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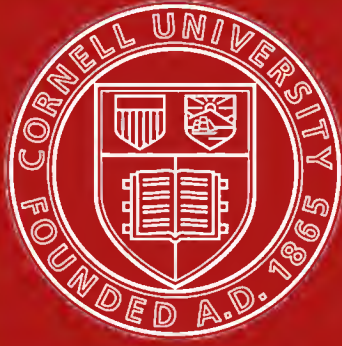
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Madame Chrouschoff

with kind regards

fr. C. Hagberg Wright

April 14. 1905

This Edition consists of Three Hundred Copies.



No. 163

BEAUTIFUL AND RARE TREES & PLANTS.

WITH
SEVENTY ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS
TAKEN AT CASTLEWELLAN

BY
THE EARL ANNESLEY.

Oh, how canst thou renounce the boundless store
Of charms which Nature to her votary yields !
The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,
The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields ;
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the song of even,
All that the mountain's sheltering bosom shields,
And all the dread magnificence of heaven,
Oh, how canst thou renounce, and hope to be forgiven !

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PREFACE

IF the reader is as fond of his garden as I am of mine, I hope that he will look with kindly eyes on this collection of photographs of beautiful and rare trees and plants. How it came to be made was in this way. Last year the Royal Horticultural Society of London did me the honour to ask me to send them a paper on ornamental trees and shrubs for their Journal, and suggested that some photographs should accompany it. It was such pleasant work taking the likenesses of plants, most of which I had planted myself, and tended for years with much care, that I kept adding to the number, until this book was the result. It required perhaps some audacity to add another to the many books on gardening which have appeared lately, but I am assured by those who ought to know, that there are now such numbers of people who are interested in this delightful pursuit, that there is room for even one more.

As far as I am aware there is no work hitherto published which gives representations of the trees and plants themselves, and it is evidently an advantage to be able to supplement the description by a reference to the sun picture, which *must* be absolutely true to nature. In the brief notes which were

required to describe the prints, I have tried to say what was necessary in the simplest language possible, carefully avoiding all long-winded botanical words and nearly all synonyms; and I venture to hope that by showing what an infinite number of beautiful things can be grown in our gardens, I may perhaps add a few more to the number of those who enjoy what is to my mind one of the purest and most delightful pleasures of life, I mean the enjoyment of a garden.

Whenever I read in the gardening papers the description of a new plant (which by the way is generally conveyed in technical language totally unintelligible to the general public), I always want to see a photograph of it: one glance at that is quite sufficient, and tells me all I want to know about it. I hope, therefore, that these photographs may be of some interest to many people who are fond of their gardens. I may add that they were all taken in the garden and pleasure grounds at Castlewellan. The illustrations are by the well-known firm of Messrs. Hudson & Kearns, and I think they have been very successful in their reproductions of my photographs.

CASTLEWELLAN
August, 1903

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Cupressus Lawsoniana

Native of California and Oregon.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : CUPRESSINEÆ.

Cupressus Lawsoniana, Murray in *Edinb. Phil. Journ.* n. s. i. 292 ;
Hooker, fil., *Bot. Mag.* 5581 (1866) ; Sargent, "Silva N. Amer."
x. 119, t. 531 (1896) ; Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 205 (1903) ;
C. attenuata, Gordon "Pinet," ed. ii. 79 (1875).

This beautiful evergreen tree has been so long known, and has been so extensively planted, that it is needless to say very much about it. Messrs. Lawson of Edinburgh introduced it in 1854 from North California, and I believe that if we might have only one conifer most people would decide to have this one, which is distinguished for the gracefulness of its habit, the beauty of its foliage, and for its absolute hardness in all situations, while it will flourish in most soils, from sandy loam to pure peat. Plants raised from seed vary greatly both in colour and habit. It has been largely planted here, and there are many fine trees ; the one figured is sixty-two feet high and eighty-four feet round. My friend the late Sir Victor Brooke, writing from California, says that "it is a very great tree, immensely thick, growing to perhaps two hundred feet in height, and the best lumber of all. I measured two, the trunk of one was forty-four feet in circumference at four feet from the ground, the other sixty-six feet eleven inches. The stems of all the old trees are over thirty-five feet round."



CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA.



LOMATIA PINNATIFOLIA.

Lomatia pinnatifolia

Native Country ?

Nat. Order: PROTEACEÆ. Tribe: EMBOTHRINEÆ.

Lomatia pinnatifolia, Hort, and supra.

A very handsome and rare evergreen, either from Australia or Chile, probably the former, but I have not been able to find it in any book under this name, nor is it known either at Kew or at the Botanic Gardens of Trinity College Dublin, Glasnevin, Cambridge, or Edinburgh. Though it has flowered regularly, it has not as yet produced any fertile seed, and we have in vain tried to strike it from cuttings. I have been endeavouring to increase it for many years, so as to present it to those institutions, but without success. The leaves are deeply toothed, of a leathery texture, and dark green colour. The flowers, which are rosy red and white, are so completely hidden by the leaves that they are not visible from the outside at all. It is planted in peat and loam, and is so hardy that the severest frost and the most biting east winds do not affect it. The plant figured is now about twenty years old, and is nine feet high, with a circumference of twenty-seven feet at the largest part.

Nandina domestica

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : BERBERIDEÆ. Tribe : BERBEREÆ.

Nandina domestica, Thunberg, "Fl. Jap." 147 (1784);

Bot. Mag. t. 1109 (1808).

A native of both Japan and China. Nandin is the Japanese name. A most beautiful and graceful shrub, which requires to be planted in a sheltered situation to do it justice, in loam, leaf soil and well-rotted manure. The flowers are white, and are in large panicles, succeeded by a crop of berries which in its native country are said to be red, but here are of a paler colour. It is very interesting and ornamental in Spring, the young foliage being of a delicate rosy tint. It usually flowers in Spring, but sometimes after a fine Autumn it flowers in Winter, which prevents its setting its fruit. It is well worth a choice place, if only for its distinct and graceful foliage. This is the sacred bamboo of the Japanese, though it is not a bamboo, nor the least like one. It was introduced about one hundred years ago, and for many years was cultivated as a greenhouse shrub.



NANDINA DOMESTICA.



ABIES VEITCHII.

Abies Veitchii

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Abies Veitchii, Lindley in *Gard. Chron.* 1861, p. 23 ;

Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 541 (1900) ;

A. nephrolepis, Maximowicz in "Bull. Acad. St. Petersb." x. 485
(1866) ; *Picea Veitchii*, Gordon "Pinet," ed. ii. 226.

Among the many good things for which we have to thank the famous firm of Veitch, I think this is one of the best. It is quite the most handsome of the silver firs, and cannot fail to attract the attention, from the contrast between the dark green of the upper surface of the leaf and the brilliant silvery colour of the under surface. When moved by the wind in sunshine this is very striking. It is an alpine tree, and was discovered by the late Mr. J. G. Veitch on Fuji-yama in 1860. It is perfectly hardy, as may be supposed from its native habitat, and bears cones in great profusion, so much so that it is necessary sometimes to reduce the number, or the tree may suffer. It thrives in the most exposed situations, the wind and storm seeming to have no bad effect on it. The tree figured was planted in 1894, and is now thirteen feet in height and thirty feet in circumference.

Stephanandra flexuosa

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : ROSACEÆ. Tribe : SPIREÆ.

Stephanandra flexuosa, Siebold and Zuccarini in "Abhand
Acad. Muench," iii. 738 (1843).

A most delightful and graceful foliage shrub from Japan, which no garden should be without. A well-grown plant, is more like a huge fern than anything else, and is perfectly hardy. It produces its small white flowers in great profusion in July. Being of very free growth, it must have plenty of rich soil—half loam and half well-rotted manure is what it has here, and it makes shoots annually over two feet in length with that treatment. The foliage is of a yellowish-green colour, and sprays of it mix well with cut flowers; it requires hard cutting back to keep it in good shape, and well repays any attention given to it. This plant is eight feet high and rather more in diameter; it is planted in a sheltered spot, quite protected from the prevailing wind.



STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA.



BAMBUSA METAKE.

Bambusa Metake or Arundinaria japonica

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : GRAMINEÆ. Tribe : BAMBUSEÆ.

Arundinaria japonica, Siebold and Zuccarini, "Syn. Plant. Gram."
334 (1854); Lord Redesdale, "Bamboo Garden," 69 (1896);
Bambusa Metake, Miquel.

Japan is its native country. Within the last dozen years the importance of bamboos for improving and beautifying a garden has become fully recognised, and no one who has seen a collection of well-grown plants can deny their claim to the popularity they enjoy. I think they look best when planted in groups, and they give a tropical appearance to the garden that can be obtained from no other family of plants. Bamboos are very gross feeders, and they should have plenty of manure, the richer and stronger the better, as it is impossible to over-feed them. To have them perfect, shelter is very necessary, and during the growing season liberal supplies of water and also of liquid manure are required. *Bambusa Metake* is one of the earliest bamboos introduced to our gardens, and although perhaps not quite so graceful as some of the others, it is still the very best for its vigorous growth and imposing appearance. According to Lord Redesdale its correct name is *Arundinaria japonica*.

Plagianthus betulinus

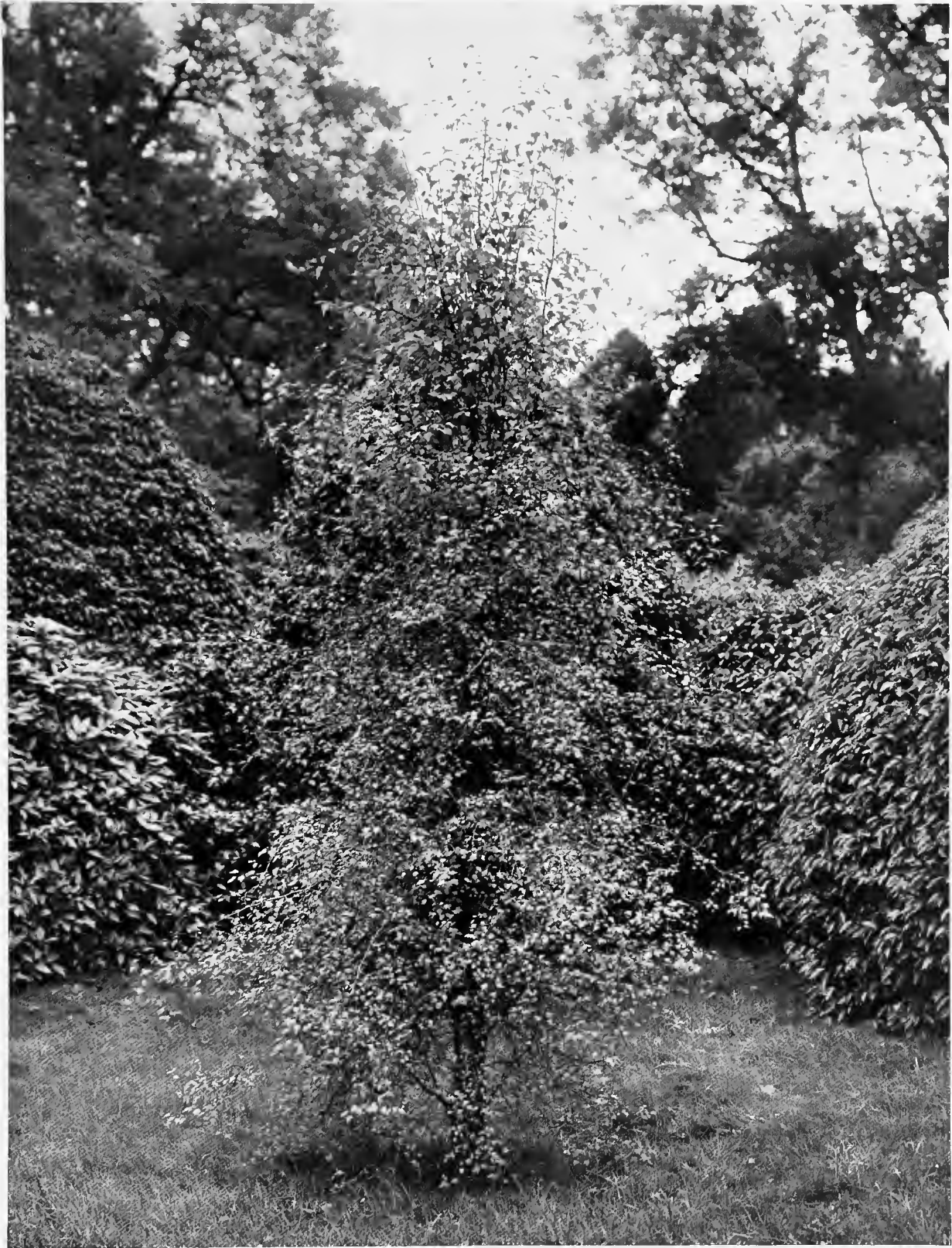
Native of New Zealand.

Nat. Order : MALVACEÆ. Tribe : MALVEÆ :

Plagianthus betulinus, Cunningham ex Hooker fil., "Fl. N. Zeal." i. 29
(1854); Kirk, "Forest, Fl. N. Zeal." 207, t. 103 (1889);

Philippodendrum regium, Poiteau, "Ann. Sc.
Nat." ser. 2, vol. viii. t. 3.

Introduced into England in 1870. A remarkably graceful tree, which, as its name implies, bears a considerable likeness to the birch. It is a native of New Zealand, distributed generally over the Southern Island; it also occurs on Stewart Island and in the Chatham Islands. It is a very rapid grower. The leaves are small—not more than an inch long and half an inch wide. It grows from forty to sixty feet high in New Zealand, and I should not be surprised to see it attain that height in this country if in a fairly sheltered position. This specimen has not been in the garden very long, and it is already nearly twenty feet in height.



PLAGIANTHUS BETULINUS.



ABIES NUMIDICA.

Abies Numidica

Native of Algiers.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Abies numidica, De Lannoy, ex Carrière, in *Rev. Hort.* 1866, p. 106 ;

Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 529 (1900) ;

A. baborensis, McNab in *Proceed. R. Irish Acad.* ii. ser. 2, p. 697

(1877) ; *Picea numidica*, Gordon "Pinet," ed. ii. 220.

Although introduced more than forty years ago from the Algerian mountains, where it occurs at an altitude of from four to six thousand feet over the sea level, and even there is not at all common, this handsome tree is seldom to be met with in this country. It is said to be a slow grower, but it is planted here in well-drained loamy soil, fully exposed to the sun, and makes a foot of top growth yearly, the branches spreading well out on all sides and furnished to the ground. This specimen was planted in 1881, and has now reached a height of twenty-two feet, with a circumference of sixty-one feet. It is said not to exceed sixty feet in Algeria, a height which, from its present rate of growth, I should think it will eventually reach in this country. Needless to say, it is quite hardy.

Pittosporum Mayii

Native country unknown.

Nat. Order : PITTOSPOREÆ.

Pittosporum Mayii, Hort, ex Regel, "Cat. Plant. Hort. Aksakov," 112.

This fine exotic is said in the dictionary to be a greenhouse shrub, but I find it to be as absolutely hardy as anything in the garden. I have had it now for about thirty years, and have never lost a plant from wind or frost. I believe it comes from Australia. The close, dense habit of its growth and the bright colour of the evergreen foliage at once attract the eye in a collection of plants. It is a rapid grower, and, when young, requires to be gone over in the Spring for a few years to shorten the leading shoots and to give it body, for it is naturally of an upright habit. When it gets to be six or eight feet high and as much through, less pruning is required. At the end of April the scent of the small flowers, which are of a dark chocolate-purple and very abundant, may sometimes be distinguished quite forty yards from the plant. It smells strongly of honey. The seed is ripe in October, each capsule containing four. This plant is twenty feet high, and sixty feet in circumference.



PITTOSPORUM MAYII.



GLYPTOSTROBUS HETEROPHYLLUS.

Glyptostrobus heterophyllus or Taxodium heterophyllum

Native of China.

Nat. Order: CONIFERÆ. Tribe: TAXODINEÆ.

Glyptostrobus heterophyllus, Endlicher, "Synops. Conif." 69 (1847);

Taxodium heterophyllum, Brongniart in "Ann. Sc. Nat." ser. 1,

vol. xxx. 184 (1833); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 286 (1900).

A most beautiful and graceful shrub from China, where it grows to a height of ten feet. It is deciduous, with light green, feathery foliage, which changes to yellow in autumn. Mr. Veitch informs me that "he believes it to be the rarest coniferous shrub which is known in British gardens," the reason of its rarity being that it will not strike from cuttings, and it is difficult to procure stocks for grafting it. It is very late starting into growth, and when it has begun to move, about the beginning of May, copious supplies of water are a great assistance to it. It is perfectly hardy, having never been injured by the severest frost. It is planted in plain loam, and is five feet in height.

Rhus Toxicodendron or Poison ivy

Native of North America and Japan.

Nat. Order : ANACARDIACEÆ. Tribe : ANACARDIÆÆ.

Rhus Toxicodendron, Linnæus, "Sp. Plant," i. 266 (1753); Loudon,
"Arb. et Frut. Brit." ii. 556 (1838).

A very beautiful climbing plant, rather like *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*, but smaller and more delicate in the foliage, which turns to a reddish-yellow in the autumn. Professor Sargent says, "It is one of the common plants in all the central parts of Hondo and Yezo, where it grows to its largest size and climbs into the tops of the tallest trees." From my experience it is so exceedingly dangerous and poisonous that I doubt whether it should be allowed in any garden, at least where ladies and children can have access to it. After touching the leaves, in a short time the victim becomes aware of an irritation in the eyelids, which rapidly increases until it is almost intolerable; they become so swollen that they are almost closed, the rest of the face becomes gradually involved, the eruption and swelling always moving from the forehead downwards. Blisters form upon the surface and weep copiously like those of eczema; the glands of the neck become enlarged, and there is much difficulty in eating or even speaking. Last autumn we had the usual harvest service in the church here, and the ladies and children helped to decorate



RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

it. Unfortunately they chose the poison ivy from the beauty of its colouring, to adorn the pulpit : one after another they became ill, some more and some less. The German governess was confined to her bed for more than a week, and suffered horribly. One lady consulted a specialist for skin disease and was sent to Harrogate for three weeks for blood poisoning. I was seriously alarmed about it, when one day three of the under-gardeners were laid up with it, though very slightly. That settled the matter, it was *Rhus Toxicodendron*, and not blood poisoning at all! I heard a story of a lady living in the country who suffered every autumn from eczema and blood poisoning ; so bad was it that her husband thought the house unhealthy, and decided to leave it and take another : however, his wife was so fond of a very fine plant of *Rhus* which they had in the garden that she had it moved to the new house, and it was not till some time after that she discovered that it was the cause of her illness. It is curious that some people are not affected by it at all ; but for those that are, the disease it produces is so terribly painful that the plant should be most carefully avoided. The only one in my garden that people could easily get access to, I have had taken up and burnt. Mrs. Tweedie in her travels in Mexico mentions that she was confined to her bed for fifteen days from poison ivy. She says, " The parasite grows generally in shady damp barrancas, it is most poisonous when in bloom ; then the pollen flies, and you may be poisoned without touching the plant. The Indians live in constant dread of approaching the creeper. The poison raises large lumps, red

and swollen like bites, pus forms, and a kind of blood poisoning sets in, attended by much pain and even danger." I think it will be useful to give all the other names by which the plant is known. They are as follows:—*Ampelopsis Hoggii*. *A. japonica*. *Rhus ambigua*. *R. japonica*. *R. radicans*. *R. ternata*. *R. trifoliata*. *Toxicodendron pubescens*. *T. vulgare*.



ABIES LOWII.

Abies concolor, var. *Lowiana*

Native of California.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Abies concolor, var. *Lowiana*, Lemmon, "West Amer. Cone Bearers," 64 (1895); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 503 (1900); *A. Lowiana*, Murray, in *Proceed. R. Hort. Soc.* iii. 317 (1863).

This is another instance of the great variability of *Abies concolor*, noticed under the typical or Colorado form. It was introduced by Messrs. Low of Clapton in 1857 and was distributed by them under the name of *A. Lowiana*, its close relationship to the Colorado type being unknown to them at the time. In Great Britain, as on its native mountains, it is a noble tree; at Castlewellan it is furnished with branches from the ground upwards, which spread horizontally in tiers one above the other with perfect regularity, and are clothed with foliage of a light lustrous green colour. It is one of the hardiest of the Californian conifers, and grows vigorously even in exposed situations. Nor is it in Great Britain alone that its usefulness as an ornamental tree has been proved. In the Eastern United States, where few of the West American conifers thrive, and also in Europe from Southern Scandinavia to Northern Italy, *A. concolor* in one or other of its forms is one of the most handsome of garden conifers.

Plagianthus Lyallii

Native of New Zealand.

Nat. Order : MALVACEÆ. Tribe : MALVEÆ.

Plagianthus Lyallii, Hooker, fil., "Handb. N. Zeal. Fl." 30 (1867);

Bot. Mag. t. 5935 (1871); *Hoheria Lyallii*, Hooker, fil.,

"Fl. N. Zeal." i. 31 (1854).

Introduced from New Zealand in 1871. This is a very handsome free-flowering shrub, and as it is quite hardy, deserves to be more common than it is. The flowers are pure white, with yellow anthers, and are produced in July and August on the ends of last year's growth. The long flower stalks give the plant a graceful appearance ; being semi-deciduous it retains some of its leaves till the following spring. It is of an upright habit, and the leading shoots require to be shortened back to keep it in shape. It is easily propagated by cuttings, and as it is a gross feeder I find it does well in a rich loam with a third of old mushroom manure. The leaves are two to four inches long, and are deeply crenated.



PLAGIANTHUS LYALLII.



ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

Araucaria imbricata

Native of Southern Chile.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ARAUCARINÆ.

Araucaria imbricata, Pavon, in "Mém. Acad. Madr." i. 197 (1795);

Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 297 (1900); *Colymbea imbricata*,

Carriere, "Traité Conif." ed. ii. 598.

A native of Chile, where it grows to about a hundred feet high. The plant figured has not the stiff outline generally met with in *Araucarias*, as the branches are pendulous and sweeping to the ground. It is fifty-seven feet in height, and has a circumference of branches of eighty-two feet. As it has never shown any signs of coning, I suppose it is a male plant. I believe it is nearly perfect as regards shape. The reason the *Araucaria* has the bad habit of losing its lower branches so often, is from poverty of the soil; and I have been told by a very experienced gardener who has charge of one of the finest collections of conifers in Great Britain, that he never fails to mulch the *Araucarias* every year, and with good results. I have given this tree as much as three cartloads of fresh cow manure at a time, well watered in with the hose, and it has greatly benefited both in vigour of growth and in its deep green colour.

Acer palmatum atropurpureum

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : SAPINDACEÆ. Tribe : ACERINEÆ.

Acer palmatum, Thunberg, "Fl. Jap." 162 (1784); Loudon, "Arb. et Frut. Brit." i. 422 (1838); *A. polymorphum*, Siebald and Zuccarini in "Abhand. Acad. Muench." iv. sec. 2, 158 (1845).

Any one who has seen the Canadian woods in the fall of the year when the maples are first touched with the frost knows how glorious colour can be, but I have never seen even there anything finer than this Japanese maple when it turns scarlet a week or two before the leaf falls off. In the early Spring the foliage is blood red, and as the sun increases in power it changes to a dark purplish-green where the rays strike. It is quite hardy. Considering its wonderfully fine colour and its hardiness I cannot understand how it is that one hardly ever sees it grown even in the best gardens. At Kew there are but very few plants of it, and I am told it does not thrive there. It will not strike from cuttings, therefore it is easiest to propagate it by layering. For culture it requires to have the long shoots shortened at the end of January to induce a dense habit of growth. The soil we find best is loam, with a little spent mushroom manure and leaf soil added to it.



ACER PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM



ABIES BRACTEATA.

Abies bracteata

Native of South California.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Abies bracteata, Nuttall, "Sylva N. Amer." iii. 137, t. 118
(1849); Hooker, W., *Bot. Mag.* t. 4740 (1853).

Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii., p. 494 (1900).

Abies venusta, Sargent, "Silva N. Amer." xii. 129, tt. 615, 616 (1898).

Picea bracteata, Loudon, "Arb. et Frut. Brit." iv. 2348 (1838).

This is undoubtedly one of the finest and also the rarest of the silver firs. It was first discovered by Douglas on the Santa Lucia Mountains in Southern California, where it grows at elevations of about three thousand feet above the sea-level, and even there is very far from common; it is, in fact, gradually disappearing from its native habitat owing to the destructive forest fires which occur occasionally in the dry season. When planted as it is here, on a sunny site with a full southern exposure, it makes a growth of about twenty inches annually. The leaves have an erect habit, and are of a dark rich green colour. It is by no means particular as to soil, and soon forms a fine tree well clothed to the ground with fine healthy branches. It is said to be sometimes injured by late frosts, but I have never had it touched in the least, and it appears to be as hardy as almost anything in the garden. It is well worthy of a place even in the most select collections.

Eucryphia pinnatifolia

Native of Chili.

Nat. Order : ROSACEÆ. Tribe : QUILLAJEÆ.

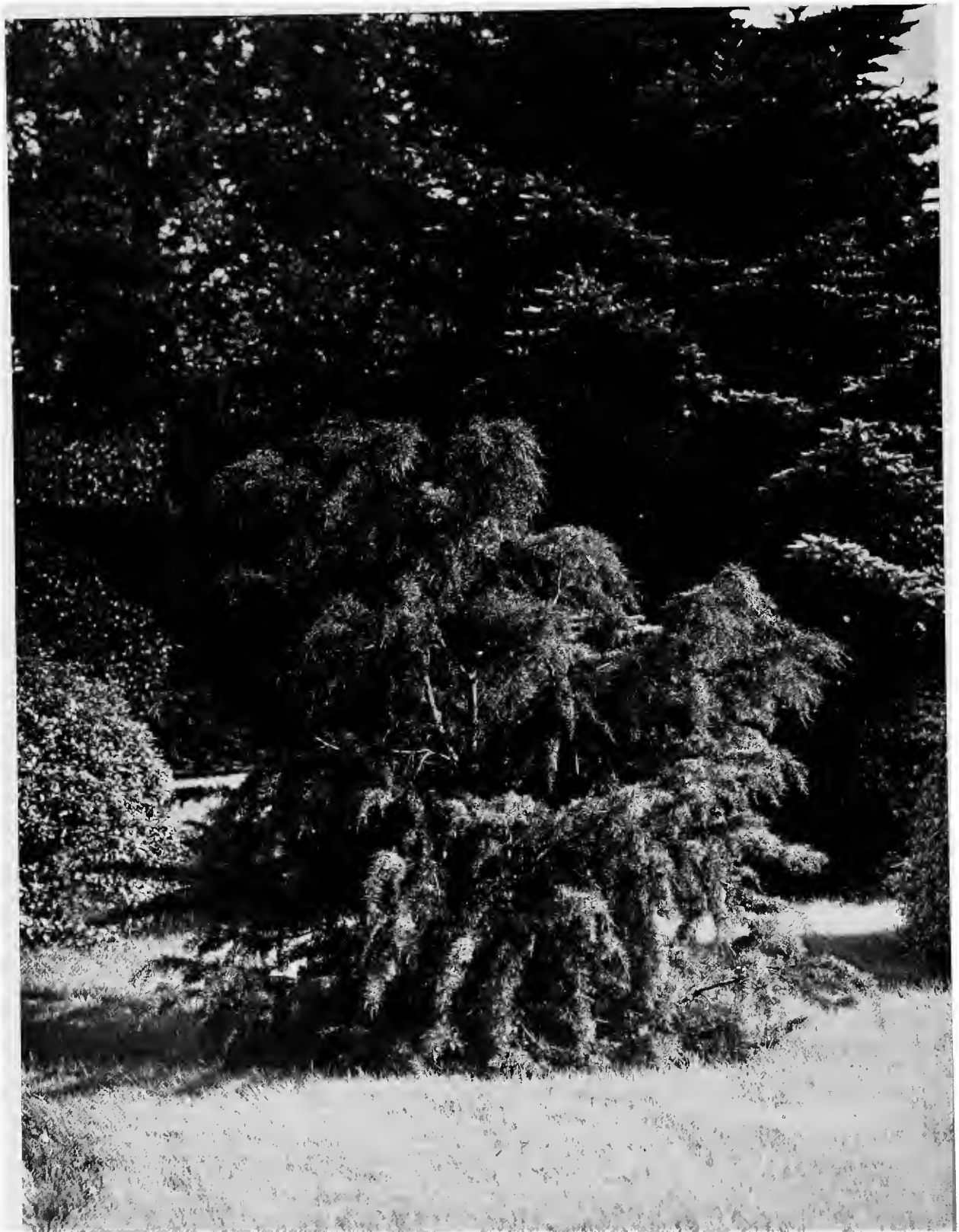
Eucryphia pinnatifolia, Gay, Fl. Chil. i. 352 (1845),

Bot. Mag., t. 7067 (1889).

A deciduous shrub of great beauty, with large pure white flowers and golden-yellow anthers; they are borne in pairs near the end of the branches, and rather remind one of the St. John's Wort (*Hypericum calycinum*). It flowers in August and remains quite three weeks in bloom. It was introduced from Chili in the year 1860 and is perfectly hardy, never having been injured by the most severe frost. It is a strong grower and well repays liberal treatment. The compost should consist of peat and loam in equal parts, with some spent mushroom manure. The plant photographed is ten feet high and thirty in circumference. It bore a fine crop of seed-pods in 1901, which it took fifteen months to ripen; they proved fertile, and we have now several hundred seedlings. Hitherto it has been somewhat rare in this country from the difficulty of propagating it, as it does not strike readily from cuttings. Both on account of its hardiness and of its beauty I hope that it may soon become more common in our gardens.



EUCRYPHIA PINNATIFOLIA.



DACRYDIUM FRANKLINII.

Dacrydium Franklinii

Native of Tasmania.

Nat. Order : TAXACEÆ. Tribe : TAXINEÆ.

Dacrydium Franklinii, Hooker fil. in *Lond. Journ. Bot.* iv.

152 (1845); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 146 (1900).

Introduced from Tasmania in 1844, it is usually looked upon as a half hardy tree ; but I have had several of them for the last twenty years or more in the garden here, and they have never been the least affected or injured by the weather. I feel sure that it will be found to succeed in many gardens in this country. Perhaps it will never attain here to the size it reaches in Tasmania, where it is extensively used for ship building, and grows to a height of one hundred feet. It is a dull green in colour, and the branches are pendulous. Its habit, as may be seen from the photograph, is somewhat peculiar, and unlike any other tree that I know. The timber is said to have an aromatic fragrance. It is planted in peat and loam.

Picea pungens Kosteri

Native of the Rocky Mountains, North America.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Picea pungens Kosteri, Hort ; *Picea pungens*, Engelmann in
Gard. Chron. xi. 334 (1879) ; Veitch, *Manual*,
ed. ii. 441 (1900).

So far as I know, this is the handsomest of the spruce firs. It originated in the nursery of Messrs. Koster, at Boskoop in Holland, about ten years ago. It is quite hardy, and will succeed in the most exposed situations. It makes a foot of top growth annually, and has a very regular shape, keeping well feathered to the ground.

Its handsome blue-grey glaucous foliage and good shape render it a most desirable tree in a pleasure-ground, where it should have a place on the grass by itself.

Height, seven feet ; circumference, twenty-three feet.



PICEA PUNGENS KOSTERI.



BRACHYLOTTIS REPANDA.

Brachyglottis repanda

Native of New Zealand.

Nat. Order : COMPOSITÆ. Tribe : SENECTIONIDEÆ.

Brachyglottis repanda, Forst. ; Hook. f. "Handb. New Zeal. Fl." 163.

Senecio Forsteri, Schlecht. in "DC. Prod." vi. 373.

This very handsome, fine-foliaged shrub was discovered by Banks and Solander in 1769, and was called at different times *Solidago canescens*, *Eurybia Cunninghamii*, and *Senecio Forsteri*. The Maoris call it *Heketara*. In New Zealand it becomes a small tree sometimes twenty-five feet high, with a trunk a foot or more in diameter. Except in the most favoured localities as regards climate, it cannot be recommended for general planting in this country, as it is liable to be injured and even killed by severe frost. Its beauty consists in the bold, massive leaves, which are nine inches long and six inches across. The under side of the leaf is white, and the upper a pale green, the leaves being deeply indented. It is a vigorous grower in good soil, and where the climate is too severe for it to remain in the open, it is worthy of a place under glass during the winter, as it gives a fine sub-tropical appearance to the garden when planted out in summer. It does well here, the largest one being eight feet in height and eighteen feet in circumference.

Picea Smithiana or Morinda

Native of the Himalayan Region.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Picea Smithiana, Boissier, "Fl. Orient." v. 699 (1884); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 454 (1900); *P. Morinda*, Link in "Linnæa," xv. 522 (1841);

Abies Smithiana, Loudon, "Arb. et Frut. Brit." iv. 2317 (1838);

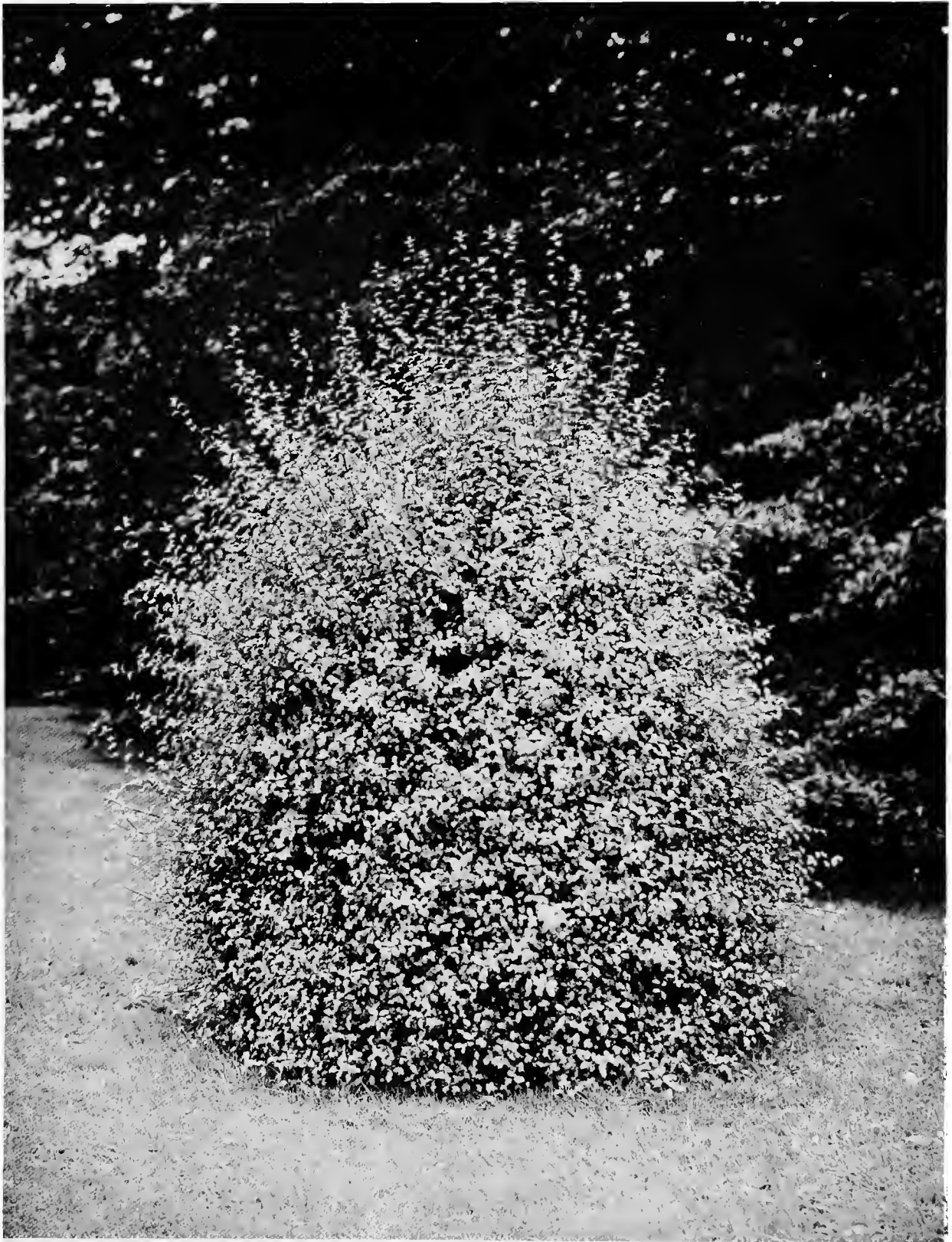
A. Khutrow, Loudon, "Encycl. Trees," 1032 (1842).

A. Morinda, Hort.

Is a native of the Himalayan mountains, where it grows up to an elevation of ten or eleven thousand feet. It is undoubtedly one of the handsomest of all the spruces, both from its regular pyramidal shape and the luxuriant growth of tassel-like branchlets which hang down vertically and give the tree a most graceful appearance. It is a quick grower, and makes here a leader sometimes of more than two feet in length in the season. It does best in good, rich, well-drained loam; and from its light grey-green colour it is most distinct among the darker trees by which it is usually surrounded. The height of this plant is thirty-five feet, with a circumference of sixty-seven feet. It was raised from seed sent to me from the Himalayas in 1868. Thus its rate of growth appears to be about a foot each year. It was named by Dr. Wallich, the eminent Indian botanist, in compliment to Sir J. E. Smith, first President of the Linnæan Society of London.



PICEA MORINDA.



PITTOSPORUM COLENZOI.

Pittosporum Colensoi

Native of New Zealand.

Nat. Order : PITTOSPOREÆ.

Pittosporum Colensoi, Hooker, fl., "Fl. N. Zeal." i. 22 (1854).

For several winters I kept this lovely New Zealand shrub under glass, thinking from its delicate appearance that it would not survive in the open air ; but I was agreeably surprised on trying it outside to find it so perfectly hardy that it can be planted in the most exposed parts of the garden. It is a fast grower, making shoots two feet long in the season. The leaves are small and of a colour somewhat difficult to describe (perhaps a light silvery green is as near as one can express it), and contrast well with the deep black stems. In New Zealand it grows to thirty feet high, and is planted near the coast as a wind break, for it resists the strongest gales. It does not transplant well when it gets large, as it makes but few fibrous roots ; however with care I have moved plants eight feet high with success. It requires pruning in Spring to keep it in shape. It is named after a forest conservator in New Zealand, and not after the Bishop. From its brilliant colour and graceful habit I think it one of the gems of the garden.

Cupressus nootkatensis

Native of British N. W. America.

Nat. Order ; CONIFERÆ. Tribe : CUPRESSINEÆ.

Cupressus Nootkatensis, Don in Lambert's "Genus Pinus," ii. 18 (1824); Sargent, "Silva N. Amer." x. 115, t. 530 (1896); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 217 (1900); *Chamæcyparis Nutkaënsis*, Spach, "Hist. Veg. Phan." xi. 332 (1842); *Thujopsis borealis*, Fischer, ex Carrière, "Traité Conif." ed. i. 113 (1855).

Was discovered on the shores of Nootka Sound in 1793, but was only introduced into this country in 1850, when it was called *Thujopsis borealis*. It occurs in Alaska and British Columbia from the sea shore up to an elevation of 3000 feet. It is one of the most valuable trees in North-West America for its timber, being excellent for the manufacture of furniture, and taking a beautiful polish. As may be supposed, from its native country, it is absolutely hardy, and is never injured here in the coldest situation and in the severest winter. In British Columbia it forms a straight-stemmed tree a hundred feet in height. As may be seen from the photograph, it is very symmetrical in shape, and the colour is a dark glossy green. The specimen figured was planted in the garden here thirty years ago, and it is now thirty-three feet in height, having a circumference of branches of ninety-seven feet.



CUPRESSUS NOOTKATENSIS.



PICEA CLANBRASSILIANA.

Picea excelsa, var. *Clanbrassiliana*

Nat. Order: CONIFERÆ. Tribe: ABIETINÆ.

Picea excelsa, var. *Clanbrassiliana*, Carrière, "Traité Conif." ed. ii. 334 ;

Abies excelsa, var. *Clanbrassiliana*, Loudon,

"Arb. et Frut. Brit." iv. 2294.

A dwarf spruce fir, forming a low, round bush, four feet high and as much through. The branches are short and densely packed, with needle-shaped leaves of a light glaucous hue. It has a compact and pretty appearance, and is very suitable for planting out in a rockery. The plant figured is over a hundred years old and is quite healthy. It thrives in a light loamy soil, and never attains a height of five feet. It was named after Lord Clanbrassil, who first discovered it in his beautiful demesne of Tullymore, in the county of Down, now the seat of the Earl of Roden, and the original plant is still to be seen there.

Quercus acuta

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : CUPULIFERÆ. Tribe : QUERCINEÆ.

Quercus acuta, Thunberg, "Fl. Jap." 175 (1784); *Q. Buergeri*,
Blume, "Mus. Bot. Gard. Buitenzorz," i. 299.

This evergreen is a most distinct and valuable introduction from Japan. The leaves are of a shining green, nearly four inches long by two across: it is one of the finest of the evergreen oaks, and forms a rounded bush, growing vigorously in deep light loamy soil. It was introduced about forty years ago, and is very hardy; it will stand any amount of bad weather without being in the least injured. Another advantage it has is that rabbits will not attack it, so that you can have it in places where they abound, and where other evergreens would be destroyed. It bears transplanting well, as it carries a large ball of fibrous roots. I have moved it more than eight feet high and the same through, without its going back in the least. This plant is thirteen feet high, with a circumference of the branches of forty-two feet. Seed can be obtained from the Yokohama Nursery Company; but the acorns should be sent in damp earth, as they soon lose their fertility.



QUERCUS ACUTA.



PITTOSPORUM EUGENIoidES.

Pittosporum eugenoides

Native of New Zealand.

Nat. Order : PITTOSPOREÆ.

Pittosporum eugenoides, Cunningham, ex Hooker, fl.,
"Fl. N. Zeal." i. 23 (1854); Kirk, "Forest, Fl. N.
Zeal." 81, t. 49 (1889).

Although not so hardy as *P. Mayii*, *P. undulatum* or *P. Colensoi*, it may be planted in any tolerably sheltered position. It flowers early in Spring, and the flowers, which are borne in clusters, are a creamy white colour, and fragrant. The leaves, which are wavy at the margins, are about five inches long by one broad, and of a light grey green colour. It is a strong grower, making an annual growth of eighteen inches. It does best with a southern exposure in a well-drained soil composed of peat loam and rotten manure. It is a native of New Zealand, where it grows to a height of forty feet, and is found on the banks of streams and the margins of woods, but never in dense forests. The Maoris use the bruised leaves and flowers mixed with fat to anoint their bodies. I had a very fine plant, eight feet high and as much through, killed to the ground in the great frost of 1895, so that it can scarcely be said to be absolutely hardy.

Tsuga Mertensiana var. Hookeriana

Native of North-West America.

Nat. Order: CONIFERÆ. Tribe: ABIETINÆ.

Tsuga Mertensiana, Sargent, "Silva N. Amer." xii. 77, t. 606 (not Carrière); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 468; *T. Pattoniana*, Engelmann in Brewer and Watson's "Bot. Califor." ii. 121 (1880); *T. Hookeriana*, Carrière, "Traité Conif." ed. ii. 252 (1867); *Abies Pattoniana*, Balfour; *A. Hookeriana*, Murray; *A. Williamsonii*, Newberry. And others.

A handsome slow-growing tree from North-Western America, of a glaucous green colour. The branches grow out horizontally from the main stem, and it is well clothed with foliage to the very base of the branches. It will not endure cutting winds; they frequently burn the top branches as if with fire, and more especially the leader, but it very often, and in fact generally, recovers, though it may have looked as if it were going to die for some time. It makes a yearly growth here of about a foot. There has long been much confusion about the name of this tree, which has only recently been cleared up. It was originally discovered by Mertens in 1827 in Sitka, at its northern limit, and his name, accompanied by a brief description, was applied to it by the Russian botanist Bongard. Unfortunately Bongard's name was taken up by later botanists for another Hemlock fir which grows in Sitka, *Tsuga Albertiana*, and when, thirty years after Mertens' discovery, *T. Mertensiana* was found by Jeffrey in Oregon while collecting for the Scottish Association, it was re-named *T. Pattoniana* in compliment to one of the most prominent members of the Association. Subsequently the glaucous variety was discovered on Mount Scott, and was named after Sir William Hooker in the belief that it was another species.



TSUGA HOOKERIANA.



PICEA ALCOCKIANA VAR ACICULARIS.

Picea Alcockiana, var. *acicularis*

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Picea Alcockiana, var. *acicularis supra*; *P. Alcockiana*, Carrière, "Traité Conif." ed. ii. 343 (1867); *Abies Alcockiana*, Lindley in *Gard.*

Chron. 1861, p. 22; *Picea bicolor*, Mayr. "Abiet. Jap. Reich." 49 (1890); *Abies acicularis*, Hort.

Was introduced by Messrs. Veitch from Japan in 1861. It is a pyramidal tree of very dense strong growth, many of the branches projecting somewhat from the others, which gives the tree a distinct appearance. The leaves are a deep green above, and streaked with two glaucous bands underneath. It is not very unlike *Picea Alcockiana*, which is also from Japan; but when the two are compared *acicularis* is the best, the foliage is more needle-like and prickly, but the colour of the under side of the leaves of *P. Alcockiana* is of a more decided silvery tint. It has a great spread of branches for its height, and is a very free grower, making from eighteen inches to two feet annually. A small specimen planted here six years ago is now eleven feet high, with a circumference of forty-five feet. *Picea acicularis* is an unauthorised name, "made in Germany." The difference between the trees under this name and *P. Alcockiana*, which often disappears with age, is too trivial from a botanical point of view to be admitted as specific.

Abies magnifica

Native of Oregon and California.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Abies magnifica, Murray in *Proceed. R. Hort. Soc.* iii. 318 (1863);

Sargent, "Silva N. Amer." xii. 137, tt. 618, 619; Veitch,

Manual, ed. ii. 516 (1900).

A. nobilis, var. *robusta*, Carrière, "Traité Conif." ed. ii. 269 (1867);

A. nobilis, var. *magnifica*, Masters in *Journ. Linn. Soc.*

xxii. 189 (1886); *Picea magnifica*, Gordon

"Pinet," ed. ii. 219 (1875).

This is so like *Abies nobilis* that at a little distance it is very difficult to tell them apart. The only perceptible difference is that *A. magnifica* has its branches rather more regularly placed, in a succession of tables as it were. In the anatomical structure of the leaves and in the cones, the difference between *A. magnifica* and *A. nobilis* is very obvious. It is a native of California, where it grows to a height of two hundred feet.

When placed in perfect shelter and in good soil it is a very rapid grower indeed. There is one tree here on the mountain side at the edge of an old wood, which was planted in 1879, when it was about four feet high: it is now (in 1903) sixty-five feet in height, thus giving an annual growth of two feet and a half since it was planted. The soil is a deep alluvial loam. Several others planted about the same time have not attained to nearly the same height.



ABIES MAGNIFICA.



RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM.

Rhododendron arboreum

Native of the Himalayan Region.

Nat. Order : ERICACEÆ. Tribe : RHODOREÆ.

Rhododendron arboreum, Smith, "Exot. Fl." t. 9; *Bot. Reg.* t. 890 (1825); *Bot. Mag.* t. 3290, var. *album* (1834).

Was introduced into this country by Dr. Wallich in 1827. Captain Hardwicke, who first discovered it in the Sewalik mountains in India in 1796, says: "It has the most extended range of any of its species, and grows at elevations of from three to twelve thousand feet. It has rich scarlet flowers, and leaves more than a foot in length and silvery underneath." He gives the height of the tree as twenty feet, while the stem is sometimes as much as sixteen feet in girth at five feet from the ground. The plant figured is a fine specimen, being thirty feet high and one hundred and thirty feet in circumference. It is in a sheltered position, and in good light soil on a moist bottom. How suitable this is for rhododendrons may be inferred from the dimensions of a *R. ponticum* which grew near this one and had a height of twenty-three feet, with a circumference of four hundred and forty-seven feet! It grew so rapidly that it seemed as if it would take possession of the whole garden, and it had to be cut down. It was said to be the largest plant of the species in the Kingdom.

Laricopsis Kaempferi

Native of China.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Laricopsis Kaempferi, Kent in Veitch's *Manual*, ed. ii. 404 (1900);
Pseudolarix Kaempferi, Gordon "Pinet," ed. i. 298 (1858); *Larix*
Kaempferi, Carrière in "Flore des Serres," xi. 97 (1856); *Abies*
Kaempferi, Lindley in *Gard. Chron.* 1854, p. 255.

This Chinese larch resembles the common one, but the leaves are larger, and when they first come out are of a brilliant light green colour; before they fall in autumn they change to a golden yellow. In China it has been known to grow to a height of one hundred and twenty feet, with a trunk eight feet in circumference, a height which I do not think it will ever attain in this country. The plant in the garden here is very old—I believe one of the first sent out; and though it is only nine feet high, it has a circumference of over ninety feet. I imagine that it was raised from a layer, as I have others which show much more of the upright habit of the European larch. It will do well in almost any light soil.



LARICOPSIS KÆMPFERI.



PICEA POLITA.

Picea polita

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Picea polita, Carrière, "Traité Conif." ed. i. 256 (1855); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 446 (1900); *Abies polita*, Siebold and Zuccarini, "Fl. Jap." ii. 20. t. 111 (1842).

Of the numerous fine species both of flowering shrubs and coniferous trees for which we are indebted to Japan, I think *Picea polita* is one of the most valuable and most distinct, and certainly it is one of the hardiest of them all—in fact it will, so far as my experience goes, stand any amount of exposure without being injured in the least. It grows fast when established in a moderately heavy loam, making a leader of more than a foot each year, though in a young state it does not grow more than six inches in that time. The bark and buds are of a yellowish-brown, the leaves being pale green in colour and very prickly and hard in texture. This tree was planted in the Spring of 1884, and is at present nineteen feet high, measuring at the ground forty-two feet round the branches. It has borne cones regularly for several years.

Cupressus macrocarpa

Native of California.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : CUPRESSINÆ.

Cupressus macrocarpa, Hartweg in *Journ. Hort. Soc. Lond.* ii. 187 (1847); Sargent, "Silva N. Amer." x. 103, t. 525 (1896); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 215 (1900); *C. Lambertiana*, Carrière, "Traité Conif." ed. i. 124 (1855).

Was introduced from Monterey in Upper California in the year 1831. It is a fine massive tree in its outline, and conspicuous in a garden on account of its very deep green colour. It grows so fast in the first few years when planted in good soil that it is very liable to be blown down by storms. It attains a height of about seventy feet, in its old age becoming somewhat like the cedar of Lebanon. Mr. Veitch, in his admirable book on "Conifers" (2nd edition, 1900), says, "Its habitat is extremely restricted; it is known to grow spontaneously only on a small area south of Monterey. The trees occur in small groups, or solitary, in a narrow belt about two miles long and scarcely more than two hundred yards wide, extending along the coast from Cypress Point southwards to Carmel Bay." The height of the tree figured is eighty feet, and its circumference a hundred and thirty feet.



CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA.



THUIA JAPONICA.

Thuia japonica

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : CUPRESSINÆ.

Thuia japonica, Maximowicz in "Bull. Acad. St. Petersb." x. 490 (1866); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 245; *T. Standishii*, Carrière, "Traité Conif." ed. ii. 108 (1867); *Thijopsis Standishii*, Hort.

Is better known here as *T. Standishii*, it having been introduced by the late Mr. Standish, of Ascot Nursery, in 1861. It is a beautiful and distinct evergreen conifer from the central mountains of Japan. The plant figured is twenty feet high, and in its native place it reaches a height of twenty to thirty feet. It is somewhat like *Thuia dolabrata*, though more elegant and graceful in appearance. The foliage is yellowish-green, the habit is loose and rather open, if left to nature; therefore to make a well-balanced tree the leading side shoots may be shortened back occasionally, which will cause them to make lateral growth, and the tree will become better furnished than it otherwise would have been. It does very well in ordinary loam, and makes a growth here of about a foot annually. In very dry soils it is liable to drop its leaves, and eventually becomes thin and unsightly.

Daphniphyllum glaucescens

Native of Japan, Corea, India, Java, &c.

Nat. Order: EUPHORBIACEÆ. Tribe: PHYLLANTHEÆ.

Daphniphyllum glaucescens, Blume "Bijdr." 1153 (1825);

D. macropodon? Miquel.

A very fine bold-looking Japanese plant, introduced into Great Britain in 1879. At a distance it is not unlike a well-grown rhododendron, but on closer examination the difference is easily perceptible; the large leaves, eight inches long and over four in width, are more glaucous, the foot stalks and midrib are deep crimson, the bark also is of a reddish hue. The flowers are inconspicuous, of a light green colour, and have a strong pungent smell; they are succeeded by a crop of blue berries. It is a very strong grower, and naturally of a compact habit. It does well in any good rich soil, and bears moving almost up to any size: I have moved one weighing more than a ton, which required two strong cart-horses to draw it, and beyond flagging a little for a month or so, it was transferred to its new quarters quite uninjured.



DAPNIPHYLLUM GLAUCESCENS.



PINUS MONTEZUMÆ.

Pinus Montezumæ

Native of Mexico.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Pinus Montezumæ, Lambert, "Genus Pinus," ed. ii. vol. i. 39, t. 22 (1828); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 345 (1900); *P. Devoniana*, *P. Russelliana*, *P. macrophylla*, Lindley in "Bot. Reg." 1838, misc. 62, *P. Lindleyana*, *P. protuberans*, *P. Wincesteriana*, Gordon "Pinet." ed. ii. pp. 309, 319 and 325.

And many others.

I think this is one of the most beautiful pines in cultivation, and though it cannot be said to be hardy in most places in this country, yet where it can have shelter it is well worth while to give it a trial. It is next to impossible to procure it from nurserymen—they do not keep it, as there is so little demand for it. It was discovered by Humboldt in Mexico, and is named after the unfortunate Montezuma, the last of the Incas. It was introduced here in 1839 by the Horticultural Society of London. In its native country it is very abundant on the sides of the Sierra Madre, where it grows to a height of fifty feet with a diameter of about eighteen inches. The plant figured is a young specimen, eleven feet high, and is planted in equal parts of peat and loam with some leaf soil added. The cones are three inches long, and seem small in comparison to the great size of its needles.

Sequoia sempervirens adpressa, or albo-spica

Garden variety.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : TAXODINEÆ.

Sequoia sempervirens, var. *adpressa*, Carrière, "Traité Conif."

ed. ii. 211. *S. sempervirens*, var. *alba spica*, "Hort. Brit."

This is a variegated form of the Californian Red Wood. The tips of the young shoots are a creamy white, which become dull in colour in the winter: it is also liable to have the variegation browned by cold winds. The *Sequoia sempervirens* is the most valuable timber tree in California, and is used for every description of work. It is one of the few conifers which will reproduce itself from suckers. When cut down to within a few inches of the ground it will throw up shoots quite four feet high the first season after being cut down. The late Sir Victor Brooke, writing from California in 1890 of the big trees on the Pacific coast, says, "It is the next largest tree to *Sequoia Wellingtonia*. It measures 350 feet in height, and is confined to the coast range. It makes splendid timber. Six taken at random measured at four feet from the ground forty feet, fifty-two feet, thirty-eight and a half feet, forty feet, fifty feet, and twenty-seven feet in circumference. It is a most graceful giant."



SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS ALBA-SPICA.



PHORMIUM TENAX VARIEGATUM.

Phormium tenax variegatum

Native of New Zealand.

Nat. Order : LILIACEÆ. Tribe : HEMEROCALLEÆ.

Phormium tenax, Forst. ex Hooker W. in *Bot. Mag.*
sub t. 3199 (1832).

The variegated New Zealand flax is a most striking and effective object in the garden. It sends up its great sword-like leaves from seven to ten feet high, and they are nearly five inches in breadth. It is not particular as to soil, but I find the richer it is the better the plant thrives, and it will take almost any quantity of manure, though I have seen it growing most luxuriantly at Tresco in Scilly in very light sandy soil and probably without any manure whatever. There is one thing that it must have in a garden if you want a perfect specimen, and that is perfect shelter. The large leaves are very easily broken by the wind, and once broken there is nothing to be done but to cut them off. It will not reproduce the variegation true from seed, as out of 600 seedlings from the plant figured not one has shown the least sign of variegation.

Abies homolepis

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Abies homolepis, Siebold & Zuccarini, "Fl. Jap." ii. 17, t. 108 (1842);
Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 513 (1900); *A. brachyphylla*, Maximowicz,
"Bull. Acad. St. Petersb." x. 488 (1866); *P. Harryana*, McNab
in "Proceed. R. Irish Acad." ii. ser. 2689 (1877).

Was introduced into Great Britain in the year 1870 from Japan, where it grows on the mountains in Nikko up to an altitude of 5000 feet above the sea level. As may be supposed from its native habitat, it is absolutely hardy, never having suffered the least either from strong gales or the severest frosts. The branches are flat and spreading in horizontal whorls, the young shoots have a polished and glossy appearance, the leaves are small and densely arranged, the cones are a beautiful purple colour, about four inches long. From its rapid growth and spreading habit it requires a good deal of room. This tree was planted in 1886, and it is now twenty-eight feet in height with a circumference of eighty-five feet.



ABIES HOMOLEPIS.



CORDYLINE INDIVISA VERA

Cordyline indivisa vera

Native of New Zealand.

Nat. Order : LILIACEÆ. Tribe : DRACÆNEÆ.

Cordyline indivisa, Kunth, ex Hooker, fil., "Handb.
N. Zeal. Flora," 282 (1867).

This is very rare in our gardens at present, although I have been informed that it was plentiful enough about forty years ago, and used to be shown at all the horticultural exhibitions, in groups of stove and greenhouse plants. It is hardy here, and has stood out uninjured for several winters. If this fine foliage plant ever becomes common again, I believe that the best way of saving it during the winter is to plant it out, wherever the climate allows of it. It is difficult to keep it alive in a pot during the winter. I had some placed on the border of a cold orchard house and covered with soil, and others were potted; the first made several fine leaves and were as healthy as possible, while the potted plants looked wretched, and were half dead by spring. My gardener was clever enough to raise a good many plants from seed imported from New Zealand, its native place; I don't think there are many in this country, except in Cornwall and the Scilly Isles.

Cryptomeria japonica

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : TAXODINEÆ.

Cryptomeria japonica, Don in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xviii. 166,
t. 13, fig. 1 (1839); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 263 (1900).

Introduced by Fortune from China in 1844 and by Maries from Japan in 1879. It is more extensively planted than any other tree in its native country. The Japanese plant it round their temples and their tombs, while the great avenue to the shrines at Nikko extends to a distance of thirty miles, the trees being on an average about a hundred feet high, and twelve or fifteen feet in circumference at their base. It requires as much shelter as possible, as the branches are very brittle and easily broken by high winds. The habit of growth is pyramidal and the foliage of a rich dark green. In old trees here the upward growth is slow, the strength going to the side branches. This tree is forty-four feet high, and the circumference of the branches is one hundred and nine feet. It is in a moist deep soil, and surrounded by old forest trees, which give it the necessary protection from storms.



CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA



SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA.

Sciadopitys verticillata

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : TAXODINÆ.

Sciadopitys verticillata, Siebold and Zuccarini, "Fl. Jap." ii. 1, tt. 101, 102 (1842); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 287 (1900).

It is difficult to say that one pine is more beautiful than another when all are so beautiful, but certainly if I were allowed to have only one pine, I should choose this without hesitation. It comes from Japan, where Professor Sargent says it grows on the mountains of Mino in thousands, and sometimes attains a height of nearly a hundred feet. Mr. Veitch had the honour of introducing it into this country in 1861; and although it is now fairly common, yet it is not very often one sees a perfect specimen. It requires exactly the same soil as the rhododendron, and if you place it in perfect shelter I find it quite as easy to grow as anything else. It is planted here in equal parts of peat, leaf soil and loam, and makes a growth of rather over a foot each season, while the foliage is of a deep green healthy colour. I prefer to grow it with several leaders, in this way it is much handsomer than when it has only a single stem. It bears its cones here regularly.

Cupressus Lawsoniana, var. lutea

Garden variety.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : CUPRESSINEÆ.

Cupressus Lawsoniana, var. *lutea*, Hort. and
Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 208.

This is a yellow form, introduced about twenty years ago, or more. The colour of the foliage in Spring is bright golden yellow, changing as the growth gets mature to a slightly more bronzy shade. It is of a close growing pyramidal habit, and grows fairly fast ; it may be planted in the most wind-swept positions without injury, and it will grow in almost any sort of soil. In fact it seems to me to be one of the very best yellow conifers we have, and from its close upright habit it takes up comparatively but little room. It has all the good qualities of the type, in addition to its own fine colour. The largest plants in the garden here are a little over twenty-one feet high, and thirty feet round at the ground. They have been planted twenty years, so that they make a fair rate of growth annually.



CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA LUTEA.



PICEA ORIENTALIS.

Picea orientalis

Native of Asia Minor.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆÆ.

Picea orientalis, Carrière, "Traité Conif." ed. i. 244 (1855);

Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 443 (1900); *Abies orientalis*,

Poiret, "Dict." vi. 518 (1804).

Introduced into England about 1840 from Asia Minor near Trebizond, where it was first discovered by Tournefort in 1717. It occurs on the mountains in the Trans-Caucasian region, growing up to a height of six thousand feet above sea-level. It is one of the handsomest and one of the most hardy of the spruce firs, and is planted in this country entirely as an ornamental tree. The form is pyramidal, the colour in early Spring is a soft yellow, turning to green, and as it grows older it becomes much darker, so that it is sometimes mistaken for *Abies nigra*, which comes from North America, and is a totally different tree. It thrives in almost any kind of soil, and has grown here to a height of forty-three feet, with a circumference of branches at the ground of fifty-eight feet.

Juniperus recurva

Native of the Himalayan Region.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : CUPRESSINÆ.

Juniperus recurva, Don, "Prodr. Fl. Nep." 55 (1825);
Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 185 (1900).

On the eastern and central Himalaya the height attained by *Juniperus recurva* varies generally with the altitude of the locality. Near its lower limit in Sikkim Sir Joseph Hooker saw trees thirty feet high, of which one is figured at page 187 of Veitch's "Manual." At and near its highest limit it is a prostrate shrub. The specimen figured is thirty-seven feet high, with a circumference of eighty-seven feet. The foliage is of a greyish-green colour, recurved, pendulous, and feathery. The prostrate form is known in British gardens as *J. squamata*. Generally *J. recurva* is very subject to attacks from red spider, but I have never seen any signs of it here, owing probably to the moist position the tree occupies. From its very distinct colour and habit, it is a most desirable plant where it can be kept in good condition.



JUNIPERUS RECURVA.



CUPRESSUS NOOTKATENSIS LUTEA.

Cupressus Nootkatensis lutea

Garden Variety.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : CUPRESSINEÆ.

Cupressus nootkatensis lutea, Hort, and Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 219.

This is a yellow form of *C. Nootkatensis*, and is one of the most ornamental trees of recent introduction. The young foliage is a bright yellow, changing to a soft yellowish-green as it becomes matured. It is a very fast grower, and has the graceful habit of the type. It is quite as hardy as *Cupressus Nootkatensis*, and as strong a grower. From its bright colour it is perhaps more suitable for the garden or the pinetum than for the park, but wherever placed it is a beautiful tree.

Although it has not been introduced for more than ten years it has attained a height of more than sixteen feet here, and has a circumference of thirty-three feet at the ground. This is owing, however, to its having been placed in very good rich soil, and in perfect shelter.

Abies Nordmanniana

Native of Imeritia, Trans-Caucasia.

Nat. Order: CONIFERÆ. Tribe: ABIETINÆ.

Abies Nordmanniana, Spach, "Hist. Veg. Phan." xi. 418 (1842);

Hooker, fil., *Bot. Mag.* t. 6992 (1888); Veitch,

Manual, ed. ii. 526 (1900).

Picea Nordmanniana, Loudon, "Encyclop. Trees," 1042 (1824).

Introduced from the Russian Trans-Caucasian province of Imeritia in 1848, a magnificent pine, of most stately and regular growth. At one time I planted this tree very extensively, but I found that it was so constantly attacked by a species of blight which discoloured the leaves, turned them yellow, and ultimately so completely ruined the appearance of the tree that it had to be destroyed, that I have entirely given up planting it. They are more likely to be attacked in a warm, light soil than when grown in a deep soil which is retentive of a considerable amount of moisture. It is most unfortunate that it should be subject to disease, as it is certainly one of the finest of the European silver firs. The largest specimen here, which is photographed, is seventy feet high, and the branches are eighty-six feet in circumference.



ABIES NORDMANNIANA.



CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA LUTEA.

Cupressus macrocarpa, var. lutea

Garden variety.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : CUPRESSINÆ.

Cupressus macrocarpa, var. *lutea*, Hort, and Veitch, *Manual*,
ed. ii. 215.

A yellow variety of the Monterey cypress, which is most striking and effective in a garden from its very bright colour. It was sent out about eight or nine years ago, and has now reached a height of twenty-one feet. The habit of the tree here as yet is strictly fastigiata, it rises in a thin column and takes up but little room on the grass. It is absolutely necessary to plant it in a very sheltered situation, as it has but a shallow root hold, and from its rapid growth is so top heavy that if exposed to high winds it is very liable to be blown over, which has occurred twice here already. It is next to impossible to replant it, as the roots are certain to be broken. In moderately rich loam and peat it makes quite two feet here every year. I have not found it to change its colour to the type again, all my plants being a brilliant yellow, and they appear to me to be likely to remain so; it strikes easily from cuttings.

Retinispora or Cupressus obtusa aurea

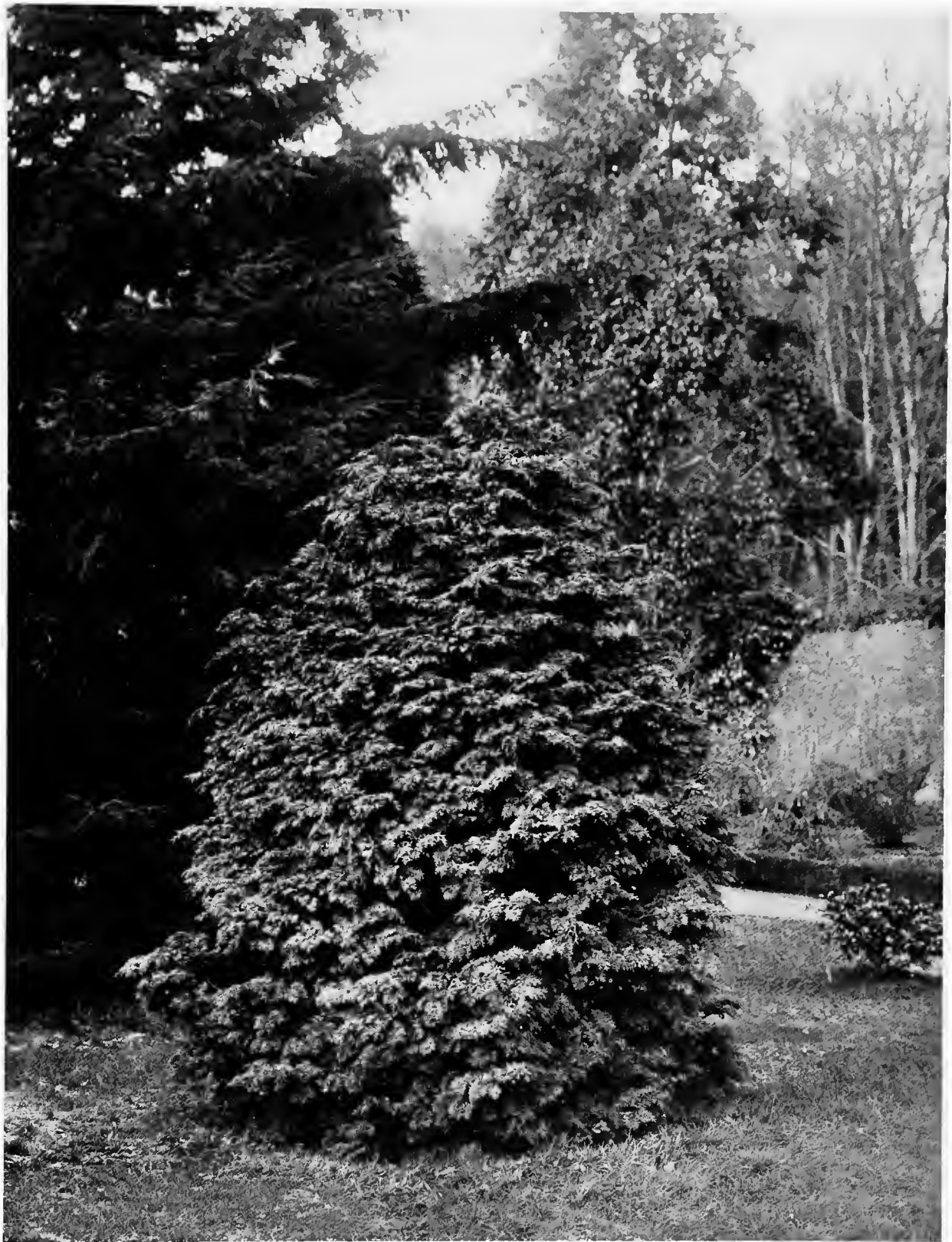
Garden Variety.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : CUPRESSINÆ.

Cupressus obtusa aurea, Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 221 ;

Retinispora obtusa aurea, Hort.

A beautiful and constant variety, of a rich golden yellow colour, and very dense habit. It is not a variegated form. The plant figured is self-coloured. It is eight feet high and the same in diameter. It is very handsome in the spring and early summer from its fine colour. *Cupressus obtusa* is held in high esteem in Japan, as the timber is said to be the best which that country produces, and it is much used in manufactures. The tree is held sacred by the followers of the Shintoo religion, whose temples are built exclusively of this timber, and it is plentifully planted around them. There are several distinct varieties of *Cupressus obtusa*, most of them free growing, and very ornamental for pleasure grounds.



RETINISPORA OR CUPRESSUS OBTUSA AUREA.



TSUGA ALBERTIANA.

Tsuga Albertiana

Native of North-West America.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Tsuga Albertiana, Kent in Veitch's *Manual*, ed. ii. 459 (1900) ;

T. Mertensiana, Engelmann (not Bongard) ; *T. heterophylla*,

Sargent, "Silva N. Amer." xii. 73, t. 605 (1898) ; *Abies*

Albertiana, Murray in *Proceed. R. Hort. Soc.* iii.

149 (1863) ; *A. Bridgesii*, Kellog in *Proceed.*

Califor. Acad. Sc. ii. 8 (1863).

This fine Hemlock spruce was named after the late Prince Consort, and was introduced into Great Britain in 1851 from Oregon. It is found growing over the coast regions of North-West America from Alaska to North California. For rapid growth, and where immediate effect is required, there are few better or more ornamental trees than this, and it deserves to be much more extensively planted than it has hitherto been both in parks and gardens. It thrives best in deep moist loam. The long spreading slender branches and its remarkably graceful habit render it a most desirable tree. It grows to a height of two hundred feet, and requires a great deal of room, as the branches spread out horizontally to a considerable distance. It bears transplanting well. I have moved some successfully which were over twenty feet high. In 1882 I planted a number of them, which are now fifty-four feet high, and few trees that I am aware of will exceed that growth in the time.

Abies concolor, var. *violacea*

Native of Western North America.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Abies concolor, Lindley and Gordon in *Journ. Hort. Soc. Lond.*
v. 210, name only (1851); Sargent, "Silva N. Amer." xii. 121
to 613 (1898); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 501 (1900).

Abies concolor violacea forms one of the most distinct and attractive ornaments of our parks and gardens to be found among the Fir tribe. It is also one of the most widely distributed of the Western North American silver firs. Professor Sargent in his great work quoted above, states that it is spread over the region extending from the Rocky Mountains westwards to the coast range of California, and in a meridional direction from Oregon to South California and Arizona. At its northern limit and on the mountain ranges of Colorado it endures winters as severe as the coldest known in Great Britain. In Arizona and South California it thrives in a climate like that of the South of France. Under such diverse conditions it is not surprising that it should vary in the dimensions attained, and in other particulars. The tree represented in the figure is the *A. concolor* of Colorado and the Rocky Mountains, which was discovered a few years earlier than the Californian variety, but not introduced here till a long time after it. In its native home it seldom exceeds 100 feet in height; it endures heat and dryness better than



ABIES CONCOLOR VAR VIOLACEA

any of the silver firs of North America, and is able to grow on mountain slopes where few other trees can maintain a foothold. At Castlewellan it is easily distinguished by its almost silvery leaves, which are more incurved and usually longer than those of the Californian variety. The tree also starts into growth later in the season, and is never injured by frost. This specimen was planted in 1888, and is now seventeen feet high.

Thuia dolabrata

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : CUPRESSINÆ.

Thuia dolabrata, Linnæus, "Suppl. Syst." 420 (1781); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 237 (1900); *Thujopsis dolabata*, Siebold and Zuccarini, "Fl. Jap." ii. 34, tt. 119, 120 (1842).

Was discovered by Thunberg, the Swedish botanist, in 1776, in Japan, but it was not much known in this country until 1861, when seeds were sent from Japan by the late J. G. Veitch and Robert Fortune. It is so handsome and such a strong grower that there is probably no shrub more popular and more commonly grown now in our gardens. When young it is of a pyramidal form, and densely clothed with foliage of a yellowish-green colour from top to bottom. In Japan it attains a height of from forty to fifty feet. The specimen figured is twenty-nine feet high, with a circumference of sixty-seven feet. It is easily propagated from seeds or cuttings, and thrives best in a rich moist loam.



THUIA DOLABRATA.



IDESIA POLYCARPA.

Idesia polycarpa

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : BIXINEÆ. Tribe : FLACOURTIEÆ.

Idesia polycarpa, Maximowicz in " Bull. Acad.
St. Petersb." x. 485 (1866).

A very pretty Japanese tree, named after the Dutch traveller Ides. It should be planted in well-drained light rich loam, and in full sunshine, when it will soon become a handsome specimen. The leaves are heart-shaped and six inches across, of a bright green colour with crimson foot stalks.

The flowers, which are inconspicuous, are sweet scented, and are followed by blue berries. When it is young, the leading shoots may be pruned occasionally, to form a well-balanced shapely tree. It is also known by the names of *Flacourtia japonica*, and *Polycarpa Maximowiczii*.

It was introduced into this country in 1866.

Pittosporum undulatum

Native of Australia.

Nat. Order : PITTOSPOREÆ.

Pittosporum undulatum, Ventenat, ex Aiton, "Hort. Kew," ed. ii.
vol. ii. 28 (1813); *Bot. Reg.* t. 16 (1815).

This very handsome evergreen shrub was introduced from Australia in 1789. It is a most vigorous and free grower, and is used in its native country for planting in the vicinity of the sea shore as a protection against strong winds. It is unnecessary to say therefore that it is quite hardy. The leaves are a bright glossy green colour, and are easily distinguished by their wavy form. It forms a fine pyramidal-shaped bush, if the leading shoots are shortened back for a few years when it is young. Afterwards it should be allowed to grow naturally, and it will not have an artificial look, which is so objectionable. If they are not pruned, *Pittosporums* have an open straggling habit. The flowers are a creamy white, and are not so sweetly scented as *P. Mayi*. At Castlewellan it has grown fourteen feet high in twelve years, and is thirty-three feet in circumference. It grows most vigorously in equal parts of loam and peat, and strikes easily from cuttings.



PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM.



GLYPTOSTROBUS SINENSIS PENDULA

Taxodium distichum pendulum or Glyptostrobus pendulus

Native of Carolina, North America.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : TAXODINEÆ.

Taxodium distichum pendulum, Carrière, "Traité Conif.," ed. ii. 182 (1867); Veitch's *Manual*, ed. ii. 282 (1900); *Glyptostrobus pendulus*, Endlicher, *Bot. Mag.* t. 5603 (1866);
Taxodium microphyllum, Brongnart ;
T. sinense, Gordon

A curious deciduous shrub of slow growth. The branches, which are very numerous, are covered with bright green fern-like foliage, which changes to yellow in the Autumn. It should not be exposed to cold winds; the foliage being very dense, the young shoots seldom get sufficiently ripened in our climate, and sometimes get killed back in winter, which prevents the plant growing to any great size: but it is such a handsome plant when in leaf that it well deserves a place. It does best in a compost of peat, loam and leaf soil in equal proportions. *Glyptostrobus pendulus* was introduced from South Carolina many years ago, where it is still found wild in places. It is, therefore, a variety of *Taxodium distichum*, a fact confirmed by many intermediate forms that have appeared from time to time among seedlings of *T. distichum*. It is more remotely connected with the Chinese *Glyptostrobus*.

Abies concolor

Native of Oregon and North California.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Abies concolor, var. *Lowiana*, Lemmon, "W. Amer. Cone Bearers," 64 (1895); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 503 (1900); *A. Lowiana*, Murray, in *Proceed. R. Hort. Soc.* iii. 317 (1863); *A. grandis*, Jeffrey not Lindley; *A. lasiocarpa*, Hort not Hooker.

The tree here figured was planted as *Abies lasiocarpa*, and was known under that name for many years; the cause of the confusion in the nomenclature not being then understood. The true *Abies lasiocarpa*, so named by the late Sir William Hooker, is a very different tree, inhabiting a different region, and only introduced at a comparatively recent date. The subject of this notice is a native of North California, spreading into the neighbouring districts of Southern Oregon, where trees may still be seen towering to a height of from 200 to 250 feet. It was discovered in 1851 by Jeffrey, the Collector of the Scottish Oregon Association, and shortly afterwards by William Lobb, in the employ of the Messrs. Veitch, both of whom sent seeds home under the name of *A. grandis*, which in its old age it much resembles, but the young trees differ so markedly in habit that the two species can be distinguished at a glance. It is a very beautiful and stately Fir, and forms a most symmetrical conical tree,



ABIES CONCOLOR.

regularly and thickly branched from the base upwards. It cones here regularly, and our largest tree is sixty-seven feet in height, the circumference of the branches is eighty-seven feet and that of the trunk at three feet from the ground is eight feet. The leaves are from an inch and a half to two inches long, and of a distinct light green colour. It is perfectly hardy in every part of Great Britain.

Fitzroya Patagonica

Native of Southern Chile and Patagonia.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : CUPRESSINÆ.

Fitzroya Patagonica, Hooker, fls, ex Hooker, W., in *Bot. Mag.*
t. 4616 (1851); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 198 (1900).

A large evergreen tree of a deep green colour, found only on the mountains of Patagonia and Southern Chile, where it was discovered by Captain Fitzroy, R.N., the officer commanding H.M.S. *Beagle*, in the year 1831, in the surveying expedition of which Darwin was the naturalist. It was introduced to our gardens by Lobb in 1849, and is still with us decidedly a rare tree. It is a slow grower till it becomes well established. The small brown cones are produced in great quantities, and contrasted with the dark green foliage and neat, somewhat pendulous habit, are very ornamental. It should be planted in a sheltered situation in a deep bed of peat and loam in about equal parts, as it is a deep rooting tree, and it carries a very large ball when moved. It has never suffered from the weather here, and I think may be said to be quite hardy.



FITZROYA PATAGONICA.



LIBOCEDRUS CHILENSIS.

Libocedrus Chilensis

Native of Chile.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : CUPRESSINÆ.

Libocedrus chilensis, Endlicher, "Synops. Conif." 44 (1847); Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 252 (1900); *Thuia chilensis*, Don.

Introduced by Messrs. Low, of Clapton, in 1847. It requires a deep rich moist soil, and of course is much better in shelter from cutting winds. It has flattened branchlets of a light green colour, and from its distinct habit and appearance is well worth growing. I do not find that it suffers from the climate much, but it certainly has a habit of losing odd branches occasionally, without, as far as one can see, any reason. It comes from the Andes, and has attained a height of twenty-two feet, with a circumference of branches of forty-one feet. The wood is said to be highly valued in its native country for carpentry, and on account of its fragrance.

Cercidiphyllum japonicum

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : MAGNOLIACEÆ. Tribe : TROCHODENDREÆ.

Cercidiphyllum japonicum, Siebold and Zuccarini in "Abhand. Acad. Muench." vol. iv. 238 (1846); Sargent in "Amer. Garden and Forest," vi. 52 (1893).

This very distinct Japanese tree has proved perfectly hardy here. It is deciduous, and its chief beauty is in the Spring, when the young leaves unfold. They are of a delicate pink colour, and the tree has then a very striking and beautiful appearance. In Autumn they change from a light green to a clear bright yellow. It is a rapid grower here, with slender branches of a fastigate habit when young, being well clothed with leaves to the ground. The plant figured is ten feet high and thirty-two feet in circumference. In Japan it is considered a valuable timber tree, and grows to a great size, producing soft, straight-grained, light yellow wood, out of which the Ainos make the mortars which are used in every house for pounding grain, and from its great trunks they hollow their canoes. It grows to about a hundred feet in height.

Cercidiphyllum was introduced by Messrs. Veitch in 1879, but owing to the difficulty of propagating it otherwise than from seed, it was not distributed till many years afterwards. Growing wild so far north as Yeso, it may be assumed that it is hardy in Great Britain, as it has proved to be in Massachusetts, U.S.A. The photograph was taken on April 17th, when the leaves were not quite fully expanded.



CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM.



FAGUS CLIFFORTIODES.

Fagus cliffortioides

Native of New Zealand.

Nat. Order : CUPULIFERÆ. Tribe : QUERCINEÆ.

Fagus Cliffortioides, Hooker fil., "Icones Plant" 673, Kirk

"Forest, Fl. N. Zeal." 201, t. 101 (1889).

Very few of our deciduous trees have the graceful habit of this beautiful beech. It is said to be one of the hardiest trees in New Zealand, where it is found growing at an altitude of 4000 feet, as a bush from five to eight feet high ; but in more favourable situations it grows to over fifty feet in height. I have not the least doubt that it will prove hardy everywhere in this country, and it ought to be highly prized as a most graceful and ornamental tree. I imported it in a Wardian case from New Zealand some years ago, and it has grown rapidly here, making an annual growth of over a foot. It has small leaves, not more than half an inch long, and it may be said to be evergreen, as the old leaves remain on the branches till the new ones appear ; just before the old leaves fall, they change to a brilliant red, and the contrast with the light green of the young growth is very curious and pretty.

Podocarpus Andina or Prumnopitys elegans

Native of Chile.

Nat. Order : TAXACEÆ. Tribe : TAXINEÆ.

Prumnopitys elegans, Philippi in "Linnæa," xxx. 731 (1859); Veitch,
Manual, ed. ii. 157 (1900); *Podocarpus Andina*, Endlicher,
"Synops Conif." 219 (1847).

Better known as *Prumnopitys elegans*, was introduced in 1860 from Valdivia, where it grows to fifty feet high. The foliage is dark green above and slightly silvery on the under side of the leaf. It is of slow growth, and is therefore an excellent shrub for planting in pleasure-grounds and gardens where space is limited. It grows here freely in a compost of equal parts of peat and loam. It requires to be pruned occasionally to keep the plant shapely. It seems to be quite hardy here, and bears fruit of a purple colour nearly the size of a cherry, on account of which it is sometimes called the plum fir. It is an inhabitant of the mountain ranges of the Andes. This tree is not a true *Podocarpus*: referring to the fruit figured on page 155 of Veitch's "Manual," and comparing that with the description of the fruit of *Podocarpus* on pages 147 and 154, the difference is manifest enough.



PODOCARPUS ANDINA.



ABIES GRANDIS.

Abies grandis

Native of Oregon.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Abies grandis, Lindley in "Penny Cyclop." i. 30 (1833); Sargent,
"Silva N. Amer." xii. 117, t. 612 (1898); Veitch, *Manual*,
ed. ii. 510 (1900).

Picea grandis, Loudon, "Arb. et. Frut. Brit." iv. 2347 (1838).

This fine fir came from Oregon in 1831. It is a rapid grower, and in its native country attains to a height of over two hundred feet. In rich deep soil it forms a lofty tree, but if placed in light soil resting on gravel it does not grow upwards, but has more of a spreading habit. Some trees on a gravel subsoil here have only reached a height of forty feet, with a circumference of a hundred and ten feet, while others planted long after in deep rich soil are already fifty-five feet high. They are all clothed to the ground with dense rich foliage. They have a fine bold appearance, but require a certain amount of shelter, as when they get large the branches seem somewhat brittle and are liable to get broken in storms. They should have a good deal of room to develop, and ought not to have other trees too near them. The older trees produce cones regularly here.

Retinispora tetragona aurea
or **Cupressus obtusa, var. filicoides aurea**

Garden Variety.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : CUPRESSINÆ.

Cupressus obtusa, var. filicoides aurea, Veitch, Manual, ed. ii. 221 ;

Retinispora tetragona aurea, Hort.

Also called *Chamæcypris*. This is one of the most distinct and beautifully coloured of all the genus. The leaves are short, scale-like, and of the richest golden yellow colour, shading into green. It is a very slow grower, having, after more than twenty years of careful cultivation in the best of soil and in perfect shelter, only attained a height of five feet. The circumference of the branches is fourteen feet. It is in a compost of peat-leaf soil and loam. It is a garden variety, and in my opinion is one of the most interesting and beautiful plants we have. I have called this plant *Retinispora* because that is its common name ; but Mr. Harry Veitch, than whom there is, I suppose, no better authority on cultivated plants, tells me that its correct name is *Cupressus obtusa, var. filicoides aurea*. It originated in the Elvaston nurseries, near Derby.



RETINISPORA TETRAGONA AUREA.



THUIA LOBBI.

Thuia gigantea

Native of North-West America.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe: CUPRESSINÆ.

Thuia gigantea, Nuttall in *Journ. Phil. Acad.* vii. 52 (1834) ; Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 239 (1900) ; *T. plicata*, Don in Lambert's "Genus Pinus," ed. i. vol. ii. 19 (1824) ; *T. Lobbii*, Hort ;
T. Menziesii, Douglas.

Formerly known as *Thuia Lobbii*, is widely distributed over the North-Western parts of North America. In the valley of the Columbia river it attains a height of two hundred feet, Professor Sargent says, "sending up a mighty shaft free of branches for upwards of a hundred feet, from an enormously enlarged base tapering gradually until at twice the height of a man from the ground its diameter may not be more than a dozen feet. Beside these giants the other Arborvitæ of the world are but pigmies." It is a most stately tree, and so thoroughly hardy that it may be planted with safety in the coldest and most exposed parts of the British Isles. It is also about the most rapid growing conifer we possess. As an instance, I had to move several in 1887: they were then fourteen feet high ; in 1903 they are sixty-five feet in height, with a circumference of a hundred and sixty feet, thus making an annual growth of over three feet. It cones here very freely.

Abies Pinsapo

Native of Spain.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : ABIETINÆ.

Abies Pinsapo, Boissier in "Biblioth. Univ. Geneva" (1838);

Veitch, *Manual*, ed. ii. 534 (1900);

Picea Pinsapo, Loudon, "Encycl. Trees," 1041 (1842).

The Spanish silver fir was introduced to this country in 1839. It is found in abundance on the higher mountains in Spain, often up to the snow-line, and grows there to a height of seventy feet. It is of slow growth, and should be planted by itself, giving it plenty of room to develop the branches, which are divided into numerous ramifications from the ground upwards, so as completely to hide the main stem. The leaves are very short, not quite half an inch in length, regularly and thickly placed round the branches and of a greyish-green colour. The plant figured is thirty feet in height, and has a circumference of eighty-one feet. It is perfectly hardy, and will do well in any reasonably good soil.

Abies Pinsapo is especially suitable for chalk and limestone soils, in which it grows into a fine landscape tree; it is rarely, if ever, subject to injury by spring frosts owing to its being late in starting into growth.



ABIES PINSAPO.



RETINISPORA OR CUPRESSUS OBTUSA DENSA.

Retinispora or Cupressus obtusa densa

Garden Variety.

Nat. Order: CONIFERÆ. Tribe: CUPRESSINÆ.

Cupressus obtusa densa, Hort, supra ; *C. obtusa compacta*, Veitch,
Manual, ed. ii. 221 ; *Retinispora obtusa compacta*, Hort.

This seems to be a garden variety of an older form, introduced from Japan many years ago under the name of *R. obtusa compacta*. It has an upright, compact habit of growth, with foliage of a very rich dark green colour. It is distinct from any other *Retinispora* (or *Chamæcyparis*, as people sometimes call it), and from its present appearance I do not think it will ever grow to any great size. It is well furnished with foliage from the ground, and is so hardy that it will succeed in nearly all situations. It does well in soil composed of equal parts of peat and loam. Spach's genus *Chamæcyparis*, although retained on the Continent, is not accepted by British botanists. (See Veitch's 'Manual of Coniferæ,' p. 200, second edition.)

Sequoia Gigantea

Native of California.

Nat. Order : CONIFERÆ. Tribe : TAXODINEÆ.

Sequoia Wellingtonia, Seeman, "Bonpl." iii. 27 (1855); Veitch,

Manual, ed. ii. 274 (1900); *S. gigantea*, Decaisne

in *Bull. Soc. Bot. de France*, i. 72 (1854).

Wellingtonia gigantea, Lindley in *Gard. Chron.* 1853, p. 823;

Bot. Mag., 4777, 4778 (1854).

More generally known as *Wellingtonia gigantea*. Mr. Lobb, one of the collectors of the late Mr. James Veitch, was the first to introduce this magnificent tree into Great Britain, in 1853. It is said to be the largest tree in the world, although some of the Australian *Eucalypti* are higher. The *Wellingtonia* has been known to grow to a height of four hundred and twenty-five feet. The bark is a rich cinnamon-brown colour, and of a soft spongy nature. The tree figured is eighty-four feet high, and the girth of the trunk at one foot from the ground is twenty-seven feet. It grows in perfect shelter, and in deep moist soil. I have had to cut down several trees not quite so large as this one, and I have invariably found large fissures in the centre of the trunk for the first ten feet, which, of course, was quite useless for timber. The wood is of considerable weight, as the first eight feet of the last one I cut weighed thirty-six hundredweight.



WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA.



BAMBUSA PALMATA.

Bambusa palmata

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : GRAMINEÆ. Tribe : BAMBUSEÆ.

Bambusa palmata, Lord Redesdale, "Bamboo Garden," 79 (1896).

One of the most distinct and striking in its appearance of all the bamboos ; it is conspicuous from the great size of its leaves, which are sometimes more than a foot long and four inches broad. In moist rich soil and in a sheltered position it grows rampantly. The leaves are of a deep green colour on the upper surface, and underneath of a light glaucous green. It grows to about eight feet high, and once thoroughly established nothing can stop it from spreading, except cutting away the suckers. It withstands both frost and cold winds very well, but of course like all its race it is happier in shelter. It bears moving well. I have removed successfully a specimen which required ten men to lift, and two strong cart-horses to draw when on the sledge. It must have been very nearly a ton in weight ; owing to the size of the ball of roots it never suffered in the least.

Vitis Thunbergii

Native of Japan.

Nat. Order : AMPELIDÆ.

Vitis Thunbergii, Siebold and Zuccarini in "Abhand. Acad. Muench." iv. 198 (1843).

Is said by some authors to be a synonym of *Vitis labrusca*, which is a North American vine ; it is also said by others to be the same as *Vitis Coignetia*, which is admitted to be from Japan. I procured my original plant from Waterer twenty-nine years ago, and understood from him that it came from Japan. Whatever its correct name may be, there is no doubt that it is probably the finest hardy climbing plant now in our gardens. It should have plenty of room, as it is a most vigorous grower, the leaves are nearly a foot long and the same in breadth. In Autumn they take on the most beautiful shades of yellow, brown, crimson, and even scarlet. It is perfectly hardy and will grow in any good rich soil, a little old well-rotted manure will assist it, but it must be given in moderation, for I killed the finest plant I had by an overdose of fresh cowdung, wrongly thinking that from its great size it would endure it. It is unquestionably of Japanese origin, and therefore has nothing to do with the North American species *Vitis labrusca*, further than its common affinity with other species of *Vitis*. On very good authority *Vitis Thunbergii* is recognised as distinct from *Vitis Coignetia*.



VITIS THUNBERGII.

A LIST OF PLANTS
HARDY IN THE GARDEN
AT CASTLEWELLAN
CO. DOWN

1903

“ There is no art or occupation comparable to planting. It is full of past, present, and future enjoyment.”

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Abelia chinensis	Acacia floribunda	Acer palmatum involutum
„ floribunda	„ lunata	„ „ palmati-
„ rupestris	„ melanoxyton	„ „ fidum
„ serrata	„ pinifolia	„ „ ribesifolium
Aberia Caffra	„ saligna	„ pennsylvanicum
Abies amabilis	„ undulata	„ (striatum)
„ arizonica	Acaena sorbifolia	„ pictum
„ balsamea hudsonica	Acanthopanax ricinifolium	„ platanoides
„ bracteata	Acanthus mollis latifolius	„ „ dissectum
„ concolor	Aciphylla Colensoi	„ „ Schwedlerii
„ „ Lowiana	„ squarrosa	„ Psuedo-platanus
„ „ violacea	Acer argutum	„ „ Prinz Handjeri
„ firma	„ campestre	„ „ variegatum
„ grandis	„ Canadian, in varieties	„ rufinerve
„ homolepis	„ circinatum	„ saccharinum
„ magnifica	„ crataegifolium	„ trifidum (trinerve)
„ Mariesii	„ dasycarpum	„ villosum
„ nobilis	„ distylum	Acmena (Eugenia) ovata
„ „ glauca	„ japonicum	Acorus gramineus variegatus
„ Nordmanniana	„ „ aureum	Actinidia argentea
„ numidica	„ „ dissectum	„ Kolomikta
„ pectinata	„ M 538, Veitch, not yet	„ volubilis
„ Pinsapo	„ named	Adenocarpus decorticans
„ sachalinensis	„ Hookeri	Ægle sepiaria
„ sibirica	„ Negundo argenteo-	Æsculus arguta
„ Veitchii	„ variegatum	„ Hippocastanum
„ Webbiana	„ „ aureo-varie-	„ rubicunda
Abietia Douglasii	„ gatum	„ „ Briotii
„ „ Stairii	„ oblongifolium	Agapanthus umbellatus
„ „ glauca	„ Okushinium	Agapetes buxifolia
Abutilon vitifolium	„ opulifolium	„ obovata
„ „ purpureum	„ palmatum	Ailanthus glandulosa
Acacia calamifolia	„ „ atropurpureum	Aira (Festuca) cæspitosa
„ decurrens	„ „ Crippsii	Akebia quinata
„ erioides	„ „ dissectum	Alnus glutinosa

Alnus glutinosa laciniata	Artemisia anethifolia	Azara integrifolia
Aloysia citriodora	„ Dracunculus	„ „ variegata
Althæa (Hibiscus) syriacus	„ vulgaris	„ microphylla
Amelanchier canadensis	Arum italicum	Baccharis patagonica
„ „ floribunda	Arundinaria agrestis	Bambusa aurea
„ vulgaris san-	„ aristata	„ auricoma
„ guinea	„ aurea striata	„ Boryana
Amicia Zygomeris	„ falcata	„ Castillonis
Amorpha canescens	„ Falconeri	„ fastuosa
„ fruticosa	„ Hindsii	„ Fortunei
Ampelopsis quinquefolia	„ japonica	„ glauca
„ japonica	„ nitida	„ graminea
„ „ Hoggii	„ nobilis	„ marmorea
„ „ striata	„ Simoni	„ Metake
„ tricuspidata	„ tessellata	„ Nagashima
„ „ purpurea	Arundo conspicua	„ quadrangularis
Amphiraphis (Microglossa)	„ Donax	„ Ragamowskii
„ albescens	„ „ versicolor	„ ruscifolia
Amygdalus persica magnifica	Asarum europæum	„ sterilis
„ „ purpurea	Asimina triloba	„ vittata argentea
Anemone Pulsatilla	Aspidistra lurida variegata	„ vulgaris
„ „ montana	Astelia Banksii	Benthamia (Cornus) fragifera
Anopterus glandulosus	Astilbe japonica	Berberidopsis corallina
Anthericum variegatum	Astragalus Tragacantha	Berberis Aquifolium
Aphananthe aspera	Athrotaxis laxifolia	„ aristata
Aplopappus ericoides	„ selaginoides	„ buxifolia
Aralia edulis (cordata)	Atriplex Halimus	„ concinna
„ heteromorpha	„ Nuttallii	„ congestiflora
„ spinosa	Aucuba japonica	„ Darwinii
„ „ canescens	„ „ limbata	„ empetrifolia
Araucaria imbricata	„ „ longifolia	„ Fremontii
Arbutus Menziesii	„ „ maculata	„ heteropoda
„ Unedo	„ „ maculata	„ japonica
„ „ quercifolia	„ „ picta	„ Jamesonii
„ „ Rollissonii	„ „ viridis	„ nepalensis
Ardisia japonica	Azalea amoena	„ Neubertii
Aristolochia altissima	„ balsamiaeiflora	„ pruinosa
„ Siphon	„ calendulacea	„ reflexa
Aristotelia Macqui	„ indica alba	„ x stenophylla
„ „ variegata	„ mollis and varieties	„ Thunbergii
„ racemosa	Azara dentata	„ umbellata
Artemisia alpina	„ Gilliesii	„ vulgaris

Berberis vulgaris purpurea	Caesalpinia sepiaria	Castanopsis chrysophylla
„ Wallichiana	Calceolaria Sinclairii	Casuarina torulosa
Berchemia racemosa	„ violacea	Catalpa bignonioides
Betula alba	Callicarpa japonica	„ Bungei
„ „ purpurea	Callistemon brachyandrus	Ceanothus americanus
„ Bhojpattrā (utilis)	„ coccineus	„ azureus
„ Ermanii	„ Cunninghamii	„ cuneatus
„ foliis purpureis	„ rigidus	„ divaricatus
„ lenta	„ speciosus	„ Fendleri
„ Maximowiczii	Callitris calcarata	„ “Gloire de Versailles”
Bignonia speciosa	Calluna vulgaris Alportii	„ spinosus
Billardiera longiflora	„ „ aurea	Cedrela sinensis
Biota. See Thuia	„ „ rigida	Cedronella triphylla
Bocconia cordata	Calophaca wolgarica	Cedrus atlantica
Boehmeria nivea	Calycanthus floridus	„ „ glauca
Boeninghausenia albiflora	„ „ lævigatus	„ Deodara
Borya ligustrina	„ occidentalis	„ „ alba spica
Brachychiton populneum	Camellias, in varieties	„ „ nivea
Brachypodium pinnatum	Candollea tetrandra	„ Libani
Brachysema subcordatum	Canna indica, varieties	Celastrus orbiculatus
Broussonetia Kaempferi	Capparis spinosa	„ scandens
Bruckenthalia spiculifolia	Caragana aurantiaca	Celsia cretica
Bryanthus erectus	„ Chamlagu	Celtis occidentalis
Buddleia Colvillei	„ frutescens	„ reticulata
„ globosa	Carex acuta variegata	„ sinensis
„ Lindleyana	„ nana variegata	Centaurea pulchra
„ paniculata crispa	„ pendula	Cephalotaxus drupacea
„ variabilis	Carmichaelia australis	„ Fortunei
Bupleurum fruticosum	„ flagelliformis	„ Fortunei fœ- mina
Bursaria spinosa	Carpenteria californica	Cerasus (Prunus) azorica
Bumelia tenax	Carpinus Betulus	„ domestica flore pleno
Buxus balearica	„ cordata	„ double flowering French
„ „ arborescens	„ japonica	„ lusitanica albo-mar- ginata
„ sempervirens	Carya americana	„ Padus
„ „ Handsworth- ensis	Caryopteris Mastacanthus	„ semperflorens
„ „ Harlandi	Cassandra calyculata	Ceratostigma plumbag- inioides
„ „ japonica	Cassia coquimbensis	
„ „ aurea	Cassinia fulvida	
„ „ rotundifolia	„ leptophylla	
„ „ „ aurea	„ Verschaffeltii	
Caesalpinia japonica	Cassiope tetragona	
	Castanea sativa (vesca)	

Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Cleyera japonica	Corynocarpus laevigatus
Cercis canadensis	" " variegata	Corypha australis
" chinensis	Cnicus conspicuus	Cotoneaster affinis
" Siliquastrum	Colletia cruciata	" bacillaris
Cercocarpus tenuifolius	" horrida	" buxifolia
Cestrum aurantiacum	Colutea cruenta	" " congesta
" Parqui	Comptonia asplenifolia	" " Hooker-
Chamæcyparis. See Cupres-	Cneorum tricoccum	iana
sus	Convallaria majalis	" Franchetii
Chamærops humilis	Convolvulus althæoides	" frigida
Chimonanthus fragrans	" Cneorum	" horizontalis
Chionanthus virginicus	Coprosma Cunninghamii	" lucida (sinensis)
Chironia dianthifolia	" lucida	" microphylla
Choisya ternata	Cordyline australis	" pannosa
Cinnamomum sericeum	" " purpurea	" rotundifolia
Cistus ladaniferus	" Banksii	" rupestris
Citrus japonica	" indivisa	" Simonsii
" (Ægle) trifoliata	" " vera	" thymifolia
Cladium mariscus	Coriaria japonica	Cratægus coccinea and
Cladrastis amurensis	" myrtifolia	varieties
" tinctoria	" nepalensis	" cordata
Clematis campaniflora	Cornus brachypoda	" filicifolia
" coccinea	" florida	" Oxyacantha, double
" crispa	" Kousa	pink
" Davidiana	" macrophylla	" Oxyacantha, Paul's
" Flammula	" Mas	double scarlet
" indivisa	" " aurea elegan-	" Oxyacantha
" hybrid varieties	tissima	semperflorens
" × Jackmannii	" " variegata	" pinnatifida
" lanuginosa	" sibirica Spathii	" punctata
" lasiantha	" sanguinea	" Pyracantha, yellow
" montana	Corokia buddleioides	berried
" tubulosa	" Cotoneaster	" " Lalandii
" Vitalba	Coronilla Emerus	Cryptomeria japonica
" Viticella	" glauca	" " elegans
Clerodendron foetidum	Correa alba	" " Lobbii
" trichotomum	" speciosa	" " spiralis
Clethra acuminata	Corydalis thalictrifolia	Cunninghamia sinensis
" alnifolia	Corylopsis spicata	Cupressus arizonica
" " paniculata	Corylus Avellana aurea	" funebri glauca
" arborea	" " purpurea	" Lawsoniana
" canescens	" Colurna	" " alba spica

Cupressus Lawsoniana Annesleyana	Cupressus obtusa gracilis aurea	Cytisus Scoparius Andreanus
„ „ alba	„ „ laetevirens	Daboecia polifolia
„ „ variegata	„ „ lycopo-dioides	„ „ alba
„ „ Allumii	„ „ Sandersii	„ „ bicolor
„ „ amabilis	„ „ tetragona	Dacrydium cupressinum
„ „ argentea	„ „ aurea	„ „ Franklinii
„ „ aureo-variegata	„ „ pisifera	Damnacanthus indicus
„ „ Drummondii	„ „ albo-variegata	Daphne Blagayana
„ „ erecta	„ „ aurea	„ „ caucasica
„ „ erecta	„ „ filifera	„ „ Cneorum
„ „ viridis	„ „ „ aurea	„ „ Fioniana
„ „ erecta viridis alba	„ „ plumosa	„ „ Genkwa
„ „ filifera	„ „ „ argentea	„ „ Laureola
„ „ Fraseri	„ „ „ aurea	„ „ Mazelii
„ „ glauca	„ „ squarrosa	„ „ Mezereum
„ „ pendula	„ „ stricta	„ „ „ alba
„ „ intertexta	„ „ thyoides	Daphniphyllum glaucescens
„ „ lutea	„ „ aurea	„ „ „ foliis
„ „ nana	„ „ ericoides	„ „ variegatis
„ „ pyramidalis argentea	„ „ leptoclada	„ „ Jessoensis
„ „ „ Silver Queen ”	„ „ torulosa	„ „ macropodium
„ „ versicolor	Cydonia (Pyrus) Cathayensis	„ „ foliis variegatis
„ „ Wisselii	„ „ japonica	Decumaria barbara
„ „ macrocarpa	„ „ alba	Deeringia celosioides var.
„ „ Crippsii	„ „ de Vranja	Desfontainea spinosa
„ „ lutea	„ „ Lescovacz	„ „ „ Hookerii
„ „ nootkatensis	„ „ Moerlezii	Desmodium argenteum
„ „ albo-variegata	„ „ Maulei	„ „ penduliflorum
„ „ lutea	„ „ sinensis	„ „ tiliæfolium
„ „ obtusa	„ „ vulgaris	Deutzia × candidissima flore pleno
„ „ aurea	Cyrilla racemiflora	„ „ crenata
„ „ Crippsii	Cytisus albus	„ „ gracilis
„ „ densa	„ „ biflorus	„ „ „ Pride of Rochester ”
	„ „ „ elongatus major	„ „ scabra
	„ „ capitatus	Deyeuxia elegans variegata
	„ „ × Kewensis	Dianella cærulea
	„ „ monspessulanus	Dicentra spectabilis
	„ „ purgans	Dicksonia antarctica
	„ „ purpureus	Dictamnus Fraxinella
	„ „ Scoparius	

Dimorphanthus mandshuricus	Erica cinerea	Eucalyptus piperita
Diosma gracilis	„ Maweana	„ Polyanthemus
Diospyros Kaki	„ Mediterranea	„ regnans
„ Mazelii	„ „ alba	„ resinifera
„ virginiana	„ „ hibernica	„ rostrata
Diplopappus filicifolius	„ multiflora	„ saligna
Discaria Toumatou	„ pilosa	„ stellulata
Dodonea viscosa	„ „ alba	„ Stuartiana
Dracæna Draco	„ scoparia	„ urnigera
Drimys aromatica	„ Serlei	„ viminalis
„ Winteri	„ stricta	Eucomis ulmoides
Dyckia rariflora	„ Tetralix	Eucryphia cordifolia
Edwardsia. See Sophora	„ vagans	„ pinnatifolia
Ehretia acuminata	Eriobotrya japonica	Eugenia apiculata
Elæagnus angustifolia variegata	Eryngium pandanifolium	„ myriophylla
„ „ aureo-marginata	„ planum	„ Ugni
„ Fredricii	Erythrina Crista-galli	Eulalia japonica variegata
„ macrophylla	Escallonia coquimbensis	„ „ zebrina
„ multiflora	„ × Langleyensis	Euonymus europæus
„ oblongifolia	„ macrantha	„ japonicus albo-marginata
„ pungens Simonii	„ „ Ingrami	„ „ albo-variegata
Elymus arenarius	„ montevidensis	„ „ aureo-variegata
Embothrium coccineum	„ organensis	„ „ aureus
Empetrum nigrum	„ Philippiana	„ „ crispus
Enkianthus campanulatus	„ Pterocladon	„ „ fimbriatus
„ japonicus	„ pulverulenta	„ „ flavescens
Entelea arborescens	„ revoluta	„ „ obovatus
„ palmata	„ rubra	„ „ radicans
Ephedra altissima	Eucalpytus alpina	„ „ variegatus
„ monostachya	„ bicolor	„ „ latifolius
Epigaea repens	„ calophylla	Eupatorium riparium
Epigynum leucobotrys	„ coccifera	Euphorbia Characias
Epilobium angustifolium	„ cordata	„ palustris
Epimedium alpinum	„ cornigera	Eupomatia laurina
„ colchicum	„ corymbosa	Eurybia. See Olearia
Ercilla volubilis	„ cosmophylla	Exochorda Albertii
Erica carnea	„ gomphocephala	„ grandiflora
„ „ alba	„ Gunnii	Fabiana imbricata
„ ciliaris	„ Lieberiana	Fabricia imbricata
	„ melliodora	
	„ obliqua	
	„ pilularis	
	„ „	

<i>Fagus cliffortioides</i>	<i>Furcræa longæva</i>	<i>Habrothamnus</i> (Cestrum)
„ <i>Sieboldii</i>	<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	„ <i>elegans</i>
„ <i>sylvatica</i>	„ „ <i>foemina</i>	„ <i>× Newelli</i>
„ „ <i>filicifolia</i>	„ <i>macrophylla</i>	<i>Hakea crassifolia</i>
„ „ <i>pendula</i>	„ <i>× Thuretii</i>	„ <i>Halliana</i>
„ „ <i>purpurea</i>	<i>Gaultheria Shallon</i>	„ <i>laurina</i>
„ „ <i>tricolor</i>	<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	„ <i>leucoptera</i>
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	„ <i>frondosa</i>	„ <i>suaveolens</i>
„ „ <i>variegata</i>	<i>Genista Ætnensis</i>	<i>Halesia hispida</i>
„ <i>papyrifera</i>	„ <i>Ardoinei</i>	„ <i>tetraptera</i>
<i>Fendlera rupicola</i>	„ <i>aspalathoides</i>	<i>Halimodendron argenteum</i>
<i>Ferula communis</i>	„ <i>ferox</i>	<i>Hamamelis arborea</i>
<i>Festuca glauca</i>	„ <i>hispanica</i>	„ <i>mollis</i>
<i>Ficus stipulata repens</i>	„ <i>monosperma</i>	<i>Hartogia capensis</i>
<i>Fitzroya patagonica</i>	„ <i>pilosa</i>	<i>Hedera amurensis</i>
<i>Fontanesia phillyræoides</i>	„ <i>radiata</i>	„ <i>Helix algeriensis</i>
<i>Forsythia Europæa</i>	„ <i>sagittalis</i>	„ „ <i>angularis</i>
„ <i>intermedia</i>	„ <i>tinctoria elatior</i>	„ „ <i>aurea</i>
„ <i>suspensa</i>	„ <i>virgata</i>	„ „ <i>arborescens</i>
„ <i>viridissima</i>	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	„ „ „ <i>aurea</i>
<i>Fothergilla alnifolia</i>	<i>Gleditschia japonica</i>	„ „ <i>variegata</i>
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	„ <i>triacanthos</i>	„ „ <i>baccifera lutea</i>
„ „ <i>pendula</i>	<i>Glyptostrobus heterophyllus</i>	„ „ <i>Caënwoodi-</i>
„ „ <i>floribunda</i>	<i>Goodia medicaginea (loti-</i>	„ „ <i>ensis</i>
„ <i>Mariesii</i>	„ <i>folia)</i>	„ „ <i>conglomerata</i>
„ <i>Regelii</i>	<i>Gordonia Lasianthus</i>	„ „ <i>dentata</i>
„ <i>velutina</i>	<i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i>	„ „ <i>emerald gem</i>
<i>Fremontia californica</i>	„ <i>juniperina sul-</i>	„ „ <i>fructu rubro</i>
<i>Fuchsia deflexa</i>	„ <i>phurea</i>	„ „ <i>hibernica</i>
„ <i>excorticata</i>	<i>Greyia Sutherlandi</i>	„ „ <i>macrophylla</i>
„ <i>macrostemma (Ric-</i>	<i>Griselinia litoralis</i>	„ „ <i>maculata</i>
„ <i>cartoni)</i>	„ <i>lucida</i>	„ „ <i>variegata</i>
„ <i>tricolor</i>	„ <i>macrophylla</i>	„ „ <i>Madeiriensis</i>
<i>Funkia japonica</i>	<i>Gunnera manicata</i>	„ „ <i>minima</i>
„ <i>lancifolia albo-varie-</i>	„ <i>scabra</i>	„ „ <i>Rægneriana</i>
„ <i>gata</i>	<i>Gymnocladus canadensis</i>	<i>Hedysarum multijugum</i>
„ „ <i>albo-marginata</i>	<i>Gynerium (Cortaderia)</i>	<i>Heimia. See Nesæa</i>
„ „ <i>aurea- „</i>	„ <i>argenteum</i>	<i>Helianthemum rosmarini-</i>
„ „ <i>aureo-maculata</i>	„ <i>(Cortaderia) ar-</i>	„ <i>folium</i>
„ <i>ovata</i>	„ <i>gentium foliis</i>	<i>Helleborus niger</i>
„ <i>Sieboldii</i>	„ <i>aureis</i>	„ <i>orientalis</i>
<i>Furcræa Bedinghausii</i>	„ <i>pumila</i>	<i>Hemerocallis sp.</i>

Hemerocallis flava	Hypericum × Moserianum	Jasminum officinale
Heteromelis (Photinia)	tricolor	„ „ aurea
arbutifolia	„ nummularioides	„ primulinum
Heuchera sanguinea	„ olympicum	„ revolutum
„ „ Sandersii	„ oblongifolium	Juglans regia
Hibiscus heterophyllus	„ patulum	„ „ laciniata
„ syriacus	„ prolificum	Juncus effusus spiralis
Hippophæe rhamnoides	„ pyramidatum	„ glaucus
Hoheria populnea	Iberis sempervirens	Juniperus bermudiana
Hovenia dulcis	Idesia polycarpa	„ chinensis aurea
Humulus Lupulus	Ilex Aquifolium	„ „ albo-
Hydrangea arborescens	„ „ aureo-maculata	variegata
hortensis	„ „ „ -marginata	„ communis
„ „ japonica	„ „ camelliaefolia	„ „ hibernica
tricolor	„ „ foliis	„ „ suecica
„ „ Mandshu-	argenteis	„ drupacea
rica	„ „ ferox †	„ excelsa stricta
„ „ Otaksa	„ „ fructo luteo	„ japonica aurea
„ „ ramis	„ „ Hodginsii	„ littoralis
pictis	„ „ insignis	„ recurva
„ „ stellata	„ „ Lawsoniana	„ Sabina erecta
„ „ stellata	„ „ Regina	„ „ Knap Hill
fimbriata	„ crenata	var.
„ „ “Thomas	„ cornuta	„ virginiana glauca
Hogg”	„ latifolia	„ „ alba
„ „ varie-	„ opaca	„ „ spica
gata	„ serrata	„ „ tripartita
„ „ volubilis	„ vomitoria	Kadsura japonica
„ paniculata	Illicium religiosum	„ „ variegata
grandiflora	Incarvillea Delavayii	Kalmia latifolia
„ pekinensis	„ Emodi	„ „ formosa
„ quercifolia	Indigofera decora alba	Kerria japonica
Hymenanthera crassifolia	„ Gerardiana	Koelreuteria paniculata
„ latifolia	„ „ alba	Laburnum vulgare
Hypericum Androsæmum	Iris Pseudacorus variegata	„ „ aureum
„ aureum	Itea virginica	Lagerstroemia indica
„ balearicum	Jaborosa integrifolia	„ „ alba
„ calycinum	Jambosa (Eugenia) australis	Lapageria alba
„ Coris	Jamesia americana	„ rosea
„ densiflorum	Jasminum angulare	Laricopsis Kaempferi
„ kalmianum	„ humile	Larix europæa
„ × Moserianum	„ nudiflorum	„ „ pendula

Larix Griffithii	Ligustrum macrophyllum	Maclura aurantiaca
„ leptolepis	„ variegatum	Magnolia acuminata
Lardizabala biternata	„ ovalifolium	„ Campbellii
Lathyrus splendens	„ Quihoui	„ compressa
Laurelia aromatica	„ sinense nanum	„ conspicua
Laurus borbonica	„ stronglylophyllum	„ fuscata
„ canariensis	„ vulgare albo-	„ grandiflora
„ magellanica	„ marginatum	„ hypoleuca
„ nobilis	„ „ pendulum	„ parviflora
„ „ salicifolia	„ „ tricolor	„ × Soulangeana
„ See Prunus Lauro-	Limonia Laureola	„ stellata
„ cerasus	Limoniastrum articulatum	„ tripetala
Lavatera Olbia	Lindera obtusiloba	Mallotus japonica
Lavendula Spica	„ sericea	Mandevilla suaveolens
Ledum palustre	Linum arboreum	Marlea platanifolia
Leiophyllum buxifolium	Liquidambar styraciflua	Maytenus chilensis
Lembotropis sessilifolius	Liriodendron tulipifera	Megasea ciliata
Leptospermum bullatum	„ „ variegata	Melia Azedarach
„ lævigatum	Lithospermum prostratum	Melianthus major
„ stellatum	Lobelia laxiflora	Meliosma myriantha
Leptosyne maritima	Lomatia elegantissima	„ pungens
Lespedeza bicolor	„ filicifolia	Menispermum canadense
„ cyrtobotrya	„ pinnatifolia	Metrosideros floribunda
Leucopogon Richei	Lonicera alpigena	„ robusta
Leucothoæ axillaris	„ aureo-reticulata	Miscanthus sinensis
„ Catesbæi	„ fragrantissima	„ Ogi
„ Davisii	„ grata	Mitraria coccinea
„ recurva	„ Halliana	Morina longifolia
Leycesteria formosa	„ Hildebrandiana	Morus alba
Libertia ixioides	„ implexa	„ nigra
Libocedrus chilensis	„ involucrata	Muhlenbeckia complexa nana
„ „ viridis	„ Periclymenum	Musa Basjoo
„ decurrens	„ sempervirens	Mutisia Clematis
„ Doniana	„ Sullivantii	Myosotidium nobile
Ligustrum coriaceum	Loropetalum chinense	Myoporum sp.
„ “ Gloire de Bor-	Luzula nivea	Myrica asplenifolia
„ deaux ”	„ pediformis	„ californica
„ Ibota	Luzuriaga erecta	„ cerifera
„ japonicum	Lycium pallidum	„ Gale
„ lucidum	Lyonia paniculata	Myricaria germanica
„ „ variegatum	Maakea. See Cladrastis	Myrsine australis
„ macrophyllum	Macadamia ternifolia	„ ilicifolia

Myrsiphyllum asparagoides	Osmanthus ilicifolius myrti-	Pernettya angustifolia san-
Myrtus communis	folius	guinea
„ „ Jenny Reichen-	„ „ rotundifolius	Petasites vulgaris
bach ”	Osteomeles anthyllidifolia	Peumus Boldus
Nandina domestica	Ostrowskia magnifica	Philadelphus × Avalanche
„ „ purpurea	Ostrya carpinifolia	„ coronarius
„ domestica mons-	Oxydendron arboreum	„ „ flore pleno
trosa variegata	Oxylobium callistachya	„ grandiflorus
Neillia opulifolia lutea	Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius	„ × Lemoinei
„ thyrsoflora	Pæonia Moutan	„ microphyllus
Nemopanthus canadensis	Paliurus aculeatus	„ Satsumi (Yoko-
Nephrodium Thelypteris	Parrotia persica	hama)
Nesæa salicifolia	Passiflora cærulea	Philesia buxifolia
Neviusia alabamensis	„ „ “ Constance	Phillyrea angustifolia
Nitraria Schoberi	Elliott ”	„ decora (Vilmori-
Nuttallia cerasiformis	Pattersonia longiscapa	niana)
Nyssa sylvatica	Pavia macrostachya	„ media
Olea europæa	„ „ rubra	Philodendron amurense
„ buxifolia	Pentstemon antirrhinoides	Phlomis fruticosa
Olearia argophylla	(cordifolius)	„ Herba-venti
„ dentata	„ Lobbi	„ viscosa
„ Fosterii	Peraphyllum ramosissimum	Phlox stellaria
„ gummifera	Periploca græca	Phormium tenax
„ Gunnii	Pernettya mucronata angus-	„ „ variegatum
„ Haastii	tifolia	„ „ atropur-
„ ilicifolia	„ angustifolia alba	pureum
„ macrodonta	„ „ atro-coccinea	Photinia Benthamiana
„ myrsinioides (eru-	„ „ atro-coccinea	„ serrulata
bescens)	microphylla	Phygелиus capensis
„ nitida	„ „ atro-lilacina	Phyllostachys bambusoides
„ nummularifolia	„ „ atro-pur-	„ Henonis
Onoclea sensibilis	purea	„ heterocycla
Ononis aragonensis	„ „ atro-rosea	„ Marliacea
„ arvensis	„ „ atro-san-	„ mitis
„ fruticosa	guinea	„ nana
Ornus. See Fraxinus	„ „ carnea	„ nigra
Osmanthus ilicifolius argen-	„ „ elegans	„ sulphurea
teo-variegatus	„ „ lilacina	„ violescens
„ „ aureo-varie-	„ „ macrocarpa	„ viridi-glau-
gatus	„ „ nigra	cescens
„ „ fragrans	„ „ purpurea	Physianthus albens
„ „ purpureus	„ „ rosea	Picea ajanensis

Picea alba aurea	Pinus Strobus	Polygonum cuspidatum
„ Alcockiana	„ „ nana	„ multiflorum
„ „ acicularis	„ sylvestris	„ sachalinense
„ excelsa	„ „ aurea	„ sp. from Simla
„ „ monstrosa	„ „ globosa nana	Populus alba macrophylla
„ „ Clanbrassiliana	„ tuberculata	„ „ „ aurea
„ „ Remontii	Piptanthus nepalensis	„ „ nivea
„ Englemanni	Pistacia × Cappadocica	„ aurea
„ Glehni	Pittosporum Buchanani	„ candicans
„ nigra	„ Colensoii	„ deltoidea
„ Omorika	„ coriaceum	„ fastigiata
„ orientalis	„ crassifolium	„ nigra
„ „ aurea	„ Erioloma	Pourthiæa villosa
„ (Abies) Pindrow	„ eugenioides	Prinos glabra
„ pungens argentea	„ „ variegatum	Prumnopitys elegans
„ „ glauca	„ floribundum	Prunus americana
„ „ Kosteri	„ lucidum	„ Besseyi
„ polita	„ macrophyllum	„ Cerasus
„ sitchensis	„ variegatum	„ cerasifera atropur-
„ „ glauca	„ Mayii	„ purea (Pisardi)
„ Smithiana	„ nigrescens	„ communis and
Pieris floribunda	„ Ralpii	„ varieties
„ formosa	„ rhombifolium	„ domestica and
„ japonica	„ rigidum	„ varieties
Pinus aristata (Balfouriana)	„ sp.	„ erythrocarpa
„ Ayacahuite	„ Tobira	„ ilicifolia
„ Cembra	„ „ variegata	„ Laurocerasus
„ cembrioides	„ undulatum	„ „ camelliæfolia
„ Coulteri	Plagianthus betulinus	„ „ caucasica
„ insignis (radiata)	„ Lyallii	„ „ colchica
„ Lambertiana	Planera. See Zelkova	„ „ latifolia
„ Laricio	Platanus occidentalis	„ „ rotundifolia
„ „ austriaca	„ „ laciniata	„ lusitanica
„ „ leucodermis	„ orientalis	„ „ myrtifolia
„ Montezumæ	Platycarya strobilacea	„ „ variegata
„ montana	Plumbago capensis.	„ sinensis flore pleno
„ monticola	See Ceratostigma	„ spinosa
„ palustris	Podocarpus chinus	„ triloba
„ parviflora	„ elongatus	„ Watsoni
„ ponderosa	Podophyllum Emodi	Psoralea glandulosa
„ „ Jeffreyi	Polygala Chamaebuxus	Ptelea Baldwinii
„ Sabiniana	Polygonatum multiflorum	„ trifoliata

tela trifoliata aurea	Raphiolepis ovata	Rhododendron niveum
Pterocarya caucasica	Reineckia carnea	„ × Nobleanum
„ stenoptera	Restio subverticillatus	„ ponticum
Punica Granatum	Retinispora. <i>See</i> Cupressus	„ „ and
„ „ flore pleno	Rhamnus Alaternus	varieties
„ „ nana	„ „ variegatus	„ Smithii
Puya chilensis	„ „ angustifolius	„ aureum
„ (Pitcairnia) cærulea	„ „ variegatus	„ Thomsoni
Pyrus arbutifolia	„ californica	Rhodora canadensis
„ Aucuparia	„ crenata	Rhodotypus kerrioides
„ „ fructo-luteo	„ crocea	Rhus aromatica
„ baccata	„ Frangula	„ Cotinus
„ betulæfolia	„ „ asplenifolia	„ cotinoides
„ coronaria	„ imeritina	„ glabra laciniata
„ erythrocarpa	Rhaphithamnus cyanocarpus	„ juglandifolia
„ nigra	Rhaponticum. <i>See</i> Centaurea	„ laurina
„ punctata	Rheum officinale	„ Osbeckii
„ Sorbus	Rhodomyrtus tomentosa	„ punjabensis
„ thianschanica	Rhododendron afghanicum	„ semialata
Quercus acuta	„ arboreum	„ succedanea
„ bambusæfolia	„ „ Camp-	„ Toxicodendron
„ Cerris	belliae	„ typhina
„ „ fulhamensis	„ campanula-	„ vernicifera
„ coccinea	tum	Ribes alpinum
„ cuspidata	„ campylo-	„ chiliense (villosum)
„ dentata (Daimio)	carpum	„ lacustre
„ glabra	„ catawbiense	„ sanguineum
„ Ilex	„ caucasicum	„ „ albidum
„ marmorata	„ ciliatum	„ speciosum
„ microphylla	„ Cunning-	Robinia hispida
„ Mirbeckii	hamii	„ „ inermis
„ palustris	„ dahuricum	„ neomexicana
„ pedunculata	„ ferrugineum	„ Pseudacacia Bes-
„ „ Concordia	fulgens	soniana
„ „ fastigiata	„ halense	„ „ Decaisneana
„ Robur	„ hirsutum	„ „ Kelseyi
„ rubra	„ hybrids, in	Rodgersia podophylla
„ salicina	varieties	Rosa californica
„ serrata	„ Ischonoskii	„ lævigata
„ Suber	„ × Kewense	„ lucida
„ tinctoria	„ multiflorum	„ moschata
Raphiolepis indica	„ myrtifolium	„ multiflora (polyantha)

Rosa rubifolia	Sambucus nigra aurea	Solanum crispum
„ rubiginosa	„ „ glauca	„ jasminoides
„ rubrifolia	„ „ heterophylla	Sollya heterophylla
„ rugosa	„ racemosa	Sophora japonica pendula
„ sericea	„ „ serratifolia	„ microphylla
„ sinica anemoniflora	Santolina Chamæcyparissus	„ tetraptera grandi- flora
„ Wichuriana	„ „ viridis	Spartium junceum
Rosmarinus officinalis	Sarcococca Hookeriana	Spiræa Aitchisoni
Rubus australis	Sarcobatus Maximiliani	„ ariæfolia
„ japonicus	Sassafras officinale	„ Aruncus
„ „ tricolor	Saxegothæa conspicua	„ Bumaldii
„ laciniatus	Saxifraga peltata	„ „ var. A. Waterer
„ lasciocarpa	Schizophragma hydrange- oides	„ callosa alba
„ lasiostylus	Schizandra chinensis	„ „ atro-purpurea
„ odoratus	Schinus dependens	„ cantonensis
„ palmatus	„ Molle	„ confusa
„ Phœnicolasius	Sciadopitys verticillata	„ Douglasii
„ ulmifolius flore pleno	Scirpus Holoschænus	„ Filipendula
„ „ variegatus	Sedum Fabiana	„ Frœbellii variegata
Ruscus aculeatus	Senecio compactus	„ Lindleyana
„ racemosus	„ elaeagnifolius	„ macrophylla
Ruta graveolens	„ Forsteri	„ Margaritæ
Salisburia. See Ginkgo	„ Greyii	„ monogyna
Salix alba	„ japonicus	„ × Nobleana
„ „ regalis	„ laxifolius	„ palmata
„ „ vitellina	„ Petasites	„ rotundifolia alba (bracteata)
„ americana pendula	„ rotundifolius	„ sorbifolia
„ aurea	Sequoia sempervirens	„ Thunbergii
„ babylonica annularis	„ „ alba spica	„ tomentosa
„ „ pendula	„ Wellingtonia	„ trilobata
„ Britzii	„ „ variegata	„ vaccinifolia
„ Caprea	Serissa foetida	„ Van Houtteii
„ „ pendula	Shepherdia argentea	„ venusta
„ coccinea	Shortia galacifolia	Stachys lanata
„ lanata	Simmondsia californica	Stachyurus præcox
„ lutescens	Sisyrinchium striatum	Staphylea colchica
„ violacea	Skimmia Fortunei	Statice latifolia
Salvia officinalis	„ japonica	Stauntonia hexaphylla
„ patens	„ Laureola	Stephanandra flexuosa
Sambucus nigra	Smilax aspera	
„ „ argentea	„ latifolia	
„ „ variegata		

Stephanandra Tanakae	Teucrium fruticans	Tritoma (Kniphofia) san-
Stuartia pentagyne	" " latifolium	guinea
" Pseudo-camellia	Thalictrum adiantifolium	robusta
" virginica	Thea assamica	" " "Sceptre
Styrax californicum	" bohea	" " "d'or "
" japonicum	Thibaudia acuminata	" " spectabilis
" Obassia	Thladiantha dubia	" glaucescens
" serrulatum	Thuia dolabrata	" grandis
Symphoricarpus orbiculatus	" " variegata	" laxiflora
foliis variegatis	" gigantea	" sarmentosa
" racemosus	" " atrovirens	" Saundersii
Symplocos cratægoides	" " aurea	" uvaria (aloides)
" tinctoria	" japonica (Standishii)	Tropæolum pentaphyllum
Syringa Emodi variegata	" occidentalis	" polyphyllum
" Josikæa	" " lutea	" speciosum
" persica	" " Ellwangeriana	" tricolorum
" " alba	" " aurea	" tuberosum
" vulgaris	" " Spathii	Tsuga Albertiana
" " Charles X.	" " Vervaeneana	" Brunoniana
" " Dr. Lindley	" orientalis	" canadensis
" " rubra	" " aurea	" diversifolia
" villosa	" " elegantissima	" Mertensiana
Tamarix gallica	" " Fortunei	" " Hookeriana
" Odessana	" " semperaures-	Ulmus campestris
" Pallasii rosea	" " cens	" glabra pendula
" tetrandra	" " Zuccarimana	" " Huntingdoniensis
Taxodium distichum	Thymus lanuginosus	" montana
" " pendulum	Tilia americana glabra	" " Dampierii aurea
Taxus baccata	" argentea	" parviflora
" " Dovastonii	" europæa	" " pendula
" " elegantissima	Torreya californica	" Van Houttei aurea
" " fastigiata	Trachycarpus excelsus	Ulex europæa flore-pleno
" " " "	Tricuspidaria hexapetala	Umbellularia californica
" " aureo-varie-	Tristania conferta	Urtica. See Boehmeria
" " gata	Tritoma (Kniphofia) aloides	Vaccinium corymbosum
" " fructo luteo	" " glaucescens	" Myrtillus
Tecoma australis	" " grandiflora	" ovatum
" grandiflora	" " "LaGrande"	" pennsylvanicum
" jasminoides	" " laxiflora	Vellozia elegans
" radicans	" " "La Perle "	Verbascum olympicum
Telekia speciosa	" " nobilis	Veronica x Andersonii
Teucrium aureum	" " rubens	" " variegata

Veronica anomala	Vinca major	Weigela rosea hortensis nivea
„ Canterburyana	„ „ variegata	„ „ Looymansii
„ chathamica	Virgilia. See Cladrastis	„ „ aurea
„ decumbens	Viscum album	„ „ “President
„ elliptica	Visnea mocanera	„ „ Duchartre”
„ Haastii	Vitex Agnus-castus	Weinmannia racemosa
„ Hectori	„ litoralis	Westringia rosmariniformis
„ Hulkeana	Vitis Coignetæ	Widdringtonia Whytei
„ Lyalli	„ Davidiana	Wistaria multijuga
„ macrocarpa	„ flexuosa major	„ sinensis
„ parviflora	„ heterophylla variegata	Witsenia corymbosa
„ salicifolia	„ himalayana	Xanthoceras sorbifolia
„ selaginoides	„ humulifolia	Xanthorrhiza apiifolia
„ Traversii	„ hypoglauca	Yucca aloifolia variegata
Viburnum Carlesii	„ Labrusca	„ arborescens
„ cassinioides	„ persica	„ baccata
„ Holense	„ purpurea	„ elata
„ Ischonoski	„ riparia	„ filamentosa
„ Lantana	„ Romaneti	„ flexilis
„ macrocephalum	„ rugosa	„ gloriosa
„ nudum	„ sp. from Mr. Murray	„ recurva
„ odoratissimum	„ sp. white underleaf	„ Treculeana
„ Opulus	„ Thunbergii	„ Whipplei
„ plicatum	„ vinifera	Zanthoxylum sp. Boehmer
„ Smithii aureum	Wellingtonia. See Sequoia	Zauschneria californica
„ Tinus	Weigela (Diervilla) amabilis	Zelkova acuminata
„ „ variegata	„ rosea	„ crenata
„ tomentosum	„ „ “Eva Rathke”	Zenobia pulverulenta
„ Mariesii		

ADDENDA

Astilbe Davidii	Disanthus cercidifolia	Philadelphus Falconeri
BuddleiavariabilisVeitchiana	Gerbera Jamesonii	„ Mont Blanc
Callitris cupressoides	Glyceria spectabilis foliis	„ Perle blanche
Cerasus lusitanica variegata	variegatis	Pomaderris Argentea
Cliftonia ligustrina	Gordonia Lasianthus	Populus Wobsii
Davidia involucrata	Illicium Henryi	Prunus puddum
Deutzia Corymbiflora	Ligustrum strongylophyllum	Quillaja saponaria
„ gracilis aurea	Melia Japonica	Sterculia platanifolia
„ Kalmiæflora	Miscanthus nepalensis	Ugnadia speciosa
„ robusta	Myrsine semiserrata	Weigelia Mont Blanc
Dimorphanthus Mandschuricus foliis variegatis	Olearia insignis	Zanthoxylum Bungei

