Melbourne Botanic and Domain Gardens, Victoria.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDENS.

BY

W. R. GUILFOYLE, F.L.S., C.M.R.B.S., LONDON,

DIRECTOR.

WITH PLAN OF THE GARDEN.

MELBOURNE.

BY AUTHORITY: GEORGE SKINNER, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE
BOTANIC AND DOMAINE GARDENS, MELBOURNE.

TO THE HONORABLE JAMES JOSEPH CASEY, M.P., MINISTER OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE, ETC., ETC.

SIR,

In the Botanic Gardens during the year some important steps were taken in advancing my plan for the general laying out of the grounds; and the production of landscape effect; such as the effacing of narrow and useless walks, the substitution of broad sweeping ones in their stead, formation of lawns, transplanting of trees, clearing the Lagoon, and other necessary works.

During the year there were introduced into the Botanic Garden 1,122 new species and 1,272 new varieties of plants.

The islands in the Lagoon near Princes Bridge were planted with trees and sown with grass seed early in the year.

These islands have not been formed after the style which I think objects of the kind should have in such a sheet of water—they are too flat, and far too numerous. However I did the best I could with them so far as planting was concerned. They were attended to periodically throughout the year. I have again to acknowledge the courtesy of the Colonel Commandant in giving me the use of the pontoon raft to convey very large trees to the islands. Ceanothus, Pittosporum, Buddleia, Laurustinus, Cupressus, Dracaena, Arundo donax, Gynerium, Pinus, Poplars, Agave, Araucaria, &c., &c., were also suitably planted on them. The Fern Gully in the Botanic Garden made great progress during the year. On one of the Lake islands a number of redundant cypresses, which marred the view, were removed, Dracaenas, Gynerium, &c., being substituted. Aralia papyrifera, Aloe arborescens, Dracaena, &c., were removed from other portions of the Garden, and placed in groups in various parts of the ground. A number of choice ferns from New Zealand and the State Nursery at Mount Macedon were also planted. A new walk branching towards the Fern Gully, was laid out, the lawns round the Director’s house completed and planted with Azaleas,
Camellias, and other choice shrubs. These were placed in this enclosure for protection, to be propagated extensively for the decoration of other parts of the ground. The new borders received large numbers of flowering plants—Chrysanthemums, Pelargoniums, Oxalis, Mesembryanthemums, Lantanas, and bulbs—the latter such as Amaryllis, Narcissus, Nerine, Ixia, Iris, &c. In the Fern Gully two large specimens of Ficus, 20 feet high, were placed; a Loquat 8 feet high; a Balfouria, 25 feet; Gleditschias and Albionthus, 25 feet, and other large trees, to shade the ferns. Early in August the new collection of camellias in pots was planted out. The botanical collection including many hundred species of dried plants, carpological specimens, &c., was formed. It is being continually added to, and will ultimately prove exceedingly useful for reference. A new walk at the back of the Fern Gully was made; and spaces cut through the Melaleuca scrub, to afford glimpses of the Lake scenery. A temporary strip of ground for a collection of grasses was prepared and planted, the grasses being duly labelled.

In December the rose stocks in the Garden were budded, and an Amaryllidaceous bed was formed and planted. From Bishopscourt, 1,093 plants were received, having been purchased by the Public Works Department some time previously. Throughout the warm weather, every attention was paid to maintain an effective floral display in the Gardens; in fact, this was done throughout the year as far as possible, a succession of bloom suitable to the seasons being kept up, the roses at this time receiving special attention, while the annuals and other flowering shrubs were very plentiful. Lawns and groups were in many places substituted for long formal beds, containing dry, poor soil; and large quantities of earth, were carted to improve the condition of the beds. The soil of the Palm House Lawn is very poor and I intend this season to topdress it with rich mould to make the grass exuberant in growth.

In the Domain, large trees were planted, and drained by cutting long open drains in the stiff clay, the rockery planted with Agave, Aloe, Gasteria, Sedum, Mesembryanthemum, and other suitable plants.

The Rhododendrons from the American Garden were removed to the nurseries in the Botanic Garden. Many large trees—Piusus, Araucaria and Cupressus, were transplanted from the Botanic Garden; new walks were formed; the planting of the Fern Gully in the private grounds continued, and the pruning in the orchard accomplished. About 60 elms were planted along the edge of the Domain, next the St. Kilda Road, Palms, &c., were also planted, with other miscellaneous plants suitable for effective grouping. Much danger was caused during the
hot weather by thoughtless persons smoking, the long grass being like tinder, and great probability existing of fires being caused whereby valuable trees, the growth of years, might be scorched and destroyed in a few minutes. This is a matter which necessitates extreme vigilance. A walk was marked out leading from the house formerly occupied by General Chute; the Domain nursery was extended and trenched, and will be further extended, as I require the space, for hardy trees, and shrubs to ornament Government House Gardens.

The back road and approaches to the Government House, carriage stand, stables, &c., were lined out, and buffalo grass planted along the walk encircling the lawn in front of it. A large quantity of plants have from time to time been lent from the Gardens for exhibition at the various horticultural shows; but I regret to say, the knocking about they receive in most cases takes a long time to repair, thus depriving the public of the display they have a right to expect. It would be a good plan if a space of ground were available in the Garden for shows of this kind to be held, as it would be the only remedy for the evil complained of. Having given above an outline of the work performed in the Botanic and Domain Gardens during the year, I subjoin some general remarks on the progress made.

The incidents occurring, and the ideas suggested, during the working management of those grounds for the past year were of course very numerous. A thorough system of drainage having been carried out in the Botanic Garden, its beneficial effect on plants previously suffering from excessive moisture was markedly apparent. Trees, when planted in stiff clay soils—as I fear is the case with the subsoil of our Botanic Garden, and many parts of the Domain also—are liable to have their growth retarded, if they are not altogether killed; from the fact that the soil not being porous, the moisture given cannot escape, and therefore becomes stagnant. Hence my first step was to thoroughly drain the Garden, the superfluous water being conveyed by drainage into the Lagoon. This sheet of water has been cleared and kept free from weeds, and now presents an attractive appearance. The water-fowl on it are doing well; five cygnets, recently hatched on one of the islands, are all thriving. The gold fish are largely preyed upon by the cormorants; the Mayor of Melbourne having kindly given permission for the use of firearms, numbers of these rapacious birds were shot, but this seemed only to encourage others to fill the places of the defunct. The scenery around the lagoon has been materially improved by planting trees, especially those of pendulous, weeping habit, on its banks.
The point of commencement selected by me to carry out the remodelling of the Garden was the part immediately surrounding the Director’s house, and therefore well watched. This ground was then enclosed, and choice camellias, azaleas, &c., thus protected from the attacks of larrikins. Previously, there were only two varieties of camellia in the Garden; we have now eighty of the choicest sorts. My intention is to keep down the buds until the plants attain a good size. A large number of new azaleas and roses have also been planted. This portion of the Garden is now complete, showing broad lawns, thickly clothed with verdant grass, interspersed with varied picturesque groups, single specimens, and clumps of trees, and beds of brilliant flowers. This, as a finished portion of the design (of course allowing time for the plants to come to maturity) affords some idea of the intended general effect; and has attracted great attention from the public. The proportion of visitors during the past year has been greatly in excess of the previous one; and from the notice generally taken of the alterations and the show of plants and flowers, it is evident that public interest in the progress of the Garden has much increased. I trust that this will continue; and that the grounds will not only prove useful to the botanical student, but also become a favourite “lung of Melbourne” for those interested in beautiful scenery simply for its attractions.

Much was accomplished near the Director’s house during the year in forming an entrance to the grounds by a broad, sweeping walk, which in its curvatures gives shape to a triangular bed of dwarf shrubs, in no way obstructing the view afforded of the spacious and picturesque sheet of water which is the grand feature of the Garden. Immediately below this bed a gently sloping lawn, descending to the edge of the Lagoon is being substituted for the narrow walks which in this part formerly crossed each other, and upon the sides of which grew so many common indigenous trees plentifully represented in other portions of the grounds. In this spot formerly stood the emu pens and monkey cages.

Before commencing to obliterate these walks, I began to form groups in which tropical and sub-tropical plants will eventually be the prominent features. Through these, dispersed with a view to landscape effect, glimpses will be afforded of the clear lake, studded with islands, the careful plantation of which will materially add to the diversity and charm of the landscape. On this lawn I am endeavouring to imitate as much as possible natural tropical scenery. Most people will agree with me that it is far easier to lay out a new garden than to remodel one in which blunders have been made, not only in the general laying out but
in the planting of trees and shrubs. It should always I think be the aim of those in charge of public gardens—not to reproduce vegetation which may be seen in other portions of such gardens—but to bring before the public, in special spots scenes of beauty not to be found elsewhere, by representing plants of a different character to those more or less common to the locality. Thus, on the lawn previously mentioned I have partly created groups of scenery which being uncommon will add to the attractions of the Garden. The iron fence at present round this lawn is merely a temporary one to prevent people walking over the ground until the buffalo grass with which it is being planted has time to spread and form a good sward.

In my first report I mentioned this grass as splendidly adapted for edgings and lawns, and a visit to the Garden will prove that no other grass can excel—even if it can equal—the buffalo grass in clothing the surface on which it is planted for ornamental purposes.

I intend making a good display (when means are available) upon that portion of the Garden known as the Melaleuca Scrub, on the north-eastern side, near the Botanical Bridge. This is an eligible spot for such plants as Magnolias, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Camellias, Ericas, Arbutus, Palms, Cycads, tree ferns, Hydrangeas and a host of others. It can be rendered one of the most attractive portions of the grounds. From here by a little art the lake surrounding it might be made to represent a beautifully winding river; and glimpses might be occasionally had of the higher parts of the Garden.

On the lawn near the Palm house, I am planting specimens of vegetation of the more temperate zone, such as numerous species of Abies (single specimens), many Pines, species of Oak, Poplar, Plane, Ash, Larch, Elm, Chestnut, Walnut, Beech, Holly, &c., &c., which cannot fail to prove interesting to the large number of visitors in whose recollections of “Home” these trees will find a familiar place. To pass gradually from the sub-tropical into the more temperate zone is in my opinion one of the chief objects to be kept in view in creating a public Botanic Garden. I am also adopting a rule of placing various species of any particular genus—such for instance as the Berberis, Veronica, Salvia, Bouvardia, &c., &c., in order one after the other, so that the visitor who may take an interest in knowing or learning the names and nature of the kinds of any particular tribe may see them at a glance. I intend creating a Palmetum at the head of the fern gully, as the spot chosen will not only be suitable, being sheltered, but appropriate in carrying out the idea of changing the character of the vegetation in
various parts of the Garden. At the same time, I have already paid considerable attention during the past year to the cultivation of this most interesting and charming tribe of plants, with which I have long been associated in the course of my travels in the tropics. There are few of these graceful plants to be met with in the public gardens of this city; and yet a great many kinds would thrive here quite as well as in the other colonies. In order that I might the more readily naturalise here our Australian beautiful kinds—the Livistonia or Corypha Australis, and Seaforthia elegans (two species which are found far north in Queensland as well as in the cooler cliime of Illawarra, 50 or 60 miles south of Sydney), I introduced a quantity of seeds from the latter locality, and they have germinated freely. We have now some hundreds of nice plants, which shall be liberally used in the decoration of the Government House grounds as well as the Botanic Garden. The lifting of large trees at certain seasons has generally been looked upon as a great mistake. Many opinions have been expressed to me that to lift a large tree say 35 or 40 feet in height—is utterly impossible in this colony. When doing so in these gardens during the past year, I have often been told that they would perish. I need only instance the fact that large Norfolk Island pines, Bunya Bunya, Pinus insignis, Cupressus macrocarpa, Brachychiton populneum, B. Acerifolium, Cordylines, and many others, averaging from 20 to 30 feet in height, have been lifted with perfect success during a season hitherto generally considered unfavorable for such operations. In my opinion, and it has been the secret of my success—in such a changeable climate as this, when a plant is suddenly forced into active growth, and this growth is observed in its commencement the evergreen and even the deciduous plant, may be lifted if due precautions are taken in digging far enough away from the tree, so as to preserve the numerous fibrous roots which are the principal feeders of the tree. This can only be accomplished by carefully combing them out of the soil with a fork; and when close to the larger roots of the plant, leaving sufficient soil to preserve them, working carefully under them, transporting them with caution to their destined place on a two-wheeled truck, and, when replanting, spreading out the fibrous roots, and staying the tree. They will not be retarded in growth in the slightest degree. In the Botanic Gardens and the Domain also are ample proofs of the correctness of this theory. Hence it appears that the formal rows of Araucarias, Cunninghami, excelsa, and Bidwilli, Pinus Halipeusis, Cupressus, and many others, which now stretch across that portion of the Botanic Garden towards Government
House, large though they are, can be removed to other parts of the grounds, thus enabling me to make the place upon which they are growing a picturesque and valuable Pinetum, sufficiently large indeed to admit of grouping in their proper order the extensive collection of coniferous plants obtained from Victorian nurserymen during the past year. This spot, on account of its height, would be very appropriate for the purpose; it overlooks the greater portion of the Garden. Many plants of considerable size were lifted from December, 1874, to March, 1875, and placed in suitable spots; all are now flourishing. In all, 832 fine specimens were thus transplanted, and the loss only amounted to about one in every 140, thus dealt with.

The Band Stand still remains on the Palm House Lawn, but I would decidedly reiterate my former opinion, that it should be placed upon the edge of the Lagoon, or on a promontory jutting from it, where the acoustics would be so favorable as to convey the music to all parts of the Garden. The Palm House is in a very bad condition, liable to be blown down by the first heavy gale. The valuable plants it contains afford a reason for remedying this at once. A design (in the preparation of which Mr. S. H. Merrett of the Public Works Department took the principal share in his spare hours) is in the hands of that department; I consider it about the most suitable one to meet the occasion and if carried out would be a source of great attraction to the public as from its size and the way in which it has been planned the large collection of choice tropical plants would be shown to great advantage.

An exceedingly large number of plants have been added to the Botanic Garden collection during the past year. Many of them have been known for years in the nurseries of this city and also in private collections. It was of course advisable to add these to our collection. Others are quite new and have been purchased from various nurserymen. In addition to the plants thus purchased, I have to thank all the Victorian nurserymen for their extreme kindness in affording me every opportunity of selecting plants and seeds gratuitously. A large and valuable collection was thus obtained. I am also greatly indebted to Mr. A. R. Wallis Secretary for Agriculture for valuable assistance rendered me in obtaining plants and seeds from India and America and to Professor Wyville Thomson Chief of the Scientific Staff attached to H. M. S. Challenger's expedition. To the latter I am also indebted for a large and valuable collection of seeds and plants from Kerguelen's Land. Mr. D. Sullivan of Moyston also must be specially mentioned for the kindness he has always shown in collecting and sending the
seeds and plants of his district. Mr. McBirnie of the Industrial Museum kindly gave me three cuttings of the shellac plant (Ficus religiosa) which I have been able to multiply. This valuable substance (Shellae) is in India obtained from many plants, and locality favouring production there more in one plant than another, we may yet be able to find some tree in this colony upon which the lac insect would thrive much better than on any of those highly tropical trees. The successful introduction of this insect into the warmer parts of Victoria, New South Wales and the other colonies, would result in the production of a most important article of commerce, and the experiment is well worth trying. I would offer the suggestion to the notice of the Acclimatisation Society. I do not think the attempt has ever yet been made in any of the Australian Colonies. As it is well known that the lac insect does not confine itself to the Ficus religiosa but thrives on many other trees, it is certainly advisable to make the attempt, for if but one species of tree could be discovered suitable to its habits a valuable industry would be created. For instance the State Forests of Victoria might be utilised in a large degree by the introduction of even such an atom as this insect.

The piece of ground known as the Botanic Gardens reserve and intended to be used as a cow paddock for Government House has been added to the Garden proper. It consists of thirty acres and the Garden would never be complete without it. A proper experimental ground upon a large scale, for the purpose of growing or acclimatising useful plants for distribution amongst those colonists who would be glad to cultivate them will thus be provided for. Another spot in the Domain can easily be selected for a cow paddock. This annexation will admit of handsome entrances to the Botanic Garden from the South Yarra drive one from Park and Millswyn streets one from Anderson street and another nearly opposite to the botanical Museum near the Observatory. At the latter entrance I have placed "pro tem" the Director's office. The two rooms formerly used for the purpose in my private residence left me insufficient accommodation for domestic purposes. The permanent office however should be either central or at one of the principal entrances easily accessible to the public; and when practicable it would be highly desirable to add to it a free botanical library and museum of dried plants Carological specimens &c., for the use of the public.

It is necessary that a fence should be erected along the bank of the Yarra to prevent larrikins from entering the Gardens at forbidden times and when practicable it will be advisable to have lodges built at all the entrances to the Garden.
I have handed in with this year’s estimates an item of £200 which I trust will be granted for the erection of two summer houses in the Garden. These are not only required for shelter in case of rain but can be made highly ornamental, being constructed of rustic work, with thatched roofs. A necessary step is the erection of drinking fountains in the grounds. In hot weather it is distressing to visitors to be unable to obtain a drink of pure water. In Fitzroy Gardens the Yan Yean is laid on, but here it has been cut off for some time; and the grounds are supplied by a six horsepower engine which pumps up from the Yarra, water of a decidedly inferior quality. I trust that as soon as the new Reservoir now approaching completion, is finished the trouble I have had in being forced to use water carts will be at an end.

With respect to labelling the plants it has always been a difficulty with Botanical Directors, the wear and tear involving continual trouble and expense. Dr. Schomburgk Director of the Adelaide Botanic Garden, has had a system in operation since 1871 which his experience induces him to pronounce successful, and I contemplate employing it here, as it is a well known fact that white labels distributed over the ground have an incongruous and unpleasing appearance. The label should not be perceptible until the visitor closely approaches the plant. To carry out the system effectually, a special vote would be necessary; but once accomplished there would be a considerable saving in future.

The new Catalogue is approaching completion, but my incessant occupation out of doors prevents me from giving that time to it which I would desire, however, as it will be the first of its kind produced here, and as I am adding largely to the contents of the Garden (as will be seen by the annexed list), and assigning common names to almost all plants, in order that non-scientific people may have a plain guide, I wish to make it as perfect as possible. With that object I am devoting to it my spare time after the day’s labor is over. From the same cause I have been unable to give that attention to the rockeries I originally intended; the fact being that finding, after repeated trials, the foreman appointed by me so utterly incapable as to be unable to realise the effect ultimately to be produced, I determined—rather than have the intended design spoilt by unskilful hands—personally to superintend the work, at all events until I am enabled to select a man in whom I can place implicit confidence to faithfully carry out my plans. My late foreman during my confinement to the house for some days through severe illness, displayed a glaring want of taste by erecting a pile of stone far more resembling the great wall of China than a natural looking rockery. I was obliged
to have the unsightly mass pulled down on my recovery; and even at the present time my hands retain traces of severe bruises received while practically showing how the rooks should be placed. Besides this sort of thing there is a large amount of correspondence to answer daily, from persons writing as to the habits and culture of plants, which I am compelled to attend to. The frequent cases of insubordination which occurred during the past year, point to the fact that unless proper control is given, it is in vain to expect discipline. Any man who considers himself harshly or unjustly treated, has always the power of appeal, but so long as the staff are not immediately responsible to the head of the branch the matter becomes serious, especially where neglect or ignorance may cause the loss of valuable plants, some perhaps scarcely to be replaced. The best way to secure proper service would be to leave with the Director the selection and responsibility of his staff. Such is the rule adopted in all other Botanic Gardens.

The bridge over the lagoon near the Fern Gully should, as mentioned in my last annual report be an arched rustic one faced with rock work, to be in keeping with the surroundings. The fern gully is now one of the attractions of the Garden, and it is gratifying to learn from the remarks of the visitors that the prognostications made at its commencement that it would be a failure have proved incorrect in public opinion. The shade afforded the ferns by the transplanted large trees have greatly aided their development, and the spot is now much frequented by visitors to the Garden.

At the close of this report I have given an amended code of regulations for the safe keeping of the Gardens, which I trust will be adopted. They are almost identical with those now in force in the Botanic Gardens of Sydney Adelaide and Brisbane. Rule 1, for instance, would be a decided improvement. Smoking in the Garden is often a source of annoyance. Larrikins puffing their clouds of smoke into ladies' faces is at present a great nuisance, and one often complained of.

Work requires to be pushed on vigorously in the Domain, to make the construction of the private grounds keep pace with the completion of Government House. Until the crest of the hill fronting the house has been removed by the Public Works Department it will be impossible to form the lawn. This work however is now in progress.

An extra sum of money is needed for other improvements in the Domain. The soil in some places is naturally poor, a large amount of labour is necessary; lifting large trees to suitable spots necessitates very heavy work; and the same remark applies to the large quantities of gravel required for walks &c.
When the top of this hill has been removed so that the lawn can be formed and the approaches to the house are complete—which I hope will be the ease in the course of six months—I shall then be enabled to make the lawn of buffalo grass, and to arrange the groups and single specimens. There is an abundance of material in the way of plants, specially provided such as they are, propagated from those in the Garden which can be made ready at a moment’s notice. In the propagating department, I have endeavoured to multiply all of those ornamental trees and shrubs which will be of use for the Domain and Governor’s grounds. Besides these I have saved (by taking up from that portion of the Botanie Gardens near the lagoon previously alluded to where the lawn is being formed) the superfluous shrubs and trees, and planting them in rows ready for use. Nothing has therefore been destroyed.

I have ploughed a piece of ground in the Domain for the reception of various grasses, which will be planted on a large scale. I have always borne in mind the importance to the colony generally of this experiment, but want of space in the Botanie Garden prevented me from doing more than propagating the different kinds and planting them in rows until more extended space was available. The Botanie Garden reserve to which I have previously alluded will be of invaluable service in this matter. Amongst these grasses “the Buffalo grass” (of which at the time of mentioning it in my first annual report I had but a small quantity) I have now propagated so largely that I could very shortly be able to supply squatters and others with this splendid grass which besides being of highly ornamental appearance is as I previously stated, a first-class fodder grass tenaciously resisting the most trying heat—a very valuable quality in this colony. I remember that when in Brisbane Mr. Lewis A. Bernays the President of the Acclimatisation Society there, pointed out to me the fact that the deer which were then browsing, selected the little strip of Buffalo grass before any other in the paddock and had nibbled it quite down; and I was often told by gentlemen who had received from Mr. Walter Hill Director of the Brisbane Gardens a few patches to put on their runs that the cattle preferred it so much to other grasses, that the difficulty was to propagate it unless in a specially enclosed paddock, as it was fed down to the roots in summer time. Sheep have been known to eat the roots greedily, and thrive on them, when not a blade of grass was to be had. It must be remembered that though the Buffalo grass as seen upon the edgings I am now making presents a very smooth appearance, that even in poor soils where it is not cut, it attains the
height of 18 inches. The broad blades are full of sap and remarkably nutritious. Hence my determination at once to form a collection of grasses in which this one specially valuable alike to the squatter and agriculturalist can be seen attaining its proper height and luxuriance.

The Doub grass (Cynodon dactylon) often erroneously called "doo" is a native of Bermuda; and in my opinion ranks next to the Buffalo grass (Stenotaphrum glabrum) as a hardy pasture grass for arid climes, though as a lawn grass it is inferior, presenting in the winter a brown and rusty appearance. I can state from experience however in New South Wales and Queensland that where it has been introduced round a station hut, horses and cattle when left to feed as they chose, have collected round it eagerly, refusing, the native grasses in luxuriant growth near them so long as a blade of the double grass remained. As to the nutriment contained in these two grasses, there can be no doubt, as many squatters across the Murray could testify. Respecting their durability the same may be said; as during seasons of excessive drought, when scarcely a blade of them could be seen, so tenacious of life were they that when the weather broke they sprang up in rich luxuriance; and when native grasses were totally destroyed by the drought, these two species were the only ones that withstood it. An active interchange of seeds and plants has been kept up with intercolonial and Foreign Botanic Gardens acclimatisation societies, nursery and seed establishments, from all of which large and valuable additions of choice plants and seeds have been received. The vote (£400) placed at my disposal for 1874-5 has enabled me to purchase from Melbourne and other nurseries many plants entirely new to these Gardens. This vote will I trust be supplemented by successive yearly grants, until the world's flora is fairly represented here.

As I cannot possibly visit many parts of Victoria on account of the large amount of work before me, I hope that means may be available for me to send a qualified collector to places where I believe many new and beautiful plants are to be found. For instance, I understand that Wilson's Promontory and many parts of Gippsland have never been botanically explored, and a visit to those parts would be amply repaid by the new specimens discovered.

Considering the importance of the Philadelphian International Exhibition I have prepared so far as my limited means allowed, a collection of fibres, fancy woods various kinds of paper made from native products, gums resins &c. from indigenous trees for exhibition. I trust that though the notice given is short the woods will be sufficiently seasoned to take the polish they are capable of receiving, and which
will show them to greater advantage. Should the fibres sent prove of mercantile value the fact is sure to be discovered in such a great gathering of practical men from all parts of the world; in which case our State forests may supply the materials for local industries and exportation. The collection will be as complete as it can be made. Appended is a list of the principal articles already prepared for exhibition. This colony should certainly be worthily represented in its botanical products as, to say the least of it the exchange of valuable specimens would thus be promoted and attention drawn to the resources of Victoria.

A curious circumstance occurred in connection with the operation of clearing the Lagoon. Three species of weeds had completely covered that sheet of water, viz., Potamogeton obtusifolius, Heléocharîs sphaerocelata and Trîglochin procera. By the aid of a contrivance I devised consisting of two scythes fixed to two pieces of wood T shaped which was towed round the lagoon at the stern of the boat these weeds were cut and removed. Strange to say another weed (one of the confervae) which had not been seen in quantity before, then made its appearance and is giving infinitely more trouble than its predecessors. Periodical dragging however with the contrivance above mentioned, keeps the lake clear. This weed is as difficult to eradicate as thistles.

Now that a number of spacious lawns are being created in the Botanic Gardens, the provision of additional seats would be a great boon to the public. They might very easily and cheaply be placed round trees in the fashion adopted in the English Public Parks and Gardens. Remarks are frequently made respecting this want of accommodation especially during the hot weather when people become fatigued with rambling about the grounds.

One of the lawns now forming in the Botanic Garden to add to the scenery, I am so creating, as to render it available, should it ever be deemed necessary as an archery and croquet ground for public use. This will not in the least interfere with the intended use of the lawn as an addition to the landscape.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. GUILFOYLE,
Director.

31st May 1875.

A plan of the Botanic Gardens is herewith appended. The dark lines throughout show the condition of the grounds when handed over to my charge on July 1st, 1873; the red lines and markings define the landscape improvements effected by me since that date, as well as those which are gradually being carried on towards completion.—W. R. G.
REGULATIONS FOR THE CARE, PROTECTION, AND MANAGEMENT OF THE BOTANICAL AND DOMAIN GARDEN.

Whereas by section 108 of The Land Act 1869 it is among other things enacted, that the Board of Land and Works shall have power from time to time to make and alter or rescind rules and regulations for the care, protection, and management of all public parks and reserves: Now therefore the said Board of Land and Works, in exercise of the power conferred as aforesaid, doth hereby make the Rules and Regulations following, to be observed and enforced in respect of the Botanical and Domain Garden:—

1. No person shall interfere with the trees, shrubs, flowers, statuary, labels, fountains, fish, or birds therein, or step on the beds, borders, seats, or edges of the grass plots, or engage in any sport or game, or throw stones, or commit any nuisance therein, or leave any bottles, orange peel, paper, cast off clothing, or litter therein, or light fires therein, or smoke, or be in the garden at unauthorized times, or annoy visitors, or convey flowers into the garden, or detain the gardeners by conversation. Visitors shall leave the garden by the nearest path at the time of closing which is notified by the ringing of a bell.

2. No person shall be allowed to climb or jump over the fences therein, or to stick bills on such fences or on the gates, or to cut names, letters, or marks on the trees seats, gates, posts, or fences, or to write thereon.

3. No person shall be allowed to bring any dog into the garden unless led by a chain or cord, or to run any goats or poultry therein.

4. No children under twelve years of age shall be admitted therein unless accompanied by friends or nurses, with whom they shall remain while in the garden.

5. No person shall be allowed to offer for sale any article therein.

6. Unless the Minister of Lands and Agriculture shall otherwise direct, the gates of the Botanic Garden shall be closed during the summer, from 6 o'clock p.m. until 8 o'clock a.m., and in the winter from 5.30 p.m. to 8 a.m. Any person found taking or injuring plants, flowers or fruits, will be summarily removed from the gardens, or proceeded against by law.

7. Entrance into plots of ground specially enclosed for plantations and for other purposes is prohibited.

8. No person shall be permitted to enter or remain in the garden who is not decorously dressed, and no person shall be allowed to commit any act of indecency either by word or action in this garden. The gardens will not be open to the public on Sundays until after the hour of 1 o'clock p.m.

9. If any person offend against any of these rules such person may be forthwith removed from the garden by a bailiff or constable.

Offenders against these regulations shall in accordance with section 108 of the Land Act 1869, on conviction before any justice of the peace, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding £5 for each offence; and every person who shall knowingly and wilfully offend against any such regulation shall be forthwith apprehended by such Crown lands bailiff or constable, and be taken before such justice of the peace, and shall on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding £10.
LIST OF DONORS.


Adelaide Botanic Gardens (Dr. Schomburgk). Miscellaneous and select plants.

Adet, Mons., Melbourne. Seeds from New Caledonia.

Agriculture, Department of, Melbourne. Miscellaneous seeds, &c.


Archer, W. H., Melbourne. Plants and seeds.

Baechus, W. H., Peerwur, near Ballarat. Several species native grasses.

Banks, T., South Yarra. Quantity miscellaneous bulbs.

Barlee, Hon. F. P., Colonial Secretary, West Australia. Some very valuable seeds.

Belfray, Mr., Melbourne. A few plants.

Beveridge, P., Colonial Secretary, Western Port. Plants and seeds.

Bishop of Melbourne (Dr. Perry). Miscellaneous plants.

Bosisto, J., Richmond. A few seeds.

Bowen, His Excellency Sir Geo., Melbourne. Quantity miscellaneous plants, &c.

Brisbane Acclimatisation Society (L. A. Bernays, Esq.). Plants, seeds, &c., in quantities.

Brisbane Botanic Gardens (W. Hill, Esq.). Plants, seeds, &c., in quantities.

Bright, R., South Yarra. Several trees from New Zealand.

Brussels Botanic Gardens (Mons, L. Lubbers). Miscellaneous seeds.

Bunning, G., St. Kilda. Many large specimen and other plants, in quantities.

Buitenzorg Botanic Gardens (Dr. Scheffler). Collections of plants and seeds.

Bull, W., Chelsea, London. Plants, seeds, &c., in quantities.

Calcutta Botanic Gardens (Dr. G. King). Miscellaneous Indian seeds in quantities.

Cape Town Botanic Gardens (J. McGibbon, Esq.). Collection South African seeds.

Carter, W., Malvern. Seeds and plants.

Coe, Miss, Emerald Hill. Some seeds from New Zealand.

Cole, J. C., Richmond. Miscellaneous plants, bulbs, tubers, &c., in quantities.

Collen, Lieut. E. H., Calcutta. Some Indian seeds.

Corbett, E. P., Pietermaritzburg, Natal. Several large palms, and miscellaneous plants.

Crofts, Miss L., Windsor. A few seeds.


Damyon, J., Toorak. New Caledonian plants.

Denton, H. P., Toorak. Some plants, &c.

Du Bonlay, F., Melbourne. Miscellaneous seeds from N. West Australia, and some plants.

Duncan, W., Malvern. Seeds and plants.

Edinburgh Botanic Gardens (Professor Balfour). Collections of Miscellaneous and select seeds.

Ferguson, Mrs., Immigration Depot, Melbourne. Some seeds.

Ferguson, W., Macedon. Ferns and other plants.

Ford, R. D., West Melbourne. Miscellaneous flower seeds.

French, C., Botanic Gardens. Plants in quantities, dried specimens, and seeds.
Geelong Botanic Gardens (W. Raddenberry, Esq.). Specimen and other miscellaneous and select plants.
Glenn, C., Entally, Tasmania. Tasmanian seeds.
Greig, J. W., Toorak. Miscellaneous plants, cuttings, &c.
Guilfoyle, M., Brisbane. Seeds and plants in quantities.
Gulliver, B., Hobart Town. Quantity of Eucalyptus globulus seed.
Haage and Schmidt, Erfurt, Prussia. Very large and valuable lots of seeds, bulbs, tubers, &c.
Halberstaedter, A., Mt. Brewer, Queensland. Queensland seeds, plants, bulbs, &c., in quantities.
Hannecke, C. F., Rangetiki, New Zealand. Some New Zealand seeds.
Harris, J., South Yarra. Miscellaneous plants, in quantities.
Hartmann, C. H., Toowoomba, Queensland. Queensland ferns and other plants, in quantities.
Hayes, M., Melbourne. Some New Zealand seeds.
Herbert, W., Ballarat. Miscellaneous plants.
Hester, T. J., Prahran. Few seeds from West Australia.
Hobart Town Botanic Gardens (F. Abbott, Esq.). Quantity of seeds and plants.
Hong Kong Botanic Gardens (C. Ford, Esq.). Select China seeds in quantities.
Huber and Co., Hyères (Var) France. Valuable lots of seeds, bulbs, tubers, &c.
Independent Church, Trustees of, Collins street, Melbourne. A large and valuable specimen plant.
Ireland, W., Melbourne. Some plants.
Jeffries, J., Geelong. Valuable and select plants.
Johnson, B. and S., Richmond. Select miscellaneous plants in quantities.
Johnson, Thomas, Hawthorn. Rose plants.
Kew Royal Botanic Gardens, London (Dr. J. D. Hooker). Valuable and select collections of seeds.
Kilner, F., Rockhampton, Queensland. Several collections of Queensland seeds and plants.
Knight, J. G., Palmerston, N. Australia. Some orchids.
Krone, Herr J., German Scientific Expedition. Some miscellaneous ferns and other plants from Auckland Islands.
Lahore, Agri-Horticultural Society of. Collection of Indian seeds.
Lucas, R., Colac. Miscellaneous ferns.
Mallett, D., South Yarra. Some select plants.
McMillan, Dr. Thos., Melbourne. Miscellaneous and select seeds.
McMillan, J. R., Richmond. Miscellaneous seeds.
McMillan, T., Prahran. Miscellaneous and select seeds.
McKeuzie, W., Deniliquin, N. S. W.  Seeds of native plants.  
McBurnie, Mr., Melbourne.  Cuttings of Ficus religiosa.  
Miller, Hon. H. (per his gardener, Mr. Boyce), Kew, Melbourne.  Several fine  
specimen and other plants.  
Miller, F. A. (Miller and Sievers), San Francisco, California.  Miscellaneous and  
choice American seeds.  
Moran, H., South Yarra.  Miscellaneous plants and cuttings.  
Mueller, Baron Von, Government Botanist.  Several collections of miscellaneous  
seeds.  
Natal Botanic Gardens.  Several large palms.  
Poolman, F. (Sugar Works), Sandridge.  Baskets for plant protection, &c.  
Robertson, Mr. (J. P.), Woollan.  Some seeds.  
Robinson, G. W., Berwick.  Quantity of Eucalyptus and Casuarina seeds.  
Rockhampton Botanic Gardens (R. S. Edgar, Esq.).  Queensland Ferns, and Palm  
seeds, in quantities.  
Sargood, F. T., St. Kilda.  Collection Herbaceous plants.  
Scott, J. and Sons, Melbourne.  Collection miscellaneous and select plants, in quantity.  
Snee, Major, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne.  Some mosses and ferns.  
Sones, E., South Yarra.  Tree ferns, and some Botanical specimens.  
St. Petersburgh Botanic Gardens (Dr. E. Regel).  Several collections of choice  
seeds, in quantity.  
Storck, J. C., Fiji.  Collection of valuable plants.  
Sullivan, D., Moyston.  Seedlings and seeds of native plants, &c., in quantities.  
Sydney Botanic Gardens (C. Moore, Esq.).  Several large palms, and other mis-  
cellaneous and select plants.  
Taylor and Sangster, Toorak.  Collections of select miscellaneous plants, in quantities.  
Thompson, W. K., Melbourne.  Plants from Fiji.  
Treen, W. H., Melbourne.  Some gladiolus bulbs.  
Vettler, J., Echuca.  Several species grasses, and some seeds.  
Vienna Botanic Gardens (Dr. Fenzl).  Collection of seeds, in quantity.  
Vilmorin Andrieux and Co., Paris.  Very large and valuable lots of seeds, bulbs,  
tubers, &c.  
Waller, W. J., Maldon.  Some cuttings of native plants.  
Wallin, R., Melbourne.  Some seeds.  
Wallis, A. R., Vaucluse, Richmond.  Plants and seeds.  
Watt, D., Richmond.  Collections of select and miscellaneous plants, in quantities.  
Watters, P., South Yarra.  Fern spores.  
Webb, W., Prahran.  Miscellaneous plants and cuttings.  
Wellington Colonial Museum (Dr. Hector).  Select New Zealand seeds.  
Wharton, G., Hawthorn.  Ferns and miscellaneous seeds.  
Wilhelmi, C., Dresden.  Collection of seeds.  
Wright, Mr., South Yarra.  Miscellaneous ferns, and other plants.  
Wyatt, C., Frogmore, Geelong.  Valuable collections of plants, and some cuttings.
LIST OF PLANTS WHICH HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED INTO THE GARDENS SINCE JUNE 1873.

**New Species.**

- Anthoxanthum gracile
- Agrostis pulchra
- nebulosa
- Adenophora latifolia
- Agathaea spathulata
- Allium Purshii
- Desglesci
- senescens
- Acer tararicum
- Antirrhinum assurgens
- Aristlochia indica
- Asclepias princeps
- Asparagus piscapus
- Anemone virginiana
- Aubretia Gracea
- Abronia umbellata
- Abutilon luteum
- van Houttei
- Bowenii
- Adiantus fornicatus
- Anoechtochilus setacea
- Ageratum nanum
- Allamanda grandiflora
- Hendersoni
- violacea
- Alocasia Jenuingsii
- metallica
- Allium vineale
- Amaranthus tricolor
- Amaryllis vivipara
- picta
- formosissima
- retusa
- vittata
- Amorphophallus campanulatus
- Anechtochilus petola
- Anemone japonica
- Anthurium magnificum
- Aquilegia atrata
- chrysanthia
- canadensis
- flavescens
- Arabis alpina
- Aralia Veitchii
- Arbutus Menziesii
- Argemone hispida
- Aster chinensis
- ledifolius
- Astragalus canadensis
- Azalea Mortii
- americana
- Aira coespitosa
- Aloepeorus pratensis
- Avena canadensis
- sempervirens
- Ludwigiana
- myriantha
- occidentalis
- planiculmis
- Bauhinia acuminata
- purpurea
- arborea
- malabarica
- Brunia nodiflora
- Banksia Baxteri
- Brownii
- Bouvardia Davidsou candidissima
- Humboldtii corymbiflorum
- Vrielandi
- jasminiflora
- Bromus brizaefornis
- Baptisia leucophala
- leucantha
- Bassia latifolia
- Butea superba
- Brownea Ariza
- coccinea
- grandiceps
- Bleischmedia Roxburghiana
- Bryonia laciniosa
- Burtonia scabra
- Bignonia Roelziana
- Bilbergia Saundersii
Berberis fascicularis
emarginata
orientalis
tenuifolius
canadensis
provincialis
Ehrengbergii
Barringtonia excelsa
samoensis
Bravoia geminiflora
Bromus arvensis
Babiana spathacca
coeurela
purpurea
Bahia lanata
Balsamati grandiflora
Bauhinia variegata
Betula nigra
Bignonia chirere
venusta
Boronia crenulata
serrulata
Bougainvillica brasiliensis
splendens
Bouvardia Humboldtii
splendens
Brodiaea congesta
grandiflora
Brownallia elata
Brunsvigia toxicaria
Buckinghamia celcissima
Cacalia aurea
Caladium atropurpureum
atrovirens
amabile
argyrospluma
Brongniartii
esculentum
odoratum
pictum
Calandrina discolor
Calceolaria hybrida
Calendula maritima
Calochortus macrocarpus
Cantua dependens
Cassia florida
pubescens
marylandica
Casuarina Sumatrana
Cephalotus follicularis
Cestrum nocturnum
Chænesthes lanceolata
Chorozema ilicifolium
varium
Cissus amazonica
Lindeni
Citrus decumana
Claytonia superba
Clerodendrum splendens
Thompsonæ
affine
Kæmpferi
Collinsia bicolor
Comhretum Princeanum
Comesperma volubilis
Coreopsis palmata
Corethrostylis Schulzci
Cornus florida
macrophylla
Cosmidium filifolia
Crotou Guilfoylei
cornutum
latifolium
insularis
longifolium
Mortii
medium
variegatum
Schombungi
oblongifolium
ovatifolium
Crowea saligna
Cuphea Galleottiana
Cyrtodiera chontaleanis
Cytisus Alochingerii
Cocos flexuosa
Centarea Fenzlii
orientalis
africana
stereophylla
amara
involucrata
adpressa
rubra
americana
Clementii
Centarea Amberboi
atropurpurea
babylonica
gymnocecarpa
Campanula calyanthemus
grandiflora
grandis
latifolia
Trachelium
americana
mexicana
versicolor
peregrina
carpathica
Commelina stricta
dubia
Karwinskii
clandestina
Kunthiana
Carex pseudo-cyperus
nutans
rosea
Convulvulus althæoides
Gerardi
maritimus
cantabricus
quadricolor
muratorianus
Cyclotoma platyphylla
Calccolaria scabiosofolia
Calliopsis Basalis
Cacalia souciolies
Coreopsis coronata
Collussia candidissima
multicolor
Crepis barbata
Canna elegans
Callichoa platyglossa
Ceanothus Arnoldii
integerrium
Cassalia dasyrhachis
ferrugina
coriacea
Caladium metallicum
Costus albecens
Chamaæanthemum Bey-
richianum
Cyrtosiphonia smatrama
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE

Campsidium valdivianum
Callicarpa angustata
Carica aurantica
Cattleya Trianae
Clematis rubro-violacea
Chorozema Chandleri macrophylla
Soulangeana
Chironia floribunda
Cordyline amabilis
Cerinthe bicolor
Campanula alliariaefolia
Vidallii
Capelilha biflora
Caryotauxus japonicus
Clematis Jackmanni Veitchii
Cupressus Oaklandiana
Calyprocalyx spicatus
Chamerops elegans
Cynoglossum officinale
Calandrina umbellata
Coccoloba excoriiata uvífera
Crataeva Roxburghii
Caloplyllum Inophyllum
Candendula superba
Callichoa platyglossa
Cassia sophora fistula occidentalis
Criium amabile roseum
Cipodosa sub-scandens
Crotalaria verrucosa
Chamaepeuce diacantha
Chameranthemum Gaudi-chaudii
Clematis Standishi Buchani
Caladenia deformis barbata
Intifolia
Cryptostylis reniformis
Corysanthus fimбриatus
Chatospora axillaris
Carex inversa
Grayi
Dahlia arborea
Dahlia imperialis
Dorstenia argentea
Delphinium formosum
Daucus Broteri
Demonorops físsus
salembanicus marginatus
Dipterocanthus spectabilis
Dyckia Lemareana
Dioscorea illustrata
Daphniphyllum Roxburghii
Dorstenia Reidiana
Dianthus nigricans gallicus siderocaulis dentatus
Daviesia brevifolia
Dillwynia ericoïdes
Diplothemium maritimum
Dypsis sp.
Dalechampia Rozziana
Daphne mezereum
Datura Wrightii
Daubentonía punicea
Dodecatheon Meadia
Dracena Regina
atrosanguinea Schomburgki
Boweni
Chelsoni
albomarginata
Robinsoniana
Hendersoni metallica
Muelleri nigrescens
nobilis
Verschaffeltii
Wightii
Youngiana
Diurus sulphurea
pedunculata
Danthonia bulbosa racemosa
Dichelachne eríntia
Epacris exterta
Kinghorni
Albertus
paludosa
Atleana
acuminata
Alexandrina
grandiflora
corescens
Copelandi
Erythrina compacta
Engenia apiculata
Erica crucenta
ramentacea
persoluta
scoparia
mammosa
hyemalis
Mackiana
alopecnroides
pyrocalla
coccinea
conferta
linnaeoides
Gilia
Hammondí
colorans
Lovescwtholi
Andromedaflora
antumnalis
Cavendishi
Tetralix
vagans
Eryngium dilatatum
Eucalyptus cocifera
Güní
melanophloia
robusta
Eugenia gracilis
Fupatorium riparium
Elœodendron australe
Elais Guineensis
melanocae
Eranthemum secundum
Erythrina corallodendron

Danthonia bulbosa
Dichelachne eríntia
Epacris exterta
Kinghorni
Albertus
paludosa
Atleana
acuminata
Alexandrina
grandiflora
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Engenia apiculata
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Eugenia gracilis
Fupatorium riparium
Elœodendron australe
Elais Guineensis
melanocae
Eranthemum secundum
Erythrina corallodendron
Erythrina Bagotensis
Guilfoylei (Parecilli)
Euryceles Amboinensis
Echites melanoleuca
rubro-venosa
Eleusine coracana
Eranthemum strictum
igneum
Elaeocarpus Guilfoylei
Eucarisis amazonica
Euconymus Veitchii
Ficus cordifolia
syringaefolia
querchiefolia
Frenela Endlichleri
Fontanesia philippaeoides
Fourcroya bulbosa
Franciscea latifolia
Lindeni
calycina
uniflora
Fumaria media
Fagus purpurea
Ficus Hardlandi
Livingstoni
salicifolia
Fittonia argyreneura
Pearcei
gigantea
Festuca durieuclusa
Billardiici
bromoides
Gladiolus rumosus
gandavensis
purpurea-aurator
Grislea tomentosa
Gymnogramme leptophylla
Gilia achilleæfolia
liniiflora
splendens
Gynandropsis pentaphylla
Guazuma tomentosa
Glycine magnifica
Garcinia Livingstoni
Gustavia augusta
Guaiacnm officinale
Gypsophila elegans
Gaillardia coccinea
Gaillardia Richardsoni
graudiflora
Gmelina arborea
Gardenia Blumeana
Gamoepis Tagetes
Godetia Lindleyana
Whitncana
Glossodia major
Geodorum dilatatum
Gardenia Shepherdi
radicans
Gazania splendens
Gesnera macrantha
oblongata
Graptophyllum Earl
Guilfoylea monstachys
Glyceria fluitans
Hardenbergia gracilis
Hedypnois cretica
Heppiella uageloides
Hibiscus cocceus
virginicus
Helichrysum artegnem
Hellenia amarocarpa
Hermannia pilcata
Hartwegia comosa
Helmintostachys zey-
lanica
Helichrysum apiculatum
felinum
fruticosum
fulgidum
odoratissimum
Hyphorbe indica
Hura crepitans
Hymenaxis californica
Hebnerocalis fragrans
Hovea acutifolia
pulchella
Hydrangea Otaksa
Iris spuria
atomaria
cristata
setosa
chæmaris
stilosa
Xiphoides
Isomene calathina
Isomene undulata
Balheusis
Bon-nox
Huberi
limbata
siberica
Ixia canariensis
hybrida
 pallida
Inga Saman
pulcherrima
bigemina
Ixora rugosa
Iberis hesperidiflora
Ipomopsis elegans
Ipomoca Horsfalli
tridentata
Ixia amoena
lilacina
rosea
scenundo-patens
purpurea
Ixora princeps
rosea
Dufli
Joica bengalensis
Jamboa acida
Kentia gracilis
Kaufussia amelloides
Kunzca parvifolia
Kniiphofia recurvata
Kæmpferia Parishii
robusta
Lettsionia grandiflora
Leca hirta
divaricata
 Laurus chloroxyzon
Laurea vespertilionis
Lagerstremia indica alba
parviflora
Lychnus Haageana
fulgens
Licuala spinosa
Lunaria biennis
Lansbergia Caracassana
Lupinus albo-violaceus
Livistonia subglobosa
Leptospermum parvifolium
Lotus Gebelei
Lyperanthus nigricans
Lantana urticafolia
Lilium Humboldtii
Libonia penroseiulsa
Lasiandra macrantha
Leptosiphon roscus
Lilium Thumbergianum
Linaria modesta
Linum monagynum
Lagurus ovatus
Maranta bella
eximia
Porteaua regalis
sanguinea
tubepathia
Martinezia granatensis
Meniscium serratum
Mesembryanthemum tripalium
Malope malacoides
trifida
Myristica spec
Mirabilis planifora
Melianthus Trimenianus
Macrozamia zeylanica
Magnolia Nordbertiana
superba
macrophylla
Mathiola bicorns
Mesembryanthemum capitatum
tricolor
pomeridianum
Mikania Guaco
Meypora Vogeliana
Morea collina
Mirabilis Wrightiana
Milium multiflorum
Nicolcmia diversifolia
Nauclea cordifolia
parvifolia
Nemophila discoidalis
Nemesia floribunda
Narcissus calathinus
Nelumbium Leichardtii
Nepenthes Phyllamphora
Nerine sarniensis
undulata
Nierembergia gracilis
Olca capensis
Oncidium trullu
Ophioglossum pendulum
Gentuath peucedanifolia
Oreocalyphe Califormica
Osmantbus ilicifolius
Outea bijuga
Ouvirandra fenidrialis
Oxyura chrysanthemoides
Portulaca canariensis
Thelusoni
Gillesi
Poteutilla arguta
Pothos argyreae
macrophylla
Primula auricula
cortusoides
Pringlea antiscorbutica
Puitanea mollis
retusa
rosea
strota
subumbellata
Paucratiu rotatum
Phacnix Leonensis
farinifera
paludosu
Pterostylis concimna
cucutlata
Phyelia corusca
Phaeranassa gloriosa
Pimelia decussata
Primula japonica
Podocarpus araneeroides
Passiflora purpurea
trifasciata
sanguinolenta
Physianthus albens
Peony Potsii
Panax fruticosum
Pandanus Veitchii
Samak
Papaver fugax
Pardanthus chiuensis
Pelargonium echinatum
Pedilanthus padifolius
Peperomia argyreec
Verschaffelti
Peutistem glancum
grandiforum
Phaseolus Richardius
Philodendron Lindelianum
Phyteuma virgatum
Pimelia octophylla
Platystemon californicus
Polianthes tuberosa
Poa alpina
Rhodochiton volubile
Rheum officinalis
RhododendronThibaudioides
neillaricuim
Ricinocarpus pinfolius
Rudbeckia hirta
Spiraea indica
Lindleyana
Scutellaria Venenati
Silene reticulata
Sabal havanensis
tundifolia
Salvia splendens
pateus
Sternbergia alba
Stipa elegantissima
Taxus adpressa
Tapis barbata
Tricytis hirta
Tigridia canaricus
Trocceum minus
canariense
Tagetes lucida
Termialia Arjuna
tomentosa
Tritonia gracilis
uvaria
maculata
squalida
rosea
Tunica saxifraga
Tectona grandis
Thunbergia chrysops
Botanic and Domain Gardens.

Thunbergia Hawtayneana  Tulipa suaveolens  Watsonia coccinea gigantea
Tecoma fulva  Vitis incarnata  Wollastonia glabrata
Tetranema mexicanum  Vallisneria spiralis  Weigela Lemoiui
Tetraphila verticillata  Veronica cupressoides  Xanthorrhoea minor
Trichocema bicolor  Viburnum Sieboldii  Zephyræthus chloroleuca tubispatha
speciosum  Veronica lanigerum  candida
Taxicophila Thunbergi  Schmidtii
Tacsonia ignea  Vernania javanica
Tritellia marragana

Varieties.

Azalea—
Hanleyana  Azalea—  Amaranthus melancholicus v. rubra
Helene Theleman  Milton  hypochondriacus v. monstrosus
Madame de Camaert d’Hamalc  crispiflora  hypochondriacus v. racemosus
Sir H. Havelock  optima  bicolor v. albicnisis
Model  Perfection  caudatus v. luteus
Souvenir de Prince Albert  President Herman  Antirrhinum rupestre v. grandiflora
Stella  Reine des Pasbays Juliana
Murrayana  King Leopold
Splendens  Leopold I.
Van Geert  Duc de Nassau
Columbus  Duke of Devonoahire
alba magna  Comte de Mayence
Son de Pronage  Etoile de Gand
Amoena  Alex. II.
Columbico  Eulalia Vau Geert
Duchesse Adelaide de Nassau  Flag of Truce
Alba  Baronne Vicery
Bianca  Fulder’s white
Bouquet des Roses  Empress Eugenie
De Wittiana  Gladstauesi formosa
Charmer  Duc d’Aremberg
President  Glory of Sunning Hill
Sir Chas. Napier  Agave americana var. striata
coecinea major  Abutilon Boule de Niege
Comte de Flanders  Souvenir de Aragon
Standard of Flanders  Achimenes, Masterpiece
Coronata  Asclepias, purpurascens var. tuberculata
Merker  purpurascens var. typica.
rosa superba  Ageratum, Imperial Dwarf var.
Criterion  Wendlandi album
mycrophylla  Ageratum, Imperial Dwarf var.
Magnifica  Wendlandi album
Distinction

Acalypha marginata v. acuminata
Abutilon luteum v. erectum
Thompsoniae variegata
Alphouse Karr
Souvenir de Aragon
Comtesse Medici Spada

Acalypha marginata v. acuminata
Acer Wagneri laciniatum
Agapanthus umbellatus variegatus
Alocasia macrorhiza variegata
Amaryllis Guilfoylci Johnsoni
Johsoni
Lady Parker

Anemone—
Agnarius
Agnes
Belle Emilie
Bleu Amable
Bleu azur
Commander in Chief
Duchesse de Lothingen
Fanuy
flora perfecta
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE

Anemone—
Josephine
Julie
King of the blue
King of the scarlet
La majesteuse
Lady Ardens
Levierrier
L’ornament de l’Nature
Maria Christina
Marie Antoinette
Marie Stuart
Miss Nightingale
Navarino
Parfait
Princess Alice
Reine du Monde
Thalia
L’Eclair
Armida
Aimable Bergere
Bleu fonce
Cramoisine
Coronaria
Cerise tendre
Chapeau rouge
Duchesse d’Albani
Dragoman
Dorinde
Duc de Turenne
Dame d’Honneur
Eclatante superbe
Elegantissima
Euphrosine
Feu de grand Valeur
General Woronzoff
Granville
Hannah More
Imperator
James Watt
Kyanis
Leonidas
La Sultana
La Joyeuse
La Respectable
La Fontaine
L’Etoile du Nord
Martinet

Anemone—
Mugatto
Mon Trésor
Newton
Neptuneus
Proticta
James Defaults
Spectabilis
William L.
Pucelle d’Orleans
Philomela
Prince Jerome
Prince Arthur
Rouge Charmante
Reine Vastyh
Romulus
Rosamunda
Rubro-virens
Rose de Provence
Sir Joseph Paxton
Queen of the Netherlands
Japonica alba
Aphelandra Roezliana
rosea
Apdistra elatior variegata
Aster Commista
Haydeni
Aucuba japonica var. elegantissima
Begonias—
Duchesse
Weltoniensis
Madame de Canville
S. H. Merrett
George Brunning
M. L. J. Ellery
Mrs. Ellery
Gem of Adelaide
Miss Nind
Madame Gruntberger
Alice Anderson
Diadem
juntina argentea
Beech, white variety
Babiana villosa v. purpurea
Bignonia Roezliana villosa
Bouvardia Hogarthi

Bougainvillea spectabilis
v. glabra
Brundefelia americana v.
latifolia
Brunsvigta hybrida
Buxus sempervirens varie-
gata aurea
sempervirens varie-
gata argentea
Camellia—
Agnes
Alberthus
Arch-Duchesse d’Or-
leans
Arch-Duchesse Au-
gusta
Azurca
Beele rosea
Beean
Bronachia
Cadro
Candidissima
Charlotte
Charlotte Popudoff
Coerulea
Comte de Paris
Cup of Beauty
Czaravene
Daviesii
Edith
Eld
Emperor
Eva
Felicia
fambriata ruhra
Flanders
Fridoline
Guifoyciel
Helenor
Henry Favre
Hon, Mrs. Hope
Ir iris
imbaricata
Isabel
Jouvan
Kezia
Lady Belmore
Lady Parker
Botanic and Domain Gardens.

Camellia—
Lady Hume's blush
Lodia
Leana superba
Lombardo
Lowi
Madame Paling
Marie Theresa (vera.)
Mathotiana
Miss Emily Manning
Miss Gladstone
Miss Grinley Manning
Miss Knox
Miss Moore
Miss Murray
Miss Mort
Mrs. Berresford
Mrs. Fairfax
Mrs. Day
Mrs. Mort
Monan
Monty
Nicetas
Nillus
Ochroleuca
odoratissima
Optima
Plato
Pratti
Preissi
Regia
reticulata
Sebbii
Selma
Souvenir
Sasanqua rosea
Swee'tii
Tabbs
Triumphans
Ulpian
Valtavaredo
Vandcsia superba
varlegata plena
variatissima
Venus de Medici
White Waratah
Woodsii
Wrightii

Camellia—
Xanthus
York and Lancaster
Caladium—
bicolor splendens
Chantini
Houlletti
Smithii
rubra venium
Wightii
Verschaffelti
De Candolle
Max Kobb
bicolor magnifica
Alphonse Karr
Dr. Lindley
Emperor Napoleon
Schmidtzi

Carnations—
Attila
Prince George
Zonave
Lady Harding
Prince of Wales
Miss Hannaford
Linda
Emma
Amy Robsart
Rosiness
Laurette
Regalia
Dauntless
Ganymede
Purity
Francis (Picotee)

Chrysanthemums—
Julie Lagravene
The Damio
King of Anemones
Mrs. Gladstone
Beverly
Golden Christine
White Christine
Viceroy of Egypt
Hereward
Ossian
Princesse Charlotte
Lord Derby
Mr. Murray
Andromeda
Golden Ball
Prince of Wales
Gloria Mundi
Globe white
Firefly
Cedo Nuli (lilac)
aureum multiflorum
Mr. Wyness
Mrs. G. Rundle
Star
Fleur de Marie
Aimee Ferrier
Annie Salter
Beanté de Nord
Blonde Beauty
Dr. Masters
Empress
Negro
formosum album
Golden Beauty
Golden Standard
Nagasaki violet
Guernsey Nugget
Jardin des Plantes
Lady Godiva
Lady Slade
Lady Talford
Leopard
Marechal Douay
Marquis de Wildermire
Madame Chalamy
Madame de Vatry
Meyerbeer
Chrysanthemums—
carinatum
Dunettii
tricolor
Cineraria hybrida
Cissus alba nitens
Clerodendron Thomsonæ
variegata
Coleus Guilfoylei
Display
Beautiful for ever
Versaftelti
Wrightii
Colocasia macrorhiza var.
Crataegus sp. (double crimson)
Cytisus Laburnum v. quercifolium
Laburnum v. atropurpureum
Crinum amabile roseum
Coffea arabica var. (Eden)
Clematis, Lady Bovill
Centanrea Fenzlii var.
moschatæ v. rubra
orientalis v. stenolepis
orientalis multisecta
angustifolia
Commelina Kunthiana v. pallida
Cineraria maritima v. candidissima
Cacalia sonchifolia v. lutea
Clitoria ternata v. alba
Campanula earpathica alba
Calloopsis cardamniifolius
v. atrosanguineus
Ceanothus Africanus variegatus
Coprosma Baueriana variegata
Dianthus—
chinensis v. hybridus
chirnensis v. imperialis
chinosus v. laciniatus
chinensis v. tartaricus
moschatum v. scoticus
Dianthus—
dentatus v. hybridus
Hedwigii v. diadematus
Brown's Mule Pink
Delphinium ornatum can delabreum
Digitalis purpurea v. gloxiniflora
Dahlias—
Andrew Dodds
Attraction
Bessie
Bird of Paradise
Bob Ridley
Burnes
Child of Faith
Coquette
Corouet
Crimson Beauty
Crimson Orange
Criterion
Delicata
Donald Beaton
Dr. Schwebbes
Dr. Webb
Duchesse Malhabe
Duke of Roxburgh
Duke of Wellington
Earl Shaftsbury
Emotion
Epaulette
Fair Imogene
Fanny Sturt
Fanchonette
Flambieux
Free Boy
German Daisy
German Ruby
German Youth
Glowworm
Goldfinder
Grand Sultan
Helen Potter
Hereules
Hervine
Hon. Mrs. Trotter
Hugh Miller
Imperial
John Downie
Klein Kirkhaauxsen
Lady Darton
Lady Elcho
Lady of the Lake
Lady Pemmout
Lady Popham
Lady Paxton
Lady Hubert
Little Mystery
Little Acor
Little Cordula
Little Daisy
Little Dear
Little Julius
Little Lina
Little Philip
Little Prince
Little Valentine
Little Singularist
Little Virginis
Little Wilhelmine
Little Wonder
Leah
Madge Wildfire
Marquis of Beaumont
Miss Manners Sutton
Model
Mrs. Savory
Mrs. Sophia Elsmer
Mrs. Turner
Mrs. Wyudham
Mrs. Trotter
multiflora
Norah Creina
Norfolk Hero
Pauliue
Peri
Pluto
President Lincoln
Prince of Lilliput
Prince of Wales
Prince of Prussia
Queen Mab
Remarkable
Dahlias—

Reussenbaby
Rostrilly Jewel
Rostrilly Lad
Shadow
Starlight
Summertide
Sydney Herbert
Unique
Valentine
Von Lenipke
White Aster
Annie Keynes

Daphne
indica  alba
odor a

Diervilla  rosea
variegata

Dracaena
ferrea rosea
Gayi

Erica
persoluta  alba
persoluta  rubra
cerinthoides
 coronata
ventricosa  erecta
ventricosa  Rothwelliana
ventricosa  rosea
ventricosa  rosea
magnumica
ventricosa impressa
ventricosa grandiflora
ventricosa breviflora
ventricosa Browni
ventricosa  superba
ventricosa magnifica
v.  Rollissoni
cinerea  alba
cinerea  purpurea
cinerea  major
cinerea  cocinea
Rubens
pellucida  v.  insulare

Euonymus aurea
marginata
japonica  v.  aurea
japonica variegata
latifolius variegatus

Fuchsia—

Arabella
Autocrat
Avalanche
Bacchus
Beacon
Bland's floribunda
Bridal Bouquet
Brigade
Blue Boy
Catherine Parr
Champion
gracilis variegata
Chicago
The Hon.  J.  Bright
Amphion
Marksmen
Lustre
Jolly
Smith's Avalanche
Mrs.  E.  Bennett
Lewald
Canelle's favorite
Alice
Mandarin
Carnaervon
Silistra
tricolor Beauty
Heligoland
Canary Bird
Little Bobby
Prince of Wales
Ethel
Lady Heytesbury
Commander
Conquest
Constellation
Corsair
Diadem
Dictator
Elfrida
Extraordinary
Favorite of Fortune
Freund  J.  Durr
Gazelle
Grenadier
Harvest Home
Herald

Fuchsia—

Inimitable
Instigator
Instance
King of the Doubles
Lady Dunbell
Lady Sale
La Favorita
Leah
Lizzie Hexham
Maid of Honor
Majestica
marginata
Marmion
Minnie Banks
Model
Monarch
Mrs.  Shirley Hibberd
Norfolk Giant
Octavia
Oracle
Pillar of Gold
Plus the IX.
President
Priam
Princess Alexander
Purple Prince
Queen of the whites
Rhoderick Dhu
Rose of Denmark
Rustic
S.  C.  Henchman
Standard
Sunshine
Sunray
The Lord Warden
The Perfect Cure
Tower of London
Treasure
Triumphans
Triumph
Try me oh !
Umpire
Vanqueur de Puebla
Warrior
Warrior Queen
Wave of Life
White Eagle
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE

Fuchsia—
  Planchette
  Troubadour
Funkia spec. variegata
Gardenia radicans variegata
  Fortunei variegata
Gesneria exoniensis
  Leopoldii
Godetia reptans var. insignis
Gladiolus—
  Archimedes
  Artaban
  Aramis
  Aristotle
  Cuviu
  Curauti fulgens
  Compte de Bresson
  Don Juan
Edulia
Gloria mundi
Galatea
Goliah
Hebe
Helene
Jean d’Arc
Louis van Houtte
La Quintine
Madame Arnoldii
  Madame Fanny Bouchet
  Madame Faillet
  Madame Conder
  Mons. Vincen
Prince Imperial
Princess de Montrouge
Surprise
  Achille
  Annie
  Anaco
Attraction
  Auriga
  Amina
  Apollon
Ariel
Antonius
Beauty
Bernard de Pallissy
Brenchleyensis
Bernice

Gladiolus—
  Belle Gabrielle
  Buffon
  Caffra
  Cardinal
  Cornelia
  Clemens
  Cardinal Duval
  Calypso
  Chas. Dickens
  Circe
  Cora
  Canary
  Cecil
  Chas. Paxton
  Comet
  Comte de Morny
  Calendulaceum
  Dr. Schomburgk
  Delicata
  Dawn
  Emile
  Eileen
  Envoy
  Eleanor Norman
  Eldorado
  Elata
  Faith
  Fairy
  Flora
  Fenelon
  Felicieu David
  Fanny Rouget
  Galileo
  Herald
  Hope
  Hindoo
  Isabella
  Jason
  James Carter
  Jessie
  Joan of Arc
  Jas. Veitch
  Jenny Lind
  James Watt
  Lord Raglan
  Lady Boweu

Gladiolus—
  Lord Byron
  Le Titien
  La Catherine
  Linne
  Le Poussin
  Leonard de Vinci
  La Favourite
  Marie Antoinette
  Madame Perriere
  Madame Leslie
  Madame Furtado
  (Souchet)
  Madame de Vatry
  Meyerbeer
  Mirella
  Milton
  Montaigne
  Mazeppa
  Maude
  Madame Basseville
  Madame Sevigne
  Mary
  Mons. Lebrun d’Albane
  Meteor
  Madame Domage
  Madame Vilnoin
  Napier
  Newton
  Argus
  Addison
  Antiope
  Adele Souchet
  Adelaide Devale
  Angela
  Agathe
  Albans
  Achille
  Arsinac
  Anna
  Bijou
  Bein
  Bernard de Jussieu
  Celine
  Cassine
  Cleopatra
  Cherubim
  Cuvier
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<th>Hyacinths—</th>
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<tr>
<td>Célimène</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Alida Catharina</td>
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<td>Didon</td>
<td>Pallas</td>
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<td>De Lamarck</td>
<td>Phoebe</td>
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<td>Diomede</td>
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<td>Jaune Suprême</td>
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<td>Duc de Nassau</td>
<td>Purpurea</td>
<td>La Virginite</td>
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<td>Diana</td>
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<td>Donna Maria</td>
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<td>Eldorado</td>
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<td>Fulton</td>
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<td>Grenze</td>
<td>Rana</td>
<td>Regulus</td>
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<td>Hortense</td>
<td>Roi Leopold</td>
<td>Anna Maria</td>
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<td>Homer</td>
<td>Rossini</td>
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<td>Henri Favre</td>
<td>Rosenberg</td>
<td>Alba maxima</td>
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<td>Ida</td>
<td>Romulus</td>
<td>Blocksberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junon</td>
<td>Robert Burns</td>
<td>Baron von Thuyll</td>
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<td>John Bull</td>
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<td>Le Dante</td>
<td>Rajah</td>
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<td>Lilacina</td>
<td>R. S. Hill</td>
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<td>Laci pede</td>
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<td>Livingstone</td>
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<td>Leonora</td>
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<td>La Poussin</td>
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<td>Garrick</td>
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<td>Largans</td>
<td>Silene</td>
<td>General Latham</td>
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<td>Martha</td>
<td>Stuart Lowe</td>
<td>Gloria Latham</td>
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<td>Mirabilis</td>
<td>Sunshine</td>
<td>Gloria Florum</td>
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<td>Marie Dumortier</td>
<td>Sir W. Hooker</td>
<td>Groot Voorst</td>
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<td>Mozart</td>
<td>Sol</td>
<td>Howard</td>
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<td>Ninon de l'Enclos</td>
<td>Susanna</td>
<td>Johanna Cornelia</td>
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<td>Nestor</td>
<td>Village Maid</td>
<td>L'Ami du Cœur</td>
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<td>Ophir</td>
<td>Vesuvius</td>
<td>Létineelante</td>
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<td>Oracile</td>
<td>Vcllida</td>
<td>Lord Derby</td>
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<td>Penelope</td>
<td>Van Dyck</td>
<td>Lord Grey</td>
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<td>Rebecca</td>
<td>Victor Emanuel</td>
<td>Mimosia</td>
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<td>Scribe</td>
<td>Venus</td>
<td>Madame Hodson</td>
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<td>Sir Jos. Paxton</td>
<td>Vivian</td>
<td>Mons. de Faesch</td>
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<td>Thalia</td>
<td>Valentine</td>
<td>Ornament of Nature</td>
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<td>Valeau</td>
<td>Walter Scott</td>
<td>Princess Royal</td>
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<td>Neptune</td>
<td>Walter Hill</td>
<td>Victoria Alexandrina</td>
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<td>Napoleon III.</td>
<td>W. R. Guilfoyle</td>
<td>Victoria Regia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Novelty</td>
<td>Grevillea alpina v. aurea</td>
<td>Hémérocallis fulva variegata,</td>
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<td>Oscar</td>
<td>Hyacinths—</td>
<td>Hydrangea hortensis variegata,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyreus</td>
<td>A la' Mode (double white)</td>
<td>Imperatrice Eugenie</td>
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<td>Phidias</td>
<td>A la' Mode (double blue)</td>
<td>Ipomoea quamoeulif v. alba</td>
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<td>Princess Mary d'Cambridge</td>
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<td>limbata v. hybrida</td>
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<td>venosa variegata</td>
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Iris germanica v. atrovioleta
germanica v. suaveolens
Ilex aquifolium aurea marginata
aquifolium v. Silver Queen
aquifolium v. ferox variegatum
aquifolium v. ferox argentea
aquifolium v. albo-marginata
aquifolium v. albo-pictum
Iris Xiphoides v. Alice
Xiphoides v. Atalanthe
Ixia v. Cupid
longifolia alba
purpurea striata
auriflora major
Thesius rosea, variety
Jasmium, Maid of Orleans
Lantana Ne plus Ultra
Leea sambucina v. biserata
Ligustrum ovatifolium variegatum
Lupinus superbus v. Drummondii
Lilium tigrinum flore-pleno
lancifolium corymbiferum
lancifolium Harrisonii
Thunbergianum aureum flore-pleno
Thunbergianum grandiflorum
Maximoviczii
Lobelia Paxtonii v. tricolor
Queen Victoria
heterophylla v. major
Mangifera, Bombay variety
Singapore variety
large Malda variety
Gofanboge variety
Myrtus, double white
Maurandya Barclayana alba
Menziesia polifolia flor-alba
Myosotis alpestris flor-alba
alpestris rosea
Nephrlepis exaltata v. pilosa
Nerium Oleander alba pleno
Narcissus jouquilla flore-pleno
Orange trees—
Cluster Orange
Parramatta Orange
Siletta Orange
Kissing Point Orange
Show of Sydney Market
Pentstemons—
Antagonist
Aurifus
Clarina
Madame Rendatler
Miss Love
Plantagenet
The Queen
Pelargoniums—
Mrs. F. Abbott
Eugene le Gros
Woman in white
Duchesse
Princess Teck
Pascha
Bertha
Pilot
Archduke
Mrs. Mendale
May Day
Compacta
Princess Helena
Somerset
Applause
Parisian
Fairy
Ann Page
Clarinda
Prince Hubert
Pelargoniums—
Asteroid
Ruby
Llewellyn
Cynthia
Royal Albert
Magnificent
Alabama
Fanny Gair
Ellen Beck
Ajax
Mrs. Mardell
Cardinal
Perfectiou
Lady of the Lake
Sunshine
Assembly
Restitution
Rob Roy
Madame Sainton Dolby
Red Cap
A. Gray
Warrior
Marguerite
Harold
Emily
Confident
Envoy
Mrs. Dorling
Jean Sisley
Jeanne d’St. Maur
Lord Derby
Lord Stanley
Leonidas
Madame Mezzard
Miss Depou
Thomas Speed
Unique
Mrs. Pollock
Obedience
Flag of Truce
Canary Bird
Nations’ Hope
Sunset
Flower of Spring
Aline Sisley
Crown Prince
Capt'n. L'Hermit
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<td>Madame Racouchout</td>
<td>Hofgaertner Kellerman</td>
<td>Souvenir</td>
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<td>Madame Rudolph Able</td>
<td>John Hoyle</td>
<td>Madame Domage</td>
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<td>M. C. Glijm</td>
<td>Prince Noir</td>
<td>Monsieur Droult</td>
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<td>National</td>
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<td>Signet</td>
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<td>Terre Promise</td>
<td>Gustave Malet</td>
<td>Comtesse Mallert</td>
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<td>Victor</td>
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<td>Madame Caillard</td>
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<td>Jerome</td>
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<td>Jessie Gow</td>
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<td>Ixion</td>
<td>King of the Yellows</td>
<td>undulatum variegata</td>
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<td>Bonetta</td>
<td>Mr. Fred</td>
<td>Polianthes tuberosa florepleno</td>
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<td>Mrs. Greig</td>
<td>Pandora</td>
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<td>Primula vulgaris, pleno</td>
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<td>Freedom</td>
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<td>atropurpurea</td>
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<td>Virginie Mellez</td>
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<td>vulgariis, pleno sulphurea</td>
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<td>Princess Mary</td>
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### Ranunculus—
- Ambassadeur
- Arch Duchesse
- Adelina
- Belle Donna
- Belle Maria
- Belle Lisette
- Bonifaciens
- Bonte Held
- Comte d’Artois
- Charlemagne
- Capsicum
- Comtesse de Pompadour
- Cramoisine
- Violet Superbe
- Commodore Napier
- Comte de Ligne
- Venus
- Caroline
- Doriuda
- Eldorado
- Ursulla
- Epicharus
- Felixburg
- Gloria florum
- Henri Quatre
- Habit dectoriale
- Toison d’Or
- Hasetrubal
- Theodora
- Kroon van Gent
- La Sublime Geisdeliuf
- La Charmante
- La Lingulisére
- Lina
- La Couronne
- L’Enchanteur
- Louis d’Or
- Ophir d’Or
- Orange Ficoté
- Orphens
- Oeillet parfait
- Quintilianus
- Prosperite
- Proserpina
- Prince de Orange
- Rose d’Espagne
- Reine de Violettes

### Ranunculus—
- Rose de Holland
- Silene
- aureum punctatum
- Lady Clermont
- Lord Clyde
- Lord John Russell
- Lord Palmerston
- Michael Waterer
- Mirabilis
- Mrs. G. W. Heneage
- Mrs. Holford
- Mrs. John Waterer
- Mrs. Thos. Warne
- Ochroleuca
- Princess Royal
- Purity
- Rosabel
- Schiller
- Sir Francis Crossley
- Sir Thomas More
- Stella
- Tippoo Sahib
- The Queen
- The Warrior
- Verschaffeltii
- Vulcan
- Volcano
- Alarm
- Auguste van Geert
- Chloc
- Baron Osy
- Carnetaceus
- Charles Bagley
- Duchess of Sutherland
- Evercystianum
- Evercystianum var. elegans
- General Cabiari
- Giganteum
- Grand Arab
- Herschel
- Iago
- Illumination
- Jenny Lind
- John Spencer
- John Waterer
- Joseph Whitworth

### Reineckia carnea variegata
- Roses—
- Due de Rohan
- Duchesse de Cambaceres
- Duchesse de Orleans
- Duke of Cambridge
- Duke of Edinburgh
- Emperor de Maroc
- Emperor Napoleon
- Eugene Appert
- Eugene Boucier
- Eveque de Nismes
- Francois Arago
- Francois Premier
- General Delage
- General Simpson
- General Washington
- Gloire de Mousseuses
- Grace Archer
- Great Western
- Hortense Blackett
- Jean Goujon
- John Hopper
- Lady Darling
- Lady Manners Sutton
- Lady Robison
- Louise Van Houtte
- Louise Margotten
- Madame Boutin
- Madame Chas. Wood
- Madame Clemence
- Jolineaux
- Madame Julie Daran
- Madame Souppart
- Madame Therese Levet
- Anna de Diesback
- Madamoiselle Anne
- Wood
- Achille Gounod
- Adolph Noblet
- Alpkide Rotalier
- Baron Gonella
- Catheriue Guillot
- Dr. Jamain
- Marechal Neil
- Maria Nova
- Marie de Bourges
BOTANIC AND DOMAIN GARDENS.

Roses—
Marquese Bocella
Marquis of Cotellami
Mathew Mole
Miss Appleton
Miss Hepburn
Maurice Beruadin
Mons. Woolfield
Poupre de Tyre
Pierre Notting
President Lincoln
President Willemoz
Prince de Rohan
Prince Camille de Rohan
Princess Alice
Princess Beatrice
Reine de la Cite
Senator Vaise
Sir Chas. Darling
Sir Henry Manners
Sutton
Souvenir de Count
Cavour
Roses—
Souvenir de Montault
Souvenir de Mons.
Rosseau
Souvenir de Wm. Wood
Triomphe de l'Exposition
Triomphe de Lyons
Alphonse Karr
Tureme
Vanqueur de Goliath

Tulips—
Monument
Thomas Moore
Wapen van Leyden
Yellow Prince
Admiral Kingsbergen
Blue Flag
Courone Imperial
Duke of York
Marriage de ma Fille
Purple Crown
Parrot Tulip

COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
SELECTED AND PREPARED AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, AS PER FOLLOWING LISTS.

List of Wood Specimens, with common names attached; also a short description of their general uses, quality, and geographical distribution.

No. 1. Acacia decurrens: Willdenow. Ord. Leguminosae.—The "Common Wattle." A tree of considerable size. Wood close-grained, hard and tough, extensively used for staves of casks, &c.; takes a good polish. Bark valuable for its tannic properties, and also as a paper-making material. Yields a gum similar to gum arabic. Wood considered one of the best of fuels for heating bakers' ovens. It is of rapid growth, and is found growing abundantly in the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and portions of South Australia.

No. 2. Acacia pycantha: Bentham. Ord. Leguminosae.—The "Golden Wattle." A tree of medium height, and of graceful appearance, especially in the flowering season, when its dense masses of golden blossoms has a beautiful effect in the landscape. Wood dense and close-grained, very tough. Bark extensively

0 2
used in tanning, also furnishing a valuable paper-making material. Yields a transparent gum, similar to that of A. decurrens. It is of rapid growth, and is distributed throughout the colonies of Victoria and South Australia.

No. 3. Acacia longifolia: Willdenow. Ord. Leguminosae.—The “Long-leaved Wattle.” A tall shrub or small bushy tree, of quick growth. Wood takes a fine polish and is beautifully grained. Yields a transparent gum; bark possibly useful for tanning purposes. It is found in the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania.

No. 4. Acacia retinodes: Schlechtendahl. Ord. Leguminosae.—A small-sized tree, wood hard and tough. Yields transparent gum, bark contains tannic properties of considerable value. It is of moderately quick growth, and is found extensively throughout the colonies of Victoria and South Australia in open country and adjacent to water courses.

No. 5. Acacia armata: Robert Brown. Ord. Leguminosae.—The “Prickly Acacia.” A tall shrub, growing to a height of twelve feet, extensively used for hedges, for which purpose it is well adapted. Wood very hard and close-grained, useful for manufacture of fancy pipes, rulers, &c., takes a good polish and is very durable. Indigenous to Victoria, New South Wales, South and West Australia.

No. 6. Acacia saligna: Wendland. Ord. Leguminosae. — The “Weeping Acacia.” A small tree of drooping habit and quick of growth, suitable for hedge planting. Wood very heavy and tough, but easily worked; it takes a good polish, and is of a fine grain. Yields transparent gum. Bark no doubt valuable for tanning purposes. Indigenous to Western Australia. Wood specimen grown in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 7. Araucaria Cunningham: Aiton. Ord. Coniferae.—The “Moreton Bay Pine.” A magnificent tree of pyramidal habit, attains from 150 to 200 feet in height in favourable situations. The wood of this tree is very durable, and is esteemed for common household furniture and other domestic purposes. Yields gum-resin in large quantities, which may yet be of great commercial value. It is of moderately quick growth and very ornamental. It is found growing in various parts of Queensland, and on the banks of the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed rivers in New South Wales. Wood specimen from tree grown in Melbourne Botanic Gardens, where it has attained a height of forty-eight feet.

No. 8. Araucaria Bidwilli: Hooker. Ord. Coniferae.—The “Bunya Bunya Pine.” A magnificent fliagded tree, growing to a height of 150 feet, and having a trunk of great girth. Wood dense, hard, and close-grained; makes excellent furniture, takes a good polish, and is very durable, commonly known amongst artisans as Queensland pine. Yields gum-resin in large quantities. The seeds are eaten by the aborigines, and are borne in cones nearly as large as a man’s head. Indigenous to Queensland. The tree has attained here a height of thirty-five feet. Wood specimen grown in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 9. Sterculia diversifolia: G. Don; syn. Brachychiton populneum: Robert Brown. Ord. Sterculiaceae.—The Victorian “Bottle Tree.” One of the “Currajongs” of the aborigines. A glabrous tree, growing to a height of sixty feet, with an enormous trunk, somewhat bottle-shaped in appearance, from which fact it derives its common name. Wood very soft and fibrous. It gives early evidence of decay; and would no doubt yield a pulp for paper making. The bark, which is in successive layers, is a valuable fibre material, suitable for manufacture of mats, ropes, rough cordage, and paper; and is very rich in a sweet mucilaginous
matter of an agreeable taste. Indigenous to the colonies of Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales.

No. 10. Sterculia acerifolia: A. Cunningham; syn. Brachychiton acerifolium: F. von Mueller. Ord. Sterculiaceae.—The “Flame Tree.” A lofty tree of highly ornamental appearance. From the exceeding brilliancy of its flowers it is called The Flame tree by the colonists. It might with great propriety be also called the New South Wales “Lace-bark tree.” Wood useful, but of inferior quality, from the facility with which it opens, on account of the fibrous tissues of its structure. The bast furnished by this tree is of the most beautiful lace-like texture, and in my opinion is superior to Cuba bast; the fibre is suitable for the manufacture of ropes, cordage, mats, &c., and can no doubt be utilised for various other purposes of domestic value; the refuse of the fibre-yielding material would form no mean substitute for horsehair in stuffing mattresses, saddles, &c., &c. Leaves and young wood rich in mucilage, the pith evidently contains a farinaeous matter. Indigenous to the colony of New South Wales. Wood specimen grown in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 11. Sterculia foetida: Linnaeus. Ord. Sterculiaceae.—A tall-growing, handsome timber tree. Wood hard, dense, and of a beautiful grain, suitable for furniture, &c. Dark valuable as a fibre and paper material; it possesses tannic properties also. A native of New South Wales, but found also in the East Indian and Malayan Peninsulas. Wood specimen from branch of tree grown in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 12. Bursaria spinosa: Cunningham. Ord. Pittosporaceae.—The “Spined or Prickly Box.” (This must not be confounded with Eucalyptus melliodora, also called Box.) A shrubby tree, which attains a height of forty feet in favourable localities, although a mere bush in alpine and subalpine situations. Wood extremely hard and durable; would no doubt make excellent common furniture. It is very suitable (from its rough bark) for rustic work. Found in various forms throughout the Australian continent.

No. 13. Casuarina quadrivalvis: Labillardière. Ord. Casuarinaceae.—The “Drooping Sheoak.” A tree of medium size and of very graceful appearance; found chiefly along the coast, where it is to be seen growing in sand close to high-water mark; it is also met with a considerable distance inland. Wood, red, tough, suitable for pick handles, &c., takes a fine polish, and is very durable. Is considered one of the best woods for fuel, foliage valuable as a paper making material. Indigenous to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania.


In extensive use for furniture, casks, pannelling, for railway carriages, in the manufacture of various musical instruments, and in turnery. It is very durable, and takes a fine polish. Indigenous to the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania.


No. 18. Dammara robusta: C. Moore. Ord. Coniferae.—The "Kauri Pine" of Queensland. A lofty growing timber tree of highly ornamental appearance, attains a height of 150 feet, with stem as straight as an arrow, furnishing excellent spars, planks, &c. Wood light and close-grained, well adapted for ordinary furniture; takes a good polish and is easily worked. Wood specimen from plant grown Melbourne Botanic Gardens.


No. 20. Elaeocarpus cyanus: Aiton. Ord. Tiliaceæ.—A shrubby tree, glabrous, and of very ornamental appearance, in some situations attaining a height of fifty and even sixty feet. Wood hard, tough, and close-grained. Found in the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

No. 21. Exocarpus cupressiformis: Labillardière. Ord. Santalaceæ.—The Native "Cherry-tree." A beautiful tree of cypress-like appearance, growing to a height of thirty feet, with a stem of fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter. Wood of a reddish-brown color, hard, and close-grained, adapted for furniture, and is susceptible of a high polish. Found throughout Australia and Tasmania.


No. 25. Ficus macrophylla: Desfontaines. Ord. Urticææ.—The "Moreton Bay Fig." A large growing, much branched tree, with beautiful dark green glossy foliage. Yields on incision a thick viscid milky juice similar to "Caoutchouc." Wood soft and light, gives early evidence of decay. Found growing on banks of streams in Queensland and New South Wales.

No. 26. Grevillea robusta: A. Cunningham. Ord. Proteaceæ.—The "Silky Oak." A magnificent tree, with glossy pinnate foliage, and bearing beautiful orange-colored blossoms. Grows to a height of 100 feet, furnishing excellent timber, of a beautiful texture, prized for coopers' work, &c., takes a fine polish. A thick clammy gum of a pale yellow color exudes from this tree, which is no doubt of commercial value; bark rich in tannin. It is a native of the colonies of Queensland and New South Wales. Wood specimen from tree grown in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.


No. 36. Leptospermum laevigatum: F. von Mueller. Ord. Myrtaceae.—The "Coast Tea Tree." A tall-growing shrub or small tree, attaining a height of thirty feet. Wood hard and close-grained, very durable when unexposed to atmospheric influences. Valuable as a hedge plant in exposed situations. It forms dense scrubs on the sea coasts of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.


No. 38. Melaleuca armillaris: Smith. Ord. Myrtaceae.—One of the native Tea-trees. A shrubby species, growing to a height of thirty feet. It is found on river banks and creeks. Wood hard and dense, takes a good polish, but is not durable if exposed to the weather. Bark suitable for paper making. Indigenous to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia.
No. 39. Melaleuca decussata: Robert Brown. Ord. Myrtaceæ.—A tall-growing shrub, one of the “Tea-trees” of the colonists. This species is found growing chiefly on mountain spurs and ranges in the colonies of Victoria and South Australia.

No. 40. Melaleuca ericifolia: Smith. Ord. Myrtaceæ.—The common “Swamp Tea Tree.” A large-growing shrub or small tree, sometimes attaining a height of thirty feet. Grows chiefly on banks of rivers and other water courses, and also in swampy places, forming dense scrubs. Wood exceedingly hard when seasoned, used by settlers as rafters for huts, &c., will stand for a number of years if protected from atmospheric influences, but soon decays when exposed. Bark valuable as a paper material. Found in the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.


No. 42. Myoporum insulare: Robert Brown. Ord. Myoporineæ.—The “Blueberry tree.” A straggling shrub or small much branched tree. Wood white, hard and tough, and, from its rough bark, well adapted for rustic work. An ink or dye could no doubt be expressed from the berries of this tree. It is found, in various forms, throughout Australia and Tasmania.

No. 43. Notelaea ligustrina: Ventenat. Ord. Jasmineæ.—The Tasmanian “Iron Wood.” A small glabrous tree, growing sometimes to a height of thirty feet. Wood extremely hard, heavy, and close-grained; extensively used in turnery and ships’ tackle; is of great durability, and takes a good polish. It grows extensively on banks of streams in Tasmania and the subalpine districts of Victoria.

No. 44. Oxylobium callistachys: Bentham. Ord. Leguminoseæ.—A large-growing bushy shrub, native of Western Australia. Value of the wood at present unknown. Specimen from plant grown in Melbourne Botanic Garden.

No. 45. Panax sambucifolius: Sieber. Ord. Araliaceæ.—The “Elderberry Ash.” (This is generally called “Mountain Ash,” but I have altered the common name, in order that it may not be confounded with “Eucalyptus Stuartiana,” also called Mountain Ash. The latter takes its local name from the character of the wood, the former from its close resemblance to the foliage of the Sambucus, though it resembles somewhat the “Rowan Tree” (Sorbus Aucuparia). A small growing tree, with dark green ornamental foliage and smooth shining bark. Found growing chiefly as an underwood in alpine and subalpine situations. Wood white, close-grained, and tough. Used for axe handles and purposes of a similar nature by wood splitters. Indiguous to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.

No. 46. Pittosporum undulatum: Ventenat. Ord. Pittosporaceæ.—The “Native Laurel.” A beautiful glabrous much branched tree, of shrubby habit, growing in some districts to a height of sixty feet. Wood of a light yellow color, exceedingly hard and close-grained, takes a good polish. Forms beautiful ornamental hedges, and its flowers yield a valuable perfume. It is found on banks of streams in the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales.


No. 48. Pomaderris apetala: Labillardière. Ord. Rhamnææ.—The “Native Hazel.” In some districts a mere shrub, but in humid forests in subalpine
situations a graceful tree, attaining a height of thirty feet or more. Wood white, hard, close-grained, tough, and durable. Indigenous to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania.


No. 51. Bedfordia salicina: *De Candolle*. Ord. Composite.—The Victorian "Cotton-tree." A tall-growing, remarkable looking shrub or small tree, attaining a height of twenty feet or more; under side of leaves and young branches covered with a close downy substance like cotton. Wood very heavy and close-grained. Found growing chiefly in mountain gullies and on banks of creeks in Victoria and Tasmania.

No. 52. Acacia juniperina: *Wildenow*. Ord. Leguminosae.—The "Prickly Wattle." A tall shrub, found growing on the sea coast, where it forms dense scrubs, and also as an underwood in mountain gullies and ranges in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania. Wood very hard and tough, esteemed by splitters for maul handles, &c.; bark no doubt rich in tannin.


No. 55. Leptospermum lanigerum: *Smith*. Ord. Myrtaceae.—The "Light or Woolly Tea Tree." A tall bushy shrub or small tree, growing chiefly on banks of water courses in high altitudes in the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania. Wood very dense and heavy, not durable when exposed to atmospheric influences.

No. 56. Olearia argophylla: *F. von Mueller*; syn. Aster argophyllus: *Labillardière*. Ord. Compositae.—The "Native Musk tree." In favourable situations attaining a height of thirty feet or more. The upper side of leaves are of a deep glossy green; the under side of a beautiful silvery grey color, slightly tomentose, and emitting a powerful musky odor. It delights in rich humid forest soils, and is chiefly found in fern gullies and ravines in subalpine situations, where it attains its greatest height. Wood highly esteemed in cabinet work and turnery, picture frames, &c. It is beautifully grained, very durable, and equal to, if not superior to, maple. Indigenous to Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.

No. 57. Prostanthera lasianthos: *Labillardière*. Ord. Labiate.—The "Dogwood." A shrubby tree, attaining a height of thirty or forty feet in alpine and subalpine gullies, but in low-lying districts a mere bush. Wood hard, tough, and close-grained, young saplings suitable for whip handles and fishing rods. Found growing
principally in rich damp forest gullies or close to streams, where it forms dense
scrubs. It is indigenous to Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.

Fern tree."—"Umbrella-tree" of the settlers. A beautiful species of tree fern,
often attaining 40 feet in height. It is found on the sides and often on tops of high
ranges, growing luxuriantly even in exposed situations. The heart of this tree,
when stripped of its fibrous coating, planed, and varnished, presents a beautiful and
novel appearance, somewhat similar to a South Sea Islander's carved war club.

No. 59. Dicksonia antarctica: Labillardière. Ord. Filices.—The common Fern
of the gullies. Unlike its neighbour, the Alsophila, this ferntree is found
only in the most densely sheltered gullies, where in some instances the daylight
scarcely penetrates. It attains a great height in rich soils, and presents a magnifi-
cent appearance. The heartwood is treated in a similar manner to that of the
Alsophila.

No. 60. Cassinia aculeata: Robert Brown. Ord. Compositae.—A white flowering
bushy shrub, growing to a height of twelve feet or more. Wood hard, not of
any known value. Indigenous to Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.

No. 61. Atherosperma moschata: Labillardière. Ord. Monimiaceae.—The
"Victorian Sassafras" tree. In the Dandenong and Yarra Yarra range this tree
grows to a great size; its leaves are glabrous, of a light green on the upper side,
and glaucous underneath. Wood hard and close-grained. All parts of the tree
emit a very strong aromatic odor. Bark valuable for its astringent properties.
Indigenous to Victoria and Tasmania.

Beech" of some districts. A small glabrous tree of shrubby habit, but attaining
a considerable height in humid forests. Leaves of a dark glossy green color.
Wood very hard and durable. Indigenous to the colonies of Victoria, New South
Wales, and Queensland.

No. 63. Melaleuca squarrosa: Smith. Ord. Myrtaceæ.—The Victorian "Yellow
Wood." In some localities a mere shrub, but in parts of Gippsland a tree attaining
a height of 30 feet or more. Wood hard, dense, and close-grained, of a light
yellow color. Like many other species of this genus will last a long time if not
exposed to the weather. It is found inhabiting marshy places, banks of rivers
and creeks in the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and
Tasmania.

No. 64. Lomatia Fraserii: Robert Brown. Ord. Proteaceæ.—The "Native
Holly." A tall shrub or small tree, sometimes attaining a height of sixty feet,
Leaves glabrous, varying in length from 6 to 8 inches, and having deep irregular
serratures. Found growing chiefly in mountain regions and deep forest glens, as
an underwood, in the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales.

No. 65. Pittosporum ble: Hooker. Ord. Pittosporeæ.—The Victorian
"White-wood." A graceful tree, inhabiting moist fern gullies and ravines, where
it attains, sometimes, to a height of fifty feet. Indigenous to the colonies of Vic-
toria and Tasmania.

No. 66. Coprosma hirtella: Labillardière. Ord. Rubiææ.—The "Native
Woodbine." A glabrous, erect shrub. Found growing luxuriantly, as an under-
wood, in rich, damp forests, in upland situations, where its bright scarlet berries
form a flue contrast to the dense foliage with which they are surrounded.
Indigenous to Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.
No. 67. Acacia dealbata: *Link*. Ord. Leguminosæ.—The “Silver Wattle” of the colonists. A beautiful tree, attaining to a height of 100 feet in favourable situations. Foliage excessively glaucous, closely resembling that of A. decurrens in form. Wood hard, heavy, and close-grained, very durable; esteemed for casks, and is susceptible of a high polish. The tree is found inhabiting banks of rivers and creeks, and is of exceedingly rapid growth. Its bark is most valuable for tanning purposes, and might also be converted into paper. Indigenous to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.

No. 68. Fagus Cunninghamii: *Hooker*. Ord. Cupuliferae.—The “Native Beech.” A tree of gigantic proportions, attaining a height of 220 feet or more, with a girth of stem of from 40 to 45 feet. It is found growing luxuriantly on the Yarra Yarra Ranges and other districts of Victoria, and also in Tasmania, where it is known to the colonists as the “Myrtle-tree.”

No. 69. Dicksonia squarrosa: *Swartz*. Ord. Filices.—A slender tree-fern, growing to a height of twenty feet in moist, rich soils. Generally supposed to be indigenous to New Zealand only, but found also by Mr. D. Boyle in the Dandenong Ranges. The heartwood is treated in a similar manner to that of Dicksonia antarctica (No. 59).

No. 70. Leucopogon Richeli: *Robert Brown*. Ord. Epacridæ.—“The Currant-wood.” A rigid, straggling shrub or small tree, growing to a height of four to fifteen feet. Wood of a reddish color, hard, dense, close-grained, exceedingly heavy and very durable; it takes a good polish, and from its rough bark and tortuous habit, it is well adapted for rustic work. The berries of the plant somewhat resemble currants in size and appearance, and are edible. It is found growing, extensively along the coasts of Victoria and also on those of New South Wales, Queensland, South and West Australia, Tasmania, and Chatham Island.

No. 71. Banksia integrifolia: *Linnaeus, fil*. Ord. Proteaceæ.—“The Coast Honeysuckle.” This species is found extensively along the coast, in barren sandy wastes, sometimes assuming the character of a large tree, at others that of a low shrub. In the vicinity of Mordialloc and Frankston, and on Phillip Island (Victoria), trees forty feet or more in height, and having a girth of stem of six to nine feet, are frequently met with. The tree is of very ornamental appearance, when well grown. The under side of the leaves are covered with a short, white tomentum, and when agitated by the wind flash out like silver, presenting a pleasing spectacle, especially in the twilight. The wood is soft, beautifully grained and is susceptible of a high polish. The plant is also indigenous to Queensland and New South Wales.

No. 72. Acacia longifolia, variety sophore: *Robert Brown*. Ord. Leguminosæ.—“The Coast Acacia.” Usually a decumbent shrub, but sometimes attaining a height of twelve feet or more. It is found growing extensively on barren sandy, and rocky places along the coasts of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania. Wood fissile, close-grained and hard, takes a good polish and is very durable.

No. 73. Acacia verticillata: *Willdenow*. Ord. Leguminosæ.—A tall shrub or small tree growing to a height of fifteen or twenty feet. Wood, close-grained, hard and tough, takes a good polish and is durable. Found chiefly in humid mountain districts of Victoria. It is also a native of Tasmania.

No. 74. Helichrysum cinereum: *F. von Mueller*. Ord. Composite.—A tall-growing, straggling shrub or small tree, sometimes attaining a height of twenty
feet. Found along the coast and for a considerable distance inland. Wood, white and hard, indigenous to Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.

No. 75. Acacia longifolia, variety, nueonata: *Willdenow.* Ord. Leguminosae.—A tall shrub or small tree. Wood, hard and close-grained, takes a good polish and is durable. Indigenous to Victoria and Tasmania.

No. 76. Acacia stricta: *Willdenow.* Ord. Leguminosae.—An erect shrub, from three to twelve feet in height. Wood very hard and tough. Found growing in Victoria chiefly near the seacoast. Also in the colonies of New South Wales and Tasmania.

No. 77. Avicennia officinalis: *Linnæus.* Ord. Verbenaceae.—"The Native Mangrove." A glabrous shrub or small tree, sometimes growing to a height of twenty feet. The shores of Western Port Bay (Victoria), are densely clothed with this plant. It is found chiefly on mud flats, where it grows luxuriantly down to low-water mark, and at flood tide presenting not an unpleasant picture. It is found extensively along the sea coast of most parts of the Australian continent, New Zealand, Tropical Asia, Africa, and America. The wood is exceedingly tough, and is used for mallets, &c. It is very durable under water and for underground work and foundations, but when exposed to atmospheric influences, like the Teatree, it soon perishes. The ashes from this wood supplies one of the best kinds of potash. Its bark is rich in tannin.

No. 78. Melaleuca Preissiana? *Schauer.* Ord. Myrtaceae.—"The Mountain Teatree or Ironwood of Phillip Island." A handsome tree. Unlike most melaleucias this species, has a rough bark. On Phillip Island, this tree may be seen, perhaps, to its greatest advantage growing on the beach, where it attains a height of 20 to 35 feet with a diameter of 1 to 2 feet. Wood, very heavy, white, close-grained, exceedingly hard and tough, it is very durable, takes a good polish and is used for many domestic purposes. The tree is indigenous to the colonies of Victoria, South and West Australia where it is found chiefly along the sea coast.

No. 79. Casmarina distyla: *Ventenat.* Ord. Casuarineae.—"The Stunted Oak." A low-growing, rigid shrub, seldom exceeding 10 feet in height. It is extensively distributed through the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South and West Australia, and Tasmania, chiefly on heath grounds and marshy places. Wood close-grained and tough, suitable for handles of tools.

No. 80. Dodonæa viscosa, variety conferta: *G. Don.—"The Victorian Lignum Vitæ.* A tall-growing shrub or slender tree. Found growing principally on barren sandy ridges, close to the sea-shore; and in some places forming, with Leptospermum lavigatum, dense inaccessible scrubs. The wood is very close-grained and heavy and of extraordinary hardness and durability. The heartwood is of a greenish black color, and is suitable for sheaves for ships’ blocks, rulers, tree-nails and fancy cabinet work.


No. 82. Leptospermum scoparium: *Forster.* Ord. Myrtacæ.—A tall, bushy shrub in favourable situations, but in alpine-districts low and prostrate. Wood, close-grained, hard, durable, and nicely shaded; takes a good polish. Indigenous to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand.
List of Barks, &c., from which Paper and Fibre for various purposes have been prepared at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 1. Paper prepared from the bark of the "Paper Mulberry" tree.—Broussonetia papyrifera. The uses for which this bark is employed, are too well known to be worthy of remark here. The sample of paper exhibited, in a rough state, has been obtained from a plant grown in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 2. Paper prepared from Salvia canariensis.—This plant, a native of the Canary Islands, has been acclimatised in the Gardens, where it grows very profusely and can be easily propagated. Its fibre producing properties are very great, and no doubt of considerable importance, as it furnishes material for paper of superior quality for writing, packing, &c. Sample prepared in rough state at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 3. Paper prepared from the bark of Dais cotinifolia, a beautiful tree belonging to the order Daphnaceae; native of South Africa, and growing to a height of twenty-five feet or more. The bark, which peels readily, yields a good material for paper of a fine texture and very white, and also a yellow dye. Sample prepared from plant growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 4. Paper also fibre prepared from bark of the "Grass-cloth" tree of Queensland. Pipturus propinquus: Weld. Ord. Urticaceae.—This tree attains a height of fifty feet in favourable situations, furnishing large quantities of fibre yielding bark suitable for paper of good quality, and also (in a young state) for the manufacture of ropes, fishing nets, &c. It is also rich in tannin, and yields a valuable dye. It is a native of Queensland and New South Wales, but is found also scattered throughout the South Sea Islands and Indian Archipelago Sample prepared in a rough state from plant growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 5. Fibre and bast (in various stages) prepared from the bark of the "Flame-tree" of New South Wales. Sterculia acerifolia: A. Cunningham. Ord. Sterculiaceae.—The bast furnished by this tree is of the finest lace-like texture possible, and is no doubt superior in many respects to Cuba bast. On large trees the bark is fully two inches in thickness. The fibre can be prepared very simply by a steeping process, and is suitable for the manufacture of ropes, strong cordage, mats, baskets, fishing nets and laces, and paper of superior quality. The refuse, which is of a very elastic nature, could be used for stuffing mattresses, saddles, &c., &c. Samples prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens from plants growing there.

No. 6. Fibre and bast prepared from the bark of the Victorian "Bottle-tree" (Cnrrijong of the aborigines). Sterculia diversifolia: G. Don. Ord. Sterculiaceae.—The bast furnished, in large quantities, by this tree is somewhat like that of Sterculia acerifolia, but much coarser and of a darker color. It is suitable for ropes, coarse cordage, matting, baskets, paper, &c., and can be prepared very simply by steeping. This tree is found in the colonies of Queensland and New South Wales, as well as in Victoria. Samples prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 7. Fibre prepared from the bark of Sterculia fistula: Linnaeus. Ord. Sterculiaceae.—This tree, which is a native of the East Indian and Malayan Peninsulas, as well as of New South Wales, furnishes a valuable bark for paper-making, coarse ropes, bags, matting, &c. Its preparation is very simple. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens from tree growing there.
No. 8. Fibre prepared from the bark of Abutilon venosum: One of the "Lantern flower" trees. Ord. Malvaceæ.—A native of Brazil. Fibre of a fine texture suitable for whipcord, fishing lines and textile fabrics, also for paper. Sample prepared from plant grown at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.


No. 10. Samples of fibre prepared in various ways from bark, also paper prepared from the leaves of the Chinese "Grass-cloth" plant, Bauhemia nivea.—This plant is of rapid growth and attains to great perfection in Victoria. Samples prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 11. Samples of fibre prepared from the green and also from the dead bark of Sparrmannia Africana.—Though a native of South Africa this plant is of very quick growth in Victoria, where it attains a height of at least ten feet. The fibre, which is produced in very large quantities, is of the finest silky texture and of a beautiful silvery white color; it is very easily prepared and is suitable for textile fabrics. The sample prepared from the dead bark is also very strong and would not doubt make good ropes, cordage, &c. This plant will produce two crops of canes in a season, and in my opinion is equal if not superior to the Chinese grass-cloth plant as a fibre producing material. Samples prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 12. Fibre prepared from the bark of Laportea Gigas: Wedd. Ord. Urticeæ.—The "Tree Nettle" of Queensland and New South Wales, where it attains a height of from 80 to 100 feet. The wood is soft and fibrous and might be pulped-up for paper. The bark furnishes a very strong and fine fibre suitable for whipcord, fishing lines, &c. The natives avail themselves of this bark for fishing lines and nets, but the fibre obtained from the roots is most prized by them for this purpose. Sample prepared from plant growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 13. Fibre prepared from bark of Sida retusa: Linnaeus. Ord. Malvaceæ.—The "Queensland Hemp." This plant has established itself at Melbourne and has become very plentiful in the Botanic Gardens, where the samples have been prepared. The bark is suitable for fine paper twine, &c. It is of quick growth in Victoria and seeds very freely by which means it is easily propagated.

No. 14. Samples of fibre prepared from both the green and dead leaves of the "Spear Lily" of East Australia. Doryanthes excelsa: Correa de Serra. Ord. Amaryllideæ.—This plant is of moderately quick growth in Victoria. Its leaves are one mass of fibre of great strength, suitable for strong ropes, cordage, mats, baskets, brushes, &c.; also a good paper material. The plant somewhat resembles the Fourcroya gigantea of South America in habit and appearance. Samples prepared from plants growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 15. Paper made from leaves of Marica Northiana: Ord. Irideæ.—This plant, a native of Brazil, thrives well in Victoria and furnishes a valuable paper of good texture and of a fine rich yellow color. It is easily propagated by division of the roots. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 16. Paper prepared from the stems and leaves of Scirpus fluventilis: A. Gray. Ord. Cyperaceæ.—A species of "club rush" found growing plentifully
on the banks of streams and lagoons in Victoria and other parts of Australia. Yields large quantities of valuable material suitable for writing, printing and packing paper. It is gregarious in its habit and can be gathered with great facility. Samples prepared at Melbourne Botanic Garden.

No. 17. Paper prepared from Typha augustifolia: *Linnaeus.* The “Native Bulrush.”—This plant, which is available in large quantities in many parts of Victoria and the other Australian colonies, furnishes a first-class paper material for packing purposes, and might, with proper machinery, be converted into a good writing paper. Samples of bleached and unbleached paper in a rough state prepared at Melbourne Botanic Garden.

No. 18. Samples of fibre prepared from the common “New Zealand Flax.” *Phormium tenax:* Forster. Ord. Liliaceae.—The material furnished by this plant is now so well known that it needs no comment here. The samples are sent merely to illustrate to what perfection this valuable plant attains in Victoria, where it is of very quick growth and is easily propagated. A sample of paper is also sent prepared from this plant. Exhibits grown and prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 19. Fibre prepared from the bark of Abutilon mollis.—Although a native of South America this plant is of exceedingly rapid growth in Victoria and seems to have thoroughly acclimatised itself. Its fibre is very strong and suitable for ropes, cordage matting, baskets, &c., also a good paper material. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Garden.

No. 20. Fibre also paper prepared from the leaves of *Dianella latifolia:* syn. D. Tasmanica: *Hooker.* Ord. Liliaceae.—This plant delights to grow on the banks of creeks, &c., where its leaves attain a length of from two to six feet. Yields fibre in large quantities, suitable for mats, baskets, ropes, cordage and paper. It is found in Victoria, principally in high altitudes, and in many parts of Tasmania. Samples prepared at Melbourne Botanic Garden.

No. 21. Fibre prepared from the stems of Caryota ureus. The “Jaggery Palm” of India, which is found also on the north-east coast of Australia. Sample from plant grown in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 22. Fibre prepared from the leaves of Cordyline indivisa.—The tall-growing “Palm Lily” of New Zealand. All parts of this tree are composed of a fibrous substance, especially the leaves, which yield a very strong elastic fibre, in almost incredible quantities, suitable for the manufacture of strong ropes, cordage nets, mats, paper, &c. The stem can also be utilised for various purposes. This plant is of very quick growth in Victoria, and produces abundance of seed from which it is easily multiplied. The preparation of the fibre is very simple. Samples prepared at Melbourne Botanic Garden.

No. 23. Fibre prepared from the leaves of Fourcroya gigantea.—“The Giant Lily” of South America. This plant attains to great perfection in Victoria and is of moderately quick growth. Sample of fibre prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.


No. 25. Fibre prepared from the bark of Dombeya Natalensis: *Sonnerat.* Ord. Sterculiaceæ.—A most beautiful flowering shrub, or small tree, native of Natal. It is of very quick growth in Victoria. Fibre suitable for paper making, ropes, cordage, &c. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.
No. 26. Fibre prepared from the leaves of *Yucca gloriosa*: *Willdenow*. ("Adam's Needle.") Ord. Liliaceae.—A native of America, but growing to great perfection in Victoria. Its leaves are very rich in fibre of good texture, suitable for ropes, cordage, and matting, and would no doubt yield a strong packing and writing paper. Sample prepared at Melbouruc Botanic Gardens.

—A species of sedge grass which grows very plentifully on the margins of rivers, creeks lagoons, &c., throughout Victoria. Yields a valuable pulp for paper of a strong coarse texture, but with proper appliances a good writing paper might be obtained. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.


No. 31. Fibre prepared from bark of the Queensland "Bottle-tree." *Sterculia rupestris*: *Bentham*. Syn. *Brachyehiton Delabechii*: *F. Mueller*.—This tree attains a considerable height and has an enormous bottle-shaped trunk. Its bark is very thick, and yields a very strong fibre, suitable for manufacture of rope, strong cordage, matting, paper, &c. Indigenous to Queensland. Fibre prepared from tree growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 32. Paper prepared from "The Native Nettle." *Urtica inesia*: *Poiret*. Ord. Urticeae.—This plant yields a pulp of very fine texture, which becomes a beautiful white color when bleached, producing what seems to be a very valuable paper. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 33. Fibre prepared from bark of *Commersonia Fraseri*: *J. Gay*. Ord. Stereulaceae.—A tall-growing shrub or small tree. Found growing chiefly on the banks of rivers in the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. Its bark is extensively used by the settlers as a tying material and yields a fine fibre, in large quantities, suitable for rope, cordage, paper, &c.

No. 34. Fibre prepared from bark of *Abutilon Bedfordianum*: *Hooker*. Ord. Malvaeæ.—One of the "Lantern flowers." A tall rank growing shrub, native of Brazil. The bark of this shrub, which grows quickly in Victoria, yields a fibre of a very superior order, suitable for whipcords, fine matting, paper, and, perhaps, textile fabrics. Sample prepared from plant grown in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

35. Fibre prepared from bark of *Plagianthns pulchellus*: *A. Gray*. Syn. *Sida pulchella*: *Bonpland*.—A small shrubby tree, found growing extensively on the banks of the Yarra Yarra and other rivers in Victoria, also in the colonies of New South Wales and Tasmania. It yields a very fine bast, the fibre of which is very strong, and suitable for manufacture of whipcord, fishing lines, nets, fine matting, and paper. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 37. Fibre prepared from bark of Abutilon striatum: Dickson.—The striped "Lantern flower.” This shrub is of exeeedingly quick growth, it is a native of Brazil, but thrives remarkably well in Victoria. The bark, which peels readily, furnishes a fibre of a very fine texture, which is very easily prepared. This plant might be grown with advantage as a fibre yielding material; two crops of canes of considerable length might be obtained in a season under favourable circumstances. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 38. Paper prepared from Ehrharta tenacissima: Nesb. Ord. Gramineae.—A tall growing wiry grass, which delights to insinuate itself amongst the lower branches of shrubs and trees. Can be obtained in large quantities in the upland regions of Victoria and other parts of Australia. Furnishes pulp suitable for packing and writing paper. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 39. Fibre and paper prepared from the bark of Pinellia axillora: F. von Mueller.—"Currijong” of the Aborigines.—A tall growing glabrous shrub, with a smooth brown bark of exceeding toughness, very rich in fibre and well adapted for whieord, fishing lines and nets, matting, baskets, and paper of fine quality. The plant is found growing plentifully as an underwood in forests and gullies in alpine and subalpine situations. Samples prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 40. Paper prepared from the “Shining Galingale rush,” Cyperus lucidus: Robert Brown. Ord. Cyperaceae.—This plant is widely distributed throughout Victoria. It is found growing on banks of rivers, lagoons, &c., and is gregarious in its habit, thus affording great facility for its collection in payable quantities. The percentage of pulp which this plant yields is very large and of good quality, suitable for making strong packing paper, and with proper machinery would no doubt furnish an excellent printing and writing paper. Samples prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 41. Paper also fibre made from (large form) Juneus vaginatus: Robert Brown. Ord. Juneaee.—The tall “Sheathed Rush.” Valuable as a paper yielding material. Can be had in large quantities; gives a large percentage of pulp, suitable for manufacture of strong paper. Found growing extensively on margins of lagoons and water courses in Victoria and other parts of Australia. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 42. Paper prepared from Carex pseudo-cyperus: Linnaeus. Ord. Cyperaceae.—Found growing on margins of lagoons and water courses often amongst C. appressa. A good paper material but not to be had in large quantities. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 43. Paper prepared from the leaves of Gahnia psittacorum: Linnaeus; var. erythrocarpum. Ord. Cyperaceae.—A species of sword grass, the leaves of which attain, in favourable situations a length of twelve feet. Found growing chiefly on banks of rivers and creeks, where it can be obtained in very large quantities with ease. Besides yielding material for paper making the leaves can be utilised for common brooms. Indigenous to Victoria and other parts of Australia. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 44. Paper prepared from the stems and leaves of a large growing Cyperus, possibly C. vaginatus found growing plentifully on margins of water courses, in

No. 45. Paper prepared from the stems and leaves of Lepidoderma clatius: Labillardière. Ord. Cyperaceae.—The tall “Sword Grass.” The leaves and stems of this plant grow to a length of nine feet in favourable situations, it is gregarious in its habit and can be had in large quantities. Furnishes a valuable pulp for the making of strong paper and is also adapted for ordinary brooms. Found growing far inland in Victoria principally adjacent to water, in subalpine situations where it attains its greatest perfection. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 46. Paper prepared from the stems of Juncus pauciflorus: Robert Brown. —A species of small rush found growing on the margins of water courses and lagoons. Furnishes a pulp suitable for fine paper. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 47. Paper prepared from Poa australis. Ord. Gramineae.—This rigid erect growing grass is to be met with in various forms, throughout Victoria and other parts of Australia; chiefly on banks of streams and in marshy places, where it attains a considerable length and could be collected in payable quantities. It furnishes material for a good strong paper. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 48. Paper prepared from the bark of Eucalyptus obliqua: L’Heritier. Ord. Myrtaceae.—“The Stringy Bark tree” of the colonists. The fibre producing properties of the bark of this tree are extraordinary it is to be had in almost unlimited quantities in many parts of Victoria and Tasmania and also in the colony of South Australia. The tree grows to an immense height with a diameter of stem of ten feet or more, and clear of branches for a considerable distance. The bark peels readily and is extensively employed by the settlers for roofing their habitations, &c. Although too harsh in itself to make good paper, mixed with other material it can be utilised with advantage in the manufacture of several kinds of paper. The pulp bleaches well and becomes from a rich tan color to yellowish white. The fibre might also be used for some kinds of rope, and for stuffing. The tree also yields a gum possessed of considerable astrigent properties. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 49. Paper from the bark of Eucalyptus sessilis: F. von Mueller. Ord. Myrtaceae.—“Messmate” of the settlers. A large growing timber tree allied to E. obliqua and closely resembling it in appearance. The remarks upon the uses of the bark of the preceding apply equally to this. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 50. Fibre, also paper prepared from the bark of Hibiscus splendidens: Fraser. Ord. Malvaceae.—The “Hollyhock-tree” of Queensland and New South Wales. A beautiful shrub or small tree attaining a height of twenty feet or more, very pubescent, and bearing large rose-colored or deep pink flowers, resembling a hollyhock in size and appearance. Bark very rich in fibre, suitable for fishing lines, cordage, paper, &c. Sample prepared from plant in Melbourne Botanic Gardens, where it grows quickly.

No. 51. Paper also fibre prepared from the bark of Hibiscus heterophyllus: Ventenat. Ord. Malvaceae.—A tall-growing shrub indigenous to the colonies of Queensland and New South Wales but of quick growth in Victoria. Bark rich in fibre suitable for a variety of purposes. Samples from plant grown in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.
No. 52. Fibre prepared from the leaves of Dracaena Draco: Linnaeus.—The famous "Dragon Tree" of Teneriffe. Sample prepared from plants growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens, where it is now thoroughly established. Fibre strong and flexible but the tree is of slow growth.

No. 53. Fibre prepared from the leaves of a species of Astelia from New Zealand. The leaves of this plant grow to a length of four feet, and are rich in fibre suitable for ropes, cordage, paper, &c. Sample prepared from plants growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens, where it is of quick growth and of robust habit.


No. 55. Fibre prepared from the leaves of the "Dwarf Palm Lily." Cordyline Pumillo: Hooker, fil. Ord. Liliaceae,—“Ti-rauriki” of the natives. The leaves of this interesting species of Cordyline grow to a length of three feet or more and yield an abundance of fibre of long staple, suitable, for ropes, mats, baskets, paper, &c. The plant is of quick growth in Victoria. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Garden.

No. 56. Paper prepared from the leaves of Lepidosperma gladiatum: Labillardière. Ord. Cyperaceae.—The Coast "Sword Rush." This plant which can be obtained in large quantities, on barren sandy places, almost everywhere, along our coast line furnishes one of the best materials for paper, out of the many with which our colony abounds. Attention was called specially to this plant as a paper material several years ago, by Mr. Cosmo Newbery, who exhibited paper made from this plant and other plants of a similar nature at former exhibitions, which attracted much attention at the time. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 57. Paper prepared from the leaves of Xerotes longifolia: Robert Brown.—The "Tussack Grass" of the colonists. This plant is widely dispersed throughout Victoria, especially on plains and open country, and in the neighborhood of water. It grows to a considerable length and furnishes a large percentage of pulp, suitable for packing paper. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 58. Paper prepared from the leaves and stems of Arundo conspicua: Forster. Ord. Gramineae.—"The Plume Grass" of New Zealand. This plant although indigenous to New Zealand grows very rapidly in Victoria. The leaves and flower stalks yield a good pulp suitable for the manufacture of several kinds of paper. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 59. Paper prepared from the leaves and stems of Gynereum argenteum: Nees. Ord. Gramineae.—"The Pampas Grass" of South America. The remarks on the Arundo conspicua (No. 58) apply also to this magnificent species of grass, in every respect. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 60. Paper prepared from bark of Melaleuca ericifolia: Smith. Ord. Myrtaceae.—The "Swamp Tea-tree" of Victoria and New South Wales. The lamellar bark of this tree easily detaches itself and can be had in considerable quantities. It is suitable for making a soft paper and from its absorbent properties well suited for blotting paper. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 61. Paper prepared from the bark of Melaleuca genistifolia: Smith. Ord. Myrtaceae.—One of the largest of the Tea-tree family attaining in favourable
situations a height of sixty feet. Indigenous to New South Wales, Queensland and North Australia. Bark possessed of similar properties as that of the common "Tea tree" (No. 60) a remark which will apply with equal propriety to most of the Melaleucas. Sample prepared from tree growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 62. Paper prepared from bark of Pittosporum crassifolium: Banks and Solander. Ord. Pittosporaceae.—An erect growing shrub or small tree indigenous to New Zealand but of very rapid growth in Victoria where it is used for ornamental hedges. Most of the Pittosporums of New Zealand are possessed of tough barks, somewhat similar to Pimelia axilifera in texture. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 63. Paper prepared from bark of Melaleuca squarrosa: Smith. Ord. Myrtaceae.—"Yellow Wood" of some districts of Victoria. This species grows to a considerable height in parts of Gippsland. It is also found in the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania. Sample prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 64. Fibre prepared from the bark of Plagianthus betulinus: A. Cunningham. Ord. Malvaceae.—The "Lace Bark" or "Ribbon tree" of New Zealand. A graceful tree attaining a height of seventy or eighty feet. Bark of a beautiful lace-like texture and very strong, suitable for fishing lines and nets, cordage, mats, baskets and paper. It is of very quick growth in Victoria. Sample from plants grown in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 65. Fibre prepared from the bark of Sterculia lurida: F. von Mueller. Ord Sterculiaceae.—A tree of large size, somewhat resembling S. acerifolium. It is a native of New South Wales, but succeeds well, in Victoria. Its bark is valuable as a fibre material, suitable for making mats, baskets, ropes, paper, &c.; it is easily prepared by a steeping process. Samples prepared from plant grown in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 66. Paper made from Conferva spe.?—This material can be had in enormous quantities, even in the immediate neighborhood of Melbourne. It completely covers the surface of the various lagoons throughout the colony and is very easily gathered and converted into a good strong paper, fit for packing purposes. Samples prepared at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 67. Fibre prepared from the leaves of Yucca aloifolia.—The Aloe leaved "Adam's-Needle," a native of South America. It succeeds admirably in Victoria and is of moderately quick growth. Sample prepared from plant grown in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 68. Fibre prepared from Cladium radula: Robert Brown.—"The Black Reed" or "Cutting Grass." A tall sedge-like grass, on wet land found growing extensively to a height of three to four feet. It is used by brickmakers as a covering material, and by the settlers as a thatch for their houses, for which purpose it is well adapted. The fibre when properly prepared is strong and of good quality. The plant is a valuable paper material and can be had in any quantity. Indigenous to Victoria and many other parts of the Australian continent.

No. 69. Fibre prepared from Lepidosperma flexuosum: Robert Brown. Order Cyperaceae.—"The slender Sword Rush" known locally as the "Mat Grass." This plant is found plentifully on low-lying swampy ground in the Dandenong district and many other parts of the colony of Victoria. Like most of the genus it furnishes a valuable paper material and also a good strong fibre. It is made into baskets, &c., by the aborigines.
No. 70. Fibre from leaves of Diauella longifolia: Hooker, Fil. Order Liliaceae.—This plant was formerly in great repute amongst the aborigines for basket making, fishing lines, &c. It cannot however be had in payable quantities. Indigenous to Victoria and many other parts of the Australasian Continent.

List of Gums, Resins, and Barks.

No. 1. Resin from Eucalyptus fissilis: P. von Mueller. "The Messmate."—This substance is obtainable in large quantities, both in a liquid and solid state. Its properties are akin to those of Gum Kino and is sometimes used as a substitute for that important article. Indigenous to Victoria, Tasmania, and New South Wales.

No. 2. Resin from Eucalyptus viminalis: Labillardière.—In some districts, known locally as the "Weeping Gum," and "Box-tree," and also as the "Manna" and "Peppermint Gum." The properties of the resinous matter which this tree exudes, in large quantities, are similar to those of E. fissilis, a remark which applies equally to the gum obtained from most of the Eucalypts. The tree is indigenous to Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania.

No. 3. Resin from Eucalyptus leucoxylon: P. von Mueller.—Known locally in the Dandenong ranges Victoria, as the "Milk-white Gum" and in New South Wales as "Iron Bark" and "Black Mountain Ash." It is also found extending over a large tract of country in the colony of South Australia.

No. 4. Resin obtained from Eucalyptus amygdalina: Labillardière.—The narrow-leaved "Peppermint-tree" of the lowlands, "Stringy Gum" of the mountains. This tree is extensively distributed throughout Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania. It has been known to attain a height of 450 feet and a diameter of 30 feet.

No. 5. Resin from Eucalyptus obliqua: L'Heritier. "The Stringy Bark."—This tree grows to a great size, forming immense forests in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

No. 6. Gum from Panax sambucifolius: Sieber. "The Elderberry Ash."—This tree exudes a transparent gum; especially during the summer months. It can be obtained in considerable quantities. The tree is found inhabiting moist forest gullies, principally in high altitudes in the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.

No. 7. Gum from Acacia pyenantha: Bentham. "The Golden Wattle."—This substance might be used as a substitute for gum arabic. It is obtainable in considerable quantities. The tree is plentifully distributed throughout Victoria and South Australia.

No. 8. Gum from Acacia dealbata: Link. "The Silver Wattle."—Widely distributed throughout the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania. It bears a close affinity to A. decurrens, the common Wattle, and is found invariably on banks of watercourses. Gum similar to that of A. arabica, and may be obtained in large quantities.

No. 9. Gum from Acacia decurrens: Willdenow. "The Common or Black Wattle."—The gum exuded by this tree is similar in every respect to that of A. dealbata. The tree is distributed throughout the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, in some places springing up with great rapidity, and forming dense impenetrable scrubs.
No. 10. Gum similar to Sandarc from Callitris rhomboidea: Robert Brown. "The Native Cypress."—This tree is found in the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia.


No. 12. Resin from Syncarpia lanifolia. The New South Wales "Turpentine-tree."—Sample obtained from plants growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens. This tree is of tall and slender habit and is indigenous to the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland.

No. 13. Gum from Grevillea robusta: A. Cunningham. "The Silky Oak."—The exudations from this tree, appear to be distinct in character from any other of the native woods. It is of a pale yellow color and very tenacious. The tree is indigenous to New South Wales and Queensland. Sample obtained from trees growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 14. Gum from Sterculia diversifolia: G. Don. "The Victorian Bottle Tree."—Found also in New South Wales and Queensland. The substance which this tree exudes, in large quantities, would no doubt form a good Tragacanth.


No. 16. Gum obtained from Hakea gibbosa: Cavanilles.—A tall growing shrub or small tree indigenous to New South Wales. Sample from plant growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 17. Gum from Corynocarpus laevigata: Linnaeus. "The New Zealand Laurel."—A beautiful glabrous, leafy tree, of pyramidal habit, growing in favourable situations to a height of forty feet or more. Native of New Zealand. Attains to great perfection in Victoria where it is of moderately quick growth. Sample from plants growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 18. Resin from Araucaria Cunninghamii: Aiton. The "Moreton Bay Pine."—A noble tree, native of Queensland and New South Wales. Samples obtained from trees growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

No. 1. Bark of Atherosperma moschata: Labillardiére. "The Victorian Sassafras."—This bark is highly esteemed for its aromatic and astringent properties, and may be had in considerable quantities. The tree is indigenous to Victoria and Tasmania.

No. 2. Bark of Melaleuca ericifolia: Smith. "The common Swamp Tea Tree."—Useful as a paper material. It might also be utilised in the manufacture of hats suitable for hot climates. It is obtainable in vast quantities in many parts of Victoria. Sample of paper, also exhibited, made from this bark. New South Wales and Tasmania.

No. 3. Bark of Melaleuca squarrosa: Smith. "The Victorian Yellow Wood."—In Gippsland, attaining a height of sixty feet, its lamellary bark, which can be stripped off in large sheets, serves for thatching and can be utilised in a similar manner to that of the preceding. The tree or shrub is extensively distributed over Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania. Sample of paper prepared from this bark also shown.
No. 4. Bark of Melaleuca genistifolia: Smith.—A very large growing "Tea-tree." A native of New South Wales, Queensland, and North Australia. Sample from tree growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens, paper prepared from this bark also exhibited.

No. 5. Bark of Eucalyptus obliqua: L'Heritier. The "Stringy Bark."—Used extensively by the settlers as a thatching material. Sample of paper prepared from this bark also shown.

No. 6. Bark of Eucalyptus fissils: F. von Mueller. "The Messmate."—The bark of this tree is also used extensively as a thatching material. Sample of paper also exhibited.

No. 7. Bark of Acacia pycantha: Bentham. "The Golden Wattle."—This bark is used extensively in tanning leather, its astringent properties being very great. It might also be converted into a strong packing paper. The tree is distributed over the colonies of Victoria and South Australia.

No. 8. Bark of Acacia decurrens: Willdenow. "The common Black Wattle."—Bark extensively used for tanning leather; might also be utilised for paper making. Extensively distributed through the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania.

No. 9. Bark of Acacia dealbata: Link. "The Silver Wattle."—Considered by some authorities to be synonymous with A. decurrens, var. mollissima. But according to Hooker, it is sufficiently distinct to be separated from the above. This bark is similar in its astringent properties to A. decurrens, and is extensively used for tanning; it is also available for paper.

No. 10. Bark of Pimelia axillora: F. von Mueller.—This shrub is extensively distributed through the fern gullies, and humid forest valleys of Victoria and New South Wales. Its bark supplies a valuable fibre for whip cords, paper, &c. Samples of paper and fibre from this plant also shown.

No. 11. Bark of Quercus suber: Linnaeus. "The Cork Oak" of South Europe and Northern Africa.—This tree is now thoroughly established in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens and many other parts of Victoria. Sample obtained from tree growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

Dr. Sturt of Emerald Hill has kindly supplemented our list of exhibits, by presenting two bottles of a preserve made from the "Kai Apple" (Aberia Caffra), a native of South Africa, but thriving well in Victoria. The plant bears enormous quantities of fruit of a bright yellow color in size and shape somewhat like the Golden Pippiu apple. This shrub is very suitable for hedges.

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List of Dyeing Materials, &c., for Exhibition purposes.

No. 1. Dye, obtained from bark of Pipturus propinquus. The "Queensland Grass-cloth-plant."—This bark gives—under different treatment—several beautiful shades of brown. Samples of paper and fibre prepared from this bark also exhibited.

No. 1a. Piece of woollen cloth, dyed with extract from bark of Pipturus propinquus. Mordanted with Sulphate of Iron.

No. 1b. Piece of woollen cloth also piece of silk dyed with bark of Pipturus propinquus.
No. 1c. Piece of calico stained with liquor obtained from bark of Pipturus proquinus.

No. 1d. Piece of woollen cloth, also piece of silk dyed with bark of Pipturus proquinus. Mordanted with Chloride of Tin.

No. 2. Piece of woollen-cloth, also piece of silk dyed with bark of Dais cotinifolia, South Africa, Mordanted with Sulphate of Iron. Samples of paper prepared from this bark also exhibited.

No. 2a. Piece of woollen-cloth, also piece of silk dyed with bark of Dais cotinifolia.

No. 2b. Piece of woollen cloth, also piece of silk dyed with bark of Dais cotinifolia. Mordanted with Chloride of Tin.

No. 2c. Piece of woollen cloth, also piece of silk dyed with bark of Dais cotinifolia. Mordanted with acetate of Iron.

No. 3. Piece of woollen-cloth dyed with the tubers of the "Sundew," Drosera spec. —The roots of this beautiful little plant possess similar properties (as a dyeing material) to the bark of the "Queensland Grass-cloth Plant," Pipturus proquinus (No. 1).

No. 4. Dye, obtained from the bark of Pimelia axiflora (Currijong of the Aborigines). Qualities not known at present. Samples of paper and fibre prepared from this bark also exhibited.

No. 4a. Piece of woollen cloth also piece of silk dyed with bark of Pimelia axiflora ("Currijong" of the Aborigines).

No. 5. Dye, obtained from bark of Laportea gigas. The "Tree Nettle" of New South Wales and Queensland.—This bark apparently possesses properties exactly similar to those of the bark of Pipturus proquinus (No. 1). Sample of fibre prepared from this bark also exhibited.

No. 5a. Piece of woollen cloth also piece of silk dyed with bark of Laportea gigas. The "Tree Nettle" of New South Wales and Queensland.

No. 6. Dye, obtained from the husks of Sterculia diversifolia. "The Victorian Bottle-tree."—Quality at present unknown. Samples of fibre and paper, also fat-acid obtained from the seeds, exhibited.

No. 6a. Piece of woollen cloth also piece of silk dyed with husks of Sterculia diversifolia. The Victorian "Bottle-tree."

No. 7. Oleo-resin, obtained by a boiling process, from seeds of Pittosporum undulatum, "The Native Laurel," Victoria.—The properties which these seeds possess are not sufficiently known at present to admit of a definite opinion being expressed as to their economic value. There is no doubt however that with proper appliances a valuable resin might be obtained from them in payable quantities, on account of the abundance of fruit which the tree produces. Sample of polished wood, from branch of this tree also exhibited.

No. 8. Fat-acid, obtained from the seeds of Sterculia diversifolia, "The Victorian Bottle-tree."—These seeds would, no doubt yield by expression or otherwise, an oil or fatty-matter of considerable value. Samples of fibre and paper prepared from the bark of this tree also exhibited, also a dye obtained from the husks of the seed.