuba. A very handsome climbing species; flowers a beautiful blue, and produced in large bunches; these are followed by scarlet berries. 50 cents each.

SOPHORA JAPONICA.

Japan. A handsome hardy tree, producing cream colored flowers. 25 and 50 cents each.

SPARAXIS BULBIFERA.

Natal. A very ornamental rush-like plant. 25c. each.

SPARMANNIA AFRICANA.

A handsome greenhouse shrub, succeeding here in the open ground; large pure white flowers, produced in fall and winter. 50 cents each.

SPIRÆA.

Spring flowering shrubs, succeeding well here.

- S. Billardii.** Flowers light pink. 25 cts. each.
- S. Bumateo.** Leaves beautifully variegated with white. 50 cents each.
- S. Reevesii.** One of the handsomest; the little white flowers, like miniature roses, completely cover the branches in spring. 25 cents each.

STACHYTARPHA MUTABILIS.

India. This species throws out long terminal flower spikes; the little pink or blue flowers appearing at the base of the spike and opening gradually until they get to the end. 25 cents each.

STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA.

A well known greenhouse climber, producing trusses of pure white, fragrant flowers. 50 cents each.

STENOCARPUS.

- S. sinuatus.** Australia. \$1 each.
- S. — sp.** Australia. 75 cents each.

STRELITZIA.

- S. angusta alba.** A magnificent plant from South Africa of the order *Scitamineæ*. The leaves are rich glossy green and of immense size; flowers white. \$1.50.
- S. Reginae.** Queen plant. Similar to the above; flowers bright yellow with blue stigmas. \$1 and \$2 each.

STRYCHNOS NUX-VOMICA.

The Strychnia or Nux-Vomica plant. \$1 each.

**TABERNÆMONTANA CORONARIA
FL. PL.**

A well known greenhouse plant, with handsome foliage, and beautiful pure white fragrant flowers. 50 cts.

TACSONIA.

- T. ignea.** A plant nearly related to the Passifloras; flowers similar. 75 cents each.
- T. Buchanani.** 25 cents each.



TIGRIDIA.

TECOMA. (Bignonia.)

A valuable class of plants for the open ground in Florida; mostly climbers.

- T. Capensis.** A beautiful climber, nearly always in bloom; flowers bright red. 50 cents each.
- T. jasminoides.** Flowers white, streaked with purple; a choice climber. 50 cents each.
- T. radicans.** Trumpet Creeper. A very hardy, strong growing climber; native; flowers orange red. 25 cts.
- T. stans.** Yellow Elder. A magnificent upright growing species, covered in the fall with its rich golden yellow flowers which resemble those of *Allamanda Cathartica*. The plant is a rapid grower, attaining a height of eight or ten feet in one season; may be used for hedges if cut back once or twice during the season. 25 and 50 cents each.
- T. undulata.** India. A tree of twenty or more feet in height; branches willowy; flowers orange color and very large. 75 cents each.

TEPHROSIA.

- T. candida.** India. A plant with whitish or silvery leaves, and rose colored flowers. 25 cents each.
- T. — sp. 1.** Natal. \$1 each.
- T. — sp. 2.** Natal. \$1 each.

The two last species are very strange and interesting plants, which we are watching with a great deal of interest; and if they succeed, as they promise to do now, we will fully describe them in our next catalogue.

THALIA DIVARICATA. (Aquatic.)

A handsome native aquatic plant; flowers white. 25 cents each.

THESPIESIA POPULNEA.

The Headache Tree of Key West; also known in some localities as Cork Tree; Sea side Mahoe of the West Indies. A tree closely related to the Hibiscus family, if not one of them; has large showy yellow flowers, and handsome foliage. 25 and 50 cents each.

THEVETIA.

- T. neriifolia (Cerbera thevetia).** Locally known as Trumpet Flower, Tiger Apple, etc. A West Indian shrub with beautiful evergreen foliage, and pale yellow flowers, almost constantly in bloom. The flowers are followed by odd shaped fruit not edible, still, not poisonous, as said to be by some, although the shrub belongs to a family of plants, some of which are poisonous. 25 and 50 cents each.
- T. — ?** An undescribed variety, with beautiful salmon colored flowers. 50 cents each.

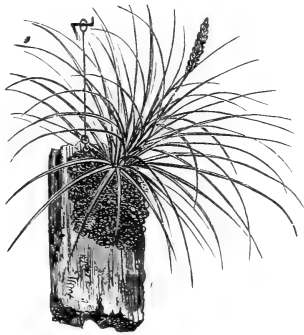
TIGRIDIA. (Tiger Flower.)

Mexico. Bulbs, producing handsome large flowers in summer; flowers spotted and marked crimson and yellow. Three varieties, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

TILLANDSIA.

Air Plant, Wild Pine. The Tillandsias are not used nearly as much as they should be. They are fully as handsome as many of the small palms, and would be much more effective in decorating, especially when cost is to be considered; we refer here of course to the large, and more common species; some are very small, and some others are extremely rare and high-priced. All may be grown by simply attaching them to a block of wood with a little moss at the base.

- T. Bartramii.** A small species with brilliant red bracts and purple flowers. 25 cents each.
- T. bracteata.** One of the largest; full grown plants are one and a-half to two feet in diameter; flower spike fifteen inches long; bracts and spike crimson; flowers purple, retaining their beauty for several weeks. Small plants, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen; large size, 25 cents each.
- T. bulbosa.** Native of extreme South Florida. A small species, with recurved leaves; very odd. 25 cts. each.



TILLANDSIA BRACTEATA.

TILLANDSIA, Continued.

- T. caespitosa.** A neat species, with long grass-like leaves. 10 cents each.
- T. Cubana (?)** A very large species from Cuba; one of the handsomest, and resembles an immense Billbergia. \$2 each.
- T. recurvata.** Very small; reddish grey. 15 cts. each.
- T. juncea.** "A stout and very neat species, with polished stems a foot or two high, of a brilliant red color."—*A. H. Curtiss.* 50 cents each.
- T. usneoides.** The Long Moss or Spanish Moss of the South. This species is now being used at least to some extent for decorations. Selected, 10 cents per pound.
- T. utriculata.** Our largest native species; leaves two to three inches broad and three feet long, of a beautiful light green color; one of the most useful for decorations, or among large plants in a bay-window. Small, 15 cents each; full grown plants, 50 cents each.
- T. Zahnii (Zebrina).** A rare exotic species; leaves striped crosswise with bars of purple and grey. \$1 ea.
- T. sp.**— South Florida. A beautiful species, found very sparingly on some of the Southernmost Keys; leaves curiously twisted, and striped crosswise with alternate bars of gray and green. \$1 each.

✍ We have several other handsome species with names yet undermined; some of them very choice. \$1 and \$2 each.

TILIACORA ACUMINATA.

50 cents each.

TORENIA ASIATICA.

A low growing and very free blooming plant, with the most beautiful little flowers of light blue and royal purple, with bright yellow throat; will grow anywhere, but prefers, a moist shady spot. 15 cents each.

TOXICOPHLEA SPECTABILIS.

A rare shrub or small tree from South Africa. Flowers white, tinged pink on the outside; produced in terminal corymbs, which form a very large dense spray, frequently over two feet in length; perfume sweet and powerful. The sap is poisonous, and care should be used in handling it. \$1 each.

TRADESCANTIA.

- T. discolor.** A very handsome plant; valuable for basket or rock work, or as specimen pot plants, growing also in the open ground. Leaves upright, dark green above, richest purple beneath. 25 cents each.
- T. multicolor.** A hardy variety with leaves striped and variegated with white, green and pink; very handsome. 15 cents each.
- T. repens vittata.** Trailing; leaves striped green and white. 15 cents each.
- T. vulgaris.** Wandering Jew. Leaves green. 10 cents each.
- T. Zebrina.** Leaves striped purple and green. 10 cts. each.

TRITOMA GRANDIFLORA.

The Red-Hot-Poker Plant. Handsome bulbous plants from South Africa, producing large spikes of bright red flowers. 50 cents each.

TURRAEA HETEROPHYLLA.

Australia. 75 cents each.

ULMUS AMERICANA.

The American White Elm; a well known stately tree. 25 cents each.

VALLARIS DICHOTOMA.

India. A good climber, evergreen; large pure white fragrant flowers. This vine promises well here. 50 cents each.

VERBENA.

Hybrids; best varieties. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

VERONICA VERNICOSA.

Australia. \$1 each.

VINCA.

The Madagascar Periwinkle. Red and white flowered varieties. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

VIOLA ODORATA.

Sweet Violet. Best white and colored varieties. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen.

VITEX.

V. agnus castus. The Chaste Tree. A handsome hardy tree from Southern Europe; flowers in spikes, dark blue. 50 cents each.

V. incisa. India. 75 cents each.

WISTARIA.

W. densiflora. Australia (?). A robust growing species; has not flowered for us yet. 75 cents each.

W. frutescens. American Wistaria. Too well-known to need description; one of our best deciduous climbers. 15 to 50 cents each.

W. sinensis. Japan and China. Said to live to a great age, and may be trained over a very large area of trellis. Flowers blue, in immense racemes; very fragrant and ornamental. 50 and 75 cents each.

W. sinensis alba. A white flowered variety; very handsome. 75 cents and \$1 each.



WISTARIA.

XYLOMELUM PYRIFORME.

Australia. We very much regret our loss, through an accident of the entire stock of this tree, but hope to be able to supply it next season. It will be found very interesting in character.

YUCCA.

The Yuccas are among the most valuable decorative plants for Florida; their foliage is handsome, and the flowers very attractive.

Y. aloifolia. Spanish Bayonet. Native of our southern sea coast and the West Indies; hardy throughout the state. Splendid plants for decorative purposes; flower stalk two feet, densely covered with its greenish white flowers; these make handsome pot plants while small for the conservatory. 10 to 25 cents each.

Y. aloifolia variegata. Leaves striped white. \$1 and \$2 each.

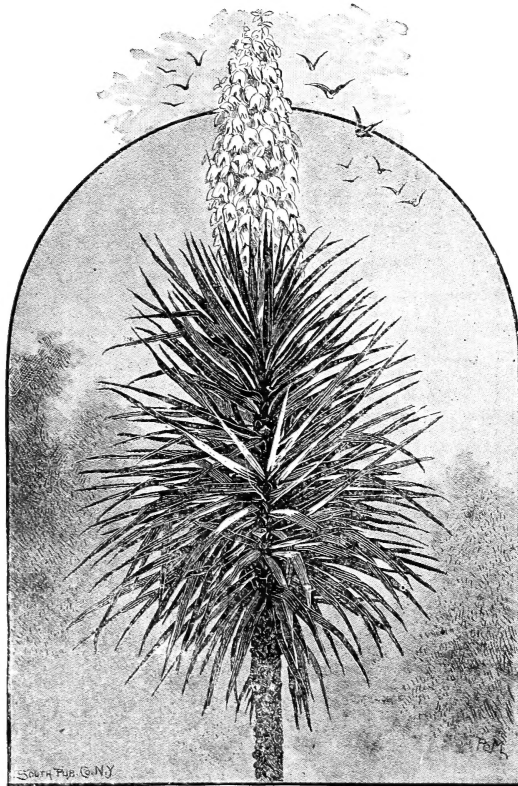
YUCCA, Continued.

Y. filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Hardy throughout the United States as far north as New York. Handsome plants; the leaves are covered with thread-like filaments; flower spike eight to ten feet high, surmounted with panicles of white bell-shaped flowers. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Y. gloriosa. Perhaps the handsomest of our native species; leaves broader and thinner than those of *Y. aloifolia* and with a bluish tint; flower spike very large. Large plants, \$1 each.

ZINGIBER OFFICINALE.

The Ginger Plant of Commerce. This plant is grown in large quantities in many of the West India Islands, from which most of the supply comes from; it might perhaps be grown with profit in Florida. 25 cents each, \$2.25 per dozen.



YUCCA GLORIOSA.

INDEX.

Page	Page	Page	Page
Abroma 33	Bixa 38	Dalbergia 41	Hovea 46
Abrus 33	Blechnum 26	Danthonia 41	Hoya 46
Abutilon 33	Bletia 28	Dasyliirion 41	Honevia 11
Acacia 33	Bombax 38	Datura 41	Howea 23
Acalypha 33	Bonapartea 38	Davallia 26	Hura 46
Acer 33	Bourbon Roses 30	Deeringia 41	Hydrangea 46
Achania 33	Boussingaultia 38	Dendrophylax 28	Ilex 46
Achimenes 33	Bouvardia 38	Desmodium 17, 41	Imantophyllum 46
Achyranthes 34	Brassia 28	Deutzia 41	Impatiens 46
Aciphylla 34	Bread-Fruit Tree 4	Dewberry 13	Indian Fig 46
Acrocomia 22	Cacti 30	Dianthus 41	Indigofera 46
Acrostichum 26	Cæsalpinia 38	Dicksonia 26	Ipomæa 46
Adiantum 26	Caladium 38	Dictyosperma 23	Iris 46
Ærva 34	Calathea 38	Dieffenbachia 41	Isotoma 46
Æschynomene 34	Calla 38	Diervilla 41	Jack-Fruit 5
A Few Hints on Trans- planting 2	Callicarpa 38	Dionæa 41	Jacquinia 46
Agati 34	Calophyllum 38	Dissotis 42	Jasminum 46
Agave 34	Camellia 38	Dividivi 42	Jatropha 47
Ageratum 35	Canna 38	Dracæna 42	Jujube 16
Albizzia 35	Carnation 39	Drosera 42	Juniperus 19
Allamanda 35	Capparis 39	Echeveria 42	Justicia 47
Alligator Pear 4	Carob Tree 11	Echinocactus 30	Kentia 23
Almond 35	Caryota 22	Echinocereus 31	Kigelia 47
Alocasia 35	Cashew Nut 5	Echinopsis 31	Kumquat 10
Aloe 36	Cassia 39	Echites 42	Lælia 28
Aloesia 36	Casuarina 19	Egg-Fruit 5	Lagerstrœmia 47
Alpinia 36	Catalpa 39	Ehretia 42	Lambertia 47
Alsophilla 26	Catasetum 28	Elæocarpus 42	Lantana 23, 47
Alternanthera 36	Cattley Guava 11	Elæis 23	Lasiandra 47
Althea 36	Cattleya 25	Elephantum 5	Laurus 47
Amaranthus 36	Cayenne Cherry 11	Epidendrum 28	Lawsonia 47
Amaryllis 36	Cedrus 19	Epiphyllum 31	Leea 47
Ampelopsis 36	Cereus 30	Eranthemum 43	Leonotis 10
Anhalonium 36	Cephalandra 39	Erythra 23	Leonotis 47
Anisochilus 30	Ceratotheca 39	Erythrina 42	Libinia 47
Anogeissus 36	Ceriman 5	Eucalyptus 43	Licuala 24
Anthericum 36	Cestrum 39	Eucharis 43	Lilium 47
Antholyza 36	Chamærops 22	Eulalia 17	Limes 11
Anthurium 36	Cherimoya 5	Euphorbia 43	Livistona 24
Antigonon 36	Cherry 13	Farfugium 43	Lonicera 48
Aphelandra 36	Chielanthes 26	Ferns and Selaginellas 43	Loquat 12
Aralia 36	Chionanthus 39	Feronia 43	Luffa 47
Araucaria 19	Chiococca 39	Ficus 43	Lygodium 26
Ardisia 36	Chorizema 39	Fig 43	Magnolia 48
Areca 22	Chrysanthemum 39	Fourcroya 43	Mammea 6
Arenga 22	Cinnamomum 39	Fuchsia 43	Mammillaria 31
Argemone 36	Cissus 40	Fragaria 43	Manihot 48
Argyrea 37	Citron 10	Garuga 43	Mango 6
Arisæma 37	Citrus 8, 11	Gladiolus 43	Manettia 48
Artophyllum 28	Clematis 40	Gardenia 44	Maranta 48
Artrobotrys 37	Cleome 40	Gelsemium 44	Martinezia 24
Arum 37	Clerodendron 40	Genipa 44	May Apple 74
Arundinaria 17	Clitoria 40	Geraniums 44	Melaleuca 48
Arundo 17	Cocos 22	Gesnera 44	Melampodium 48
Asclepias 37	Coix 17	Gordonia 44	Melia 48
Asparagus 37	Coleus 40	Granadilla 5	Melocactus 31
Aspidistra 37	Colocasia 40	Grapes 13	Metroxylon 24
Astrophytum 30	Conifers 19	Grewia 44	Meyenia 49
Aucuba 37	Cordia 40	Grevillea 45	Mezoneuron 49
Azalea 37	Costus 40	Guava 45	Mimosa 49
Banana and Plantain 4	Corypha 23	Guiliema 45	Miscellaneous Depart- ment 33
Bamboos and Other Grasses 17	Crossandra 40	Gymnogramme 26	Mimusops 49
Banbusa 17	Crotalaria 40	Gynerium 45	Momordica 49
Baphia 37	Croton 40	Hamelia 45	Monstera 49
Bauhinia 37	Crinum 40	Hardy Fruits 13	Moringa 49
Begonia 37	Cuphea 41	Hedera 45	Mulberries 14
Bejaria 37	Cycas 23	Hedychium 45	Musa 49
Bengal Quince 5	Cynodon 17	Hedyscepe 23	Myrsine 49
Bengal or Chinese Rose 21	Cyperus 17	Helianthus 45	Myrsiphyllum 49
Bigonia 37	Cyripedium 30	Helicteres 45	Myrtle 5
Billbergia 37	Dæmonorops 23	Heliotrope 45	Naravelia 49
Billardiera 37	Date Palm 11	Herotes 45	Nelumbium 49
	Dahlia 41	Hibiscus 45	Nephrolepis 26
		Hog Plum 5	

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Nerium	49	Pilea	50	Rhynchospermum	52	Sugar Apple	7
Neuclea	49	Pilocereus	32	Richardia	52	Tabernaemontana	54
Nyctanthes	49	Pimelia	50	Richinus	52	Tacsonia	54
Nymphaea	49	Pine-Apple	6	Rivina	52	Tamarind	7
Olea	49	Pinus	19	Rose Apple	7	Taxodium	19
Olearia	49	Piper	50	Rose India	52	Tecoma	53
Olive	12	Pithecolobium	50	Roses	20-21	Tephrosia	53
Oncidium	28	Platanthera	29	Rose Species	21	Thuallia	53
Ophiocaulon	49	Plantain	4	Russellia	52	Thespesia	53
Opuntia	31	Plumbago	50	Sabal	52	Thevetia	53
Oranges	8-10	Plums	15	Salvia	52	Thrinax	25
Orchipeda	49	Plumeria	50	Sansevieria	52	Thuya	19
Orchids	28	Poinciana	50	Sapindus	52	Tigridia	53
Oreodoxa	24	Poinsettia	51	Sapodilla	7	Tillandsia	53
Ormocarpum	49	Polyalthia	51	Sarracenia	52	Tilliacora	54
Oreodoxa	26	Polyanthes	51	Schizolobium	52	Torenia	54
Osyris	49	Polygonum	51	Seaforthia	25	Toxicophæa	54
Otaheite Gooseberry	6	Polyodium	29	Sea Grape	7	Tradescantia	54
Othonna	49	Pongamia	51	Seeds	2	Tritoma	54
Oxalis	49	Pond Apples	7	Selaginella	27	Tropical Almond	7
Palms and Cycads	22	Pomegranate	12	Semecarpus	52	Tropical Fruit Trees and Plants	4
Pancratium	50	Pomelo	10	Semi-Tropical Fruit- Bearing Trees and Plants	8	Turraea	54
Pandanus	50	Pothos	51	Senecio	52	Ulmus	54
Panicum	17	Prickly Pear	12	Sesbania	18	Uniola	18
Papaw	6	Pritchardia	24	Shadocks	10	Vallisneria	54
Parkinsonia	50	Psychortia	51	Sida	52	Vanilla	29
Passiflora	50	Pteris	26	Smilax	52	Verbena	54
Patersonia	50	Pultenaea	51	Solanum	52	Veronica	54
Pecans	14	Quercus	51	Sophora	52	Vinca	54
Peaches	14	Quinces	15	Sour Sop	7	Viola	54
Pears	15	Quisqualis	51	Spanish Lime	7	Vitex	54
Pelargonium	50	Randia	51	Sparaxis	52	Vittaria	27
Peltophorum	50	Raphiolepis	51	Sparmannia	53	Voluntary Testimo- nials	2
Pennisetum sp.	18	Ravenala	51	Spiræa	53	Wallichia	25
Pepino	6	References	1	Stachytarpha	53	Washingtonia	25
Persimmons	15, 16	Remarks to Patrons and Correspondents	1	Star Apple	7	Wistaria	54
Phajus	29	Reyuosia	52	Stephanotis	53	Woodwardia	27
Phalænopsis	29	Rhapidophyllum	24	Stenocarpus	53	Xylomelum	55
Phœnix	24	Rhapis	25	Strawberries	16	Yucca	55
Philodendron	50	Rhipsalis	32	Strawberry Pear	7	Zamia	26
Phyllanthus	50	Rhodomyrtus	52	Strawberry Tree	12	Zingiber	55
Phyllocactus	32	Rhopalostylis	25	Strelitzia	53		
Pigeon Plum	6	Rhus	52	Strychnos	53		



