

New Zealand Native Trees Shrubs and Plants



METROSIDEROS DIFFUSA
(Akakura)

For description see page 41.

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.
NEW PLYMOUTH
NEW ZEALAND

REVISED 1953-54

IMPORTANT

The following plants described in the body of the catalogue are Novelties, and are available during 1953-54 season at the undermentioned prices.

In all cases stocks are limited and orders will be fulfilled strictly in rotation.

LEPTOSPERMUM

scoparium pendulum—from 7/6 each.

„ Red Damask—from 10/6 each.

„ Ruby Glow—from 10/6 each.

„ Scarlet Carnival—from 10/6 each.

 **METROSIDEROS tomentosa aurea**—42/- each.

PSEUDOPANAX Lessonii adiantifolius—from 10/6 each.

TERMS OF BUSINESS, ETC.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

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

DELIVERY.

Clients are requested to state clearly when ordering as to how they wish goods forwarded, otherwise we will exercise our own discretion as to the most suitable method to ensure prompt delivery compatible with reasonable charges. In all instances our responsibility ends upon receiving a clean receipt from the Railways, Air Service, Carriers or whatever other transport service may be employed and all goods travel at the risk and expense of the consignee. Invoices which also serve as advice notes are posted immediately following the despatch of each order. We strongly recommend the use of Rail-Air despatch for freight orders to the South Island, the service is efficient and charges are very reasonable. Overseas air freight charges are fairly high but goods invariably arrive in excellent condition, thus avoiding the chance of deterioration sometimes experienced over the slower routes.

PACKING CHARGES.

We deliver to depots in the City free of charge. For other orders within the Dominion charges cover the bare cost of material only. Consignments forwarded to Australia, Great Britain and elsewhere abroad require special packing which is also charged at cost.

GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

As well as our comprehensive collection of New Zealand Trees and Shrubs we also grow a very extensive range of exotic plants, including all the most popular varieties of fruit trees, hedge plants and ornamentals. Send for particulars as to the distribution of our 170-page catalogue of General Nursery Stock.

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

Nurserymen

New Plymouth — New Zealand

TO OUR CLIENTS AND FRIENDS IN NEW ZEALAND AND ABROAD.

As the years pass by, the indigenous flora of New Zealand, with that of the outlying group of islands, is attracting ever more attention, not only in this country, but also overseas. This interest, which has been maintained by botanists over a long period, is now extending to the economic aspect, and the value of many of our endemic species for decorative and other purposes is being extensively recognized abroad. Geographically, New Zealand is comparatively small, yet the flora includes over 1,500 species, nearly three-quarters of which are peculiar to its locality. These figures indicate the diversity of new forms which are available for introduction into general cultivation. Another remarkable feature of the flora is the fact that it is almost entirely evergreen. Of the twelve species which are classed as being deciduous, many are entirely so only under exceptionally cold conditions.

We have specialized for more than forty years in the collection and cultivation of the Native flora, and our stocks now comprise a fairly complete collection. For the New Zealand Government we have forwarded large consignments abroad where they have attracted considerable interest. Included among other shipments during recent years were collections specially chosen for the owners of many of the better-known private estates of Great Britain, the United States of America, and several continental countries. Many National Arboretums and Botanic Gardens have also been supplied with collections.

We cordially invite all interested to visit the General Nursery, 80 acres, and inspect the growing stock. The Native Trees are grown in a separate department, where a large number of stock specimens have been established for many years.

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

New Plymouth, New Zealand.

Information and Suggestions for Clients Overseas.

Plants—Specially selected plants, in most cases from pots, will be supplied. Names will be clearly indicated on best quality plastic or metal tree tags.

Packing—All plants will be packed in strong boxes, each containing from twenty to thirty specimens with their roots well surrounded by moist sphagnum moss. The boxes will be suitably ventilated and allowance made for sufficient light to enter.

Season—The plants will be forwarded from New Zealand during April, May and June, which are the late autumn and early winter months in this country.

Shipment—In the case of surface despatches, consignments will be shipped from the nearest port and every care will be taken to have the packages suitably stowed in the vessel by which they travel.

Air Freights—Having experienced the advantages of receiving goods consigned by air freight, we have no hesitation in recommending this method of despatch as being the most satisfactory way of plant transport. We are able to pack to minimum weights thus keeping charges to the lowest possible figure. Goods consigned from New Plymouth on a Monday are actually landed in London on the following Friday morning—less than a week's travel!

Agents—Unless otherwise instructed all overseas shipments will be forwarded together with documents to a reliable agent who will attend to all necessary formalities at the port of entry and arrange for prompt despatch to consignee's address. At the time of despatch clients will be separately notified that the goods have been forwarded and also the Agent's business address.

Acclimatizing—Immediately on arrival, unpack, repot in a suitable loamy mixture and place the plants in a cool, well-shaded and ventilated glass- or shade-house, free from draughts. As the new growths develop, gradually remove the shading until the plants become thoroughly acclimatized. When the fresh growths have matured the plants may be placed in their permanent positions, or preferably in a temporary nursery bed or frames until the following planting season.

Soil—Almost all New Zealand plants prefer a good loamy soil with a reasonable moisture content. There are, however, quite a number of species which are tolerant of a wide range of conditions and thus are able to succeed in fairly adverse circumstances.

Plant Collections—We are prepared to make up collections to any value and pack and arrange shipment in season to any overseas country. In respect of such a consignment it is necessary that early application be made, as shipping space cannot be arranged at short notice. Clients are reminded that where necessary import permits must accompany orders. Under these conditions we can supply and pack for cool store shipment our special collections as: 24 plants for £10; 50 plants for £18/10/0; 100 plants for £35. Freight and insurance extra.

NOMENCLATURE.

The names used in the following pages are those by which the majority of our Native plants are most generally known and in the main have been taken from Cheeseman's "Manual of New Zealand Flora." Since the publication of the Manual however, much research and investigation has been carried out by botanists well qualified to undertake the work. From this work, fresh knowledge has been gained in regard to certain families and species with the result that a number of alterations have been made in the specific names of our plants, and in some cases, even well-known generic titles have been affected. For the benefit of those who are desirous of keeping abreast of the times, we include the valid names of some of the more important members of our Native Flora which appear in our Catalogue under their more popular names.

Name in Catalogue	Valid Name
Coprosma Baueri	C. retusa
" grandifolia	C. australis
" repens	C. pumila
Cyclophorus serpens	Pyrrhosia serpens
Drimys axillaris	Pseudowintera axillaris
" colorata	" colorata
Gaya Lyallii	Hoheria glabrata
" var. ribifolia	" Lyallii
Hoheria populnea var. lanceolata	" sexstylosa
Librocedrus doniana	L. plumosa
N. fusca var. Colensoi	N. truncata
Olearia arborescens var. angustifolia	O. Cheesemanii
Olearia Cunninghamii	O. rani
Pernettya perplexa	Pernetta macrostigma
Pisonia Brunoniana	Heimorliedendron brunonianum
Senecio rotundifolius	Senecio puffini
Suttonia australis	Myrsine australis
" salicina	" salicina
Metrosideros diffusa	Metrosideros carminea
" florida	" scandens
" scandens	" perforata
" lucida	" umbellata
" tomentosa	" excelsa
" hypericifolia	" diffusa
Rubus australis	Rubus cissoides
Senecio latifolius	Senecio Solanderi
Blechnum capense	Blechnum procerum
Trichomanes reniforme	Cardiomanes reniforme
Pimelia laevigata	Pimelia prostrata

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

Nurserymen, New Plymouth.

P.O. Box 129

Tel. 5662 (2 lines)

TREES AND SHRUBS

In this section some of the most unique and interesting examples of our native trees and shrubs are listed, thus affording opportunity to select a distinctive and representative collection, as well as one of considerable decorative value. Owing to limits of space, descriptions in many cases have been somewhat reduced, but in the details provided an endeavour has been made to indicate the general characteristics of each species. Heights given are those usually attained by shrubbery and plantation specimens after fifteen to twenty years' growth. Many species such as Kauri, Rimu, etc., are of slower growth, and in natural conditions ultimately form giant forest trees. Where plants have common as well as Maori names these are given in parenthesis and precede descriptions.

Although the largest portion of our stock is grown in the open ground we also carry in pots a large range of native plants, thus enabling us to give delivery from March to October for those who prefer to plant in late autumn or early spring.

Abbreviations Used:

- V.T. (very tender). Will not survive frosts.
- T. (tender). Will survive only light frosts.
- H.H. (half hardy). Should survive ordinary frosts.
- H. (hardy). Will survive the average New Zealand conditions.
- V.H. (very hardy). Capable of surviving the worst conditions.

To Secure Best Results

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

Prices:

General items—From 4/6 each and 50/- per dozen, unless otherwise priced.

Larger selected specimens from 10/6 according to size.

Not less than 6 plants of a variety at dozen rates except where selections are left to us.

ACKAMA *rosaefolia* (Makamaka). An attractive small spreading tree suitable as a specimen or for shrubberies in the milder localities. Flowers are creamy white and borne in dense panicles well above the foliage. Originally rather rare; foliage distinctive. H.H. 12 feet.

AGATHIS *australis* (Kauri). One of the most valuable and magnificent trees known, and much prized since the earlier days of British occupation, when it was eagerly sought to shape the lofty spars of sailing vessels. The exuded resin is also valuable as an ingredient of the better varnishes. The tree is most attractive as an ornamental, stands exposure and poor soils well, in addition to resisting all but the severest frosts; slow growing. H. Ultimately 80-100 feet.

ALECTRYON *excelsum* (Titoki, N.Z. Ash). An attractively foliated tree which bears scarlet and black seeds. H.H. 20 feet.

ALSEUOSMIA *macrophylla* (Karapapa). A beautiful evergreen shrub with clusters of bright crimson, exceedingly fragrant flowers followed by crimson berries. Requires a moist, shady situation. H. 4 to 6 feet.

ARISTOTELIA *Colensoi*. A shrub or small tree similar to *A. racemosa*, with firmer and smaller leaves. H. 6 to 15 feet.

fruticosa. A shrub of very variable habit, in both form and type of foliage. Flowers usually rose, berries small and black. H. 3 to 8 feet.

racemosa (Makomako, Wineberry). A quick growing tree; the large panicles of very attractive flowers varying from pale rose to deep claret, being followed

ARISTOTELIA racemosa—Continued

by clusters of red to black berries. A good subject for use as a protection tree in native plantings to assist in the establishment of the more permanent species. V.H. 15 feet.

ASCARINA lucida (Hutu). A closely-branched shrub with purplish-red foliage. Reputed to have medicinal value in connection with chest complaints. H.H. 12 feet.

BEILSCHMIEDIA Tarairi (Tarairi). A very handsome tree from the Northern Auckland forests. Forms a striking specimen in a shrubbery and succeeds best in a cool moist soil. H.H. Eventually reaches 50 to 70 feet.

Tawa (Tawa). A tall somewhat spreading forest tree with light green foliage. The flowers are inconspicuous and are followed by dark purple ovoid berries about an inch long. Tawa is a common tree in the North Island forests and provides a valuable timber which is now being used for a variety of purposes. H.H. 20 feet.

BRACHYGLOTTIS Rangiora (Rangiora). A quick-growing shrub with large leathery leaves, glossy above and densely felted white beneath, strongly wind resistant and suitable for exposed positions; creamy white flowers in panicles. H.H. 12 feet.

repanda (Wharangi: Pukapuka). Not unlike the above, leaves a duller green and deeply veined, also white beneath and suitable for windy positions. H. 10 ft.

„ **purpurea**. A very notable variety of considerable ornamental value, foliage a deep purplish hue above, felted white beneath; makes a very attractive specimen, requires protection from frost when young. H. 10 feet.

CARMICHAELIA. This is a remarkable genus, almost entirely confined to New Zealand. Most of the species are leafless or nearly so when mature, the branchlets performing the functions of leaves. Commonly known as the New Zealand Broom. These plants are admirably adapted for hard soil conditions and may be successfully established in

CARMICHAELIA—Continued

fairly adverse situations. *Chordospartium* and *Notospartium* are closely allied.

australis (Makaka). An erect leafless shrub with thin flat branches. The flowers are small, pale purple, in small racemes. H.H. 6 feet.

„ *strictissima*. Similar to the above with narrower stems, but taller. H. 8 to 12 feet.

compacta. Another leafless species with small pinkish-white fragrant flowers; very dainty. V.H. 3 feet.

flagelliformis. A much branched shrub often reaching 5 to 8 feet. Slender, somewhat drooping branchlets with purplish flowers sometimes streaked white.

gracilis. A slender shrub bearing comparatively large pink flowers. A distinct member of the Genus. V.H. 3 feet.

odorata. One of the best of the native Brooms. Habit pendulous; mauve-pink flowers in erect racemes. H. 8 feet.

Petriei. A short, stout, leafless shrub with rigid branches and small, mauve flowers. V.H. 3 feet.

Williamsii. One of the most interesting species. The flowers are creamy-yellow, sometimes blotched purple, one inch in length. The pods contain seeds which are red mottled black. Rare. H. 8 feet.

CARPODETUS *serratus* (Putaputaweta). A vigorous-growing small tree of attractive growth with pale green leaves and small white flowers abundantly produced. The small seeds are black and shining when ripe. V.H. 15 feet.

CASSINIA *fulvida* (Golden Cottonwood). An extremely hardy shrub with tawny-coloured leaves and white flowers; rather effective. V.H. 4 feet.

X **CHORDOSPARTIUM** *Stevensoni*. E. A rather remarkable leafless plant allied to the so-called "Native Brooms." It forms a shrub or small tree 10-20 feet high. The long drooping branches are abundantly clothed with clusters of purple flowers. Hardy and suitable for open dry positions. From 7/6 each.

CLIANTHUS puniceus (Kowhaingutukaka. Kaka Beak).

The scarlet Clianthus is one of the showiest of our native plants. The gorgeous scarlet flowers in long pendulous racemes are produced in remarkable profusion and a well established and happy plant is a striking sight. H.H. 6 feet.

„ **albus**. A white flowered form which has the same free flowering habit as the type. H.H. 6 feet.

„ **roseus**. Another variant with most attractive deep rosy-salmon blooms. H.H. 6 feet.

COPROSMA. A genus of about seventy species which are widely distributed throughout New Zealand. The family is an extremely variable one and remarkable for the diversity of growth and foliage characteristics. Many of the species are exceptionally handsome in fruit and display tightly clustered masses of bright berries.

acerosa. A low shrub with excessively interlaced zig-zag branches, forming a peculiar scrambling habit; suitable for planting on sand dunes. Pale blue berries. H. 4 feet.

areolata. A slender shrub with close, parallel, upright growth; small leaves and tiny black berries. H. 6 feet.

Baueri (Taupata). A compact-growing shrub with dark green shining leaves; very hardy on sea-coast; splendid for hedges. H.H. 10 feet. 2/- to 3/- each. See also Hedge and Shelter Section.

„ **variegata**. A prettily variegated form of the above. Dwarf, somewhat pendulous. H.H. 6 to 8ft.

brunnea. Similar in habit to *C. acerosa*, but smaller and more sparingly branched. The pale blue to dark blue translucent berries almost conceal the branches. V.H. 2 feet.

Chathamica. A native of the Chatham Islands with dark green leaves 1½ to 3 inches long. V.H. 10 to 15 feet.

Colensoi. A semi-prostrate plant with distinctive bright green foliage; very suitable as a bank cover, particularly near the coast. H. 2 feet.

Cunninghamii. A rapidly-growing small-leaved form which bears pale translucent berries. V.H. 6ft.

COPROSMA Cunninghamii—Continued

„ variety. Similar to the preceding but it bears red berries. H. 6ft.

grandifolia (Kanono). A distinct species with membranous leaves and well-developed white inflorescence. The berry is reddish-orange. H. 12 to 18ft.

Kirkii. A closely-branched procumbent shrub, sometimes forming rounded masses. Suitable for binding sand and loose banks. H. 2 to 4 feet.

lucida (Kanaku). A striking compact shrub with lemon-green leaves and small flowers. The berries are reddish-orange. V.H. 8 feet.

microcarpa. A tall species, of slender leafy habit, having small leaves, minute flowers and fruits. H. 6 to 12 feet.

parviflora. An erect, rigid, much-branched leafy shrub, with inconspicuous white flowers, and berries varying through blue, violet and black. V.H. 4 to 6 ft.

rhamnoides. A small, densely-branched shrub with reddish-brown bark. It bears reddish-black berries. V.H. 3 to 6 feet.

robusta (Karamu). Foliage dark glossy green and numerous, pale underneath; flowers white, berries yellowish to reddish-orange. V.H. 10 feet.

rotundifolia. A laxly-branched spreading shrub with small pink flowers and tiny red berries. H. 4 to 6 feet.

spathulata. A small sparingly-branched shrub with brownish leaves, small white flowers and black seeds. H.H. 3 to 5 feet.

tenuicaulis (Hukikui). A shrub with slender, spreading, often interlaced branches; berries shining black. H. 4 to 8 feet.

tenuifolia. A sparingly-branched shrub with pale brown leaves, paler beneath. V.H. 10 feet.

Williamsii variegata. An unusual and prettily variegated plant with a pendulous habit of growth; foliage mottled and striped green, uncommon. H.H. 2 to 4 feet.

CORDYLINE. The five species of Cordyline reckoned as native to New Zealand form one of the most interesting sections of our flora. Together with

CORDYLINE—Continued

Phormium, the flax, these plants are remarkable subjects and dominate any landscape upon which they are growing.

australis (Ti-Kauka, Ti, Palm Lily). Widely and familiarly known as the N.Z. Cabbage Tree—a most inappropriate name—this tree forms a most striking specimen of distinctly tropical appearance. The foliage is crowded into dense heads of strong grass-like leaves, whilst the flowers which open in early summer are sweetly scented, creamy white, and borne in large panicles. V.H. 20 feet. From 3/6 each and 36/- per dozen. See also Shelter Section.

„ **purpurea**. The bronze foliaged form of our famous “Cabbage Tree” is a somewhat rare plant in cultivation. Similar in general habit to the type, the bronze variety forms a handsome and imposing specimen. From 7/6 each.

Banksii (Ti-ngahere). Leaves longer, open and drooping, often bronzy in colour. Flowers white, sweetly-scented, in large panicles. A very graceful shrub, ideal for riverside planting. V.H. 8 feet.

„ **purpurea**. A very attractive form differing from the type in distinctive coppery foliage. H. From 7/6 each.

„ **hybrids**. Several distinctive variations of the type, chiefly affecting the foliage. They are quite good. V.H. 8 feet. From 7/6 each.

indivisa (Toii, Mountain Palm). Undoubtedly the finest of the genus. Fine bold slightly bronzy foliage often up to 4 feet long and 6 inches wide arranged in a dense and massive head. Flowers white and mauve in a massive and pendulous panicle. Enjoys a moist situation and succeeds best away from the coast. V.H. 10 feet.

pumilio (Ti-rauriki). A small, usually stemless species with numerous grass-like leaves, and a spreading panicle of white scented flowers. A useful rock plant. H.H. 12 to 18 inches.

CORDYLINE pumilis—Continued

terminalis (Ti-pore). A small growing species in many ways resembling the better known *C. australis* but with somewhat broader foliage. It is widely spread through Polynesia and is generally thought to have been introduced to New Zealand by the Maori. H. 3-8 feet.

COROKIA. An attractive group of shrubby plants which are very useful for foliage and berry effects. They all do well under a wide range of conditions and are particularly successful in open coastal situations.

buddleoides (*Korokia-taranga*). An erect shrub, with dark green leaves, the under surfaces of which, with the young branchlets, are clothed with silvery-white down. It bears yellow flowers and dark red berries. V.H. 8 feet.

„ **linearis**. A distinct form of the type with much smaller brownish foliage. V.H. 6 feet.

Cheesemanii. A slender twiggy shrub with greyish foliage; flowers and berries yellow; not common. V.H. 9 feet.

Cotoneaster. A rigid shrub with interlacing black branches. Flowers are yellow, followed by bright red berries. V.H. 6 feet.

„ **variety**. A very distinct plant possibly of hybrid origin and bearing a definite resemblance to the type. The growth is upright but less rigid, whilst the flowers are bright yellow and followed by red berries. An excellent shelter plant—see Hedge Section.

macrocarpa (*Whakatata*). A bushy shrub with larger leaves, the underneath surfaces of which, with the branchlets, are silvery-white. Flowers yellow, berries golden-yellow. H. 8 to 10 feet.

CORYNOCARPUS laevigata (*Karaka*). A conspicuous tree in many of the coastal areas and extending as far south as Banks Peninsula and parts of Westland. The *Karaka* forms a handsome specimen with rounded massive heads of glossy green laurel-like foliage. The fruit is an orange berry about an inch in length and produced in showy clusters. An

CORYNOCARPUS laevigata—Continued

excellent shelter tree for the coast. See also Hedge and Shelter Section. H.H. 30 feet.

„ **alba variegata** (Silver Karaka). A distinct type with striking silver variegations throughout the foliage. A showy plant of good appearance. H.H. 15-20 feet. From 7/6 each.

„ **aurea variegata** (Golden Karaka). A most handsome specimen and perhaps the most striking tree amongst all the variegated broad-leaved evergreens. The beauty of the bold laurel-like foliage is greatly enhanced by a broad and deep yellow marginal variegation. This tree is worthy of much greater attention for coastal planting. H.H. 15-20 feet. From 7/6 each.

CYATHODES acerosa (Taumingi). A spreading shrub with short, needle-like foliage. The berries are variable in size and colour, and may be white, pink or red. V.H. 4 feet.

DACRYDIUM Bidwillii. A dwarf closely branched shrub of erect habit. Very slow growing. Suitable for rockeries. Requires moisture. Somewhat rare. V.H. 2 to 3 feet. From 5/- each.

biforme. A most attractive slow growing dwarf alpine conifer ideal for a large rockery. Approximately 12 feet. V.H. From 7/6 each.

Colensoi (Silver Pine). A small spreading tree of short, open, cord-like growth when young, gradually changing with age, and finally coarsely threadlike. Prefers a moist situation. Uncommon. V.H. 6 feet, ultimately 20 to 30 feet. From 7/6 each.

cupressinum (Rimu, Red Pine). A tall, graceful and attractive tree with pale green pendulous branches. It is beautifully pyramidal when young, forming rounded heads at maturity. It makes an ideal isolated specimen, and is effective in plantations. Requires protection from strong winds when young. V.H. 20 to 30 feet, ultimately 60 to 100 feet. From 5/- each.

DACRYDIUM—Continued

intermedium (Mountain Pine, Yellow Silver Pine). A small tree with spreading branches and brownish-grey bark. Slow growing. Requires moisture. Rare. V.H. 6 to 8 feet, ultimately 20 to 40 feet. From 5/- each.

Kirkii (Manoa, Barrier Pine). A tall tree having two distinct types of growth. The juvenile is pale green, compact and soft, being retained after the adult threadlike growth gradually appears at the top. As it has become better known this handsome species has been more widely planted for the beauty of its foliage. 10 to 15 feet, ultimately 50 to 80 feet. From 5/- each.

laxifolium (Pigmy Pine). A remarkable little species and probably the smallest known conifer. Fruiting specimens are often barely 3 inches in diameter. From 7/6 each.

DODONAEA viscosa (Akerautangi). A large hardwooded shrub or small tree. The small greenish flowers are followed by brownish, flat, winged seeds. H. 15 feet, ultimately 30 feet.

„ **purpurea**. A very attractive plant with bright purplish-red foliage and conspicuous bunches of flat winged seed of the same colour. This plant is of rapid growth and quickly forms a handsome specimen. Being hardy and wind resistant it is a valuable subject for new gardens and also dry hill-sides. H. 12 feet. See also Hedge and Shelter Section.

DRACOPHYLLUM latifolium (Neinei, Spiderwood). A shrub or small tree of erect and slender growth. The reddish recurved palm-like leaves, 10 to 20 inches long forming rosettes at the tips of the branches, are surmounted by terminal panicles of reddish flowers. Uncommon. V.H. 4 to 6 feet, ultimately 12 to 20 feet. From 5/- each.

Sinclairii. A tall, erect, branching shrub with spreading foliage, the long narrow leaves prettily recurving. Flowers white, heath-like, in terminal spikes. A pretty flowering shrub. H. 4 to 8 feet.

DRACOPHYLLUM—Continued

strictum (Totorowhiti). A low-growing shrub with light green foliage, the white heath-like flowers in short, erect or curved panicles. Quite distinctive. H.H. 2 to 4 feet.

Urvilleanum (Wharekohu). A hardy alpine shrub with thin grass-like foliage and small white flowers. V.H. 4 feet.

DRIMYS axillaris (Horopito). A small evergreen tree with attractive glossy foliage, which is decidedly aromatic. It prefers a shady situation. V.H. 12 ft.

colorata (Peppertree). Similar to the preceding in habit, but the foliage is blotched with red, the under surfaces having a purplish bloom. Prefers shade. V.H. 8 to 12 feet.

DYSOXYLUM spectabile (Kohekohe, N.Z. Cedar). A large round-headed coastal tree with handsome glossy leaves. The creamy-white flowers appear in panicles on the trunk and thick branches. H.H. 15 feet, ultimately 50 feet. Requires shade.

ELAEOCARPUS dentatus (Hinau). One of the most beautiful of New Zealand's trees when in bloom. It is covered with racemes of creamy saucer-shaped flowers, like sprays of Lily of the Valley. The berries are purplish-grey, like small damsons. V.H. 20 feet, ultimately 40 to 60 feet.

Hookerianus (Pokaka). A small tree which, when young, has interlacing branches with narrow leaves. When mature the latter are elliptical and growth open. Very graceful in juvenile state. Prefers moisture. V.H. 15 feet.

ENTELEA arborescens (Whau, Cork-wood). An attractive, vigorous growing, coastal shrub with large, mulberry-shaped leaves, and beautiful white flowers in a flat open inflorescence. Very handsome. T. 10 feet.

FUCHSIA excorticata (Kotukutuku, N.Z. Tree Fuchsia). Foliage deciduous. Flowers purplish-crimson, blue, and green. The edible berries, "Konini," are purplish-black. H. 15 feet.

FUCHSIA excorticata—Continued

- „ **purpurea**. A bronze-leaved form in which the colour persists, but is more brilliant in the spring. Very attractive. H. 8 feet.

GAULTHERIA antipoda. A somewhat variable plant which may be found as an erect or as a prostrate shrub. Small flowers either white or pink, later followed by berries of the same colour. H. 2-4 feet.

- oppositifolia** (Niniwa). A really attractive shrub, covered with striking heath-like flowers in early spring. V.H. 3 feet.

- rupestris**. An erect rarely procumbent shrub with smaller leaves, bearing white flowers and pink or white berries. A very variable plant. V.H. 2 to 4 feet.

GAYA Lyallii (Whauwhau, Plagianthus). A small graceful spreading tree with fine bold foliage. During summer it bears masses of pure white cherry-like blossoms. Usually deciduous except in mild climates. Not suitable for warmer districts. V.H. 12 feet.

- „ **ribifolia**. Similar to the preceding, but of rather smaller habit. Leaves deeply lobed. V.H. 8 feet.

GENIOSTOMA ligustrifolium (Hangehange). A bushy shrub with shining pale green leaves; will thrive in dry situations. T. 8 feet.

GRISELINIA littoralis (Kapuka, Papauma, Broadleaf). An extremely hardy shrub or tree with bright glossy foliage; ornamental, and valuable for shelter purposes. V.H. 12 feet.

- „ **variegata**. A variation of the type with conspicuous creamy-white variegations in the foliage. H. 6 feet.

- lucida** (Puka). A fine shrub or small tree with large, bold, glossy foliage. Will withstand strong winds and dry conditions. H. 6 to 15 feet.

HEBE. See *Veronica*.

HEDYCARYA arborea (Porokaiwhiria, Pigeon Wood). A small tree which during winter bears quantities of bright red berries; prefers shade. H. 15 to 20 feet.

HELICHRYSUM glomeratum (Ninia). An interesting shrub with pale green leaves silvery beneath, and white flowers. H. 3 to 6 feet.

lanceolatum. Somewhat similar to the above but with narrow and longer leaves; considered by some authorities as merely a form. H. 6 feet.

HIBISCUS diversifolius. A tall, stout, rigid, shrubby perennial with large handsome pale yellow flowers, now extremely rare. T. 3 feet.

HOHERIA (Lacebark). A family of the natural order Malvaceae wholly confined to New Zealand. There appear to be about five recognized species; in addition there are a number of recognized varietal forms all of which are remarkable for their distinctive habit and foliage. The whole family is outstanding in flower and any member of it is an asset in the shrubbery. Allied to *Gaya* and *Plagianthus*.

angustifolia. In the juvenile state it is straggling and interlaced, eventually becoming slender and spreading, and bearing masses of white flowers. V.H. 15 to 20 feet.

populnea (Houhere). A most beautiful tree with handsome foliage, covered in autumn with a sheet of white, starry flowers, often concealing the leaves. V.H. 15-25 feet.

„ **alba variegata**. One of the finest variegated plants we have to offer. On first appearing the young shoots are tinged pink, but later change to deep green, heavily marked creamy-white. H. 15ft.

„ **aurea variegata**. A very handsome form with prominent creamy-yellow variegation. This, combined with its slightly drooping habit, makes it a most striking specimen. H.H. 15 to 20 feet.

„ **dentata**. An upright tall-growing form which is quite distinct. The leaves are deeply toothed. H. 20 feet.

„ **Holmani**. A distinct type with bolder and more robust foliage; showy in flower and quite outstanding in appearance. 15-20 feet.

„ **macrodonata**. A variety having open bold foliage which is deeply toothed, giving a slightly holly-like appearance. H. 18 to 20 feet.

HOHERIA populnea—Continued

- „ **Osbornei.** An uncommon free-flowering form, the white flowers having bluish-purple stamens, and the under-surfaces of the leaves similarly deeply tinted. A magnificent flowering tree which we recommend with confidence as being quite distinctive. H.H. 10 feet.
- „ „ **purpurea.** A hybrid raised in our nursery. The most distinctive foliaged Lacebark. Leaves with coppery veins and under-surfaces; flowers white. H.H. 10 feet.
- „ **ovata.** A rather distinct plant with a somewhat erect habit of growth yet with a tendency to have drooping tips to the branches; very quick growing and remarkably free in flower. 20 feet.
- „ **Traversii.** A distinct upright type with light green leaves; flowers white and large. H. 18 feet.
- „ **vulgaris.** A rapid-growing variety of which the foliage is pale green; fairly large and similar to *H. populnea*. H. 20 feet.
- sexstylosa.** A rapid growing tree with fine white flowers produced in profusion. H. 15 feet.

HOMALANTHUS polyandrus. A very distinct plant, native of the Kermadec Islands. The foliage is large and triangularly ovate, the whole plant having a handsome and somewhat tropical appearance. Closely allied to the Candle Nut and Tung Oil group. Only suitable for coastal gardens. 10-20ft.

HYMENANTHERA chathamica. An erect-growing shrub with striking light green foliage. A suitable coastal plant. V.H. 8 feet.

crassifolia. An extremely hardy low-growing shrub with white berries. Suitable for covering an exposed windy bank. V.H. 4 feet.

„ **lanceolata.** A hybrid form, quite distinct in being more vigorous, with narrower leaves and pendulous habit. H. 4 to 6 feet.

dentata var. angustifolia. An almost leafless shrub with zig-zag often interlaced branches. An interesting species. V.H. 8 feet.

HYMENANTHERA—Continued

novae-zelandiae. An erect, occasionally straggling shrub of good appearance with light green foliage. H. 8 feet.

obovata. An extremely hardy very variable shrub according to situation, with grey bark and purple berries. V.H. 6 feet.

Traversii. A very distinct plant which we have grown for years under this name yet it does not appear among the recognized species. Small lanceolate foliage and brown stems; close upright habit of growth. 6 feet.

IXERBA brexioides (Tawari). Forms a handsome and beautiful tree with elegant foliage and abundant clusters of large white flowers. A most striking tree in its native state but somewhat difficult to manage in cultivation, thrives best in cool moist aspect with shade at the root. 12 to 30 feet. From 7/6 each.

KNIGHTIA excelsa (Rewarewa, N.Z. Honeysuckle). A tall handsome tree with a characteristically upright habit of growth. The foliage is strong and leathery, each leaf being coarsely toothed, whilst the flower buds are a dark reddish velvet later opening deep red with long protruding style. The timber is marked with reddish-brown splashes when cut on the quarter and much valued for inlaying and ornamental turning. Very suitable for street planting and an attraction to birds when in flower. H. 30 to 60 feet.

LAURELIA novae zelandiae (Pukatea). A tall forest tree, the trunk forming radiating buttresses at its base. A bushy attractive shrub when young. Requires moisture and shade. H.H. 20 feet, ultimately 80ft.

LEPTOSPERMUM (Manuka; N.Z. Tea-tree). The family is well represented in Australia; the New Zealand representatives do not exceed three in number. *Leptospermum scoparium* is undoubtedly the most abundant of New Zealand shrubs. The type is white flowered but a wide range of variations exist varying in colour from soft pinks to bright reds. Many of these have been selected for cultivation

LEPTOSPERMUM—Continued

and as a result a range of very desirable shrubs are available for the garden.

ericoides (Kanuka, Tree Manuka). Foliage small and neat; plant ultimately forms a tall tree up to 20 or more feet.

scoparium. The type plant in gardens usually forms a shrubby specimen up to 6 or 8 feet. Masses of flowers in shades of white or pale pink.

The following varieties have been developed for their decorative value and are marked for their colour, abundance of bloom, as well as varying flowering periods.

scoparium Boscaweni. An English raised hybrid of exceptionally good quality. Reddish bronzy foliage and an abundance of lovely soft red flowers in early summer. 5 feet.

„ **Keatleyi**. A winter-flowering variety and perhaps the largest flowered type yet seen. Soft pink blooms often larger than a florin, shading to a lighter colour at the edge. Very floriferous and a most desirable plant. 5 feet.

„ **Lambethii**. An Australian raised hybrid which appears to be identical with Martini.

„ **Martini**. The plant is much like Keatleyi in appearance, having the same strong growth and bold foliage. In flower it is outstanding with large rosy red blooms of slightly varying depth of colour according to the length of time the individual flowers have been open. Altogether a choice plant. 5 feet.

„ **nanum**. A true dwarf rarely more than a few inches tall, forms small bronzy-red tufts and mats of foliage generously sprinkled in early summer with pale pink flowers which have a deeper central zone. Our own introduction. 6 to 9 inches.

„ **Nichollsii**. The famous Crimson Manuka discovered about forty years ago and acclaimed at that time as the greatest novelty of the year, plants being sold for as much as twenty-five pounds each. A number of seedling forms have been offered under this name and in consequence we have felt the necessity of

LEPTOSPERMUM scoparium—Continued

selecting the best available type for perpetuating the name of a plant which has become justly famous wherever New Zealand plants are known.

- „ **pendulum.** A spreading and pendulous type eventually forming a low shrub. 2 feet.
- „ **pygmaeum.** Really a dwarf form of *Nichollsii*; purplish foliage and red flowers. 15 inches.
- „ **Red Damask.** Perhaps the most notable advance in the development of the garden forms of our Manuka is the advent of the double red flowers which characterise this plant. They are a good deep red in colour, of a generous size and well developed. The plant is vigorous, free-flowering and altogether a real gem.
- „ **Rose Gem.** Soft rose-pink flowers in abundance; winter flowering. 5 feet.
- „ **roseum fl. pl.** Another double-flowered form with rose-coloured blooms in profusion. A valuable addition, and is highly recommended. H. 6 feet.
- „ **Ruby.** A selected type of free flowering habit, flowers bright ruby-red; a worthwhile addition. 5 feet.
- „ **Ruby Glow.** Generally similar to Red Damask but with a slightly more bushy habit of growth; the foliage and flowers are also somewhat deeper in colour whilst the latter also has a slightly deeper zone in the centre. A choice companion for Red Damask.
- „ **Scarlet Carnival.** Another double red form in which the blooms are even more double than either Red Damask or Ruby Glow. A somewhat more open habit of growth gives the plant a very picturesque appearance when covered in early summer with its dainty red pompom-like flowers.
- „ **Tancredii.** The most outstanding and recent addition to this section. A very free flowering plant with vivid deep rose-pink semi-double flowers. Small plants only to offer. 5 feet.
- „ **Walkerii.** An unusual and unique hybrid. The flowers are in shades of white to deep pink, borne

LEPTOSPERMUM scoparium Walkeri—Continued
simultaneously. The habit is open and spreading.
H. 4 feet.

A collection of 10 distinct varieties for 48/-.

LEUCOPOGON fasciculatus (Mingimingi). A branching shrub with a slight heath-like appearance, having small greenish-white flowers in drooping spikes. H. 4 feet.

LIBOCEDRUS Bidwillii (Pahautea, Kaikawaka, Mountain Cypress). A splendid slow-growing hardy tree of handsome appearance, especially so during its juvenile state. Highly recommended. V.H. 15 feet, ultimately 30 feet.

Doniana (Kawaka). A tall, tapering, symmetrical forest tree originally confined to the North, but is successful anywhere. It is uncommon and should be more extensively planted, being more graceful in the juvenile stage than the Mountain Cypress. Prefers shade. An ideal pot plant. H. 20 feet, ultimately 60 feet.

LITSAEA calicaris (Mangaeo). A tall handsome tree 30 to 40 feet high. Bold pale green Laurel-like foliage. A tree of rapid growth producing a valuable timber of much the same qualities as English Ash.

MACROPIPER excelsum (Kawakawa, Pepper-tree). The New Zealand representative of the pepper family rapidly forms a large aromatic shrub or small tree; gives best results in semi-shade. A decoction of the foliage was used by the native to relieve various ills. 8 to 15 feet.

„ **variegatum**. A distinctly variegated form of the type; makes quite a decorative plant. 8 to 15 feet.

MELICOPE simplex (Poataniwha). A fine ornamental shrub with slender twiggy branches and small greenish-white flowers. H. 8 feet.

ternata (Wharangi). A small attractive tree with shining bright green trifoliate leaves which are strongly aromatic when bruised. Makes a good specimen and is suitable for coastal districts. T. 12 to 20 feet.

MELICOPE ternata—Continued

„ **Mantellii**. A smaller much-branched variety with smaller leaves. An uncommon and very fine decorative shrub. H.H. 6 feet.

MELICYTUS lanceolatus (Mahoewao). A slender shrub with brownish bark and finely serrated leaves. The small flowers precede small blue-black berries. A striking shrub which is highly recommended. V.H. 10 feet.

macrophyllus. A slender sparingly-branched shrub with larger leaves and small bluish berries. H.H. 12ft.

micranthus. A distinct species with a stiff rigid habit of growth and a relatively small quantity of foliage. H. 5 to 10 feet.

ramiflorus (Mahoe). A small tree or shrub with white stems, greenish flowers and small bluish berries. H. 15 feet.

MERYTA Sinclairii (Puka). Considered by botanists as one of the rarest species of the New Zealand flora, the Puka forms a noble specimen of tropical appearance. Very large broad shiny leaves crowded towards the ends of the branches. Flowers small in dense panicles later followed by shiny black fruit. A tender species but suitable for the warmer coastal districts of the North where it should be more extensively planted for its handsome appearance. 15 to 20 feet.

METROSIDEROS. Some of the members of this family are the most colourful of our native species, providing bright patches in the bush during flowering. The Pohutukawa or Christmas Tree brightens miles of our northern coast-line in the summer, whilst the more hardy *M. lucida* is a noted feature of many areas in the South. Altogether there are eleven recorded species in N.Z., six of which are climbers.

lucida (Southern Rata). A hardy species, producing a blaze of bright crimson flowers. V.H. 15 feet, ultimately 30 feet.

Parkinsonii. A shrub or small tree of very handsome appearance and so far found only on the Barrier Island and again in several localities throughout Nelson. The flowers are a bright crimson and

METROSIDEROS Parkinsonii—Continued

heavily cover the branches. A plant rarely seen in cultivation. 10 to 15 feet. From 7/6 each.

robusta (North Island Rata). The well-known hardy forest tree. The dark scarlet flowers in abundant masses are a feature not only of the forest, but in cultivated plantations where it is present. V.H. 15 feet, ultimately 60 feet.

tomentosa (Pohutukawa, Christmas Tree). A magnificent coastal tree, bearing in summer masses of brilliant crimson flowers. It is bushy with dark foliage, and blooms when comparatively young. The juvenile foliage is tender and requires protection from frosts, but with maturity it becomes quite hardy. T. 20 feet, ultimately 40 to 60 feet. See also Hedge and Shelter Section.

„ **aurea**. E. Whilst the crimson glory of the Pohutukawa claims the attention and admiration of the least plant-minded, this unique lemon to golden flowered form will make an instant appeal to every lover of our native flora. A sizeable flowering plant is a very attractive sight and as the form becomes better known it will be extensively planted.

„ **variegata**. A novel variegated form of the well known pohutukawa. The unusual combination of grey, green and creamy-white foliage is decidedly attractive. T. 10 feet. From 7/6 each.

villosa (Kermadec Pohutukawa). Originally found on Sunday Island, one of the Kermadec Group. Is noted for its continuous flowering habit, having some blooms in varying quantity throughout the year. T. 15 feet, ultimately 30 to 40 feet.

MUEHLENBECKIA Astoni. A much-branched, close, compact shrub with interlacing, zig-zag, dark brown branches, with daintily set leaves. The seeds are black, contained in a small wax-like appendage. Very distinct. H. 6 feet. See also Climbers.

MYOPORUM laetum (Ngaio). A quick-growing vigorous shrub with semi-transparent leaves which contain innumerable oil glands. The small berries are reddish-purple. A good coastal plant. See also Hedge and Shelter Section. H. 20 feet.

MYOSOTIDIUM nobile (Chatham Island Lily). A more descriptive name would be "Giant Forget-me-not." Large thick and shiny bright green leaves. In cultivation thrives in a moist shady situation. Azure blue flowers in dense heads 2 to 5 inches across carried on stems from 2 to 3 feet high.

MYRTUS (N.Z. Myrtle). There are four well defined species of our native Myrtle, all of which are well worthy of inclusion in the shrubbery. In addition we have gathered together a very interesting collection of natural hybrids which are excellent subjects for foliage effects and particularly useful for interior decoration.

bullata (Ramarama). A striking evergreen shrub with reddish-brown crinkled leaves, intermingled in season with beautiful starry creamy-white flowers. The berries are dark red. The tinted foliage is valuable for decoration. V.H. 10 feet.

obcordata (Rohutu). A well-branched, slender, spreading shrub with small leaves, white flowers, and reddish-violet berries. V.H. 10 feet.

„ **diversifolius**. A close compact form with very small leaves which are bronzy underneath. H.

„ **microphylla**. Another form with a spreading habit of growth, the branches thinly furnished with small leaves. H. 8 feet.

„ **purpurea**. Similar to the type in habit, the leaves being coloured a dainty reddish-bronze. H.H. 8ft.

„ **variety**. An erect compact-growing variety with small leaves. H. 8 feet.

pedunculata. A species of dense, twiggy habit, having very small leaves, white flowers, and small red berries. V.H. 8 feet.

Ralphii. An erect branching shrub with slightly bronzy leaves, sometimes green; white starry flowers and dark red berries. H.H. 10 feet.

„ **purpurea**. Similar to the type except that the foliage is a deep bronze colour; useful for decoration. H.H. 8 feet.

NOTHOFAGUS (Southern Beech). The Beeches are an important family largely confined to the northern hemisphere but represented in New Zealand, South

NOTHOFAGUS—Continued

America and Australia by *Nothofagus*. Our New Zealand species are all evergreen and form a dominant portion of the forests of the South Island as well as those of the central and more southern parts of the North Island.

cliffortioides (Mountain Beech). A hardy species with small distinct foliage. V.H. 20 feet.

fusca (Tawhai-rau-nui, Red Beech). The most decorative of the N.Z. Beeches, making a most attractive specimen. Under cultivation the foliage assumes rich brown and reddish autumn hues and is much valued for decoration. Economically it is one of the most valuable trees we have. The timber is profitable for a vast range of uses and when properly seasoned may be used for either interior or exterior work. V.H. 25 to 30 feet, ultimately 60 to 100 feet.

Menziesii (Tawhai, Silver Beech). A prominent tree in the main forests throughout New Zealand. Forms a tall specimen with a white and silvery trunk, and when planted in the shrubbery is of pleasing appearance. It is an important tree economically, producing a valuable timber somewhat like Ash; extensively used for furniture, agricultural implements and body building. V.H. 25 feet, ultimately 80 to 100 feet.

Solandri (Tawhai-rauriki, Black Beech). A tree of good appearance and a distinctive habit of growth. When planted as a specimen it is an attractive subject. The timber is strong and could be more extensively used than is the case at the present time. V.H. 25 feet, ultimately 40 to 80 feet.

NOTHOPANAX. A small group of the Araliads scattered through Australia, New Zealand and other Pacific islands. The New Zealand members of the family are all endemic and are remarkable for the diversity of leaf form in a single species.

arboreum (Whauwhau, Ginwood). A small bushy tree with pleasing foliage. Makes rapid growth and stands wind. The leaves are large and 5 to 7 lobed, making a neat specimen. V.H. 15 feet.

NOTHOPANAX—Continued

Colensoi (Orihou). Foliage pale lemon-green with red edge, 3 to 5 lobed. Quite a distinct species. V.H. 10 feet.

Edgerleyi (Raukawa, Orange-wood). A remarkably graceful shrub, the bright glossy-green aromatic foliage being delicately divided. Requires care, but is worth it when acclimatised. Stocks limited. H. 12 feet. From 7/6 each.

laetum. This rare species has an attractive appearance, the drooping tendency of its growth, and large leathery leaves with purplish-red leaf-stalks and midribs, are distinctive features. The best of the "Five-finger" species. V.H. 8 feet.

simplex (Kaumakoroa). A shrub having variable types of foliage, especially in the juvenile state, when the leaves are finely divided. A graceful and interesting shrub at any period. H. 10 feet.

NOTOSPARTIUM Carmichaeliae (Pink Broom). A most beautiful, slender, flowering shrub bearing striking pink flowers; leafless during maturity. It prefers a loose, gritty, shingly soil. V.H. 6 feet.

OLEA Cunninghamsi (Maire). A tall tree with leathery narrow foliage somewhat variable in size and shape. Of fairly quick growth and producing a hard and durable timber of great strength. 30 to 60 feet.

lanceolata (Maire). A medium-growing tree with narrow, graceful juvenile foliage, shorter and wider when mature. Timber hard and durable. V.H. 30 feet.

montana (Raroro, Narrow-leaved Maire). Of similar size and more slender habit than the preceding; wood equally durable. H. 20 feet.

OLEARIA. This genus comprises a section of the native flora noted for hardness and ease of cultivation. It includes individuals suitable for shelter or ornament under various conditions, being specially notable for the showy, daisy-like flowers, white unless otherwise stated. Almost all members of the family may be used to great advantage in coastal gardens where they are capable of withstanding the strongest

OLEARIA—Continued

winds, thus providing shelter which is so indispensable in such areas. From 3/6 each and 33/- per dozen, except where priced.

albida. Foliage light green; suitable for a coastal or dry situation. V.H. 12 feet.

albiflora. Shining leathery compact foliage. 10 feet.

arborescens [nitida]. Smothered in spring with clusters of white daisy-like flowers. A fine shrub. V.H. 6 feet.

„ **angustifolia.** A smaller-growing form as free-flowering and floriferous. V.H. 4 feet.

avicenniaefolia (Akeake). Habit spreading with close-set leaves. Suitable for exposed situations. V.H. 12 feet.

Chathamica (Keketerehe). A beautiful species, close compact foliage and prominent heads of bluish-purple flowers. V.H. 5 feet. From 5/- each.

coriacea. A rigid shrub with small leathery leaves having recurved margins, covered beneath with a brownish-white down. Quite distinctive. V.H. 8ft.

Cunninghamii (Heketara). A small tree of rapid growth which bears masses of flowers. One of the best. H. 15 feet.

Dartoni. A pretty form with open silvery foliage. H. 8 to 10 feet.

furfuracea (Akepiro). Good foliage, silvery beneath. Habit upright; distinctive. H. 10 feet.

Haasti. A rare and local plant. Upright and compact with small leaves. H. 6 feet.

ilicifolia (Hakeke, Native Holly). The leaves are prickly like the Holly. Pale brown fluffy seed-heads follow the white flowers. V.H. 6 feet.

lineata. A slender, often pendulous shrub. V.H. 8 feet.

macrodonta (Wharangi-kura). A hardy species with bold foliage waved and toothed, remotely resembling Holly. V.H. 12 feet.

mollis. Another species with silvery and scented foliage. V.H. 6 feet.

moschata (Incense-plant). Foliage greenish-grey, quite distinctly musk scented. V.H. 8 feet.

OLEARIA—Continued

nummularifolia. A species with small close-set leaves, but variable. V.H. 2 feet.

oleifolia. A small shrub with olive-like foliage. V.H. 6 feet.

pachyphylla. Beautiful large shining foliage; fine for coastal planting. H. 6 feet.

paniculata [Forsteri] (Golden Ake Ake). The well-known hardy hedge plant. It makes a fine single specimen. V.H. 10 feet.

„ **purpurea.** A form of the preceding which has purplish foliage; very effective. V.H. 10 feet.

„ **elliptica** [Forsteri robusta]. A large-leaved strong-growing form; makes a useful specimen. V.H. 12 feet.

Solandri. A much-branched hardy shrub with tiny leaves. H. 6 feet.

Thomsonii. A rare and distinct species; very free-flowering. V.H. 4 feet.

Traversii (Silver Akeake). A hardy bushy shrub with silvery leaves, white underneath. H. 12 to 15 feet.

virgata. Has small narrow leaves on slender stems, and small white flowers. H. 6 to 8 feet.

waikariensis. A hybrid with silvery foliage; quite good. H. 8 feet.

Wilcoxii. A rare and local species, sparingly branched, with brownish-green foliage. V.H. 4 feet.

PACHYSTEGIA insignis (Olearia). A remarkably handsome and attractive plant with large leathery leaves crowded to the ends of the branches, bright green and smooth above, thickly coated beneath with dense white felt. Flowers large, white and daisy-like on stout stems well above the plant. Enjoys lime which should be added to the soil where necessary. V.H. 4 feet. From 7/6 each.

PARATROPHIS microphylla (Turepo, Milk-tree). A small tree with rough grey bark. The leaves of the juvenile form, which is long persisting, are much smaller than the adult. V.H. 10 to 15 feet.

opaca. A small tree up to 20 feet, quite distinct from the preceding with much longer foliage and longer flower spikes. Abundant in milky sap.

PENNANTIA corymbosa (Kaikomako). A somewhat remarkable small tree which begins life as a shrub with long twisted and interlaced branches bearing small stalkless wedge-shaped leaves. At maturity it is a handsome tree with short-stalked bright green glossy leaves. In addition it bears a profusion of white fragrant flowers. 10 to 20 feet.

PERSOONIA toru. A small tree with tough narrow leaves shiny on both surfaces and racemes of yellowish-brown flowers; slightly fragrant. 15 to 20 feet.

PHEBALIUM nudum (Mairehau). A graceful, branching, slender shrub with highly-scented foliage and flowers; the latter are white. Highly aromatic; a perfume has been extracted from its flowers. H.H. 5 to 8 feet.

PHORMIUM Colensoi (Wharariki, Mountain Flax). Excellent for growing on an exposed bank or large rockery. Smaller than the ordinary flax. V.H. 3 to 4 feet.

tenax (Harakeke). This well-known plant has a variety of uses, both ornamental and economical. It provides excellent low shelter, is unrivalled as a graceful drooping specimen plant, and the fibre is of considerable commercial value. Flowers dull red on tall spikes. V.H. 8 feet. See also Hedge and Shelter Section.

„ **purpureum**. A very attractive bronzy-purple foliated form of the type; makes an excellent specimen plant. 8 feet.

„ **rubra**. A dwarf form of distinctive appearance; foliage a rich coppery-bronze to purple. 4 feet.

„ **tricolor**. A distinct small growing form. The pretty variegated creamy-yellow leaves are margined red.

PHYLLOCLADUS alpinus (Alpine Toatoa). A tree which does not produce true leaves, but flattened twigs which function as leaves. Hardy and ornamental. Slow-growing, prefers moisture. V.H. 6 feet.

glaucus (Toatoa). A distinct and handsome species, leafless as above, confined originally to the north, but successful elsewhere. Not common. H. 20 feet.

PHYLLOCLADUS—Continued

trichomanoides (Tanekaha, Celery-topped Pine). A tall graceful tree. Also leafless, but the enlarged and flattened leaf stalks resemble celery foliage, hence its common name. It grows into a magnificent tree. H. 30 feet.

PIMELEA longifolia (Taranga, N.Z. Daphne). A small erect shrub; flowers white, terminating the branches. H. 2 to 3 feet.

virgata. Similar to the preceding, leaves larger and greyish-green. H. 3 to 4 feet.

PISONIA BRUNONIANA (Parapara, Bird Catcher). A rare, frost tender shrub. Leaves glossy, fairly large; fruit in clusters; extremely viscid, sometimes entangling small birds. T. 12 feet.

„ **variegata**. The variegated form of the type, somewhat slower growing and rather tropical in appearance. 10 feet.

PITTOSPORUM. This family is fairly well represented in New Zealand with about 23 recorded species. None of them has any economic value but from an ornamental aspect almost all have a definite value. Some are marked one from another by a considerable diversity of foliage. None is outstandingly showy in bloom but many are noted for the sweet fragrance of the flowers, particularly in the evening air.

Buchanani. A species with glossy dark green foliage which makes a handsome shrub or small tree. V.H. 15 feet.

cornifolium (Tawhirikaro). A slender shrub usually growing as an epiphyte on trunks or branches. The seed capsules open brilliant orange with dark seeds. H. 4 feet.

crassifolium (Karo). A hardy compact shrub with chocolate-brown scented flowers. Particularly valuable for coastal shelter or ornamental planting. H.H. 20 feet. See also Hedge and Shelter Section.

„ **variegata**. Another form with a more compact habit and prettily variegated foliage. H. From 5/- each.

PITTOSPORUM—Continued

Dallii. A very rare species. Foliage a fine dark green; flowers white, scented, in dense terminal clusters. The most distinct of the genus. Stock limited. V.H. 12 feet. From 7/6 each.

eugenioides (Tarata). A small round-headed tree with lemon-green foliage, lemon-scented when bruised, and highly-scented creamy-white flowers. Excellent for shelter or as specimens. H. 12 feet, ultimately 20 feet. See also Hedge and Shelter Section.

„ **variegata.** A form of the preceding in which the leaves are prettily margined creamy-white. Very effective. H.H. 10 feet. From 5/- each.

Kirkii. A striking and most beautiful species. Bark reddish-purple, flowers yellow in terminal spikes. Usually grows as an epiphyte. Rare. V.H. 4 feet. From 7/6 each.

obcordatum. A shrub or small tree inhabiting swampy areas and found in only two or three places throughout New Zealand. The foliage is extremely variable; flowers and seed capsules are abundantly produced. The blooms are very fragrant, light saffron in colour. V.H. 6 to 9 feet. From 5/- ea.

Ralphii. Similar to *crassifolium*, with larger leaves covered beneath with thick white down. A fine coastal tree. H. 10 feet. See also Hedge and Shelter Section.

tenuifolium (Kohuhu). Incorrectly “Matipo.” A small tree with bark and flowers almost black. Foliage pale green, sometimes reddish. Splendid for hedges. V.H. 10 feet. See also Hedge and Shelter Section.

„ **argenteum** (Silver “Matipo”). Similar to the preceding with more compact silvery finely cut foliage. Quite effective. V.H. 6 to 8 feet.

„ **Garnetti.** A distinctly cream variegated form showing irregular deep pink areas around the margin of the leaves. V.H. From 5/- each.

„ **purpureum.** It is with considerable satisfaction that we offer this fine novelty which is a worthy addition to our native plants. The young foliage is a soft pale green changing with age and eventually becoming a deep bronzy purple. The whole

PITTOSPORUM tenuifolium—Continued

plant develops into an upright pyramidal specimen of handsome and attractive appearance. 12 feet. From 5/- each.

„ **variegatum**. In this variety the foliage is prettily margined creamy-white, a very effective combination. H. 10 feet. From 5/- each.

umbellatum (Haekaro). A small tree with fine foliage, scented pink flowers, and berries which open brick-red. H.H. 10 feet.

virgatum. A small spreading tree, 15 to 20 feet in height with slender trunk and black bark. The leaves are very variable in young trees and the mature stage is seldom attained until the tree has flowered for some years. From 5/- each.

PLAGIANTHUS betulinus (Manatu, Ribbonwood). A rapid-growing, semi-deciduous leafy tree which, when young, forms a straggling interlaced bush. A fine avenue tree. V.H. 20 to 25 feet.

divaricatus. A widely-spreading shrub, the branches sometimes interlacing; very small leaves. A coastal plant. H. 6 feet.

PODOCARPUS. Representatives of this family are found throughout the world with seven species recorded in New Zealand. They range in dimensions from tall forest trees to prostrate alpine shrubs. The larger species are valuable timber trees and of considerable economic value. As horticultural subjects all have much merit and wherever planted add to the beauty of their surroundings.

acutifolius. An erect slender shrub similar to *P. Totara*, excepting for its small size and pungent leaves. V.H. 15 to 20 feet.

dacrydioides (Kahikatea, White Pine). Probably the tallest growing New Zealand tree as specimens have been observed with a height of over 200 feet. Usually found in moist localities and of considerable ornamental value when young. V.H. 20 to 60 feet.

ferrugineus (Miro, Black Pine). A hardy tall tree with narrow rounded head. Not fast growing. Bark and leaves greyish-brown. V.H. 20 feet, ultimately 60 feet. Prefers shade.

PODOCARPUS—Continued

Hallii. Similar to *P. totara*, with larger close-set leaves when young. The bark is thin and papery. V.H. 25 feet.

nivalis (Alpine Totara). A dwarf prostrate shrub forming a neat compact bush. An excellent conifer for the rockery or dwarf hedge. V.H. 2 feet.

„ **erectus.** More erect than the type with larger leaves; extremely hardy. 5 feet.

spicatus (Matai, Black Pine). A fine hardy tree of slow growth. The timber is hard and durable. H. 25ft.

Totara (Totara). A magnificent tree and of inestimable value economically. It makes a fine garden specimen at all stages of growth. V.H. 25 feet.

„ **aurea.** An attractive variety with a distinctly golden hue which deepens towards the tips of the foliage. As yet not well known but worthy of much more extensive use in the garden. 10 to 20 feet. From 7/6 each.

POMADERIS apetala (Tainui). A rapid-growing hardy shrub with greyish leaves, suitable for coastal shelter or ornament. The natives place it in historical association with their ancestors' landing. H.H. 20 feet.

elliptica (Kumarahou, Golden Tainui). An indispensable shrub, having masses of golden-yellow blooms in spring. Flowers when young. An infusion made from the leaves and young shoots is stated to have a curative action in cases of asthma and other similar complaints. Thrives in poor soil. H.H. 5 feet.

PSEUDOPANAX Chathamicum (Hoho). Closely allied to *P. crassifolium* but distinguished by the absence of deflexed foliage in the juvenile state. Makes an interesting and pleasing specimen. 20 feet.

crassifolium (Horoeke, Lancewood). A most curious tree. The juvenile form has long, narrow, stiff pendulous sword-like leaves on a single stem. Later this branches and the new foliage becomes shorter, wider, and deeply toothed. Following this there is considerable variation in types. Ideal for avenue or street planting. V.H. 20 feet.

PSEUDOPANAX crassifolium—Continued

„ **trifoliolatum**. A rare form with further variations of the foliage; very interesting. V.H. 20 feet.

discolor (Bronze Panax). A much-branched dwarf shrub with pretty bronze foliage; quite distinctive. Very uncommon. Prefers moisture. H. 15 feet. From 5/- each.

ferox. Another curious and variable species much rarer than *P. crassifolium*. It passes through similar metamorphoses, but its leaves are more rigid, and a pale greyish colour when young. V.H. 18 feet. From 5/- each.

Lessonii (Houpara). A much-branched robust shrub or small tree, with clustering leaves at the ends of branches. An ideal pot plant. Quite distinct and pretty. A coastal plant. H. 12 feet.

„ **adiantifolius**. A remarkable form raised in our nursery; the foliage is quite distinct and has the form of Maidenhair pinnules. Forms a very handsome plant. 10 feet.

QUINTINIA serrata (Tawhewheo). A pretty shrub with brownish-green leaves, turning reddish-brown with age. Flowers pale lilac in short racemes. Requires shade; is rather hard to establish, but worth a trial. H. 8 feet.

RHABDOTHAMNUS Solandri (Taurepo, Native Abutilon). A slender shrub having prominent orange-red flowers almost continually. Succeeds best in shade. H.H. 4 feet.

„ **aurea**. An unusual and somewhat rare form with rich orange-yellow flowers which are freely and continuously produced throughout the year. Requires shade and moisture and is a worthy addition to the garden. H. 4 feet.

RHOPALOSTYLIS sapida (Nikau). The well-known "Nikau Palm" of the forest. An elegant palm which prefers a shady situation, but succeeds in an open space if sheltered. H.H. 15ft.

SCHEFFLERA digitata (Patete). A small tree, in appearance superficially similar to the *Nothopanax*; of graceful habit and appearance; moisture loving. H.H. 15 feet.

SENECIO. A genus of world-wide distribution, the common groundsel being generally regarded as the typical form. Many of the native species are shrubby, being classed amongst the best of our yellow-flowering shrubs. Most species may be regarded as very hardy and consequently suitable for exposed and difficult positions.

Alfred Atkinson. Generally considered a natural hybrid this plant is a worthy addition to any collection. Attractive light green foliage regularly toothed and large heads of clear white flowers with a conspicuous yellow eye, flowering with us right up till May. H. 4 to 6 feet.

compactus. Small, much-branched, of compact habit, with beautiful silvery leaves; flowers yellow. V.H. 2 to 3 feet.

elaeagnifolius. A spreading shrub with thick leathery leaves, whitish beneath. Exceedingly hardy. 4 to 8 feet.

Greyii. A small shrub with stems and leaves greyish, the latter white beneath; flowers yellow in large corymbs. V.H. 5 feet.

„ **var. Crusti.** A stronger growing plant than the type; bolder foliage with more marked undulation of the leaf margin. 6 to 7 feet.

Hectori. An erect shrub, with large leaves sometimes 12 inches long by 4 inches broad; thinly clothed beneath with white cottony tomentum. The white flowers are borne in large terminal heads. Prefers damp situation. V.H. 6 to 10 feet.

Huntii (Rautini). A handsome small tree, shining green foliage, greyish-green beneath. Bright yellow flowers in terminal panicles. One of the best. V.H. 12 feet.

Kirkii (Tapairu). An interesting free-flowering species, in nature usually perched in the branches of forest trees. The white daisy-like flowers, from a distance, resemble native Clematis. V.H. 4 feet.

latifolius (Puwaureroa). A herbaceous type with bold foliage, surmounted by heads of bright yellow flowers. V.H. 2 feet.

SENECIO—Continued

laxifolius. A small shrub with light green leaves, having dense white down beneath and also on the branchlets. V.H. 5 feet.

Monroi. A compact, spreading, slender shrub, the leaves being prettily wrinkled and notched along the edges; yellow flowers. V.H. 3 feet.

perdicoides (Raukumara). A small shrub with lemon-green foliage and yellow flowers; not common but easily grown. H. 5 feet.

remotifolius. A hardy uncommon species with a long leaf-stalk, greyish-green leaves and yellow flowers; uncommon. V.H. 5 feet.

rotundifolius (Puheretaiko). A handsome shrub with thick leathery shining leaves, buff beneath. One of the best of the genus. V.H. 6 to 10 feet.

Spedeni. A small compact growing shrub, foliage dark green above, greyish beneath. 5 feet.

SIDEROXYLON novo-zelandicum [Sapota costatum] (Tawa-pou). An uncommon shrub suitable for coastal planting where it is most successful, and should be used more extensively. H.H. 15 feet.

SOLANUM aviculare grandiflora (Poroporo). A quick-growing soft-wooded plant with blue flowers, the edible yellow fruit has been used for jam-making. H.H. 6 to 10 feet.

SOPHORA microphylla (Kowhai). A handsome upright tree of good appearance. There is quite a variation in the species and variable foliaged and even pendulous types are seen. Flowers sulphur yellow. 20 to 30 feet.

prostrata. A small densely branched shrub rarely attaining more than six feet and usually about three feet. Small leaves and small bright yellow flowers.

tetraptera. Quite distinct from microphylla on account of its invariably larger leaves and flowers, this plant also makes a handsome specimen. All the Kowhai are loved by native birds and when in flower readily attract the Tui and Makomako. 20 feet.

SOPHORA tetraptera—Continued

„ **grandiflora**. A distinct type which is generally larger in both foliage and flower. We have grown it for years and consider it to be a superior form. 20 feet.

Treadwellii. A remarkable plant of most attractive appearance. The foliage is extremely fine and almost maidenhair-like in appearance. Flowers as large as those in the better known species. A most elegant plant. V.H. 15 feet. From 5/- each.

SUTTONIA australis [Myrsine Urvillei] (Mapau). A small tree having reddish-brown leaves. Useful for specimens, or for shelter purposes. V.H. 15 feet.

salicina (Toro). A tree with narrow shining leaves and whitish-green flowers, in dense bunches amidst the foliage. A very ornamental tree. V.H. 12 feet.

VITEX lucens [littoralis] (Puriri). A large handsome tree with spreading branches. Flowers pink or red, berries red, both in profusion underneath the leaves; foliage dark glossy green. A magnificent ever-green tree. Requires shelter from frost when young. T. 30 feet.

WEINMANNIA racemosa (Kamahi and Towai). A large shrub or small tree with compact distinctive foliage, smothered with short racemes of white to pale rose flowers in January. V.H. 20 feet.

„ (Stewart Island form). A smaller type of our well-known Towai. In winter the foliage of this variety is remarkable for its brilliancy of colour, making it valuable for floral work. V.H. 6 to 10ft. From 7/6 each.

sylicola (Tawhero). An attractive upright tree with distinctive foliage tinted reddish-brown, and racemes of white flowers in profusion. The juvenile stage, which persists for many years, is very effective. H. 15 feet.

COLLECTIONS OF TREES AND PLANTS

Our interest in the native flora has afforded opportunity to observe the most suitable conditions for the successful cultivation of a very large number of our native plants. We desire to make this knowledge available to all gardeners who contemplate growing New Zealand plants and will be pleased to advise as to suitable varieties, make selections or discuss all such planting projects with intending planters. Brief details as to soil conditions and general situation, should be furnished with such enquiries.

Collections are available as under:

12 distinct named varieties for	50/-
24 distinct named varieties for	96/-
50 distinct named varieties for	180/-
100 distinct named varieties for	350/-
200 distinct named varieties for	600/-

VERONICA

(Including Hebe)

This remarkable genus of nearly 200 species and varieties, the major portion of which is found in New Zealand, is one of the most useful included in our native flora. Many of them are singularly beautiful in form, foliage, and flower. In almost all cases they are extremely hardy, and are suitable for rockeries, dwarf hedges, and as specimens in shrubberies and borders.

Several of those offered are extremely rare, having been gathered on the high mountains of the South Island at considerable expense and risk to collectors.

Those suitable for rockery planting are marked R.

Prices: From 4/- each and 45/- per dozen.

amabilis, 5ft.	R. Bidwillii, 6in.
R. amplexicaulis, 8in.	Bishopii
Andersonii variegata,	Bollonsi, 3-5ft.
3ft.	Brockei, 1-2ft.
angustifolia, 5ft.	buxifolia, 3ft.
anomala, 15in.	carnea, 2ft.

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| carnea variegata, 2ft. | lobellioides, 18-30in. |
| carnosula, 1-3ft. | R. Lyallii, 6in. |
| R. catarractae, 6-24in. | R. macrantha, 1-2ft. |
| R. catarractae congesta, 9in. | macrocarpa, 5-7ft. |
| R. catarractae diffusa, | macrocarpa latisepala, 8ft. |
| 6-12in. | macroua, 5ft. |
| R. Christensensis, 18in. | Martini, 3ft. |
| Cookiana, 5ft. | Menziesii, 2-4ft. |
| R. cupressoides, 3-6ft. | monticola, 2-5ft. |
| R. decumbens, 1-3ft. | pinguifolia, 2-3ft. |
| Dieffenbachii, 5ft. | R. procumbens, 6-9in. |
| divaricata, 2-4ft. | pubescens, 5ft. |
| diosmaefolia, 2ft. | salicifolia paludosa, 5-10ft. |
| divergens, 2-5ft. | R. salicornioides, 18in. |
| elliptica, 6ft. | speciosa, 3-6ft. |
| gigantea, 20ft. | R. speciosa minima, 18in. |
| glaucophylla, 4ft. | speciosa pink, 1-3ft. |
| Hulkeana, 3ft. | speciosa variegata, 2-6ft. |
| laevis, 5ft. | Sutherlandii, 1-2ft. |
| La Seduisant, 3ft. | Townsoni, 5ft. |
| Lewisii, 6ft. | Traversii, 3-5ft. |
| ligustrifolia, 8ft. | R. vernicosa gracilis, 9in. |

CLIMBING PLANTS

CLEMATIS *afoliata*. A curious plant forming dense masses of intertwining leafless stems. The flowers are yellow. H.

Colensoi. A plant with variable foliage and greenish-yellow scented flowers. H.

~~X~~ **indivisa** (Puawananga). The beautiful and well-known Clematis which lightens the more sombre greens of the bush in spring with its abundant clusters of white starry flowers to be followed later by a profusion of silvery seed plumes. Climbs well on other plants but prefers its roots in shade.

FREYCINETIA *Banksii* (Kiekie). A climbing shrub with long narrow leaves, producing fleshy flowers and fruit which are both edible. H.

FUCHSIA *Colensoi*. A semi-climbing plant with straggling branches. Flowers blue and purplish-crimson, berries purplish-black. H.

~~X~~ **procumbens**. A beautiful slender little trailer with upright orange, green and purple flowers, and bright red berries. H.

LYCOPodium *Billardieri* (Iwituna). A slender pale green trailing plant which is useful for decorative purposes. V.H. From 5/- each.

METROSIDEROS *diffusa* (Akakura). One of the best climbers in this section. Flourishes in a sunny position; of a robust attractive habit it produces excellent compact masses of vivid carmine flowers. We recommend this plant for most positions, especially where trained over ponga walls or posts. H. Front cover illustration.

~~X~~ **florida** (Akatawhiwhi). The well-known Rata Vine. Its flowers are orange-red in masses of terminal spikes. This is not the plant which ensheaths and eventually kills its host. H.

„ **aurata** (Yellow Rata). A bright yellow form of the type; it is a very showy plant and a fine garden subject. Rare in the bush; almost all the plants in cultivation have come from a single specimen. From 7/6 each.

METROSIDEROS—Continued

hypericifolia. Another climbing shrub with small pink or white flowers in racemes. V.H.

scandens (Whakapiopio). A splendid climber with compact dark green foliage and white flowers. H.

MUEHLENBECKIA australis. A rapid and large-growing species suitable for covering stumps or banks. Flowers green and small. V.H.

PARSONSIA heterophylla (Kaihua). A tall-growing climber with variable foliage and scented white flowers. V.H.

RHIPOGONUM scandens (Karewao, Supple-jack). A vigorous climber noted for its bright red berries and thick wiry stems. V.H.

RUBUS australis (Tataramoa, Bush-lawyer). A vigorous climber with prickly leaves and small fragrant pink or white flowers in panicles. V.H.

Barkeri. An excellent trailing plant suitable for covering a bank. The foliage and stems are a reddish colour. H.

cissoides pauperatus. A leafless variety with dark green stems and yellow spines. A good climber or bank plant. H.

TETRAPATHAEA tetrandra (Kohia, Native Passion-fruit). A slender climber with glossy leaves; flowers green and yellow; fruit orange, large, and showy. H.



ORCHIDS

EPIPHYTES—The perching species may be usefully grown on tree trunks, including tree ferns, also on banks and walls.

DENDROBIUM Cunninghamii. A beautiful pendulous form of perching plant, having white flowers, with slightly coloured centres. One of the best New Zealand epiphytes. V.H. 30 inches. From 7/6 ea.

EARINA autumnalis (Raupeka). Flowers pure white with a delicious perfume. Will withstand dry conditions. May be grown as an epiphyte or on dry stony banks. V.H. 15 inches. From 7/6 each.

mucronata (Peka-a-waka). The sweetly-scented flowers are creamy-yellow; very freely produced. Will grow on tree trunks or stone work. V.H. 12 ins. From 7/6 each.

PTEROSTYLIS Banksii (Tutukiwi). A dwarf orchid with pale green leaves; greenish flowers often streaked with reddish-brown. The lip of the flower will suddenly close up if touched. Not epiphytical. Plant in leaf mould. V.H. Clumps from 5/- each.

ROCK AND ALPINE PLANTS

Prices:

From 2/6 each and 28/- per dozen, except where priced.

ACAENA Buchanani. A prostrate sometimes subterranean spreading plant with bluish-green leaves. Rather dainty. V.H. 6 inches.

microphylla. A prostrate attractive creeping plant much divided and forming dense patches. Suitable for exposed banks. V.H. 6 inches.

novae zelandiae. A somewhat larger creeping plant than A. microphylla. Branches often woody at base. Leaves brownish-green. The "bidi-bidi" purplish-red. V.H.

ANGELICA montana (Maori Anise). A strongly aromatic plant with a herbaceous habit. Umbels of white flowers.

ARTHROPODIUM candidum. A small plant with slender grass-like leaves, producing a slender spike of dainty white flowers. H. 12 inches.

„ **rubra.** A rare form of the above with beautiful coppery-bronze foliage. H.

cirrhatum (Rengarenga, Rock Lily). A handsome plant with shining bold foliage and conspicuous panicles of white flowers. H. 1 to 3 feet.

ASTELIA Banksii (Wharawhara). A densely-tufted terrestrial species suitable for coastal regions. The panicles of reddish-purple to purplish-black berries are very showy. H. 1 to 2 feet.

nervosa. A large densely-tufted plant with long narrow leaves. Berries in panicles, bright orange-yellow. V.H. 3 to 4 feet.

Solandri (Kahakaha). Another densely-tufted plant, the under-surfaces of the green leaves being silvery. Flowers yellow, berries red. H. 3 feet.

CAREX var. **variegata.** A grass-like plant, the foliage being prettily variegated creamy-white. V.H. 9 to 12 inches.

CARMICHAELIA gracilis. A dwarf slender shrub bearing pink flowers. A distinctive plant. V.H. 3 feet.

CELMISIA (Mountain Daisy). A genus confined almost entirely to this country, it forms one of the chief features of the natural alpine flora. The daisy-like flowers are white or tinted, and the foliage is covered with conspicuous white, brown, golden, or buff tomentum. V.H. 6 to 12 inches.


CLADIUM Sinclairii. Forms clumps with narrow, drooping, pale green leaves and heads of grass-like reddish-brown flowers. H. 2 to 3 feet.

COLENSOA physaloides (Koru). A rare tender plant originally from the extreme North. Fine bold foliage and bluish flowers and large berries. V.T. 2 feet.

COPROSMA brunnea. A prostrate little shrub which bears pale blue berries. V.H. 4 to 6 feet.


Kirkii. A closely-branched procumbent plant forming rounded masses. Ideal for banks. H. 2 to 4 feet.


repens. A small plant with a matted creeping habit with red or orange-yellow seeds. V.H. 6 to 12 ins.

 **CORDYLINE pumilio** (Ti-rauriki). A small stemless plant, the "Dwarf Cabbage Tree." It bears a spreading panicle of white flowers. H.H. 12 to 18 inches. From 3/6 each.

DIANELLA intermedia (Turutu). The white or blue flowers, followed by deep blue berries and pretty foliage, are quite unique. Prefers shade. V.H. 18 inches.

ELATOSTEMA rugosum (Parataniwha. N.Z. Begonia). A robust decumbent shrub with prettily coloured leaves; requires a damp position. T. 18 inches.

 **ENARGEA parviflora**. A small and interesting plant preferring a moist situation. Leaves small, borne on rooting stems capable of forming a close mat. Berries white preceded by bell-shaped flowers. V.H. 6 inches.

 **FORSTERA Bidwillii**. A prostrate plant, spreading and rooting, with waxy-like flowers on upright stalks. V.H. 2 to 4 inches.


GAULTHERIA antipoda (Snowberry). A semi-prostrate shrub with small hard leaves. Flowers also small, varying from pink to white later followed by a pink or white berry up to half an inch in diameter. From 4/6 each.

oppositifolia (Niniwa). An attractive small shrub suitable for the rockery. It bears white heath-like flowers. V.H. 3 feet. From 5/- each.

perplexa. A small interlacing shrub with small leaves and pink berries. V.H. 12 to 18 inches From 4/6 each.

rupestris. An erect little shrub bearing white flowers and pink or white berries. V.H. 2 feet. From 4/6 each.

GERANIUM Traversii. A perennial herb with silvery-white foliage and pink flowers.


 **GNAPHALIUM keriense**. An "everlasting" with masses of white flowers; generally found in moist situations.

subrigidum. An upright plant with silvery foliage and stems, and white flowers. V.H. 1 to 2 feet.

GNAPHALIUM—Continued

trinerve (River Daisy). A prostrate form with terminal heads of white flowers. Prefers a damp position. V.H. 12 inches.

GUNNERA dentata. A moisture-loving plant which forms extensive mats in suitable positions; the fruit a small orange to red berry.

 **HELICHRYSUM filicaule**. Pretty greyish foliage in thick mats, and white flowers in profusion. V.H. 2 inches.

HYMENANTHERA crassifolia. An extremely hardy low-growing shrub with white berries. V.H. 3 feet. From 4/6 each.

JOVELLANA repens. A dainty creeping and trailing plant producing panicles of flowers, white spotted purple. Requires shade and moisture. V.H. 6 ins. **Sinclairii** (N.Z. Calceolaria). Generally taller than the preceding; leaves large, flowers white or yellow spotted purple. Requires damp and shade. H.H. 18 inches.

LIBERTIA grandiflora. Upright iris-like foliage; white flowers in an upright panicle. H. 2 feet.

ixioides (Tukaūki). Another species of more slender habit with stiff leaves sometimes tinted reddish, and white flowers. V.H. 15 inches.

pulchella. A dainty dwarf form with white flowers; requires moisture and shade. V.H. 4 inches.

LINUM monogynum (Nao). Pretty bluish leaves and delicate white flowers. Succeeds in dry positions. H. 6-12 inches.

MAZUS pumilio. A small herb with a creeping underground stem; forms an erect tuft. Flowers large for the size of the plant; white.

radicans. A creeping plant which enjoys moist positions and forms a perfect carpet; large white flowers with a yellow centre.

NERTERA depressa. Forming matted patches of white violet-like flowers followed by masses of dark red berries. V.H. 2 to 3 inches.


OURISIA macrophylla (Mountain Primula). A handsome flowering plant with distinctive foliage from which rises a flowering stem bearing numerous white flowers in successive whorls. V.H. 12 inches.

PACHYSTEGIA insignis. A low shrub with shining leathery leaves white beneath, and large white daisy-like flowers on long stems. V.H. 2 to 4 feet. From 7/6 each.

PHORMIUM Colensoi. A dwarf species of "Flax." Excellent for large rockeries. V.H. 2 to 3 feet.

PHYLLOCLADUS alpinus. A slow-growing form of the "Celery-topped Pine." Upright habit and distinctive foliage. Most suitable for a rockery. V.H. 6 feet at maturity. From 4/6 each.

PODOCARPUS nivalis (Alpine Totara). A dwarf prostrate shrub forming a neat, compact, small bush. An excellent conifer for a rockery. V.H. 2 feet. From 4/6 each.

 **PRATIA angulata.** A rapid-growing trailer which bears white violet-like flowers, and purplish-red berries in dense masses. V.H. 6 inches.

RAOULIA glabra. Forms large closely-pressed patches with its tiny yellowish-green leaves. Prefers damp conditions. V.H. 1 to 3 inches.

Monroi. A dwarf, greyish mat plant, prostrate and rooting. Inconspicuous cream flowers terminate the branchlets. V.H. 6 inches.

tenuicaulis (Tutahuna). Forms large silvery mats of small closely-compacted leaves. Prefers damp conditions. V.H. 3 to 4 inches.

RUBUS Barkeri. An excellent trailing plant with reddish-coloured leaves and stems. V.H. From 4/6 each.

parvus. Another prostrate plant with coloured leaves and stems. H.

SCUTELLARIA novae-zelandiae. A small and slender creeping plant with white flowers; not widely distributed but local in several districts in the South Is.

SENECIO compactus. A small compact shrub with pretty silvery leaves and yellow flowers. V.H. 2 to 3 ft.

latifolius. A herbaceous plant with bold foliage and heads of bright yellow flowers. H. 2 feet.

VERONICA. This most interesting genus includes many species and varieties suitable for rockery planting. They are all very hardy and of many diverse and interesting types. We have about 20 to offer. A complete list will be found in the Veronica section.

VIOLA Cunninghamii (N.Z. Violet). A small dainty plant with white flowers; requires shade. V.H. 3 inches.

FERNS

The native ferns without question, form one of the most distinctive features of the New Zealand flora, providing as they do, a great diversity of type and form, as well as furnishing many suitable and attractive varieties for cultural purposes. In types the range embraced is very wide, and includes some found almost at sea level, whilst others inhabit the deep moist areas of the inland forests. One is deciduous, being found in alpine valleys, where it remains buried under snow for a considerable period of the year.

Relatively speaking, most of our forms are readily amenable to cultivation provided consideration is given to their main needs, which in almost all instances include the provision of cool moist root conditions, humidity of atmosphere and absence of draughts and strong direct light.

Many are particularly suitable for pot culture, and rapidly grow into handsome and attractive specimens, thus adding to the general beauty of the cool glasshouse or fernery. Whilst the following list includes the main species and varieties available at the present time, we have plants of many other kinds, but not in sufficient quantities to list here. Therefore, we will be pleased to hear from those who wish to add to their present collections.

The abbreviation "N.Z.," when following a description, indicates that the species is endemic, that is originally confined to New Zealand.

Prices:

From 4/6 each and 48/- per dozen, except where priced.

ADIANTUM æthiopicum (Makaka, Maidenhair Fern). A dainty creeping maidenhair fern with delicate fronds, preferring shade. Suitable for baskets. T. 9 inches.

affine (Puhinui). A hardy variety; thrives on dry banks. V.H. 6 to 9 inches.

ADIANTUM—Continued

diaphanum (Mawhatu-kura). A rare dainty species usually forming dense patches, the fronds slightly branched. Prefers shade. H. 4 inches.

formosum (Huhi). This giant maidenhair fern will grow anywhere. In damp shady positions the fronds are 3 to 4 feet long. H.H. 1 to 4 feet.

hispidulum (Mawhatu-hora, Rosy Maidenhair). A beautiful fern with large fan-shaped fronds, usually red or reddish-brown when young. Will grow in dry, but is larger and finer in damp positions. H.H. 1 to 2 feet.

ALSOPHILA Colensoi. See Tree Ferns.

ARTHROPTERIS tenella [*Polypodium tenellum*] (Ngararawhairoa). A useful creeping fern which will grow on trees, logs, or over rocks. H.

ASPLENIUM adiantoides [*A. falcatum*]. A graceful pendulous fern, dark green, sometimes brownish-green; succeeds best when growing in leaf mould. H. 1 to 3 feet.

bulbiferum. A handsome graceful fern which produces bulbils on the fronds. Easy to cultivate. T. 12 to 30 inches.

„ **tripinnatum** (Rautangi). A most beautiful fern with fine, deeply-cut fronds; easy to grow. H.H. 9 to 18 inches.

flabellifolium. A dainty prostrate fern with narrow fronds 6 to 12 inches long, having small distant leaflets; an ideal plant for hanging baskets. T.

flaccidum (Raukina-tautau). Habit variable; fronds short and stiff when exposed, long and pendulous in shelter; easy to grow. H. 1 to 3 feet.

Hookerianum (Hukeri-pounamu). A variable fern, all forms being daintily pretty. H.H. 6 inches.

„ **Colensoi**. A dainty little fern with pale green fronds; habit loose and drooping. T. 4 to 6 inches.

japonicum (*Diplazium japonicum*). Bright green, semi-transparent fronds borne on a slender rhizome. A somewhat rare and beautiful fern. Easily cultivated. H.H. 18 inches.

ASPLENIUM—Continued

lamprophyllum. A distinct type of fern with glossy dark green fronds of beautiful form. T. 12 to 18 inches.

lucidum (Huruhuru-whenua). A hardy species with glossy green fronds; easy to grow. N.Z. V.H. 12 to 24 inches.

obtusatum. Short glossy fronds with thick rounded leaflets. A coastal form. Easily established. V.H. 9 to 12 inches.

trichomanes (Waewae-wheke). A hardy little fern; will grow in the open and on limestone. V.H. 6 inches.

ATHYRIUM umbrosum [Asplenium umbrosum] (Tahawi). A medium to large fern with soft broad fronds; easy to grow; semi-deciduous. H.H. 2 to 3 feet.

BLECHNUM Banksii [Lomaria]. A coastal form with dark green fronds and attractive habit. H.H. 6 ins. **capense** (Tupari). A very hardy common fern of graceful habit, suitable for any position. H. 3 feet.

„ **minor** (Taupo). An alpine form with short fronds; succeeds in open borders. V.H. 9 inches.

discolor (Taniwhaniwha). An erect compact fern of distinct habit which thrives anywhere. V.H. 1 to 4 feet.

durum. A coastal species from the South, with pretty dark green regular fronds. V.H. 12 ins.

fluviatile (Amokura). A handsome decorative species easy to cultivate, with narrow drooping brownish-green fronds. V.H. 1 to 2½ feet.

Fraseri. The fronds form a spreading crown on the top of a thin stem; a handsome fern. T. 1 to 2 feet.

lanceolatum. A hardy species suitable for covering damp banks, also good for pot culture. V.H. 6 to 18 inches.

membranaceum. Similar in appearance to the preceding, but smaller. H. 6 to 12 inches.

nigrum (Aupouri). Short, decumbent fronds, almost black; requires dense shade and moisture. V.H. 4 to 6 inches.

Patersonii (Patihau-pohe). Broad dark green pendulous fronds, sometimes forked; 1 to 3 feet long; requires shade and moisture. N.Z. V.H.

BLECHNUM—Continued

penna-marina [*Lomaria alpina*] (Huruhuru-taiko). An alpine species with narrow fronds. A handsome little fern; easy to grow. V.H. 6 inches.

vulcanicum (Rangitoto). Has a deeply-cut wedge-shaped frond; a good hardy species; thrives in dry situations. V.H. 9 inches.

BOTRYCHIUM australe [*B. ternatum*] (Parsley Fern). A pretty form with parsley-like fronds; quite distinctive. H. 6 inches.

„ **millefolium** [var. *dissectum*]. A very finely divided form, the fronds being almost moss-like. H. 6 ins.

CYATHEA. See Tree Ferns.

CYCLOPHORUS serpens [*Polypodium serpens*] (Ngarara-whei). A very hardy species which will creep over rocks and on tree trunks. V.H. 4 inches.

DICKSONIA. See Tree Ferns.

DOODIA caudata (Mokimoki). A pretty, dainty little fern with tufted divided fronds. H.H. 6 to 12 ins.

media (Tangihua). A most beautiful little fern, the young fronds being coloured bright rose, borne in thick tufts. Survives in dry situations. H. 9 to 18 inches.

DRYOPTERIS decomposita [*Nephrodium*] (Waiheke). A hardy creeping fern with soft pale green fronds from 6 to 18 inches high.

glabella [*Nephrodium*] (Wairapa). Smaller than the preceding; the tufted fronds are darker green, more finely cut, with a reddish-brown midrib. V.H. 6 to 18 inches.

pennigera [*Polypodium*] (Paihau-moho). Forms crowns of radiating fronds; plentiful and easy to cultivate; will grow anywhere. V.H. 2 to 4 feet.

punctata. See *Hypolepis rugosula*.

velutina [*Nephrodium*] (Waitutu). The tufted velvety fronds are reddish-brown, completely covered with soft silky hairs. N.Z. H. 9 to 18 inches.

GLEICHENIA. We offer these under the older classification, which has recently been altered considerably.

GLEICHENIA—Continued

circinata. The finely-divided fronds, sometimes in tiers, are wiry and interlacing; a most unusual type of fern. Easily cultivated. H. 1 to 3 feet. From 5/- each.

Cunninghamii (Tapuae-nuku, Umbrella Fern). A handsome and distinct species, the fronds spreading horizontally, usually in tiers. Not hard to grow when established. N.Z. V.H. 1 to 3 feet.

dicarpa (Waewae-moho). Similar to *G. circinata*. Prefers damp situations and will thrive in full sunlight. V.H. 2 feet.

flabellata (He-karau). A beautiful species with fan-shaped fronds, dark shining green; sometimes in tiers. H. 1 to 4 feet.

HEMITELIA. See Tree Ferns.

HISTIOPTERIS incisa [Pteris] (Mata). A rapid-growing tallish fern with graceful light green fronds. It is deciduous. V.H. 3 to 4 feet.

HYMENOPHYLLUM, in variety. Large clumps can be supplied from 5/- each.

pulcherrimum. A very distinct species, the most beautiful of the filmy ferns. It forms dense tufts of fronds, pale green, 9 to 30 inches long. Both erect and pendulous; usually on tree trunks, but it will grow under glass. N.Z. V.H.


HYPOLEPIS distans (Hiripa). An easily-grown, graceful, pendulous fern having long, narrow, brownish-green fronds with distant segments. N.Z. H.

millefolium. A pretty deciduous fern with large finely-cut fronds, almost lacelike in some forms; will grow anywhere. N.Z. V.H. 1 to 2 feet.


punctata. A medium-sized fern with soft, branching, pale green fronds. Originally classed as a variety of *H. Tenuifolium*. H. 1 to 2 feet.

rugosula [Polypodium punctatum and Dryopteris punctata]. A wide-spreading fern, usually pendulous, with reddish-green fronds. H. 1 to 2 feet.

HYPOLEPIS—Continued

 **tenuifolium.** A large creeping species with pale green membranous fronds usually 1 to 3 feet high. Under glass at Pukekura Park, New Plymouth, it has grown 6 to 8 feet high. V.H.

KIDNEY FERN. See *Trichomanes reniforme*.

 **LEPTOLEPIA novae-zelandiae** [Davallia] (Ikaroa-a-maui). A most beautiful creeping fern with dark green, symmetrical, finely-cut fronds. Prominent brownish midrib. An outstanding handsome species. N.Z. H. 6 to 18 inches.


LEPTOPTERIS hymenophylloides [Todea] (Heruheru, Single Todea). A very beautiful, dark green, crepe-like fern with large finely-cut fronds; soft and feathery. It prefers damp and shade. N.Z. V.H. 1 to 3 feet.

superba [Todea] (Hetete-a-hautere, Prince of Wales Feathers). The most beautiful of the New Zealand ferns. The thick dark fronds form a handsome spreading crown from 1 to 3 feet high and as broad. N.Z. V.H. From 5/- each.

LINDSAYA cuneata [trichomanoides]. A little gem with slender golden-brown stalks and deep green fronds, prefers shade and moisture. H. 6 to 9 inches.

„ **Lessonii.** Similar to the type; more spreading habit and less divided larger segments. H. 6 to 9 inches.

linearis. A small fern having very narrow fronds, with evenly-spaced segments; grows naturally in poor land, but succeeds well in cultivation. H. 4 to 6 inches.

 **viridis.** A beautiful little fern with shining pale green fronds, tufted and pendulous. Prefers moisture; plant on bank. N.Z. H. 3 to 6 inches.

LOMARIA. See *Blechnum*.

LOXSOMA Cunninghamii. A remarkable and most beautiful fern, the sole representative of the genus; confined originally to New Zealand. The shapely drooping fronds are dark green above, pale sea-green beneath. Rare and uncommon. N.Z. T. 1 to 2½ feet. From 5/- each.

LYCOPODIUM Billardieri. Not a fern, but included because of its usefulness in a fernery. The stems are finely-cut and much branched; pendulous; from 1 to 5 feet long. Place on a stump or in a heap of humus. V.H. From 5/- each.

LYGODIUM articulatum (Mange-mange, Climbing Fern). A twining fern which ascends shrubs or tree fern stems. The narrow fronds are borne in branching clusters. NZ. H.H. From 5/- each.

MARATTIA fraxinea (Para, Parareka, King Fern, Horse-shoe Fern). A favourite for indoor decoration. The dark green fronds when full-grown sometimes attain 12 feet. Will grow anywhere if damp and shady, but is frost tender. 6 to 12 feet. Large plants.

NEPHRODIUM. See *Dryopteris* and *Polystichum*.

NEPHROLEPIS cordifolia (Kokori). A hardy fern which creeps over rocks and banks. With its long, narrow, pendulous fronds, 1 to 3 feet long, it is ideal for hanging baskets. H.

NOTOCHLAENA distans (Matewai-ripa). A dainty little upright fern with dark green, rigid, narrow fronds. Thrives in stony places in full sunlight. V.H. 6 inches.

PAESIA scaberula [*Pteris*] (Lace Fern). A common hardy creeping fern having finely-divided lace-like fronds. Easy to grow. N.Z. H. 9 to 18 inches.

PELLAEA rotundifolia (Huruhuru-takatu). A fine fern with long, narrow, dark green fronds; habit creeping. H. 9 to 15 inches.

falcata. Pinnæ elongated with dense seed around the margin, otherwise similar in habit and colour to *rotundifolia*. 10 to 15 inches.

POLYPODIUM australe. See *P. Billardieri*.

Billardieri [*australe*]. A small fern with short entire fronds crowded together. Grows on rocks and tree trunks. V.H. 4 to 6 inches.

Cunninghamii. See *P. dictyopteris*.

POLYPODIUM—Continued

dictyopteris [Cunninghamii]. Stiff fleshy fronds in spreading tufts. Spreads over soil, logs, or rocks. H. 4 to 12 inches.

diversifolium [Billardieri] (Hound's Tongue). A creeping fern; very irregular in the shape and size of the fronds. Will grow anywhere, over anything. V.H. 6 to 12 inches.

grammitidis. A small species. The fronds cut into narrow toothed segments; difficult to establish. V.H.

novæ-zelandiæ. A rare species with fronds 1 to 4 feet long, having narrow distant segments. N.Z. V.H.

punctatum. See *Hypolepis rugosula*.

serpens. See *Cyclophorus serpens*.

POLYSTICHUM **adiantiforme** [*Aspidium capense*]. A handsome creeping fern which will climb tree trunks; the large broad fronds, 9 to 18 inches long, have prominent "seed" cases. V.H.

cystostegia [*Aspidium*] (Snow Fern). An alpine deciduous species with an erect habit and handsome fronds. V.H. 4 to 12 inches.

hispidum [*Nephrodium hispidum*] (Huruhuru-mohi). A plentiful hardy fern with finely-divided hairy fronds. H. 9 to 18 inches.

Richardi [*Aspidium Richardi*] (Kaurau-huhinui). Fronds dark green and stiff, sometimes tinted reddish-brown. A hardy coastal species which will grow in open sunlight. V.H. 9 to 18 inches.

vestitum [*A. aculeatum* var. *vestitum*] (Prickly Shield Fern). A fine handsome fern, the dark green fronds having contrasting brownish scales on the stalks. V.H. 1 to 3 feet.

PTERIS **comans**. A large handsome fern with broad irregular fronds and pretty drooping habit; rather uncommon. T. 2 feet.

incisa. See *Histiopteris incisa*.

macilenta (Titipo). A common but pretty fern with soft and membranous divided fronds; will grow in shade or open. N.Z. H.H. 1 to 3 feet.

PTERIS—Continued

scaberula. See *Paesia scaberula*.

tremula (Turawera). A handsome, graceful, pale green fern, more upright than *P. macilenta*. Used extensively for pot culture. H. 1 to 3 feet.

TODEA barbara. An attractive species with large shining upright fronds 2 to 4 feet long, with age forming a trunk. Not common. H.

hymenophylloides and *superba*. See *Leptopteris*.

TREE FERNS. See special section.

TRICHOMANES reniforme (Raurenga, Kidney Fern).

The well-known fern having kidney-like fronds 2 to 4 inches broad; a beautiful light green when young, becoming dark green with age. Creeps over ground, logs, rocks and up trees. Withstands dry conditions but prefers dampness. N.Z. V.H. 2 to 8 inches. Large clumps from 5/- each.

COLLECTIONS

(Our selection)

For delivery in New Zealand. Specially selected to suit any conditions and for any purpose.

12 distinct, named, for ..	48/-
24 distinct, named, for ..	94/-
36 distinct, named, for ..	136/-

Specially selected for despatch abroad, collections from £5 to £50.

HOW TO GET BEST RESULTS FROM PLANTING

1. **ARRIVAL OF PLANTS**—If unable to plant trees on arrival open the bundles, cover the roots with soil, and moisten well. Take great care the wind does not get at the roots. Never moisten foliage of trees when tied in bundles or packed closely.

2. **PLANTING**—Make the holes a little larger than necessary, spreading roots to a natural position, work fine soil around the roots, and tramp firmly, taking care not to damage roots or stem in this operation. If dry, water well, and fill up the hole with loose soil.

TREE FERNS

ALSOPHILA Colensoi. A mountain species of tree fern which, when mature, has a creeping trunk on or below the surface of the ground, the ascending tip having fronds 2 to 5 feet long. N.Z. 2 to 5 feet. From 5/- each.

CYATHEA Cunninghamii ("The Gully Fern"). A graceful tree fern of medium size with a slender trunk and membranous fronds. Prefers shade. H. 6 to 20 feet. From 10/6 each.

medullaris (Mamaku, Black Tree Fern). The tallest of the tree ferns. When mature it has a spreading drooping crown from 15 to 25 feet across, on a trunk from 15 to 40 feet high, often exceeded under suitable conditions. Heavy frosts blacken the fronds but do not kill the trunk. N.Z. H.H. From 4/6 each; advanced specimens also available.

dealbata (Ponga, Silver Tree Fern). Not so large; from 10 to 30 feet high and 10 to 15 feet in diameter. The fronds, only slightly drooping, are green above, pure white beneath. A very distinct species. N.Z. H. From 5/- each.

DICKSONIA fibrosa (Weki-ponga, Golden Tree Fern). A medium-sized tree fern with a fine columnar trunk furnished with fibrous aerial rootlets. Fronds 4 to 8 feet long, yellowish-green, rather stiff. Very hardy; suitable for exporting abroad. N.Z. 8 to 20 feet. From 5/- each; advanced specimens also available.

lanata. The slender trunk is prostrate and rooting, sometimes beneath the surface, with an ascending tip having fronds 3 to 6 feet long; yellowish-green above, paler beneath. N.Z. V.H. 3 to 6 feet high. From 5/- each.

squarrosa (Weki). A medium-sized tree fern with a slender black trunk. Fronds 4 to 8 feet long, rigid, dark green, paler beneath. N.Z. V.H. 6 to 20 feet. From 5/- each; advanced specimens also available.

HEMITELIA Smithii (Whe, Soft Tree Fern). A beautiful tree fern with tender, thin, spreading, bright green horizontal fronds 5 to 9 feet long. N.Z. V.H. 6 to 25 feet. From 4/6 each; large specimens also available.

A liberal reduction will be made if quantities are required.

NATIVE HEDGE PLANTS AND SHELTER TREES

BRACHYGLOTTIS Rangiora. Makes a quick-growing shelter break of medium height. Suitable for windy situations. Plant 1 yard apart. 30/- to 36/- per doz.

COPROSMA Baueri (Taupata). A splendid coastal hedge; withstand salt spray. Plant 1½ feet apart. 75/- to 85/- per 100.

CORDYLINE australis (Cabbage Tree). Provides an excellent breakwind, extremely hardy; plant close together. Prefers wet ground; also suitable for avenues. Plant 5 feet apart. 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

COROKIA cotoneaster variety. A very useful and popular plant especially suitable for a low compact hedge. Purplish foliage. Plant 1½ feet apart. 15/- to 20/- per dozen; 100/- to 150/- per 100.

CORYNOCARPUS laevigata (Karaka). A tall tree, very useful for wind breaks in coastal localities. 18/- to 36/- per dozen; 125/- to 200/- per 100.

DODONAEA viscosa purpurea (Ake Ake). A vigorous growing shelter tree suitable for both coastal and inland conditions; thrives rapidly in dry or poor soil. 30/- to 40/- per dozen.

GRISELINIA littoralis (Broadleaf). An extremely hardy species suitable for inland situations. 65/- to 75/- per 100.

HOHERIA populnea (Lacebark). A quick-growing, attractive tree which makes a good breakwind; attains a height of 10 feet in three years. 24/- to 36/- per dozen; 175/- to 250/- per 100.

LEPTOSPERMUM hybrid (Tea-tree). Comprises a range of hardy hybrids with various coloured foliage; recommended as a fine, floriferous and decorative hedge. 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

METROSIDEROS *tomentosa* (Pohutukawa). If trimmed accordingly, this species makes a fine hedge or breakwind anywhere near the coast. 30/- to 50/- per dozen; 240/- to 475/- per 100.

MYOPORIUM *laetum* (Ngaio). A quick-growing coastal shelter tree. Will thrive in sandy localities. We offer a range of pot-grown plants. 24/- per dozen; 180/- per 100.

MYRTUS, in variety (N.Z. Myrtle). Attractive plants bearing small purplish-brown foliage. Produces an extremely handsome effect when grown as a division hedge. 30/- to 40/- per dozen.

OLEARIA *albida* (Ake Ake).

PHORMIUM *tenax* (N.Z. Flax). In variety; will grow in exposed wet conditions. 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

PITTIOSPORUM *crassifolium* (Karo). Recognised as one of the best native trees for coastal planting; will thrive in close proximity to the seashore. Succeeds if planted in association with pines and forestry trees to exclude draughts. 20/- to 24/- per dozen; 150/- to 180/- per 100.

eugenioides (Lemon Matipo, Tarata). Forms a hardy hedge or breakwind, suitable for inland districts. Foliage lemon-green, attractively arranged. 20/- to 24/- per dozen; 150/- to 180/- per 100.

Ralphii. Also suitable for coastal shelter. Will withstand dry conditions. 20/- to 24/- per dozen; 150/- to 180/- per 100.

tenuifolium. Makes a good quick-growing shelter tree and a hardy specimen where required for exposed situations. 20/- to 24/- per dozen; 150/- to 180/- per 100.

TAUPATA. See *Coprosma Baueri*.

VERONICA. Assorted varieties. Suitable for most positions. Recommended as a hardy, low hedge. 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

NEW ZEALAND NATIVE TREES SUITABLE FOR COASTAL PLANTING.

(For descriptions see general list.)

<i>Brachyglottis Rangiora</i>	<i>Metrosideros tomentosa</i> (Po-
<i>Cordyline australis</i> (Cabbage	hutukawa)
Tree)	<i>Myoporum laetum</i> (Ngaio)
<i>Corokia</i> , in variety	<i>Olearia</i> , in variety
<i>Corynocarpus laevigata</i> (Ka-	<i>Phormium</i>
raka)	<i>Pisonia Brunoniana</i> (Para-
<i>Coprosma Baueri</i> (Taupata)	para)
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>
<i>Dodonaea viscosa purpurea</i>	(Karo)
<i>Entelea arborescens</i> (Whau)	<i>Pittosporum Ralpii</i>
<i>Hymenanthera</i> , in variety	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i> (Tainui)
<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>Pseudopanax Lessonii</i> (Hau-
<i>Melicope ternata</i> (Wha-	para)
rangi)	<i>Veronica</i> (Koromiko)
<i>Meryta</i> (Puka)	<i>Vitex lucens</i> (Puriri)
<i>Metrosideros lucida</i> (South-	
ern Rata)	

NEW ZEALAND NATIVE TREES SUITABLE FOR DRY GROUND.

<i>Agathis australis</i> (Kauri)	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
<i>Carmichaelia</i> (Brooms)	<i>Olearia</i> , in variety
<i>Coprosma Baueri</i>	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (Ake Ake)	<i>Podocarpus Totara</i> (Totara)
<i>Dodonaea viscosa purpurea</i>	<i>Pseudopanax Lessonii</i> (Hou-
<i>Hymenanthera</i> , in variety	para)
<i>Knightia excelsa</i> (Rewa-	<i>Suttonia australis</i> (Matipu)
rewa)	<i>Vitex lucens</i> (Puriri)
<i>Leptospermum</i> (Manuka)	<i>Weinmannia</i> (Ta Whero)

NEW ZEALAND NATIVE TREES SUITABLE FOR WET LANDS.

<i>Aristotelia racemosa</i> (Mako-	<i>Phormium</i> (Flax)
mako)	<i>Podocarpus dacrydioides</i>
<i>Coprosma</i>	(White Pine)
<i>Cordyline</i> (Cabbage Tree)	<i>Phyllocladus glaucus</i>
<i>Gaya Lyallii</i>	<i>Rhopalostylis</i> (Nikau)
<i>Hoheria</i> (Lacebark)	<i>Senecio</i>
<i>Laurelia</i> (Pukatea)	<i>Sophora</i> (Kowhai)
<i>Nothopanax arboreum</i> (Five	<i>Suttonia salicina</i> (Toro)
Finger)	Tree Ferns
<i>Nothofagus</i> (Beech)	

N.Z. PLANTS SUITABLE FOR COVERING BANKS.

Arthropodium cirrhatum	Hymenanchera crassifolia
Blechnum capense	Metrosideros florida & others
Coprosma Kirkii, coastal	Muehlenbeckia
Coprosma Colensoi	Rubus, in variety
Fuchsia Kirkii	Veronica, in variety

N.Z. BERRY-PRODUCING TREES AND SHRUBS.

(Providing food for New Zealand Birds.)

Alectryon excelsum (Titoki)	Melicytus lanceolatus
Aristolelia racemosa (Makomako)	Meryta Sinclairii
Astelia, in variety (Sedge Grass)	Myrsine
Beilschmiedia Tarairi (Tarairi)	Myrtus, in variety (Ramarara)
Coprosma, in variety	Nertera depressa
Cordyline, in variety	Nothopanax
Corokia, in variety	Olea, in variety (Maire)
Drimys (Horopito)	Parsonsia (Kaiku)
Dysoxylum spectabile (Kohekohe)	Podocarpus dacrydioides (Kahikatea)
Elaeocarpus dentatus (Hinau)	Podocarpus ferrugineus (Miro)
Freycinetia Banksii	Podocarpus spicatus (Matai)
Fuchsia excorticata (Konini)	Rhopalostylis (Nikau)
Hedycarya arborea (Porokai-whiri)	Solanum aviculare (Poroporo)
Hymenanchera, in variety	Rhipogonum scandens (Kareao) Supplejack
Macropiper excelsum (Kawakawa)	Rubus australis (Tataramoa)
Melicytus ramiflorus (Mahoe)	Tetrapathæa tetrandra (Kohia Passiflora)

NEW ZEALAND HONEY-PRODUCING TREES.

(Providing food for New Zealand Birds.)

Alseuosmia	Metrosideros, all varieties (Rata and Pohutukawa)
Aristolelia racemosa (Makomako)	Phormium tenax, in variety (Harakeke) Flax
Clianthus, in variety (Kaka Beak)	Pittosporum, in variety
Cordyline, in variety	Sophora tetraptera, in variety (Kowhai)
Fuchsia excorticata (Kotukutuku)	Vitex lucens (Puriri)
Knightsia excelsa (Rewarewa)	

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INDEX TO COMMON NAMES.

AKERAUTANGI	<i>Dodonaea</i>	MANUKA	<i>Leptospermum</i>
BARRIER PINE	<i>Dacrydium</i>	MATAI	<i>Podocarpus</i>
BIRCH	<i>Nothofagus</i>	MATIPO	<i>Pittosporum</i>
BEECH	<i>Nothofagus</i>	MIRO	<i>Podocarpus</i>
BIRD-CATCHER	<i>Pisonia</i>	MOUNTAIN CYPRESS	<i>Libocedrus</i>
BLACK PINE	<i>Podocarpus</i>	MOUNTAIN LILY	<i>Ranunculus</i>
BLACK TREE FERN	<i>Cyathea</i>	MOUNTAIN PALM	<i>Cordyline</i>
BROADLEAF	<i>Griselinia</i>	NEINEI	<i>Dracophyllum</i>
BROOM	<i>Carmichaelia</i>	NGAIO	<i>Myoporum</i>
CABBAGE TREE	<i>Cordyline</i>	NIKAU	<i>Rhopalostylis</i>
CHRISTMAS TREE	<i>Metrosideros</i>	PARAPARA	<i>Pisonia</i>
CYPRESS	<i>Libocedrus</i>	POHUTUKAWA	<i>Metrosideros</i>
DAPHNE (N.Z.)	<i>Pinelia</i>	POKAKA	<i>Elaeocarpus</i>
FILMY FERN	<i>Hymenophyllum</i>	POROPORO	<i>Solanum</i>
FIVE FINGER	<i>Nothopanax</i>	PUAWANANGA	<i>Clematis</i>
FLAX	<i>Phormium</i>	PUKA	<i>Griselinia</i>
GINWOOD	<i>Nothopanax</i>	PUKANUI	<i>Meryta</i>
GOLDEN AKE AKE		PUKATEA	<i>Laurelia</i>
	<i>Olearia Forsterii</i>	PURIRI	<i>Vitex</i>
GOLDEN TAINUI	<i>Pomaderris</i>	PUTAPUTAWETA	<i>Carpodetus</i>
HANGEHANGE	<i>Geniostoma</i>	RAMARAMA	<i>Myrtus</i>
HINAU	<i>Elaeocarpus</i>	RANGIORA	<i>Brachyglottis</i>
HOROPITO	<i>Drimys</i>	RATA	<i>Metrosideros</i>
HORSE-SHOE FERN	<i>Marattia</i>	RED PINE	<i>Dacrydium</i>
HOUHERE	<i>Hoheria</i>	REWAREWA	<i>Knightsia</i>
HOUHARA	<i>Pseudopanax</i>	RIBBONWOOD	<i>Hoheria</i>
IRONWOOD	<i>Metrosideros</i>	RIMU	<i>Dacrydium</i>
KAHIKATEA	<i>Podocarpus</i>	ROCK LILY	<i>Arthropodium</i>
KAIKOMAKO	<i>Pennantia</i>	SILVER PINE	<i>Dacrydium</i>
KAKA BEAK	<i>Clianthus</i>	SILVER TREE FERN	<i>Cyathea</i>
KARAKA	<i>Corynocarpus</i>	TAIUI	<i>Pomaderris</i>
KARAPAPA	<i>Alseuosmia</i>	TANEKAHA	<i>Phyllocladus</i>
KARO ...	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	TARAIRI	<i>Beilschmiedia</i>
KAURI	<i>Agathis</i>	TARATA	<i>Pittosporum</i>
KAWAKAWA	<i>Macropiper</i>	TAUPATA	<i>Coprosma</i>
KIDNEY FERN	<i>Trichomanes</i>	TAWA	<i>Beilschmiedia</i>
KIEKIE	<i>Freylinetia</i>	TEA TREE	<i>Leptospermum</i>
KING FERN	<i>Marattia</i>	TITOKI	<i>Alectryon</i>
KOHEKOHE	<i>Dysoxylum</i>	TI TREE	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
KOHIA	<i>Tetrapathaea</i>	TOATO	<i>Phyllocladus</i>
KONINI	<i>Fuchsia Berry</i>	TOII	<i>Cordyline indivisa</i>
KOROKIA	<i>Corokia</i>	TORO	<i>Suttonia</i>
KOROMIKO	<i>Veronica</i>	TORU	<i>Persoonia</i>
KOTUKUTUKU	<i>Fuchsia</i>	TOTARA	<i>Podocarpus</i>
KOWHAI	<i>Sophora</i>	TOWHAI	<i>Weinmannia</i>
KUMARAHOU	<i>Pomaderris</i>	TUREPO	<i>Paratrophis</i>
LACEBARK	<i>Hoheria</i>	UMBRELLA FERN	<i>Gleichenia</i>
LANCEWOOD	<i>Pseudopanax</i>	WHARANGI	<i>Brachyglottis</i>
MAHOE	<i>Melicactus</i>	WHITE PINE	<i>Podocarpus</i>
MAHOE WHAU	<i>Melicactus</i>	WILD IRISHMAN	<i>Discaria</i>
MAIDEN-HAIR FERN .	<i>Adiantum</i>	WINEBERRY	<i>Aristotelia</i>
MAIRE	<i>Olea</i>	WHAU	<i>Entelea</i>
MAIREHAU	<i>Phebalium</i>	XMAS TREE	<i>Metrosideros</i>
MAKOMAKO	<i>Aristotelia</i>	YELLOW PINE	<i>Podocarpus</i>
MANGAEO	<i>Litsaea</i>		

INDEX TO MAORI NAMES.

Maori Names	Latin Names
AKAKURA	Metrosideros
AKATAWHIWHI	Metrosideros
AKEAKE	Dodonaea
AKEPIRO (Akeake)	Olearia
AKERAUTANGI	Dodonaea
AMOKURA	Blechnum
AUPOURI	Blechnum
HAEKARO	Pittosporum
HAEKE	Olearia
HANGEHANGE	Geniostoma
HARAKEKE	Phormium
HE-KARAU	Gleichenia
HEKETARA	Olearia
HERUHERU	Leptopteris
HETETE-A-HAUTERE	Leptopteris
HINAU	Elaeocarpus
HIRIPA	Hypolepis
HOROEA	Pseudopanax
HOROPITO	Drimys
HOUHERE	Hoheria
HOUPARA	Pseudopanax
HUHI	Adiantum
HUKERI-POUNAMU	Asplenium
HUKIKUHI	Coprosma
HURUHURU-MOHI	Polystichum
HURUHURU-TAIKO	Blechnum
HURUHURU-TAKATU	Pellaea
HURUHURU-WHENUA	Asplenium
HUTU	Ascarina
HUTU	Nothofagus
IKAROA-A-MAUI	Leptolepis
IWITUNA	Lycopodium
KAHAKAHA	Astelia
KAHIKATEA	Podocarpus
KAIHUA	Parsonsia
KAIKAWAKA	Libocedrus
KAIKOMAKO	Pennantia
KAMAHU	Weinmannia
KANONO	Coprosma
KAPUKA	Griselinia
KARAKA	Corynocarpus
KARAMU	Coprosma
KARAPAPA	Alseuosmia
KAREWAO	Rhipogonum
KARO	Pittosporum
KAUMAKOROA	Nothopanax
KAURAU-HUHINUI	Polystichum
KAURI	Agathis
KAWAKA	Libocedrus
KAWAKAWA	Macropiper
KEKETEREHE	Olearia
KIEKIE	Freycinetia
KOHEKOHE	Dysoxylum
KOHIA	Tetrapathaea

Maori Names	Latin Names
KOHUHU	Pittosporum
KOKORI	Nephrolepis
KONINI	Fuchsia Berry
KOPATA	Geum
KOROKIO-TARANGA	Corokia
KORU	Colensoa
KOTUKUTUKU	Fuchsia
KOWHAI	Sophora
KOWHAINGUTUKAKA	Clianthus
KUMARAHOU	Pomaderris
MAHOE	Melicytus
MAHOEWAO	Melicytus
MAIRE	Olea
MAIREHAU	Phebalium
MAKAKA	Adiantum
MAKAKA	Carmichaelia
MAKAMAKA	Ackama
MAKOMAKO	Aristotelia
MAMAKU	Cyathea
MANATU	Plagianthus
MANGEAO	Litsaea
MANGE-MANGE	Lygodium
MANOAO	Dacrydium
MANUKA	Leptospermum
MAPOU	Suttonia
MATAI	Podocarpus
MATATA	Histiopteris
MATEWAI-RIPA	Notholaena
MAUKORO	Carmichaelia
MAWHATU-HORA	Adiantum
MAWHATU-KURA	Adiantum
MINGIMINGI	Leucopogon
MIRO	Podocarpus
MOKIMOKI	Doodia
NAO	Linum
NEHUTAI	Adiantum
NEINEI	Dracophyllum
NGAIO	Myoporum
NGA-RARA-WHEI	Cyclophorus
NIKAU	Rhopalostylis
NINIAO	Helichrysum
NINIWA	Gaultheria
ORIHOU	Nothopanax
PAIHOU-MOHO	Dryopteris
PAHAUTEA	Libocedrus
PAPAUMA	Griselinia
PARA	Marattia
PARAPARA	Pisonia
PARAREKA	Marattia
PARATANIWHA	Elatostema
PATETE	Schefflera
PATIHOU-POHE	Blechnum

Maori Names	Latin Names
PEKA-A-WAKA	Earina
PIRIPIRI	Acaena
POATANIWHA	Melicope
POHUEHUE	Muehlenbeckia
POHUTUKAWA	Metrosideros
POKAKA	Elaeocarpus
PONGA	Cyathea
POROKAIWHIRIA	Hedycarya
POROPORO	Solanum
PUAWANANGA	Clematis
PUHERETAIKO	Senecio
PUHINUI	Adiantum
PUKA	Griselinia
PUKANUI	Meryta
PUKAPUKA	Brachyglottis
PUKATEA	Laurelia
PURIRI	Vitex
PUTAPUTAWETA	Carpodetus
PUWATAWATA	Enargea
PUWHAUREROA	Senecio
RAMARAMA	Myrtus
RANGIORA	Brachyglottis
RANGITOTO	Blechnum
RARORO	Olea
RATA	Metrosideros
RAUHEKE	Hymenophyllum
RAUKAWA	Nothopanax
RAUKINA-TAUTAU	Asplenium
RAUKUMARA	Senecio
RAUPEKA	Earina
RAURENGA	Trichomanes
RAUTANGI	Asplenium
RAUTINI	Senecio
RENGARENGA	Arthropodium
REWAREWA	Knightia
RIMU	Dacrydium
ROHUTU	Myrtus
TAHAWI	Athyrium
TAHAWI-HUA-RIKI	Asplenium
TAINUI	Pomaderris
TANEKAHA	Phyllocladus
TANIWHANIWHA	Blechnum
TAPAIRU	Senecio
TAPUAE-NUKU	Gleichenia
TARAIRI	Beilschmiedia
TARANGA	Pimelea
TARATA	Pittosporum
TATARAMOA	Rubus
TAUHINU	Pomaderris
TAUMINGI	Cyathodes
TAUPATA	Coprosma
TAUPO	Blechnum
TAUREPO	Rhabdothamnus

Maori Names	Latin Names
TAWA	Beilschmiedia
TAWAPOU	Sideroxylon
TAWARI	Ixerba
TAWHEWHEO	Quintinia
TAWHAI	Nothofagus
TAWHAI-RAUNUI	Nothofagus
TAWHAI-RAURIKI	Nothofagus
TAWHERO	Weinmannia
TAWHIRIKARO	Pittosporum
TI-KAUKA	Cordyline
TI-NGAHERE	Cordyline
TI-PORE	Cordyline
TI-RAURIKI	Cordyline
TITIPO	Pteris
TITOKI	Alectryon
TOATOA	Phyllocladus
TOII	Cordyline
TORO	Suttonia
TORU	Persoonia
TOTARA	Podocarpus
TOTOROWHITI	Dracophyllum
TOWAI	Weinmannia
TUKAUKI	Libertia
TUPARI	Blechnum
TURAUMAKO	Blechnum
TURAWERA	Pteris
TUREPO	Paratrophis
TURUTU	Dianella
TUTAHUNA	Raoulia
TUTUKIWI	Pterostylis
WAEWAE-MOHO	Gleichenia
WAEWAE-WHEKE	Asplenium
WAIHEKE	Dryopteris
WAIRAPA	Dryopteris
WAITUTU	Dryopteris
WEKI	Dicksonia
WEKI-PONGA	Dicksonia
WHAKATATA	Corokia
WHARANGI	Brachyglottis
WHARANGI	Melicope
WHARANGI-KURA	Olearia
WHARARIKI	Phormium
WHARAWHARA	Astelia
WHAREKAURI	Asplenium
WHAREKOHU	Dracophyllum
WHAU	Entelea
WHAUWHAU	Gaya
WHAUWHAU	Nothopanax
WHAUWHAUPAKU	Nothopanax
WHE	Hemitelia
WHEKI	Dicksonia

NOTES

NOTES

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POMADERRIS ELLIPTICA
(Kumarahou, Golden Tainui)

For description see page 34.