

**NEW ZEALAND
NATIVE TREES
SHRUBS, PLANTS
FERNS & SEEDS**

NURSERY

DunN

CATALOG

COLLECTION

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21 JUL 1987

MT. ALBERT RESEARCH
CENTRE



Cordyline indivisa. MOUNTAIN PALM. Prominent in a natural avenue on Waimarino Plateau, central North Island; altitude about 2000 feet.

Grown and offered for sale by

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

NATIVE TREE SPECIALISTS

NEW PLYMOUTH

NEW ZEALAND

TERMS, Etc.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

A discount of 5 per cent. (1/- in the £) will be allowed when cash accompanies order; and 2½ per cent. (6d. in the £) on payment by the 20th of month following invoice date. Otherwise our terms are net at three months.

PACKING CHARGES

For local delivery, nil.

On orders for overseas, and others requiring special packing, an allowance of 10 per cent. of the value of plants will cover packing costs. In other instances an estimate at the rate of 5 per cent. will be sufficient.

Parcel Post rates vary from 6d. to 2/6 according to weight.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

We endeavour to send out only good plants, true to name, and will replace any that prove to be contrary to order; but accept no responsibility to replace any that fail to survive after delivery. Unless accepted on these terms, plants must be returned immediately.

CATALOGUES

The following Catalogues and lists may be obtained, post free, in season. General Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs—May. New Zealand Native Trees, Shrubs and Plants—April. Rhododendron List—March. Fruit Trees—June. Roses—June. Spring-flowering Bulbs—February.

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 over twenty-five years in the collection and growing of these, and our stock now comprises a fairly complete collection. For the New Zealand Government we forwarded large consignments to the Panama-Pacific and Wembley Exhibitions, where they attracted considerable interest. Included among other large consignments shipped 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 Nursery 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.

Information and Suggestions for Clients Overseas.

Plants—We supply only selected well-established plants in pots, with the names clearly indicated on metal labels. These will cost from 6d to 1/- each above catalogue prices.

Packing—They will be packed in strong boxes, each containing from twenty to thirty plants, immersed in damp sphagnum moss. The boxes will be well 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—Consignments will be delivered aboard ship at our port and immediately placed in cool storage. We arrange for their deposit in ships vegetable lockers, where they remain until arrival at destination.

Arrival at Destination—Generally we forward several separate lots on one Bill of Lading, addressed to our forwarding agents at port of destination, who relabel and send on each lot to its final destination. They will also levy pro rata all forwarding costs charged after the goods are shipped from New Plymouth, New Zealand. Duplicate invoices will be posted from New Zealand to each consignee separately.

Acclimatising—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 draught. 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 until the following planting season.

Soil—Nearly all New Zealand trees and plants prefer liberal moisture, and a soil containing a good loam content. Of the residue several are cosmopolitan in habit, succeeding well under diverse and variable conditions.

Orders—If one of our special collections is considered, please furnish particulars of situation, aspect, kind of soil, maximum degree of frost, and any other information of interest. Also please mention whether trees and shrubs, ferns, or rock plants will be most acceptable. Early ordering will facilitate collective despatch as explained above, and under these conditions we can supply, pack, and forward in cool store, including cost of plants, packing and freight to London, at very reasonable rates—viz., 24 plants for £5, 50 plants for £10, 100 plants for £20.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

This section includes some of the most unique and interesting species, and offers an unrivalled selection of distinctive and decorative types. The descriptions, of necessity considerably condensed, are as full as the limits of space will allow. The height usually attained during fifteen to twenty years, in plantations or as specimens, is given in feet. A few, such as the Kauri, are slow-growing, and in those instances the ultimate height at maturity is given. The native and common names where known follow the botanical names in parentheses, preceding the descriptions. In instances of recent reclassification the older botanical names are inserted in brackets.

Although all of the hardy species are grown in open beds, specimens of most of them are grown and established in pots. This enables us to give delivery at any time from April to September, inclusive.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

V.T. (very tender). Will not survive frost.

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.

ACKAMA *rosaefolia* (Makamaka). An attractive small spreading tree suitable as specimens or for shrubberies in the milder localities. Originally rather rare; foliage distinctive. H.H. 12 feet. 2/6 each.

AGATHIS *australis* (Kauri). One of the most magnificent trees known. It will thrive in poor soils and windy situations. Only extremely heavy frosts affect this tree; slow-growing. 15 to 20 feet; ultimately 80 to 100 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

ALECTRYON *excelsum* (Titoki, N.Z. Oak). An attractively foliated tree which bears scarlet and black seeds. H.H. 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per doz.

ALSEUOSMIA macrophylla (Karapapa). A very beautiful and exceedingly fragrant evergreen shrub. The flowers are bright crimson in loose clusters, followed by crimson berries. It requires a moist shady situation. H. 6 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

ARCHERIA racemosa. An erect much-branched shrub having terminal racemes of pink flowers, which expand after the pink bracts have fallen. H.H. 3 to 6 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

ARISTOTELIA Colensoi. A shrub or small tree similar to *A. racemosa*, with firmer and smaller leaves. H. 6 to 15 feet. 2/6 and 3/- each.

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. 2/6 each.

racemosa (Makomako, wineberry). A quick-growing small tree, the flowers, from pale rose to deep claret, being borne in large panicles, followed by red to black berries. H. 15 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

ARUNDO conspicua (Toetoe). A tall reed-like grass, smaller than Pampas Grass, the plume of which droops gracefully. Thrives in damp and wet situations. V.H. 4 to 8 feet. 2/6 each.

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. 2/6 each.

BEILSCHMIEDIA Tarairi (Tarairi). Another distinctive upright-growing tree of tall and handsome appearance. H.H. 20 feet, ultimately 50 to 70 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Tawa (Tawa). A tall spreading tree with light green foliage; noted for the interesting buttresses which form round the trunk; prefers a moist situation. H.H. 20 to 30 feet, ultimately 60 to 80 feet. 2/6 ea.

BRACHYLOTTIS Rangiora (Rangiora). A quick-growing shrub with large leathery glossy leaves, white beneath; suitable for windy positions. H.H. 12 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

Rangiora purpurea. A purple-foliaged form of the above which is quite distinct and notable. Recommended for windy coastal districts. Protect from frosts. T. 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

BRACHYLOTTIS—Continued.

repanda (Wharangi, Pukapuka). A shrub with large deeply veined dull-green leaves, white underneath. Will thrive in windy situations. H. 10 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

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. *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. 2/- and 2/6 each.

australis v. strictissima. Similar to the above, with narrower stems, but taller. H. 8 to 12 feet. 2/6 ea.

compacta. Another leafless species with small pinkish-white fragrant flowers; very dainty. V.H. 3 feet. 2/6 each.

flagelliformis. Growth slender and pendulous. Produces leaves in juvenile state, becoming smaller as the shrub matures. Usually leafless in dry situations. V.H. 6 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

gracilis. A slender shrub bearing pink flowers comparatively larger. A distinct member of the Genus. V.H. 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

grandiflora. A very variable plant, usually leafy except in exposed situations. The small flowers are purple veined with violet. V.H. 4 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

odorata. One of the best of the native Brooms. Habit pendulous; mauve-pink flowers in erect racemes. H. 8 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

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. Not common. H. 8 feet. 2/6 each.

CARPODETUS serratus (Putaputaweta). A vigorous-growing small tree with pale green leaves and small white flowers abundantly produced. The small seeds are black and shining when ripe. H. 15 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

CASSINIA fulvida. An extremely hardy shrub with tawny-coloured leaves and white flowers; rather effective. V.H. 4 feet. 2/6 each.

CASSINIA—Continued.

retorta. A heath-like shrub with silvery foliage and woolly tomentum on the branches. H.H. 8 feet. 2/6 each.

CHORDOSPARTIUM Stevensonii. A leafless shrub or small tree with long, slender, pendulous branches. The flowers are purple with a darker standard. A singular and beautiful plant. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CLIANthus puniceus (Kowhai-ngutu-kaka). A much-branched spreading shrub; of good habit and appearance. The large bright-scarlet flowers, borne in pendulous racemes, are exceedingly effective. A universal favourite. Commonly known as "Parrots Beak" and "Red Kowhai." H.H. 6 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

puniceus albus. A white-flowered variety, similar in other respects to the type, and does not revert. H.H. 6 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

puniceus roseus. Another variation of the type, having a similar habit, but the flowers of this one are pink, sometimes rose-pink, in dense masses. It is new and uncommon, and does not revert. H.H. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

COPROSMA. Although found extensively in the southern hemisphere this country is undoubtedly the headquarters of this genus. Extremely variable in habit and foliage; many of the species are noted for the profusion of bright-coloured berries produced.

areolata. A slender shrub with close, parallel, upright growth; small leaves and tiny black berries. H. 6 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Baueri (Taupata, Naupata). A compact-growing shrub with dark-green shining leaves; very hardy on sea-coast; splendid for hedges. H.H. 10 feet. 1/- and 1/6 each; 35/- to 50/- per 100.

variegata. A prettily variegated form of the above. Dwarf, somewhat pendulous. H.H. 6 to 8 feet. 2/6 each.

Cunninghamii. A rapid-growing small-leaved form which bears pale translucent berries. H. 2/- each; 18/- per dozen.

Cunninghamii variety. Similar to the preceding but it bears red berries. H. 2/- each.

COPROSMA—Continued.

- grandifolia** (Raurekau). A distinct species with membranous leaves and well-developed white inflorescence. The berry is reddish-orange. H. 12 to 18 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- Kirkii**. A closely-branched procumbent shrub, sometimes forming rounded masses. Suitable for binding sand and loose banks. H. 2 to 4 feet. 2/- each; 18/- per dozen.
- lucida**. A striking compact shrub with lemon-green leaves and small flowers. The berries are reddish-orange. H. 8 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- lucida variety**. A form with leaves longer than in the type, other character similar. H. 6 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- microcarpa**. A tall species, of slender leafy habit, having small leaves and minute flowers. H. 6 to 12 feet. 2/6 each.
- parviflora**. An erect, rigid, much-branched leafy shrub, with inconspicuous white flowers, and berries varying through blue, violet and black. H. 4 to 6 feet. 2/6 each.
- rhamnoides**. A small densely-branched shrub with reddish-brown bark. It bears reddish-black berries. H. 3 to 6 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- robusta** (Karamu). Foliage dark glossy-green and numerous, pale underneath, flowers white, berries yellowish to reddish-orange. H.H. 10 feet. 2/- each; 18/- per dozen.
- rotundifolia**. A laxly-branched spreading shrub, with small pink flowers and tiny red berries. H. 4 to 6 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- spathulata**. A small sparingly-branched shrub with brownish leaves, small white flowers and black seeds. H.H. 3 to 5 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- tenuicaulis**. A shrub with slender, spreading, often interlaced branches; berries shining-black. H. 4 to 8 feet. 2/- each.
- tenuifolia**. A sparingly-branched shrub with pale-brown leaves, paler beneath. V.H. 10 feet. 2/- each; 18/- per dozen.
- virescens**. The branches are slender, spreading, and interlaced, with pale, greyish-brown bark. The berries are yellowish-white. H. 8 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

COPROSMA—Continued.

Williamsii. A pretty variegated form of pendulous habit, having foliage which is mottled and striped cream. Prefers shade. H.H. 2 to 4 feet. 2/6 each.

CORDYLINE australis (Ti-Kauka). Known inappropriately as "Cabbage Tree." A striking tree of tropical aspect with bushy heads of grass-like leaves. The sweetly-scented white flowers are borne in large panicles. V.H. 20 feet. 1/6 to 2/6 each; 15/- to 24/- per dozen.

Banksii (Ti ngahere). Leaves longer, open and drooping, often bronzy in colour. Flowers white, sweetly-scented, in large panicles. A very graceful shrub. V.H. 8 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

Banksii hybrids. Several distinctive variations of the type, chiefly affecting the foliage. They are quite good. V.H. 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

indivisa (Toii, Mountain Palm). A most effective palm-like plant, with elastic leaves 2 to 4 feet long and 6 inches wide, usually dark-bronze in colour. The white flowers are borne in large panicles. V.H. 10 feet. 2/6 and 3/- each; 24/- and 30/- per dozen.

pumilio (Ti-rauriki). A small, usually stemless species with numerous grass-like leaves, and a spreading panicle of white flowers. A useful rock plant. H.H. 12 to 18 inches. 2/6 each.

terminalis (Ti-pore). A dwarf species, otherwise similar in appearance to *C. australis*, but with wider leaves. H. 3 feet. 2/6 each.

COROKIA buddleoides (Korokio-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 berries. H. 8 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

buddleoides var. linearis. A distinct break with smaller brownish foliage. H. 6 feet. 2/6 each.

Cheesemanii. A slender twiggy shrub with greyish foliage; flowers and berries yellow; not common. H. 9 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Cotoneaster. A rigid shrub with interlacing black branches. Flowers are yellow, followed by bright red berries. H. 6 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

" variety. A distinct sport of upright growth, not so stiff as the type. Flowers yellow; berries red. H. 4 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

COROKIA—Continued.

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. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

CORYNOCARPUS laevigata (Karaka). A handsome tree with rounded massive heads of laurel-like glossy-green foliage. The yellow berries, one inch in length, are orange when fully ripe. A fine coastal tree for ornament or shelter. H.H. 30 feet. 1/6 and 2/- each; 15/- and 20/- per dozen; 75/- 100.

CYATHODES acerosa (Mingimingi). A spreading shrub with short, often needle-like foliage. The berries are variable in size, and may be white or red. V.H. 4 feet. 2/6 each.

DACRYDIUM Bidwillii. A dwarf, closely-branched, erect shrub, with spreading lower branches. Very slow-growing; suitable for rockeries. V.H. 2 to 3 feet. 3/6 each.

Colensoi (Silver Pine). A small spreading tree; of short, open, cord-like growth when young, gradually changing with age, finally coarsely threadlike. Produces valuable timber. V.H. 6 feet, ultimately 20 to 30 feet. 3/- and 3/6 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. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

intermedium (Mountain Pine, Yellow Silver Pine). A small tree with spreading branches and brownish-grey bark. It is slow-growing, and produces timber of great strength and durability. V.H. 6 to 8 feet, ultimately 20 to 40 feet. 3/6 each.

Kirkii (Monoao, 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. Originally confined to the north, it is now becoming popular throughout the Dominion. H. 10 to 15 feet, ultimately 50 to 80 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

DISCARIA *Toumatou* (Tumatu-kuru). A much-branched thorny bush, almost leafless, with greenish-white flowers. H. 10 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

DODONAEA *viscosa* (Ake Ake). A shrub or small hardwood tree. The small greenish flowers are followed by brownish, flat, winged seeds. H. 15 feet, ultimately 30 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

viscosa **var. purpurea**. A very attractive form, the foliage of which is purplish in varying intensity, followed by purple winged seeds; highly recommended as being attractive and distinctive. H. 12 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 30/- per dozen.

DRACOPHYLLUM *recurvum*. A small, much-branched, prostrate shrub with spreading recurved leaves. Flowers pinkish-white in short spikes. H.H. 6 inches to 2 feet. 2/6 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 shrub. H. 4 to 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

strictum (Neinei, 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. 2/6 and 3/- each.

Urvilleanum (Wharekohu). A hardy alpine shrub with thin grass-like foliage and small white flowers. V.H. 4 feet. 2/6 each.

DRIMYS *axillaris* (Horopito). A small evergreen tree with attractive glossy foliage, which is decidedly aromatic. It prefers a shady situation. V.H. 12 feet. 2/6 and 3/- each.

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. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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. 2/6 each.

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. 2/6 each.

ELAEOCARPUS—Continued.

dentatus variety. A rare form intermediate between *E. dentatus* and *Hookerianum*. Stock limited. V.H. 20 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

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. V.H. 15 feet. 2/6 and 3/- each.

ENTELEA arborescens (Whau, Cork-wood). An attractive coastal shrub with very large, mulberry-shaped leaves, and beautiful white flowers in a flat open inflorescence. Very handsome. T. 10 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

FUCHSIA excorticata (Kotukutuku, N.Z. Tree Fuchsia). Foliage deciduous. Flowers purplish-crimson, blue, and green. The edible berries, "Konini," are purplish-black. See illustration. H. 15 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

excorticata var. purpurea. A bronze-leaved form in which the colour persists, but is more brilliant in the spring. H. 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

GAULTHERIA oppositifolia (Niniwa). A really attractive shrub, covered in spring with striking heath-like flowers. V.H. 3 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

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. 2/6 each.

GAYA Lyallii (Whauwhau). A small graceful spreading tree with fine bold foliage. During summer it bears masses of pure white flowers in profusion. Deciduous generally; semi-deciduous in mild climates. V.H. 12 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

GENIOSTOMA ligustrifolium (Hangehange). A bushy shrub with shining pale green leaves; will thrive in dry situations. T. 8 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

GRISELINIA littoralis (Kapuka, Papaumu, Broadleaf). An extremely hardy shrub or tree with bright glossy foliage; ornamental, and valuable for shelter purposes. V.H. 12 feet. 2/- each; 12/- per dozen; 35/- to 50/- per 100.

littoralis var. variegata. A prettily variegated form, the foliage mottled with creamy-white. H.H. 8 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

GRISELINIA—Continued.

lucida (Puka). A fine shrub with large, bold, glossy foliage. Will withstand strong winds and dry conditions. V.H. 10 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

HEBE. See Veronica.

HEDYCARIA arborea (Porokaiwhiri, Pigeon Wood). A small tree which bears during winter quantities of bright red berries; it prefers shade. H. 15 to 20 feet. 2/6 each.

HELECHRYSUM glomeratum. An interesting shrub with pale green leaves silvery beneath, and white flowers. H. 3 to 6 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

HIBISCUS trionum. A beautiful little plant, the two-inch flowers being pale yellow with dark brown centre. Most satisfactory as annual or biennial; suitable for warm rockery. T. 2 feet. 1/6 each; seed, 1/ pkt.

diversifolius. A tall stout rigid shrubby perennial with large handsome flowers similar in colour to the above. T. 3 feet. 2/6 each.

HOHERIA (Lacebark, Ribbon-wood). A genus confined to New Zealand. *Gaya* and *Plagianthus* are closely allied.

Angustifolia. In the juvenile state it is straggling and interlaced, eventually becoming slender and spreading, and bearing masses of white flowers. H. 15 to 20 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

populnea (Houhere). A most beautiful tree with fine foliage, covered in autumn with a sheet of white, starry flowers, often concealing the leaves. See illustration. H. 12 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 18/- and 24/- per dozen.

„ **var. 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. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

„ **var. purpurea**. A hybrid raised in our nursery. The most distinctively foliaged Lacebark. Leaves with coppery veins and under-surfaces; flowers white. H.H. 10 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 30/- per dozen.

„ **var. 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. 10 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

HOHERIA—Continued.

Recently a number of variations have been introduced into cultivation. We offer several with confidence, considering that their distinctive characters merit inclusion in any collection. All produce white flowers in masses.

- „ **var. dentata.** An upright tall-growing form which is quite distinct. The leaves are deeply toothed. H. 20 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- „ **var. lanceolata.** A rapid-growing tree with fine white flowers produced in profusion. H. 15 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each. 20/- and 24/- per dozen.
- „ **var. linearis.** A form with distinctive narrower foliage and open habit of growth. H. 18 feet. 2/6 each.
- „ **var. macrodonta.** A variety having open bold foliage which is deeply toothed, giving a slightly holly-like appearance. H. 18 to 20 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- „ **var. Traversii.** A distinct upright type with light green leaves; flowers white, and larger. H. 18 feet. 2/6 each.
- „ **var. vulgaris.** A rapid-growing variety in which the foliage is pale green; fairly large and similar to *H. populnea*. H. 20 feet. 2/6 each.

HYMENANTHERA chathamica. An erect-growing shrub with striking light green foliage. A suitable coastal plant. H. 8 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

crassifolia. An extremely hardy low-growing shrub with white berries. Suitable for covering an exposed windy bank. V.H. 3 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

„ **var. lanceolata.** A hybrid form, quite distinct in being more vigorous, with narrower leaves and pendulous habit. H. 4 to 6 feet. 2/6 each.

dentata var. angustifolia. An almost leafless shrub with zig-zag often interlaced branches. An interesting species. V.H. 8 feet. 2/6 each.

novae-zelandiae. An erect, occasionally straggling shrub of good appearance with light green foliage. H. 8 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

obovata. An extremely hardy very variable shrub according to situation, with grey bark and purple berries. V.H. 6 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Traversii. A loose-leaved upright shrub with reddish stems. The flowers and berries are purplish. V.H. 8 feet. 2/6 each.

IXERBA brexioides (Tawari). A most attractive and handsome small tree with long serrated leaves. Flowers a beautiful waxy white in terminal clusters. Unfortunately hard to grow; small plants. H. 15 feet, ultimately 20 to 30 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

KNIGHTIA excelsa (Rewarewa, N.Z. Honeysuckle). A tall handsome tapering tree, with dark brown bark and leathery toothed leaves. The flower buds are reddish-brown, opening crimson with white stamens. See illustration. H.H. 30 feet, ultimately 60 to 80 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

LAURELIA novae-zealandiae (Pukatea). A tall forest tree, the trunk forming radiating buttresses at its base. A bushy attractive shrub when young. Requires moisture. H.H. 20 feet, ultimately 80 feet. 2/6 ea.

LEPTOSPERMUM ericoides (Kanuka). A tall-growing species similar to Manuka, with smaller leaves and flowers, the latter heavily scented. V.H. 15 feet, ultimately 40 to 60 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

scoparium (Manuka, Tea-tree). A very hardy common shrub. The pretty white scented flowers with brown centres are borne in profusion. V.H. 6 to 10 feet. 1/6 and 2/- each; 15/- and 20/- per dozen.

scoparium. Grown from seed collected by Lord Bledisloe on the Waitangi Estate property. A limited number of plants are available for sale. 1/6 to 2/- each.

L. scoparium is very variable, several coloured varieties having been evolved both naturally and under cultivation, which may be propagated true to type. We offer a selection of the best of these.

„ **var. album fl. pl.** A white double-flowered form of decided merit, with a long flowering season. A really beautiful shrub. H. 8 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

„ **var. Deep rose** (Rose Manuka). A beautiful form with pretty rose-coloured flowers; quite a distinct shade. H. 5 feet. 2/6 each.

„ **var. Keatleyii**. A new winter-flowering hybrid found recently. The flowers are pink, shading paler towards the edge; often larger than a florin. Perhaps the best of the recent introductions. Quite a good novelty. 4 to 6 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

A letter order has the same attention as a personal visit.

LEPTOSPERMUM—Continued.

- scoparium var. Nichollsii** (Crimson Manuka). The best of this section and a magnificent plant. The deep crimson flowers smother the whole tree in thick masses. Awarded Gold Medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. H. 8 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.
- „ **var. intermedium**. An intermediate form with crimson flowers; of only medium height; suitable for large rockery. H. 3 to 5 feet. 2/6 each.
- „ **pygmeum**. A dwarf form with reddish-coloured foliage and crimson flowers. An ideal dwarf shrub for rockery or border; highly recommended. H. 1½ to 2 feet. 2/6 each.
- „ **var. roseum fl. pl.** Another double-flowered form with rose-coloured blooms in profusion. A valuable addition, and is highly recommended. H. 6 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.
- „ **var. Sandersii**. One of the best of the more recent novelties. A winter-flowering form with large pink flowers, the colour deepening to the centre; very floriferous. H. 6 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- „ **var. Walkerii**. An unusual and unique hybrid. The flowers are in shades of white to deep pink, borne simultaneously. The habit is open and spreading. A real novelty. H. 4 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- „ **Coloured hybrids**. Well-grown seedling specimens with bronzy foliage. The flowers will be anywhere between light pink to crimson. H. 6 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.
- „ **A collection of 10 distinct varieties**, including some of the novelties, for 28/-.

LEUCOPOGON fasciculatus (Mingimingi). A branching shrub with a slight heath-like appearance, having small greenish-white flowers in drooping spikes. H. 4 feet. 2/6 each.

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. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

- „ **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. H. 20 feet, ultimately 60 feet. 3/6 each.

LITSAEA calicaris (Mangeao, Tangeao). A closely-branched tree with bold pale green foliage. It makes a fine ornamental specimen. H.H. 30 feet. 2/6 each.

MACROPIPER excelsum (Kawakawa, Pepper-tree). An aromatic shrub or small tree of rapid growth and good appearance; most successful in semi-shade. T. 15 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **var. psittacorum**. A larger-leaved form of quite distinctive appearance; prefers semi-shade. T. 6 to 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

„ **var. variegata**. A variegated form which is uncommon and striking, each leaf having a central blotch, deep cream to yellow. T. 6 feet. 3/6 each.

MELICOPA simplex (Poataniwha). A fine ornamental shrub with slender twiggy branches and small greenish-white flowers. H. 8 feet. 2/6 each.

Sunday Island variety. A distinct break with pale green foliage and white flowers. Of intermediate habit and appearance. H. 8 feet. 2/6 each.

ternata (Wharangi). A small tree with shining yellowish-green leaves. Makes a good specimen. T. 12 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **var. Mantellii**. A smaller much-branched variety with smaller leaves. An uncommon and very fine decorative shrub. H.H. 6 feet. 3/- each.

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. 2/6 each.

„ **macrophyllus**. A slender sparingly-branched shrub with larger leaves and small bluish berries. H.H. 12 feet. 2/6 each.

ramiflorus (Mahoe, Ina-ina). A small tree or shrub with white stems, greenish flowers and small bluish berries. H. 15 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

MERYTA Sinclairii (Pukanui). Originally extremely rare, this unique evergreen small tree, with large thick glossy leaves 10 to 20 inches in diameter, should be extensively planted, being fairly hardy in northern coastal districts. Should be protected from frost when young. See illustration. T. 15 to 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

METROSIDEROS lucida (Southern Rata). A very hardy species, producing a blaze of bright crimson flowers. V.H. 15 feet, ultimately 30 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

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. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

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 frost, but with maturity it becomes quite hardy. See illustration. T. 20 feet, ultimately 50 to 70 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each; 20/- to 36/- per dozen; 100/- to 250/- per 100.

villosa (Kermadec Pohutukawa). Originally found on Sunday Island, one of the Kermadec Group. Is noted for its continuous flowering habit, having some bloom in varying quantity throughout the year. T. 15 feet, ultimately 40 to 60 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

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. 2/6 each.

MYOPORUM laetum (Ngaio). A quick-growing shrub with semi-transparent leaves which contain innumerable oil glands. The small berries are reddish-purple. A good coastal plant. H. 20 feet. 1/6 and 2/- each; 12/- and 18/- per dozen.

MYRTUS (N.Z. Myrtle). These form an interesting section of the extensive Myrtle family. Having specialized in the collection of various hybrids, we offer a selection of these, with the four species.

bullata (Ramarama). A striking evergreen shrub with reddish-brown leaves, intermingled in season with beautiful starry creamy-white flowers. The berries are dark red. H.H. 10 feet. 2/6 each.

MYRTUS—Continued.

obcordata (Rohutu). A well-branched, slender, spreading shrub with small leaves, white flowers, and reddish-violet berries. H.H. 10 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

„ **var. diversifolius**. A close compact form with very small leaves which are bronzy underneath. H.H. 8 feet. 2/6 each.

„ **var. microphylla**. Another form with a spreading habit of growth, the branches thinly furnished with small leaves. H.H. 8 feet. 2/6 each.

„ **var. purpurea**. Similar to the type in habit, the leaves being coloured a dainty reddish-bronze. H.H. 8 feet. 3/- each.

„ **variety**. An erect compact-growing variety with small leaves. H.H. 8 feet. 2/6 each.

pedunculata. A species of dense, twiggy habit, having very small leaves, white flowers, and small red berries. H. 8 feet. 2/6 each.

Ralphii. An erect branching shrub with slightly bronzy leaves, sometimes green; white starry flowers and dark red berries. H.H. 10 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

„ **var. purpurea**. Similar to the type excepting that the foliage is a deep bronze colour; useful for decoration. H.H. 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

NOTHOFAGUS cliffortioides (Mountain Beech). A hardy species with small distinct foliage. V.H. 20 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each; 20/- to 36/- per dozen.

fusca (Tawhairaunui, Red Beech). A valuable ornamental tree which makes magnificent specimens. The foliage, which turns reddish in autumn, is valued for decoration. V.H. 20 feet, ultimately 60 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each; 20/- to 36/- per dozen.

„ **var. Colensoi** [*Fagus truncata*]. Very similar to the type, with larger, more leathery leaves. V.H. 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Menziesii (Tawhai, Silver-beech). A tall tree with a white and silvery trunk; will stand exposure. V.H. 25 feet, ultimately 60 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each; 20/- to 36/- per dozen.

Solandri (Tawhairauriki, Black-beech). A species with distinctive foliage. 25 feet, ultimately 40 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each; 20/- to 36/- per dozen.

NOTHOPANAX Anomolum (Whauwhaupaku, Five-fingers).

A curious shrub of the "Ginwood" family. The interlacing branches spread at right angles. H. 6 to 8 feet. 2/6 each.

arboreum (Whauwhau, Ginwood). A small bushy tree with pleasing foliage. The leaves are large and 5 or 7 lobed, making a neat specimen. V.H. 15 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

Coleusoi. Foliage pale lemon-green with red edge, 3 to 5 lobed. Quite a distinct species. H. 10 feet. 2/6 ea.

Edgerleyi (Raukawa, Orange-wood). A remarkably graceful shrub, the bright glossy-green aromatic foliage being delicately divided. Requires care, but is worth it when acclimatized. H. 12 feet 2/6 to 3/6 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. H. 8 feet. 3/6 each.

simplex (Haumakaroa). 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. 2/6 ea.

NOTOSPARTIUM Carmichaeliae (Pink Broom). A most beautiful, slender, flowering shrub, leafless during maturity, which bears striking pink flowers. It prefers a loose, gritty, shingly soil. V.H. 6 feet. 2/6 each.

glabrescens. Similar to the preceding species in habit and flowering, but more vigorous and taller. V.H. 10 feet. 2/6 each.

torulosum. A distinct upright species with purple flowers and slender growth. H. 3 to 5 feet. 2/6 ea.

OLEA lanceolata (Maire). A large-growing tree with narrow, graceful, juvenile foliage, shorter and wider when mature. Timber hard and durable. H. 30 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

montana (Orooro, Narrow-leaved Maire). Of smaller size and more slender habit than the preceding: wood equally durable. H. 20 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

Never allow grass and weeds to grow around the roots of newly planted trees.

OLEARIA. This genus comprises a section of the native flora noted for hardiness 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. 1/6 to 2/6 each; 15/- to 24/- per dozen; 35/- to 100/- per 100.

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

albiflora. Shining leathery compact foliage. 10 feet.

angulata. Long narrow leaves, distinct appearance. V.H. 6 feet.

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

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

„ **var. variegata.** The leaves are blotched pale cream to yellow; rather effective. 6 to 8 feet.

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

chathamica (Keketererehe). A beautiful species, close compact foliage and prominent heads of bluish-purple flowers. V.H. 5 feet.

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

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.

excorticata. A compact hardy species, easily cultivated. V.H. 12 feet.

fragrantissima. A thin-leaved fragrant species. H. 6 ft.

furfuracea (Wharangipiro). 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 (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.

OLEARIA—Continued.

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.

ummularifolia. 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.

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

„ **var. 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.

suavis. Leaves silvery, white beneath; extremely hardy. V.H. 10 feet.

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

Traversii (Akeake, 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 stoutly-branched low shrub with thick shining leathery leaves white beneath, and large white daisy-like flowers on long stems. Ideal for a large rockery. H.H. 2 to 4 feet. 2/6 each.

PENNANTIA corymbosa (Kaikomako). Juvenile form. A straggling bush with bent and interlacing slender branches; flowers tiny and distant. The wood was used by the Maoris to obtain fire by friction. V.H. 2/6 each.

Corymbosa (Kaikomako). Adult form. The leaves are 1 to 4 inches long, the flowers white and exceedingly fragrant. Makes a fine and interesting specimen. H. 15 to 20 feet. 2/6 each.

PERSOONIA Toru (Toru). A small-growing tree with striking foliage sometimes brownish, and scented yellowish-brown flowers. A handsome upright tree of distinctive appearance. H. 10 feet. 2/6 each.

PHEBALIUM nudum (Mairehou). 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. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

PHORMIUM Colensoi (Wharariki, Mountain Flax). Excellent for growing on an exposed bank or large rockery. Smaller than the ordinary flax. V.H. 2 to 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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. 1/- to 2/- each; 15/- to 18/- per dozen; 50/- per 100. Special quotation for lots of from one to ten thousand on request.

„ **var. rubra**. The coloured leaves are a rich coppery-bronze to brownish-purple; most distinctive. H. 5 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

„ **var. variegata**. A persistent variegated form of the common species. The green leaf is striped white and cream. V.H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

We have two others, in all six distinct species and varieties for 15/-; 30/- per dozen.

PHYLOCLADUS alpinus (Mountain Toatoa). A tree which does not produce true leaves, but flattened twigs which function as leaves. Hardy and ornamental. V.H. 6 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

glaucus (Toatoa). A distinct and handsome species, leafless as above, confined originally to the north, but successful elsewhere. Not common. H. 20 feet. 3/6 each.

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. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 30/- per dozen.

PIMELEA longifolia (Taranga, N.Z. Daphne). A small erect shrub; flowers white or tinged with rose, terminating the branches. H. 2 to 3 feet. 2/6 each.

virgata. Similar to the preceding, leaves larger and greyish-green. H. 3 to 4 feet. 2/6 each.

PISONIA BRUNONIANA (Parapara, Bird Catcher). A rare shrub from the Kermadec Islands. Leaves glossy, fairly large; fruit in clusters; extremely viscid, sometimes entangling small birds. T. 12 feet. 2/6 each.

PITTOSPORUM Buchananii. A species with glossy dark green foliage which makes a handsome shrub or small tree. V.H. 15 feet. 2/- each; 15/- per dozen.

cornifolium (Wharewhareatua). A slender shrub usually growing as an epiphyte on trunks or branches. The seed capsules open brilliant orange with dark seeds. H. 4 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

crassifolium (Karo). A hardy compact shrub with chocolate-brown scented flowers. Particularly valuable for coastal shelter or ornamental planting. H.H. 20 feet. 1/6 and 2/- each; 7/6 to 15/- per dozen; 35/- to 50/- per 100.

album. A rare form of the preceding, very similar excepting the flowers, which are creamy white. H.H. 15 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

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 H. 12 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

ellipticum. A small spreading tree which is very variable, but makes a good specimen. V.H. 12 feet. 2/6 each.

eugeneoides (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. 1/6 to 2/6 each; 7/6 to 15/- per dozen.

PITTOSPORUM—Continued.

- " **var. variegata.** A form of the preceding in which the leaves are prettily margined creamy-white. Very effective. H.H. 10 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Kirkii. Originally rather uncommon. A striking and most beautiful species. Bark reddish-purple, flowers yellow in terminal spikes. Will grow as an epiphyte. V.H. 5 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Ralphii. Similar to *crassifolium*, with larger leaves covered beneath with thick white down. A fine coastal tree. H. 10 feet. 1/6 and 2/- each; 7/6 to 15/- per dozen.

tenuifolium (Kohuhu). Incorrectly "Matipo." A small tree with bark and flowers almost black. Foliage pale green, sometimes reddish. Splendid for hedges. H. 10 feet. 1/6 and 2/- each; 7/6 to 15/- per dozen.

" **var. argenteum** (Silver "Matipo"). Similar to the preceding, with more compact silvery foliage. Quite effective. V.H. 6 to 8 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

" **var. variegatum.** In this variety the foliage is prettily margined creamy-white, a very effective combination. H. 10 feet. 3/- and 3/6 each.

umbellatum (Haratoanga). A small tree with fine foliage, scented pink flowers, and berries which open brick-red. H.H. 10 feet. 2/6 each.

PLAGIANTHUS *betulinus* (Manatu, Lacebark, Ribbon-wood). A rapid-growing leafy tree which, when young, forms a straggling interlaced bush. A fine avenue tree. V.H. 20 to 25 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 28/- per dozen.

divaricatus. A widely-spreading shrub, the branches sometimes interlacing; very small leaves. A coastal plant. H. 6 feet. 2/6 each.

PODOCARPUS *acutifolius.* An erect slender dwarf shrub similar to *P. totara*, excepting for its small size and pungent leaves. H. 15 to 20 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.

dacrydioides (Kahikatea, White Pine). A lofty tree suitable for swampy localities. Extensively used for building timber. A useful ornamental tree when young. H. 20 to 25 feet, ultimately 80 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 28/- per dozen.

ferrugineous (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. 2/6 each.

PODOCARPUS—Continued.

Hallii. Similar to *P. totara*, with larger close-set leaves when young. The bark is thin and papery. V.H. 15 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 28/- per dozen.

navalis (Alpine Totara). A dwarf prostrate shrub forming a neat compact bush. An excellent conifer for the rockery. V.H. 2 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

erectus. More erect than the type with larger leaves; extremely hardy. 5 feet. 2/6 each.

spicatus (Matai, Black Pine). A fine hardy tree of slow growth. The timber is hard and durable. H. 25 feet. 2/6 and 3/- each.

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. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.

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. 2/- each; 18/- per dozen.

apetala variety. A form with green foliage, otherwise similar. Very hardy and suitable for like purposes. H.H. 15 feet. 2/- each; 18/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.

elliptica (Kumerahou, Golden Tainui). An indispensable shrub, having masses of golden-yellow bloom 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. H.H. 5 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

phylicaeifolia (Tauhinu). A small spreading shrub with foliage somewhat resembling Heath. The flowers are minute. H.H. 4 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

rugosa. A rare species originally confined to the North, but hardy elsewhere in the North Island. It has greenish-yellow flowers. H.H. 6 feet. 2/6 each.

PSEUDOPANAX crassifolium (Horoeka, 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. V.H. 20 feet. 2/6 and 3/- each; 24/- per doz.

PSEUDOPANAX—Continued.

„ **var. trifoliolatum.** A rare form with further variations of the foliage; very interesting. V.H. 20 feet. 3/- each.

discolor (Bronze Panax). A much-branched dwarf shrub with pretty bronze foliage; quite distinctive. H.H. 15 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 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. H. 18 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Lessonii (Houpara). A much-branched robust shrub or small tree, with clustering leaves at the ends of branches. Quite distinct and pretty. A coastal plant. H. 12 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

QUINTINIA serrata (Tawheowheo). 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. 2/6 each.

RHABDOTHAMNUS Solandri (Taurepo, Native Abutilon). A slender shrub having prominent orange-red flowers almost continuously. Succeeds best in shade. Not common. H.H. 4 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

RHOPALOSTYLIS Cheesemaii [Areca Baueri]. A fine handsome palm which grows well outside in sheltered seaside gardens. Also a good pot plant. Originally from Kermadec Islands. T. 10 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

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. 15 feet. 2/6 and 3/ each; 24/- per dozen.

SCHEFFLERA digitata (Patete). A small tree, in appearance similar superficially to the *Nothopanax*; of graceful habit and appearance. H.H. 15 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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.

SENECIO—Continued.

Bidwillii. A dwarf compact shrub with thick shining foliage, white beneath; suitable for border or rockery. V.H. 1 to 3 feet. 2/6 each.

compactus. Small, much-branched, of compact habit, with beautiful silvery leaves; flowers yellow. V.H. 2 to 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

elaeagnifolius. A spreading shrub with thick leathery leaves, whitish beneath. Exceedingly hardy. 4 to 8 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Greyii. A small shrub with stems and leaves greyish, the latter white beneath; flowers yellow in large corymbs. V.H. 5 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Huntii. A handsome small tree, shining green foliage, greyish-green beneath. Bright yellow flowers in terminal panicles. One of the best. V.H. 12 feet. 2/6 each.

Kirkii (Tupairu). 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. 2/6 each.

latifolius. A herbaceous type with bold foliage, surmounted by heads of bright yellow flowers. V.H. 2 feet. 2/6 each.

laxifolius. A small shrub with light green leaves, having dense white down beneath and also on the branchlets. V.H. 5 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Monroi. A compact, spreading, slender shrub, the leaves being prettily wrinkled and notched along the edges; yellow flowers. V.H. 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

perdicioides (Raukumara). A small shrub with lemon-green foliage and yellow flowers; not common but easily grown. H. 5 feet. 2/6 each.

remotifolius. A hardy uncommon species with a long leaf-stalk, greyish-green leaves and yellow flowers. V.H. 5 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

rotundifolius (Paueritaiko). A handsome shrub with thick leathery shining leaves, buff beneath. One of the best of the genus. V.H. 6 to 10 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

SIDEROXYLON novo-zelandicum [*Sapota costatum*] (Tawa-pou). An uncommon shrub suitable for coastal planting, where it is most successful, and should be more extensively used. H. 15 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

SOLANUM aviculare grandiflora. A quick-growing soft-wooded plant with edible yellow fruit, which have been used for jam-making. T. 6 to 10 feet. 2/6 ea.

SOPHORA microphylla [*Edwardsia microphylla*] (Kowhai). A small tree having flowers sulphur-yellow and old gold. Previously named *S. tetraptera* in error. Its habit is pendulous and interlacing. V.H. 15 feet, ultimately 30 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 28/- per dozen.

prostrata (Dwarf Kowhai). A densely-branched dwarf shrub which bears bright yellow flowers. Suitable for a rockery. V.H. 3 to 5 feet. 2/6 each.

tetraptera [*Edwardsia tetraptera*] (Kowhai). A handsome, upright, sometimes pendulous tree of graceful habit, bearing racemes of large golden-yellow flowers. Its adoption as the National Flower has been persistently canvassed for several years. Previously named var. *grandiflora* in error. V.H. 15 feet, ultimately 25 to 40 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 28/- per dozen.

SUTTONIA australis [*Myrsine Urvillei*] (Matipou, Mapau). A small tree having reddish-brown leaves. Useful for specimens or for shelter purposes. V.H. 15 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

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. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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 evergreen tree. Requires shelter from frost when young. T. 30 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 24/- and 28/- per dozen; specimen trees 3/6 to 7/6 each.

WEINMANNIA racemosa (Kamahi and Towai). A large shrub or small tree with compact distinctive foliage, smothered in January with short racemes of white to pale rose flowers. V.H. 20 feet. 2/- and 2/6 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. 2/- and 2/6 each.

COLLECTIONS OF TREES AND PLANTS.

Having a wide knowledge of the general conditions most suitable for each plant, we can supply collections which will thrive under any circumstances of soil, position, or degree of moisture, at special rates as under:

12 distinct, named, for	....	28/-
24 distinct, named, for	....	55/-
50 distinct, named, for	....	110/-
100 distinct, named, for	....	215/-
200 distinct, named, for	....	425/-

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: 2/- and 2/6 each; 18/- to 24/- per dozen; 125/- to 175/- per 100.

WHIPCORD SECTION.

R. *Annulata*
R. *Armstrongii*, 18in.
R. *Christica*
 cupressoides, 30in.

R. *Laingii*, 5in.
R. *propinqua* major, 30in.
R. *propinqua* minor, 6in.
R. *salicornioides*, 18in.

Never plant a tree deeper than the usual earth-line on the stem.

GENERAL SECTION.

- amabilis, 5ft.
 amabilis var. blanda
 R. amplexicaulis, 8in.
 Andersonii variegata
 anetida
 angustifolia
 anomala, 15in.
 Balfouriana, 2ft.
 R. Barkeri, 12in.
 Barnetti
 R. Bidwilli, 6in.
 Biggarii
 Bollonsi, 5ft.
 Bryantii
 buxifolia var. compacta
 buxifolia var. patens
 Campbelliensis
 carnea, 2ft.
 carnosula
 Carseii
 R. catarractæ, 6in.
 R. catarractæ congesta
 R. catarractæ var. irrigans, 6in.
 R. catarractæ var. lanceolata
 chathamica
 Colensoi viridis
 Dartonii
 Darwiniana, 5ft.
 decumbens
 diosmæfolia
 divaricata
 divergens
 elegans
 elegantissima
 elliptica, 6ft.
 glaucophylla, 4in.
 Grahamei
 Hulkeana
 Hulkeana Awatere
 lavandiana
 lævis, 5ft.
 Lewisii, 6ft.
 ligustrifolia, 8ft.
 lobellioides
 R. Lyalli, 6in.
 R. Lyallii var. rosea, 6in.
 R. Lyallii var. sub. erecta, macrocarpa
 macrocarpa var. affinis, 8ft.
 macrocarpa var. latispala, 8ft.
 macroura var. Cookiana
 Matthewsii, 5ft.
 Menziesii, 5ft.
 McKensiesii
 nivalis
 Olseni
 R. pimeleoides
 pinguifolia
 pubescens
 rakaiensis
 salicifolia var. angustissima
 salicifolia var. Egmontiana
 salicifolia var. Kirkii
 salicifolia var. stricta
 speciosa (Titirangi)
 speciosa variegata
 Townsoni
 Vernicosa
 Youngii

We offer special rates for collections—our selection—to suit all conditions of soil and climate.

	£	s	d
50 distinct, named, for	4	15	0
100 distinct, named, for	9	10	0
12 distinct, named, dwarf (for rockeries)	1	2	6

CLIMBING PLANTS.

CLEMATIS *afoliata*. A curious plant forming dense masses of intertwining leafless stems. The flowers are yellow. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Colensoi. A plant with variable foliage and greenish-yellow flowers. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

foetida. Leaves variable in texture and form. The small yellow flowers are produced in enormous numbers. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

indivisa (Puawananga). Produces in spring a profusion of starry white flowers, followed by clusters of silvery plumes attached to the seeds. Will grow on shrubs. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

parviflora. A species of more slender growth with yellowish flowers. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

FREYCINETIA *Banksii* (Kiekie). A climbing shrub with long narrow leaves, producing curious fleshy flowers and fruit which are both edible. H. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

FUCHSIA *Colensoi*. A semi-climbing plant with straggling branches. Flowers blue and purplish-crimson, berries purplish-black. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

procumbens. A beautiful slender little trailer with upright orange, green and purple flowers, and bright red berries. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

IPOMEA *palinata*. A slender twining plant of vigorous habit, with dainty foliage, and pale purple flowers with darker centre. T. 2/6 each.

LYCOPodium *Billardieri*. A slender pale green trailing or climbing plant which is useful for decorative purposes. V.H. 2/6 each.

METROSIDEROS *diffusa* (Akakura). A tall climber which clings like Ivy, producing masses of bright crimson flowers. One of the best of the native climbers. H. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

florida (Whakatangitangi). 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. 2/6 and 3/- each.

„ **var. aurata** (Yellow Rata). Originally one of the rarest New Zealand plants. Similar in habit and growth to the crimson species, but the flowers are golden-yellow, produced as freely. It prefers a tree-fern stump or similar support. H. 3/6 each.

METROSIDEROS—Continued.

hypericifolia. Another climbing shrub with small pink or white flowers in racemes. V.H. 2/6 each.

scandens (Whakapiopio). A splendid climber with compact dark green foliage and white flowers. H. 2/6 each.

MUEHLENBECKIA *australis*. A rapid and large-growing species suitable for covering stumps or banks. Flowers green and small. V.H. 2/6 each.

complexa (Pohuehue). A slender, creeping, and interlacing plant; more dense than the preceding, of similar usefulness. H. 12 inches. 2/- each.

PARSONSIA *heterophylla* (Kaiku). A tall-growing climber with variable foliage and scented white flowers. V.H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

RHIPOGONUM *scandens* (Karewao, Supple-jack). A vigorous climber noted for its bright red berries and thick wiry stems. V.H. 2/6 each.

RUBUS *australis* (Tataramoa). A vigorous climber with prickly leaves and small fragrant pink or white flowers in panicles. V.H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Barkeri. An excellent trailing plant suitable for covering a bank. The foliage and stems are a reddish colour. H. 2/6 each.

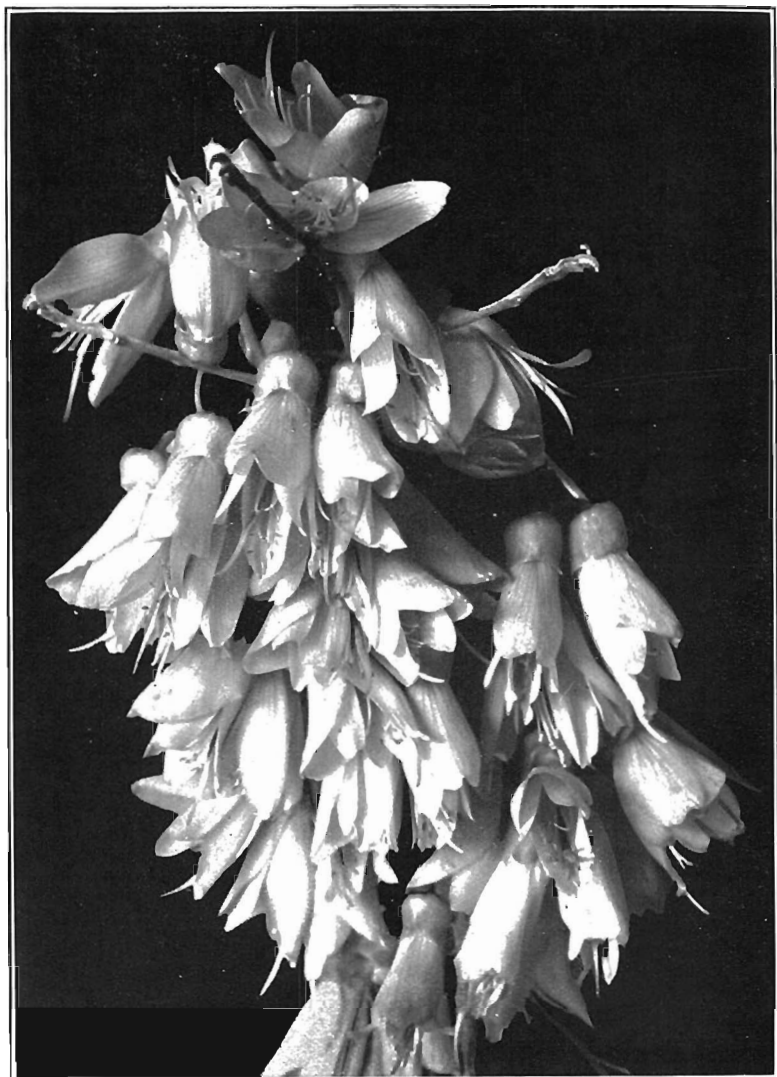
cissoides var. *pauperatus*. A leafless variety with dark green stems and yellow spines. A good climber or bank plant. H. 2/6 each.

parvus. An attractive prostrate plant with reddish leaves and stems. Another plant suitable for covering stump or banks. H. 2/6 each.

schmidelioides. A scrambling climbing plant with white flowers and large golden edible fruit. V.H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

TETRAPATHAEA *tetrandra* (Kohia, Native Passion-fruit). A slender climber with glossy leaves; flowers green and yellow; fruit orange, large, and showy. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

A good tree takes up no more room than a poor one. By all means plant the good.



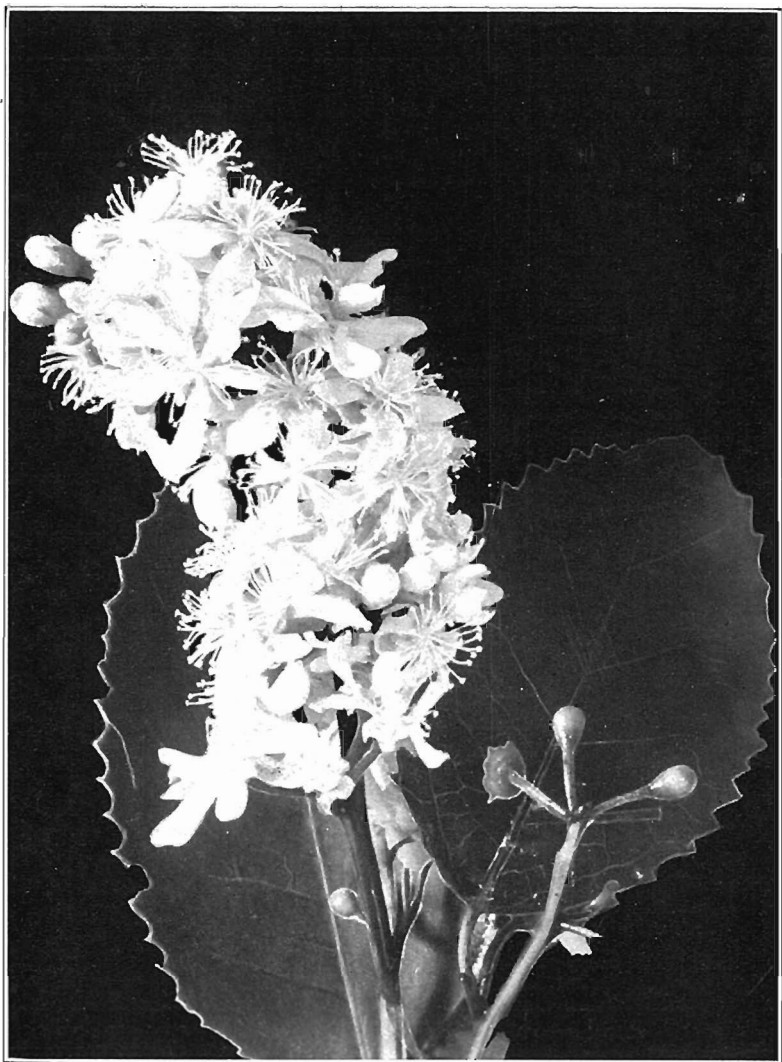
Sophora tetraptera. YELLOW KOWHAI. A handsome tree of graceful habit, bearing racemes of golden-yellow flowers. Its habit varies, but is generally more or less pendulous. Its adoption as the national flower has been persistently canvassed for several years.



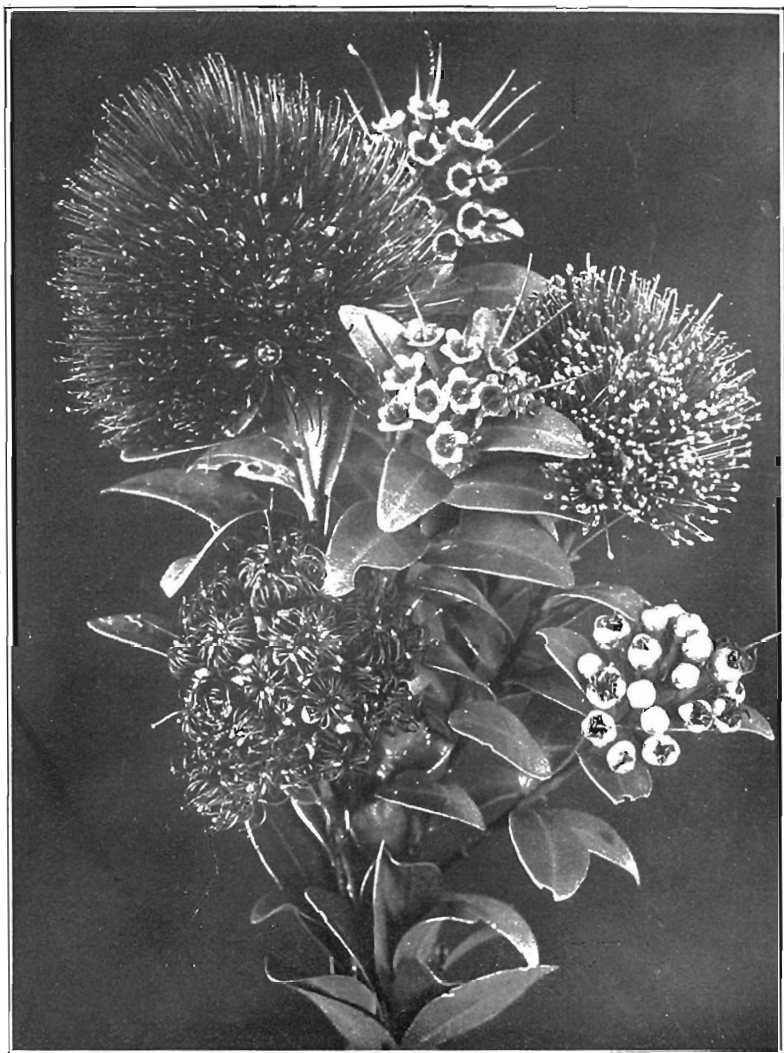
Myrtus bullata. RAMARAMA. A large shrub or small tree with reddish-brown foliage, intermingled in season with beautiful starry white flowers.



Knightia excelsa. REWAREWA—NEW ZEALAND HONEYSUCKLE. A tall handsome tapering tree, with dark-brown bark and leathery toothed leaves. The flower buds are a bright reddish-brown, opening crimson with white stamens.



Hoheria populnea. LACEBARK. A small evergreen tree of rapid growth, which bears racemes of beautiful white flowers in profusion. The habit and foliage are bold and distinctive.



Metrosideros tomentosa. POHUTUKAWA—CHRISTMAS TREE. A compact and bushy tree with dark foliage, covered in summer with masses of dark crimson flowers. The juvenile foliage is tender, and requires protection from frost, but with maturity it becomes quite hardy.



Meryta Sinclairii. PUKANUI. Originally extremely rare, this unique ever-green small tree, with large leaves ten to twenty inches in diameter, has definitely won its place in the forefront of the New Zealand flora.



Fuchsia excorticata. NEW ZEALAND TREE FUCHSIA. Foliage deciduous; flowers purplish-crimson, blue and green; berries purplish-black, edible.
There is a beautiful form with bronze coloured foliage.



Dendrobium Cunninghamii. Most beautiful NEW ZEALAND ORCHID; an epiphytic plant, having white flowers with pink centres, three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Very hardy.

ORCHIDS

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

BULBOPHYLLUM pygmaeum. A bulbous plant which forms dense carpets on tree trunks and rocks. Thrives in an open situation. H. Clumps 3/6 to 5/- each.

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. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

EARINA autumnalis. 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. 2/6 to 3/6 each; large plants 5/- to 10/6 each.

mucronata. The sweetly-scented flowers are creamy-yellow; very freely produced. Will grow on tree trunks or stone-work. H. 12 inches. 2/6 to 3/6 each; large plants 5/- to 10/6 each.

SARCOCHILUS adversus. A curious plant with dark green leathery leaves spotted purple. The tiny flowers are green, spotted purple. H.H. 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS—These are mostly deciduous bulbous plants, some requiring damp shady situations, others thriving in the open.

CORYSANTHES rivularis. Forms dense masses, usually on damp shady banks. The purplish flowers are curious, orchid-like, having long narrow arching petals giving a spidery appearance. H. 1 to 2 inches. 2/6 each.

PTEROSTYLIS Banksii. 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. V.H. Clumps 2/- and 2/6.

THELYMITRA longifolia. A tuberous-rooted terrestrial orchid with long narrow leaves and blue or purple flowers on spikes. Succeeds well on grass banks. H. 6 to 18 inches. 2/- each.

ROCK AND ALPINE PLANTS.

ACAENA adscendens (Silver Piripiri). A prostrate leafy plant with silvery foliage. V.H. 6 inches. 1/6 each.

Buchanani. A prostrate sometimes subterranean spreading plant with bluish-green leaves. Rather dainty. V.H. 6 inches. 1/6 each.

pectinata. A low-growing plant with finely-divided foliage. V.H. 6 inches. 1/6 each.

ACIPHYLLA squarosa (Spear-grass). A curious spinous plant, the dense spike-like flower stalk being 2 to 3 feet high. V.H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

ANGELICA montana (Aniseed). A low-growing plant with highly-perfumed foliage. H.H. 1 to 2 feet. 2/- each.

ARTHROPODIUM candidum. A small plant with slender grass-like leaves, producing a slender spike of dainty white flowers. H.H. 12 inches. 2/- each.

cirrhatum (Rengarenga, Rock Lily). A handsome plant with shining bold foliage and conspicuous panicles of white flowers. H.H. 1 to 3 feet. 1/6 and 2/- each; 18/- per dozen.

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. 2/- each.

nervosa. A large densely-tufted plant with long narrow leaves. Berries in panicles, bright orange-yellow. V.H. 3 to 4 feet. 2/6 each.

Solandri (Kabakaha). Another densely-tufted plant, the under-surfaces of the green leaves being silvery. Flowers yellow, berries red. H. 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

BULBINELLA Hookeri [Anthericum]. Leaves numerous; flowers on tall spikes 2 to 3 feet high; in racemes of 6 to 10 inches; yellow. V.H. 2/6 each.

CAREX var. **variegata**. A grass-like plant, the foliage being prettily variegated creamy-white. V.H. 9 to 12 inches. 2/- each.

CARMICHAELIA gracilis. A dwarf slender shrub bearing pink flowers. A distinctive plant. V.H. 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Nana. A dwarf rigid plant with small purplish-red flowers. 2/- each.

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.

alpina. Narrow dark green tufted leaves and white flowers in profusion. V.H. 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 ea.

argentea. Densely imbricating leaves in rosettes, forming carpets, with small white flowers sunk in the foliage. V.H. 4 to 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

coriacea. A truly distinctive plant, with long leathery silvery leaves, buff underneath. The white flowers are large on long stalks. V.H. 1 to 2 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

glandulosa. A flat creeping plant with fleshy leaves and small white flowers. V.H. 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

major [*longifolia*]. Leaves closely packed in dense clumps; flowers numerous. V.H. 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

spectabilis. A free-flowering species with crowded tufted foliage which forms large patches. V.H. 6 to 9 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Traversii. Leaves brownish-green, margins and under-surface rust coloured, midrib purple. V.H. 12 ins. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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

CLAYTONIA australasica. A matted plant with white or rose flowers; of variable habit. V.H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

COLENSOA physaloides. A rare tender plant originally from the extreme North. Fine bold foliage and bluish flowers and berries V.T. 2 feet. 2/6 each.

COPROSMA Brunnea. A prostrate little shrub which bears pale blue berries. V.H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Kirkii. A closely-branched procumbent plant forming rounded masses. H. 2 to 4 feet. 2/- each.

Petriei. A prostrate creeping plant with close-set leaves and dark bluish-purple seeds. V.H. 6 to 12 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

COPROSMA—Continued.

repens. A small plant with a matted creeping habit with red or orange-yellow seeds. V.H. 6 to 12 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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. 2/6 each.

COTULA squalida. A distinctive little plant with finely-cut foliage, almost fern-like. H. 2/- each.

CYATHODES Colensoi. A bluish-grey semi-prostrate shrub with white flowers and red or white berries. 6 to 12 inches. 2/6 each.

DIANELLA intermedia (Turutu). The white or blue flowers, followed by deep blue berries and pretty foliage, are quite unique. V.H. 18 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

DROSERA binata (Sundew). An interesting plant from 6 to 18 inches high, with white flowers. The leaves trap and absorb insects. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

ELATOSTEMA rugosum (Parataniwha. N.Z. Begonia). A robust decumbent shrub with prettily coloured leaves; requires a damp position. T. 18 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

FORSTERA Bidwillii. A prostrate plant, spreading and rooting, with waxy-white flowers on upright stalks. V.H. 2 to 4 inches. 2/6 each.

FUCHSIA procumbens. A beautiful trailer with upright orange, green, and purple flowers, and large red berries. T. 2/- and 2/6 each.

GAULTHERIA oppositifolia (Niniwa). An attractive small shrub suitable for the rockery. It bears white heath-like flowers. V.H. 3 feet. 2/6 each.

perplexa. A small interlacing shrub with small leaves and pink berries. V.H. 12 to 18 inches. 2/6 each.

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

GEUM urbanum var. strictum (Kopata). Similar to the European species but more robust and has larger flowers. V.H. 2 to 3 feet. 1/6 and 2/- each.

GNAPHALIUM subrigidum. An upright plant with silvery foliage and stems, and white flowers. V.H. 1 to 2 feet. 1/6 each.

GNAPHALIUM—Continued.

trinerve (River Daisy). A prostrate form with terminal heads of white flowers. Prefers a damp position. V.H. 12 inches. 1/6 each.

GUNNERA dentata. A prostrate plant with brownish foliage and yellow seeds. V.H. 3 inches. 1/6 each.

Hamiltoni. Leaves numerous, tufted, in broad rosettes, with red berries intermingled. V.H. 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

prorepens. Another prostrate plant with brownish leaves and red or yellowish berries. Prefers moisture and shade. V.H. 2 inches. 1/6 and 2/- each.

HELICHRYSUM bellidioides. Pretty greyish-white foliage in thick mats, and white flowers in profusion. V.H. 2 inches. 1/6 each.

HIBISCUS trionum. A showy annual or bi-ennial with fine foliage and prominent pale yellow flowers with a dark centre. T. 2 feet. 1/6 each; seed 1/- packet.

HYMENANTHERA crassifolia. An extremely hardy low-growing shrub with white berries. V.H. 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

JOVELLANA repens. A dainty creeping and trailing plant producing panicles of flowers, white spotted purple. Requires shade and moisture. V.H. 6 inches. 2/- ea.

Sinclairii (N.Z. Calceolaria). Generally taller than the preceding; leaves large, flowers white or yellow spotted purple. Requires damp and shade. T. 18 inches. 2/- each.

„ *var. intermedia*. A low spreading shrub. An intermediate form with smaller leaves, flowers similar to the type. T. 9 to 12 inches. 2/- each.

LEPTOSPERMUM Nichollsii var. pygmeum. A dwarf form of “Crimson Manuka”; an ideal plant for the rockery. Highly recommended. V.H. 1 to 2 feet. 2/6 each.

LEUCOPOGON Fraserii. A dwarf mat-like shrub with brownish foliage. White, sweet-scented, heath-like flowers and yellowish-orange berries. V.H. 6 ins. 2/- and 2/6 each.

LIBERTIA grandiflora. Upright Iris-like foliage; white flowers in an upright panicle. H. 2 feet. 1/6 and 2/- each.

LIBERTIA—Continued.

ixioides (Tukauki). Another species of more slender habit with stiff leaves sometimes tinted reddish, and white flowers. V.H. 15 inches. 1/6 and 2/- each.

pulchella. A dainty dwarf form with white flowers; requires moisture and shade. V.H. 4 inches. 1/6 and 2/- each.

LINUM monogynum (Nao). Pretty bluish leaves and delicate white flowers. Succeeds in dry positions. H. 6 to 12 inches. 1/6 and 2/- each.

MUEHLENBECKIA complexa. Will form dense prostrate masses of slender stems over rocks. Flowers small; berries in a white fleshy cup. V.H. 1 to 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

MYOSOTIS Forsteri. A branching decumbent plant, flowers white, sometimes with yellow eye. One of the New Zealand Forget-me-nots. H. 4 to 6 inches. 2/- ea.

NERTERA Balfouriana. A creeping prostrate plant with white flowers and orange-red berries in profusion. V.H. 2 to 3 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

depressa. Forming matted patches of white violet-like flowers followed by masses of dark red berries. V.H. 2 to 3 inches. 1/6 each.

dichondraefolia. Similar to the preceding but variable in size and appearance, and not so dense. V.H. 2 to 3 inches. 2/- each.

setulosa. A distinct species with short creeping branches having erect tips, with red berries in each. H. 6 inches. 1/6 and 2/- each.

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. 2/- each.

OXALIS lactea [*O. magellanica*] (Tutaekaahu). A compact little plant with dainty foliage and an abundance of white flowers. H. 2 to 4 inches. 1/6 each.

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

PHORMIUM Colensoi. A dwarf species of "Flax." Most excellent for large rockeries. V.H. 2 to 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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. 2/6 each.

PIMELEA prostrata [laevigata]. A prostrate plant with bluish-green foliage and white flowers. V.H. 4 to 6 inches. 1/6 and 2/- 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. 2/6 ea.

PRATEA angulata. A rapid-growing trailer which bears white violet-like flowers, and purplish-red berries in dense masses. V.H. 6 inches. 1/6 each.

RANUNCULUS Lyallii (Mountain Lily, N.Z. Giant Buttercup). A magnificent alpine plant with large thick glossy leaves and white flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, borne on large stalks 2 to 3 feet high. V.H. 1 to 3 feet. 2/6 each.

nivicola. Another fine alpine with distinctive green foliage and heads of golden-yellow flowers in profusion. V.H. 1 to 2 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

RAOULIA glabra. Forms large closely-pressed patches with its tiny yellowish-green leaves. Prefers damp conditions. V.H. 1 to 3 inches. 1/6 each.

tenuicanlis (Tutuhuna). Forms large silvery mats of small closely-compacted leaves. Prefers damp conditions. 3 to 4 inches. 1/6 each.

RUBUS Barkerii. An excellent trailing plant with reddish-coloured leaves and stems. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

parvus. Another prostrate plant with coloured leaves and stems. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

SENECIO compactus. A small compact shrub with pretty silvery leaves and yellow flowers. V.H. 2 to 3 feet. 2/- each.

latifolius. A herbaceous plant with bold foliage and heads of bright yellow flowers. H. 2 feet. 2/6 each.

Turneri. Similar to the preceding, with bolder green leaves and taller heads of yellow flowers. H.H. 2 to 4 feet. 2/6 each.

STILBOCARPA Lyallii. A creeping herbaceous plant with leaves 6 to 8 inches across on long stems, and small reddish-purple flowers. H.H. 2 feet. 2/6 ea.

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, of which only one is described. A complete list will be found in the Veronica section.

„ **Bidwillii**, A prostrate plant with minute leaves which forms dense carpets 3 to 6 inches in depth. Flowers white. V.H. 2/- each.

VIOLA Cunninghamii (N.Z. Violet). A small dainty plant with white flowers; requires shade. V.H. 3 inches. 1/6 each.

WAHLENBERGIA albomarginata [saxicola]. A dainty alpine plant bearing masses of white and pale blue flowers on short wiry stems. V.H. 3 to 6 inches. 1/6 each.

gracilis. Another species which bears flowers of a deeper blue shade on taller stems. V.H. 6 to 12 inches. 1/6 each.



Enfield, Middlesex, England.

“I am delighted to inform you the 116 Tree Ferns, 3 to 5 feet high, came to hand in the finest possible condition; in fact, as fresh as though just lifted.

“They have been potted and placed in a fairly shady wood and within four days the major part have started into growth, and in one or two cases the new fronds are 1 foot in length.”

(Signed) A. P.

Dominion Federation of Women's Institutes (N.Z.).

“I have been instructed to advise you that advice has been received from England that the Tree Ferns which you forwarded together with other plants on behalf of the New Zealand Women's Institutes to the Hon. Mrs. — have been accepted by Her Majesty Queen Mary for her private garden at Sandringham.”

(Signed) B. D. B.

FERNS.

The mild humid climate which obtains throughout the greater part of New Zealand, having been mainly responsible for the large and varied assortment of ferns which has been evolved, also ensures the necessary conditions for successfully acclimatising and growing them under artificial cultivation. Many of them are peculiar to this country, and the majority are quite hardy provided the necessary conditions of moisture, shade, and freedom from draught prevail.

We now have a comprehensive collection of well-grown acclimatised plants, the whole Dominion having contributed to its acquisition. Included are species which thrive under varying conditions from the sea coast to the alpine snow-line.

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

ADIANTUM æthiopicum (Makaka, Maidenhair Fern). A dainty creeping maidenhair fern with delicate fronds, preferring shade. Suitable for baskets. T. 9 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

affine (Puhinui). A hardy variety; thrives on dry banks. V.H. 6 to 9 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

diaphanum (Mawhatu-kura). A rare dainty species usually forming dense patches, the fronds slightly branched. H. 4 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ var. polymorphum. A smaller form, the fronds are usually unbranched. H. 3 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

formosum (Huhi). This giant maidenhair fern will grow anywhere. In damp shady positions the fronds are 3 to 4 feet long. H. 1 to 4 feet. 2/- and 2/6 ea.

fulvum (Nehutai). Very hardy; will survive in either dry or damp positions; the green fronds slightly brownish. H. 12 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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. 2/- and 2/6 each.

ALSOPHILA Colensoi. See Tree Ferns, page 51.

ARTHROPTERIS tenella [*Polypodium tenellum*] (Ngararawhairoa). A useful creeping fern which will grow on trees, logs, or over rocks. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

ASPIDIUM. All species of *Aspidium* have now been transferred to *Polystichum*, which see.

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. 2/- and 2/6 each.

bulbiferum. A handsome graceful fern which produces bulbils on the fronds. Easy to cultivate. T. 12 to 30 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **var. tripinnatum** (Rautangi). A most beautiful fern with fine, deeply-cut fronds; easy to grow. H.H. 9 to 18 inches. 2/6 and 3/- each.

flabellifolium. A dainty prostrate fern with narrow fronds 6 to 12 inches long, having small distant leaflets; an ideal plant for a hanging basket. T. 2/- and 2/6 each.

flaccidum (Raukina-tautau). Habit variable; fronds short and stiff when exposed, long and pendulous in shelter; easy to grow. H. 1 to 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Hookerianum (Hukeri-pounamu). A variable fern, all forms being daintily pretty. H.H. 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **var. Colensoi.** A dainty little fern with pale green fronds; habit loose and drooping. T. 4 to 6 inches. 2/6 each.

lambrophyllum. A distinct type of fern with glossy dark green fronds of beautiful form. T. 12 to 18 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

lucidum (Huruhuru-whenua). A hardy species with glossy green fronds; easy to grow. N.Z. H. 12 to 24 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **var. Lyallii** (Wharekauri). A fine large type with long fronds, the leaflets of which are divided in an unusual manner. Uncommon. T. 18 to 24 ins. 2/6 each.

obtusatum. Short glossy fronds with thick rounded leaflets. A coastal form from the extreme South. H.H. 9 to 12 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Shuttleworthianum (Tahawai-hua-riki). A handsome and conspicuous species of graceful drooping habit. The fronds are closely and finely cut. H.H. 1 to 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

ASPLENIUM—Continued.

trichomanes (Waewae-wheke). A hardy little fern; will grow in the open and on limestone. V.H. 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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. 2/- and 2/6 each.

BLECHNUM Banksii [*Lomaria*]. A coastal form with dark green fronds and attractive habit. T. 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

capense (Tupari). A very hardy common fern of graceful habit, suitable for any position. H. 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **var. minor** (Taupo). An alpine form with short fronds; succeeds in open borders. V.H. 9 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

discolor (Taniwhaniwha). An erect compact fern of distinct habit which thrives anywhere. V.H. 1 to 4 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

durum (Turaumoko). A coastal species from the South, with pretty dark green regular fronds. H. 12 ins. 2/6 each.

filiforme. Forms creeping mats on the ground, also ascending trunks of trees when the fronds are pendulous; up to 2 feet long. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

fluviale (Amokura). A handsome decorative species easy to cultivate, with narrow drooping brownish-green fronds. H. 1 to 2½ feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Fraseri. The fronds form a spreading crown on the top of a thin stem; a handsome fern. T. 1 to 2 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

lanceolatum. A hardy species which covers damp banks, also suitable as specimens in pots. H. 6 to 18 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

membranaceum. Similar in appearance to the preceding, but smaller. H. 6 to 12 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

nigrum (Aupouri). Short, decumbent fronds, almost black; requires dense shade and moisture. V.H. 4 to 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Pattersonii var. elongata (Patihau-pohe). Broad dark green pendulous fronds, sometimes forked; 1 to 3 feet long; requires shade and moisture. N.Z. V.H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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. 2/- and 2/6 each.

vulcanicum (Rangitoto). Has a deeply-cut wedge-shaped frond; a good hardy species; thrives in dry situations. V.H. 9 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

BOTRYCHIUM australe [*B. ternatum*] (Kurikuri, Parsley Fern). A pretty fern with parsley-like fronds; quite distinctive. H. 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

australe var. millefolium [var. *dissectum*]. A very finely divided form, the fronds being almost moss-like. H. 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

CYATHEA. See Tree Ferns, page 51.

CYCLOPHORUS serpens [*Polypodium serpens*] (Ngarara-wehi). A very hardy species which will creep over rocks and on tree trunks. Clumps 2/- and 2/6 each.

DAVALLIA. See *Leptolepia*.

DICKSONIA. See Tree Ferns, page 51.

DOODIA caudata (Mokimoki). A pretty, dainty little fern with tufted divided fronds. H.H. 6 to 12 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

media (Tangihua). A most beautiful little fern, the young fronds being coloured bright rose, borne in thick tufts. Survives in dry situations. H.H. 9 to 18 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

DRYOPTERIS decomposita [*Nephrodium*] (Waiheke). A hardy creeping fern with soft pale green fronds from 6 to 18 inches high. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

glabella [*Nephrodium*] (Wairapa). Smaller than the preceding; the tufted fronds are darker green, more finely cut, with a reddish-brown midrib. H. 6 to 18 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

pennigera [*Polypodium*] (Paihau-moho). Forms crowns of radiating fronds; plentiful and easy to cultivate; will grow anywhere. H. 2 to 4 feet. 2/- and 2/6 ea.

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. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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

circinata (Hunanga-moho). The finely-divided fronds, sometimes in tiers, are wiry and interlacing; a most unusual type of fern. H. 1 to 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 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. 2/- and 2/6 each.

dicarpa (Waewae-moho). Similar to *G. circinata*. Prefers damp situations and will thrive in full sunlight. V.H. 2 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

flabellata (He-karau). A beautiful species with fan-shaped fronds, dark shining green; sometimes in tiers. H. 1 to 4 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

HEMITELIA. See Tree Ferns, page 51.

HISTIOPTERIS incisa [Pteris] (Matua-rarauhe). A rapid-growing tallish fern with graceful light green fronds. It is deciduous. H. 3 to 4 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

HYMENOPHYLLUM. Filmy Ferns.

atrovirens. A distinct rare species. The narrow fronds, erect and finely divided, with a winged stalk, are most beautiful. H. 3 to 6 inches. Clumps 2/6 each; larger 5/- to 7/6 each.

australe [javanicum]. One of the most beautiful species. The membranous fronds, slightly curved, will form matted patches on tree trunks or the ground. H. 3 to 9 inches. Clumps 2/6 each; larger 5/- to 7/6 each.

demissum (Rauheke). A finely divided sometimes upright growing species which produces long fronds. One of the larger members of this genus. V.H. 6 to 18 inches. Clumps 2/6 each; larger 5/- to 7/6 each.

dilatatum. Noted for its large fronds, 9 to 18 inches long, the divisions being wide, flat, and evenly spaced. Habit pendulous. V.H. Clumps 3/6 to 5/- each.

flabellatum. A distinctive filmy fern, with narrow fronds 3 to 12 inches long, the fan-shaped segments of which are outlined by the veins. H. Clumps 2/6 each; larger 5/- to 7/6 each.

HYMENOPHYLLUM—Continued.

multifidum. A variable species with finely cut fronds, the segments sometimes overlapping, in others they are open and distant; in matted patches. V.H. Clumps 2/6 each; larger 5/- to 7/6 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. Clumps 2/6 each; larger 5/- each.

sanguinolentum. A most abundant species; fronds prettily divided and curved; will make matted patches on logs or the ground. V.H. 2 to 9 inches. Clumps 2/6 each; larger 5/- to 7/6 each.

scabrum. A most unusual species, the olive-green and brownish fronds being 6 to 18 inches long, and the stalks are furnished with thick reddish-brown hairs, which combination is very effective. If sufficiently damp it will succeed under glass. N.Z. Clumps 2/6 to 5/- each.

ferrugineum. A medium-sized fern usually pendulous. Fronds dull green tinged with brown; fronds narrow, 3 to 10 inches long. H.H. Clumps 2/6 each; larger 5/- to 7/6 each.

Tunbridgense. A curious fern. Will form on trees or rocks densely-matted moss-like patches of small fronds $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches high. V.H. Clumps 2/6 each; larger 5/- each.

HYPOLEPIS distans (Hiripa). An easily-grown, graceful, pendulous fern having long, narrow, brownish-green fronds with distant segments. N.Z. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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. 2/6 and 3/- each.

punctata [H. Petrieana]. A medium-sized fern with soft, branching, pale green fronds. Originally classed as a variety of *H. tenuifolium*. H. 1 to 2 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

rugosula [*Polypodium punctatum* and *Dryopteris punctata*]. A wide-spreading fern, usually pendulous, with reddish-green fronds. H. 1 to 2 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

HYPOLEPIS—Continued.

tenuifolium. A large branching 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. H. 2/6 each.

KIDNEY FERN. See *Trichomanes reniforme*.

LEPTOLEPIA novae-zealandiae [Davallia] (Ikaroa-a-maui). A wide-spreading fern with finely-cut fronds of a lace-like texture. N.Z. H. 6 to 12 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

LEPTOPTERIS hymenophylloides [Todea] (Heruheru, Single Todea). A very beautiful, dark green, crape-like fern with large finely-cut fronds; soft and feathery. It prefers damp and shade. N.Z. V.H. 1 to 3 feet. 2/6 each.

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. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 28/- to 40/- per dozen.

LINDSAYA cuneata [trichomanoides]. A little gem with slender golden-brown stalks and deep green fronds. Prefers shade and moisture. H. 6 to 9 inches. 2/6 and 3/- each.

cuneata var. Lessonii. Similar to the type; more spreading habit and less divided segments. H. 2/6 each.

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. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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. 3/6 each.

A letter order has the same attention as a personal visit.

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. 2/6 to 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. N.Z. H.H. 2/- and 2/6 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. 2/- to 3/6 each; 20/- to 36/- per dozen.

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. 2/- and 2/6 each.

exaltata. Originally from Kermadec Islands. Fronds longer and broader than the preceding, otherwise similar and equally useful. H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

NOTHOCLAENA distans (Matewai-ripa). A dainty little upright fern with dark green rigid narrow fronds. Thrives in stony places in full sunlight. H. 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

PAESIA scaberula [*Pteris*] (Rahurahu, Lace Fern). A common hardy creeping fern having finely-divided lace-like fronds. Easy to grow. N.Z. H. 9 to 18 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- per dozen.

PELLAEA rotundifolia (Huruhuru-takatu). A fine fern with long, narrow, dark green fronds; habit creeping. T. 9 to 15 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

POLYPODIUM australe. See *P. Billardieri*.

Billardieri [australe]. A small fern with short entire fronds crowded together. Grows on rocks and tree trunks. H. 4 to 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each

Cunninghamii. See *P. dictyopteris*.

dictyopteris [*Cunninghamii*] (Ngarara-huna). Stiff fleshy fronds in spreading tufts. Spreads over soil, logs, or rocks. H. 4 to 12 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

POLYPODIUM—Continued.

diversifolium [Billardieri] (Hound's Tongue). A creeping fern; very irregular in the shape and size of the fronds. Will grow anywhere, over anything. H. 6 to 12 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

grammitidis. A small species. The frond cut into narrow toothed segments; difficult to establish. V.H. 2/- and 2/6 each.

novæ-zealandiæ. A rare species with fronds 1 to 4 feet long, having narrow distant segments. N.Z. V.H. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

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. H.H. 2/6 each.

cystostegia [*aspidium*] (Snow Fern). An alpine deciduous species with an erect habit and handsome fronds. V.H. 4 to 12 inches. 3/- and 3/6 each.

hispidum [*Nephrodium hispidum*] (Huruhuru-moho). A plentiful hardy fern with finely-divided hairy fronds. H. 9 to 18 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Richardi [*Aspidium Richardi*] (Kuarau-huhinui). Fronds dark green and stiff, sometimes tinted reddish-brown. A hardy species which will grow in open sunlight. H. 9 to 18 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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. 2/6 each.

PTERIS comans. A large handsome fern with broad irregular fronds and pretty drooping habit; rather uncommon. T. 2 feet. 2/6 and 3/- each.

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. T. 1 to 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 ea.

scaberula. See *Paesia scaberula*.

tremula (Turawera). A handsome, graceful, pale green fern, more upright than *P. macilenta*. Used extensively for pot culture. T. 1 to 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 ea.

TODEA barbara. An attractive species with large shining upright fronds 2 to 4 feet long, with age forming a trunk. Not common. H. 2 to 4 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

hymenophylloides and **superba.** See *Leptopteris*.

TREE FERNS. See special section, page 51.

TRICHOMANES. Filmy Ferns.

elongatum. A distinct species with flat, olive-green, triangular fronds. H.H. 3 to 8 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

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. 2/6 each; large clumps 5/- to 10/- each.

strictum. An uncommon dainty species with rigidly erect fronds. Rare and beautiful. N.Z. H. 3 to 6 inches. 2/- and 2/6 each.

COLLECTIONS.

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

12 distinct, named, for	....	24/-
24 distinct, named, for	....	45/-
36 distinct, named, for	....	70/-

Specially selected for despatch abroad, collections at from £1 to £10.



Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.

"The consignment through the Shipping Co. has arrived safely. The plants have been examined and we find them in wonderfully good condition considering the long voyage. In the whole list I do not find a single one which has succumbed, and must, therefore, congratulate you on the way they were packed and for the precautions you have taken."

(Signed) N W. S.

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. V.H. 2 to 5 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CYATHEA Cunninghamii. A graceful tree fern of medium size, with a slender trunk and membranous fronds. H. 6 to 15 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; extra large 5/- to 10/- 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. 2/- to 3/6 each; 28/- to 40/- per dozen; extra large 5/- to 10/- each.

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. 2/- to 3/6 each; 28/- to 40/- per dozen; extra large 5/- to 10/- 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. V.H. 8 to 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; extra large 5/- to 10/- each.

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. 3/6 to 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. 2/- to 3/6 each; extra large 5/- to 7/6 each.

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. 2/6 to 3/6 each; extra large 5/- to 7/6 ea.

A liberal reduction of the prices will be made if quantities are required.

SEEDS.

Of native trees, shrubs, etc. Nearly all seeds were gathered this year, the exceptions being species which remain fertile for several years. Orders will be filled in rotation as crops mature.

ACKAMA *rosæfolia*. 1/- pkt.

ALECTRYON *excelsum* (N.Z. Oak). 6d pkt., 1/- oz., 16/- lb.

ANGELICA *montana* (N.Z. Aniseed). 1/- pkt.

ARISTOTELIA *racemosa* (Makomako). 1/6 pkt., 3/- oz.

ARTHROPODIUM *candidum* (Minature Lily). 1/6 pkt.

cirrhatum (Rock Lily). 1/- pkt.

ASTELIA *Cunninghamii* (Kahakaha). 1/- pkt.

CARMICHÆLIA *australis* (Mokaka). 1/- pkt.

grandiflora. 1/- pkt.

gracilis. 1/- pkt.

compacta. 1/- pkt.

CHORDOSPARTIUM *Stevensonii*. 2/- pkt.

CLEMATIS *indivisa*. 1/- pkt.

parviflora. 1/- pkt.

CLIANTHUS *puniceus*. 1/- pkt., 2/6 oz.

puniceus alba. 1/- pkt.

COLENSOA *physaloides*. 2/- pkt.

COPROSMA *Bauerii* (Taupata). 6d pkt.

Cunninghamii. 1/- pkt.

,, *var. robusta*. 1/- pkt.

robusta (Karumu). 1/- pkt.

CORDYLINE *australis* (Cabbage Tree). 6d pkt., 1/- oz., 7/6 lb.

✱ *indivisa* (Toii). 6d pkt., 2/- oz., 16/- lb.

COROKIA *Cheesemanii*. 1/- pkt., 2/6 oz.

cotoneaster. 1/- pkt.

,, *variety*. 1/- pkt.

buddleoides var. linearis (Hokataka). 1/- pkt.

macrocarpa. 1/- pkt., 2/6 oz.

CORYNOCARPUS *lævigata* (Karaka). 6d oz., 3/6 lb.

CYATHEA *dealbata*. 1/- pkt., 5/- oz.

medullaris (Mamaku Fern). 1/- pkt., 3/6 oz.

- DIANELLA intermedia** (Turutu). Blue. 1/- pkt.
intermedia. Paler blue. 1/- pkt.
DICKSONIA fibrosa (Tree Fern). 1/- pkt., 5/- oz.
squarrosa (Tree Fern). 1/- pkt., 3/6 oz.
DODONÆA viscosa (Ake Ake). 1/- pkt., 2/- oz.
DRACOPHYLLUM strictum (Nei Nei). 2/- pkt.
ENTELEA arborescens (Whau). 1/- pkt., 3/- oz.
ELÆOCARPUS dentatus (Hinau). 1/- pkt., 1/6 oz., 10/- lb.
Hookeriannus (Pokaka). 1/- pkt.
EUGENIA Maire (Maire-Tawhaka). 1/- pkt.
FUCHSIA excorticata (Kotukutuku). 2/- pkt.
GAULTHERIA oppositifolia (Niniwa). 2/6 pkt.
rupestris. 2/6 pkt.
GUNNERA dentata. 1/6 pkt.
HEDYCYARIA arborea. 6d pkt., 1/- oz., 12/- lb.
HIBISCUS trionum. 1/6 pkt.
diversifolius. 2/6 pkt.
HYMENANTHERA crassifolia. 1/- pkt.
obovata. 1/- pkt.
LAURELIA Novæ Zealandiæ (Pukatea). 1/- pkt., 2/6 oz.
LEPTOSPERMUM scoparium (Manuka). 1/- pkt.
scoparium Nichollsii. 2/- pkt., 2/6 oz.
Mixed hybrids. 2/6 pkt.
LIBERTIA grandiflora. 1/- pkt.
ixioides (Tukauki). 1/- pkt.
LINUM monogynum (Kaho). 1/- pkt.
MACROPIPER excelsum (Kawakawa). 1/- pkt., 5/- oz.
MELICOPE ternata (Wharangipiro). 1/- pkt., 2/- oz.,
16/- lb.
ternata var. *Mantellii*. 1/- pkt.
MELICYTUS ramiflorus (Mahoe). 1/- pkt., 2/- oz.
METROSIDEROS diffusa (Akakura). 2/6 pkt.
florida (Clg. Rata). 2/- pkt.
„ var. *anrata*. 3/- pkt.
„ var. *magnifica*. 2/6 pkt.
tomentosa (Pohutukawa). 1/- pkt., 1/6 oz., 16/- lb.
villosa (Kermadec Pohutukawa). 1/6 pkt., 2/6 oz.
MYOSOTIDIUM nobile (Chatham Islands Forget-me-not,
Kopakopa). 1/- pkt., 3/- oz.

- MYRSINE** *Urvillei* (Mapou). 1/- pkt., 2/6 oz.
MYRTUS *bullata* (Ramarama). 1/- pkt., 2/6 oz.
in variety. 1/6 pkt.
NERTERA *depressa*. 1/6 pkt.
NOTHOPANAX *arboreum* (Five Finger). 6d pkt., 1/6 oz..
16/- lb.
NOTOSPARTIUM *carmichaeliae*. 2/- pkt.
torulosum. 2/- pkt.
OURISIA *macrophylla* (N.Z. Primula). 1/6 pkt.
PARSONSIA *heterophylla* (Aka-kaikiore). 1/- pkt.
PENNANTIA *corymbosa* (Kaikomako). 1/- pkt., 3/- oz.
PERSOONIA *toru* (Toru). 2/- pkt.
PHORMIUM *tenax* (Flax). 6d pkt., 1/- oz., 8/- lb.
tenax variegata. 1/- pkt.
„ *bronze*. 1/- pkt., 1/6 oz.
PIMELIA *longifolia* (Native Daphne). 2/- pkt.
PISONIA *Brunnoniana* (Bird Catching Plant). 2/- pkt.
PITTOSPORUM *Buchanani*. 6d pkt.
crassifolium (Karo). 6d oz., 8/- lb.
„ *album*. 2/6 pkt.
eugenioides (Lemonwood). 6d oz., 7/6 lb.
Ralphii. 6d oz., 7/6 lb.
tenuifolium (Tawhiwhi). 6d oz., 7/6 lb.
6 **PODOCARPUS** *ferrugineus* (Miro). 6d pkt., 1/6 oz.
spicatus (Matai). 1/- pkt., 2/6 oz.
116 **POMADERIS** *apetala* var. 2/- pkt.
elliptica (Golden Tainui). 1/6 pkt.
phyllicifolia (Taihinui). 2/- pkt.
rugosa. 2/- pkt.
PSEUDOPANAX *crassifolium* (Lancewood). 1/- pkt.,
3/6 oz.
PTEROSTYLIS *Banksii*. 2/- pkt.
RHIPOGONUM *scandens* (Supplejack). 1/- pkt.
RHOPALOSTYLIS *sapida* (Nikau). 6d pkt., 7/- lb.
SOPHORA *tetraptera* (Kowhai). 1/6 oz., 16/- lb.
SUTTONIA *Australis* (Matipou). 1/- pkt., 2/6 oz.
SUTTONIA *salicina*. 1/- pkt., 2/6 oz.
11-6 **TETRAPATHÆA** *tetrandra* (N.Z. Passion Vine). 1/- pkt.
2/5 **VITEX** *lucens* (Puriri). 6d pkt., 1/6 oz.

NATIVE HEDGE PLANTS AND SHELTER TREES.

- BRACHYLOTTIS rangiora.** Makes a quick-growing shelter break of medium height for windy situations. 7/6 to 15/- per dozen.
- COPROSMA Baueri** (Taupata). A splendid coastal hedge; withstands salt spray. 7/6 per dozen; 20/- to 50/- per 100.
- CORDYLINE australis** (Cabbage Tree). Makes an excellent hardy breakwind if planted close together; also suitable for avenues. 10/- per dozen.
- COROKIA cotoneaster variety.** A very useful hedge plant with purplish foliage. 15/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.
- CORYNOCARPUS laevigatus** (Karakā). Very useful for wind-breaks in coastal localities. 50/- to 75/- 100.
- DODONÆA viscosa** (Ahe Ahe). A quick-growing shelter tree suitable for coast and inland. Plants pot-grown. 10/- to 15/- per dozen; 60/- to 100/- per 100.
- GRISELINIA littoralis** (Broadleaf). A very hardy subject suitable for inland situations. 12/- per dozen; 35/- to 50/- per 100.
- GOLDEN AKE AKE.** See *Olearia paniculata*.
- HOHERIA populnea** (Lacebark). A quick-growing tree which makes a good wind-break 8 feet high in three years. 10/- to 15/- per dozen.
- LEPTOSPERMUM hybrids** (Tea-tree). Hardy hybrids with coloured foliage; very floriferous; fine decorative hedge. 12/- per dozen; 85/- per 100.
- METROSIDEROS tomentosa** (Pohutukawa). Makes a fine hedge or large break-wind anywhere near the coast. May be pruned to suit position. 18/- to 24/- per dozen; 125/- to 150/- per 100.
- MYOPORUM laetum** (Ngaio). A quick-growing coastal shelter tree; will grow in sand; plants pot grown. 7/6 to 10/- per dozen; 80/- to 110/- per 100.
- MYRTUS** in variety (N.Z. Myrtle). With small coloured leaves; makes a good division hedge. 12/- per dozen; 75/- per 100.
- OLEARIA paniculata** [Forsterii]. The well-known Golden Ake Ake. 3/6 to 5/- per dozen; 22/6 to 32/6 per 100.
- OLEARIA.** In 12 species and varieties; very useful for exposed positions; all very hardy. 7/6 to 15/- per dozen; 35/- to 100/- per 100.

PHORMIUM tenax (Flax). In variety; will grow in exposed and wet positions. 7/6 to 15/- per dozen; 50/- to 100/- per 100.

PITTOSPORUM crassifolium (Karo). One of the best for coastal hedges; will grow alongside seashore. 35/- per 100; larger 7/6 per dozen, 50/- per 100.

eugenioides. Hardy, and makes an excellent hedge or break-wind; foliage lemon-green. 7/6 to 10/- per dozen.

Ralphii. Another suitable for coastal shelter. 7/6 per dozen; 35/- to 50/- per 100.

tenuifolium. Makes a good quick-growing shelter tree; also hardy specimens for exposed position. 7/6 to 10/- per dozen; 35/- to 50/- per 100.

PODOCARPUS totara. Slow-growing, but a perfect cattle-proof fence when grown. Will grow anywhere. 12/- per dozen; 75/- per 100.

TAUPATA. See *Coprosma Baueri*.

VERONICA Assorted Varieties. Very hardy; useful for a low hedge; they all flower well. 12/- per dozen.

NEW ZEALAND NATIVE PLANTS SUITABLE FOR COVERING BANKS.

(For descriptions see general list.)

Arthropodium cirrhatum	Hymenanthera crassifolia
Blechnum capense	Ipomea palmata
Coprosma Crawfordii	Metrosideros florida & others
Coprosma Kirkii , coastal	Muehlenbeckia , in variety
Freycinetia Banksii	Pimelia lœvigata
Fuchsia Colensoi	Rubus , in variety
Fuchsia Kirkii	Veronica , in variety

REMARKS.

Lovers of flowers are cordially invited to visit and inspect the Nurseries, there being no obligation whatever upon visitors to make purchases.

Unless you tell us not to, we understand that we may substitute in case any selection on your order has been sold out.

You Can Depend on Safe Arrival of Our Plants.

NEW ZEALAND NATIVE TREES SUITABLE FOR COASTAL PLANTING.

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

NEW ZEALAND NATIVE TREES SUITABLE FOR DRY GROUND.

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

NEW ZEALAND NATIVE TREES SUITABLE FOR WET LANDS.

<i>Aristotelia racemosa</i> (Makomako)	<i>Phormium</i> (Flax)
<i>Coprosma</i>	<i>Podocarpus dacrydioides</i> (White Pine)
<i>Cordyline</i> (Cabbage Tree)	<i>Phyllocladus glaucus</i>
<i>Gaya Lyalli</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 Finger)	<i>Suttonia salicina</i> (Toro)
<i>Nothofagus</i> (Beech)	Tree Ferns

NEW ZEALAND HONEY-PRODUCING TREES.

(Supplying food for New Zealand Birds.)

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

NEW ZEALAND BERRY-PRODUCING TREES & SHRUBS.

(Providing food for our New Zealand Birds.)

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

Never allow grass and weeds to grow around the roots of newly-planted trees.

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 BLACK TREE FERN.....Cyathea
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 BROOM.....Carmichaelia
 CABBAGE TREE.....Cordyline
 CHRISTMAS TREE.....Metrosideros
 CYPRUS.....Libocedrus
 DAPHNE (N.Z.).....Pimelia
 FILMY FERN.....Hymenophyllum
 FIVE FINGER.....Nothopanax
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 GOLDEN AKE AKE.....Olearia Forsterii
 GOLDEN TAINUI.....Pomaderris
 HANGE-HANGE.....Geniostoma
 HINAU.....Elaeocarpus
 HOROPITO.....Drimys
 HORSE-SHOE FERN.....Marattia
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 KAHIKATEA.....Podocarpus
 KAIKOMAKO.....Pennantia
 KAKA BEAK.....Clanthus
 KARAKA.....Corynocarpus
 KARO.....Pittosporum crassifolium
 KAURI.....Agathis
 KAWAKAWA.....Macropiper
 KIDNEY FERN.....Trichomanes
 KIE KIE.....Freycinetia
 KING FERN.....Marattia
 KOHEKOHE.....Dysoxylon
 KONINI.....Fuchsia Berry
 KOROKIA.....Corokia
 KOROMIKO.....Veronica
 KOTUKUTUKU.....Fuchsia
 KOWHAI.....Sophora
 KUMARAHOU.....Pomaderris
 LACEBARK.....Hoheria
 LANCEWOOD.....Pseudopanax
 MAHOE.....Melicytus
 MAHOE WHAU.....Melicytus
 MAIDEN-HAIR FERN.....Adiantum
 MAIRE.....Olea
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 MAKOMAKO.....Aristolelia

MANGAEO.....Litsaea
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 WHITE PINE.....Podocarpus
 WILD IRISHMAN.....Discaria
 WINEBERRY.....Aristolelia
 WHAU.....Entelea
 XMAS TREE.....Metrosideros
 YELLOW PINE.....Podocarpus



Agathis australis. KAURI. Portion of branch with seed cones, from mature tree. Succeeds anywhere unless subject to severe frosts. Slow-growing, ultimate height 80 to 100 feet.