

CATALOGUE 1941.

Australian
Native Plants

A Plant for Every Purpose



NINDETHANA NURSERY

Dripstone, N.S.W., Australia.

G. W. ALTHOFER, Proprietor.

PHONE 7, DRIPSTONE.

23595004
M.A.
M.A./P

General Directions

Most plants listed do well under hot, dry conditions and stand frost after first year. It is a good rule always to shelter plants during the first winter from wind, frost and sun. Early planting is recommended west of the mountains, and in all low rainfall areas. Though March, April, May and September are the best months to plant, if reasonable care is taken, the period, March to October inclusive, is safe.

Do not use farmyard manure near native plants.

Do not disturb soil around young plant when setting out. Set out plants a fraction lower than nursery level, i.e., just cover ball of earth with soil, watering well at the same time.

Native plants have a longer flowering period and are hardier than most exotics. Most of them benefit by judicious pruning. Nearly all resent digging close up to the stems. In dry inland areas, to overcome this difficulty, make a raised earthen ring with a diameter of about 4 feet around each plant. Fill this ring to a depth of 3 inches with partly decomposed leaves and grass. Hand weed when necessary. To water, partly fill raised earthen ring every 10 days in dry weather.

At times it is necessary to substitute when varieties are sold out. If customers would kindly advise when ordering whether or not they wish me to adhere to this rule, much time and trouble would be saved.

Order by Number

For the convenience of customers who sometimes find difficulty in negotiating the long technical names of many of our plants, I have adopted this system.

It is only necessary to quote the marginal No. of the plant required, together with the year the catalogue was issued.

All plants priced at 1/6 available at 15/- dozen.

All plants priced at 1/9 available at 16/6 dozen.

All plants priced at 2/- available at 20/- dozen.

Half dozen lots at dozen rates.

This price list cancels all previous ones.

33217011814911

MS
LM

ACACIA (Wattle)

The Acacia (Wattle) family is one of the most extensive in Australia, and, for general excellence and hardiness, diversity of flower and foliage, the family is unexcelled. Over 400 species are native to this country, and, of this number, one only (*Farnesiana*) is found beyond our shores. This list contains a Wattle for every purpose, and they range from the tiniest dwarf to noble trees.

No.

- 1—**ACCOLA**: One of the loveliest of all. In late winter and early spring it is loaded down with masses of golden bloom. A narrow-leaved species, it forms a shapely tree up to 20 feet 1/9
- 2—**ACUMINATA**: The Raspberry Jam Tree of Western Australia. A fine species with golden, rod-like flowers and narrow leaves. Does exceptionally well in dry areas. 30 feet 1/6
- 3—**ANEURA**: Mulga. A fine tree in inland dry areas. 20 ft. 1/6
- 4—**ARMATA**: Large, deep golden flowers. Prickly. Makes good hedge. 7 feet. 1/6
- 5—**AURICULIFORMIS**: A new species from North Australia. Worth a trial in tropical and semi-tropical areas. 10 feet 2/-
- 6—**BAILEYANA**: The well-known Cootamundra Wattle. Found in its wild state over a very restricted area around Temora and Cootamundra, N.S.W. If about one third of growth is cut away immediately after flowering, the life of the tree is prolonged and the appearance is enhanced. One of the best. 20 to 25 feet 1/6
- 7—**BROWNII**: This species I consider to be one of the finest of the dwarf wattles and is worthy of a place in any garden. Large flowers. 3 feet. 2/-
- 8—**BUXIFOLIA**: Hardy dwarf. Does well in exposed position. 8 feet. 1/6
- 9—**CALAMIFOLIA**: Lovely narrow-leaved species from the dry centre of the continent and recommended for low rainfall areas. 8 to 10 feet. 1/9
- 10—**COCHLEOCARPA**: New golden-flowered species from Western Australia. 8 feet 2/6
- 11—**CONFERTA**: Golden Top. Fine dwarf kind, bearing dense heads of intense golden flowers. 8 feet 1/6
- 12—**CULTRIFORMIS**: Knife-leaved Wattle. Unique blue-grey foliage and fine flower-heads. 8 feet 1/6
- 13—**CYANOPHYLLA**: Blue-leaved Wattle of Western Australia. Very large, bright yellow blossoms on long, pendulous branches. Late flowerer. 15 feet 1/6

- 14—DEALBATA: Silver Wattle. One of the finest for all districts. 30 feet 1/6
- 15—DEANII: An attractive and hardy fern-leaved type which deserves to be more widely planted. 15 feet 1/9
- 16—DECORA: Hardy dwarf kind from N.S.W. Stands hot, dry climate well. 5 feet 1/6
- 17—DECURRENS NORMALIS: Queen Wattle. Strong grower. suited for deep-soil locations. Fine foliage. 30 ft. 1/6
- 18—DISCOLOR: Sunshine Wattle. Handsome shrubby kind. Light yellow bloom. 10 to 15 feet 1/6
- 19—DRUMMONDII: Considered by many to be the finest of the dwarf wattles. Fern-like foliage and abundance of bloom. 4 to 5 feet 2/-
- 20—ELATA: Cedar Wattle. The tallest growing wattle. Likes a deep soil location. Makes a handsome tree. 40 to 50 feet 1/6
- 21—ELONGATA: One of the ribbon-leaved wattles. A very fine tall shrub. 10 to 15 feet 1/6
- 22—FARNESIANA: Sponge Wattle. The flowers of this wattle are used as a base for a delightful perfume in Tunisia. 12 to 15 feet 1/6
- 23—FLORIBUNDA: A fine species with long, narrow leaves, forming a dense compact small tree. 15 feet 1/6
- 24—GLADIIFORMIS: A hardy and extremely floriferous shrub. Recommended. 8 feet 1/6
- 25—GLAUDESCENS: One of the finest of all where summer watering is available. Among the best for coastal areas. 25 feet 1/6
- 26—GNIDIUM: A Queensland species for dry areas. 15 feet. 1/6
- 27—HETEROCLITA: Quannot of West Australia. A narrow-leaved dwarf. Quite hardy. 4 feet 1/9
- 28—HOWITII: A Victorian species with rod-like flowers. 8 feet 1/9
- 29—ITEAPHYLLA: A good tall hedge wattle. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. 12/- dozen 1/3
- 30—JONESII: One of the loveliest of the dwarf wattles. Rather slow grower. Feather-leaved. 6 to 8 feet 1/9
- 31—JUNIPERINA: Prickly-leaved. Pale yellow flowers. 8 feet 1/6
- 32—KETTLEWELLII: Hardy and decorative dwarf from the southern mountain regions. 6 feet 1/9
- 33—LEPROSA: Narrow-leaved weeping species. Pale flowers but very attractive. 15 feet 1/6
- 34—LIGULATA: Useful in dry, sandy areas. 10 feet 1/6
- 35—LINIFOLIA: Flax-leaved Wattle. Good dwarf kind. Requires hard cutting after flowering to keep shapely. 8 to 12 feet 1/6

- 36—LONGIFOLIA: One of the best where climate suits it. Requires watering if summer is exceptionally dry. Rod-like flowers. 15 feet 1/6
- 37—MELANOXYLON: Blackwood. Australia's most valuable timber. Strong grower, especially in cooler areas. Good shade and street tree. 30 to 40 feet 1/6
- 38—MOLLISSIMA: Black Wattle. Fast growing kind. Lovely foliage. 30 to 40 feet 1/6
- 39—MYRTIFOLIA: One of the best dwarf hedge wattles. Plant 4 feet apart. 4 to 6 feet 1/3
- 40—OBTUSATA: Rather slow growing N.S.W. species. 6 to 8 feet 1/6
- 41—OSWALDII: Umbrella Bush. Good in dry areas. 8 ft. 1/9
- 42—OXYCEDRUS: A fine decorative wattle in the spike-leaved class. Large flowers. 5 to 8 feet 1/3
- 43—PENNINERVIS: Hickory Wattle. An upright growing species for dry areas. 25 feet 1/6
- 44—PODALYRIAEFOLIA: Queensland Wattle. One of the finest and hardiest. Silvery leaves and abundant flowers. 15 feet 1/6
- 45—POLYBOTRYA: Western Silver Wattle. Lovely pinnate-leaved, hardy tall shrub. Weeping habit. 15 feet 1/9
- 46—PROMINENS: Golden Rain Wattle. Very attractive species. 15 feet 1/6
- 47—PRUINOSA: Frosty Wattle. Beautiful spreading kind. A quick grower and is a gem where summer watering is available. Summer flowering. 20 feet 1/3
- 48—PUBESCENS: Downy Wattle. Rarest and most beautiful wattle. Soft, feathery foliage and pendulous branches. Is hardy but will do better where regular summer watering is available. 10 to 15 feet 1/9
- 49—PULCHELLA: A dwarf, pinnate-leaved species from Western Australia. Has small, golden spines, pendulous branches and large flower-balls. 5 to 8 feet 1/6
- 50—PYCNANTHA: Golden Wattle. Upright, hardy, small tree. Large leaves and flower balls. Will grow in most exposed positions. 20 feet. 1/6
- 51—RUBIDA: Red-leaved Wattle. Foliage turns red in winter. Hardy anywhere and very attractive. Cut hard after flowering. 8 feet 1/6
- 52—RUPICOLA: Rock Wattle. Hardy dwarf. Large flowers. 5 feet 1/9
- 53—SALICINA: Cooba or Willow Wattle. Inland species. 15 to 20 feet. 1/6
- 54—SALIGNA: Western Australian Weeping Wattle. A very fine species with exceptionally long leaves. 12 to 15 ft. 1/6
- 55—SOPHORAE: Coast Wattle. Useful in exposed coastal areas. 8 to 10 feet 1/6

- 56—SPECTABILIS: Mudgee Wattle. Attractive silver, pinnate-leaved shrub. Cut hard after flowering. 8 to 12 ft. 1/6
- 57—STRICTA: Upright Wattle. Very hardy. 5 to 8 feet. 1/6
- 58—SUAVEOLENS: Sweet-scented Wattle. Pale yellow blooms. 6 feet 1/6
- 59—VERTICILLATA: Unique dark-green foliage. Large flowers. Recommended for the cooler areas. 12 to 15 feet 1/6
- 60—VESTITA: Weeping Boree. Lovely weeping species for rockiest and most exposed positions. One of the best. 12 to 15 feet 1/9
- 61—VICTORIAE: Round-seeded Wattle. A very fine species from the desert areas. 8 to 10 feet 2/-

GENERAL LIST

- 62—AGONIS FLEXUOSA: Western Australian flowering Willow. Very hardy and does well in limestone areas. Is best cut hard after flowering. White. 15 to 25 feet 1/6
- 63—ALBIZZIA LOPANTHA: Beautiful foliage plant closely allied to the Acacias. Large greenish flowers of Bottle-brush type. Makes a good quick-growing hedge, but is not a long liver. 8 feet 1/6
- 64—ANGOPHORA INTERMEDIA: The inland Apple Myrtle. A very hardy and showy tree. Fast grower. 50 feet. White. 1/6
- 65—ANGOPHORA LANCEOLATA: Apple Myrtle. Quick-growing tree for deep-soil locations. White. 50 feet. 1/6
- 66—ANIGOZANTHOS MANGLESII: Kangaroo Paw. Very peculiar flower heads. Likes moist situation. 3 feet. Red, green, and yellow. 2/-
- 67—ANIGOZANTHOS FLAVIDA: Yellow Kangaroo Paw. 3 feet 1/9
- 68—ANIGOZANTHOS PURPUREA: New species. Very hardy. Green, yellow and red. 3 feet 2/-
- 69—ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII: Bunya Pine. Fine tree for deep soil locations. 50 to 60 feet 2/-
- 70—BANKSIA ERICIFOLIA: Attractive shrub for coast or mountains. 8 to 12 feet 1/9
- 71—BEYERIA VISCOSA: Wallaby Bush. Should make a good dwarf hedge or clipped specimen. 6 feet 1/6
- 72—BORONIA MEGASTIGMA: Brown Boronia. Likes a sheltered, well drained position. Keep moist in summer time. 3 feet 2/-
- 73—BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIA: Illawarra Flame Tree. Does well in coastal areas and slopes. Will grow inland if given a deep soil location and sheltered in the early stages from frosts. Drops leaves in November and then is covered with red, bell-shaped flowers. 30 feet 2/-

- 74—BRACHYCHITON DIVERSIFOLIA: Kurrajong. The best street and avenue tree for dry areas. Valuable fodder tree. 40 feet 1/6
- 75—BRACHYSEMA LANCEOLATUM: Swan River Scarlet Pea. Attractive, hardy dwarf with brilliant scarlet flowers in late winter and early spring. 4 feet 2/-

CALLISTEMON (Bottle Brushes)

Callistemon is derived from the Greek kallistos, beautiful, and stemon, a stamen, referring to the beautiful colouring of the stamens of many of the species. The Bottle Brushes are amongst the most showy and decorative of our shrubs and trees. If cut well back after flowering they remain shapely. A wedge of lanceolatus or phonicus is a fine sight during the flowering period.

- 76—C. ACUMINATUS: A very showy dwarf species, with red flowers. 4 feet 1/9
- 77—C. LANCEOLATUS: Brilliant red-flowered species. Makes good hedge. Hardy anywhere. 10 feet 1/6
- 78—C. LINEARIS: Narrow-leaved species. Red flowers. 5 to 8 feet 1/9
- 79—C. PALLIDUS: The river Bottle Brush of Tasmania. Erect growth. Cream flowers. 15 feet 2/-
- 80—C. PALUDOSUS: Does best in moist situations. This form of paludosus is deep scarlet. 6 feet 2/-
- 81—C. PHONICIUS: Fiery red species from West Australia. Does well in a moist situation and relishes a clay soil. 8 ft. 2/-
- 82—C. PINIFOLIUS: A very fine species with yellowish flowers. 6 feet 1/9
- 83—C. PINIFOLIUS var. VIRIDIFLORUS: This variety is highly recommended for the unique green flower spikes. 6 ft. 2/-
- 84—C. TERETIFOLIUS: New species from Central Australia. Should do well in dry areas. Red flowers. Rare. 7 ft. 2/6
- 85—C. VIMINALIS: Queensland weeping Bottle Brush. Brilliant scarlet flowers. Grows 8 to 60 feet according to situation 2/-
- 86—C. VIOLACEA: Tall dense-growing shrub with violet flower spikes. 12 feet 2/-

CALLITRIS

The Australian Cypress Pine group. Very hardy avenue, plantation and specimen trees. Suitable for all but the extreme tropics. Without exception our conifers in this group respond well to cultivation.

- 87—C. CALCARATA: Black Pine. Handsome tree. Best in dry areas. 40 to 50 feet 1/6

- 88—C. COLUMELLARIS: A tree of outstanding loveliness. I am able to offer a limited number of this fine conifer and can guarantee them true to type. 50 to 60 feet 2/6
- 89—C. CUPRESSIFORMIS: Port Jackson Cypress. For coastal areas. 40 feet 2/-
- 90—C. MUELLERII: A coastal N.S.W. and Queensland species. 25 feet 2/-
- 91—C. NANA: A lovely smoke-blue foliaged dwarf from West Australia. 5 to 7 feet 2/6
- 92—C. ROBUSTA: Makes a good specimen or avenue tree, especially in dry areas. Valuable timber tree. 40 to 50 feet 1/6

CALOTHAMNUS (Net Bush)

Hardy and decorative Western Australian plants. The Net Bushes are suited for the very poorest of soils, but will thrive in any position. Always cut hard back after flowering. Good as a dwarf hedge or as a specimen.

- 93—C. ASPER: The best of the light foliage species. Highly recommended. Curious drooping red flowers. 5 to 6 feet 2/-
- 94—C. GILLIESII: New Brilliant red-flowering species. 6 ft. 2/-
- 95—C. LATERALIS var. LONGIFOLIA: Unlike any of the other species listed here. A unique plant. 5 ft. Red 2/6
- 96—C. QUADRIFIDUS: One of the best. Dark-green, pine-like foliage. Red. 6 feet 1/6
- 97—C. SANGUINEUS: Blood red flowers. 6 to 8 feet 2/-
- 98—C. SERPENTINUS: Drooping branches with red flowers. 5 to 7 feet 2/-

CASSIA

The Australian Cassias are not given the space they deserve in public and private gardens. All are hardy decorative shrubs with golden yellow flowers.

- 99—C. ARTEMISIOIDES: A fine dwarf with silvery foliage. Likes a well drained situation. 4 to 7 feet 2/-
- 100—C. AUSTRALIS: Larger flowers than the preceding species and likes a moister situation. Deep green leaves. 5 feet 2/-

- 101—C. EREMOPHYLLA: Native Daphne. The finest of all the dwarf Cassias. Compact and floriferous shrub. Give well-drained position and do not disturb soil at roots. Cut well back after flowering. Very scarce this season. 2/6
-
- 102—CASSINIA ACULEATA: Hardy shrub for poor soil situation. Cut hard after flowering. Small white flowers. 5 to 6 feet 1/6
- 103—CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA: The River Oak. Any deep soil location will grow this fine tree, 40 to 50 ft. 1/6
- 104—CASUARINA STRICTA: Mountain Oak. Will do well in rocky situations. 20 to 25 feet 1/6
- 105—CERATOPETALUM GUMMIFERUM: The well-known N.S.W. Xmas Bush. Does well on coast and mountains. 20 to 25 feet 2/-
- 106—CHAMAELAUCIUM UNCINATUM: Geraldton Wax Plant. Lovely foliage and exquisite blooms combine to make this an outstanding shrub. Impatient of bad drainage and over manuring. Cut hard after flowering. Pink flowers. 5 feet 2/-
- 107—CHEIRANTHERA LINEARIS: A tiny shrubby plant for a dry corner. Has intense blue flowers up to an inch in diameter. 18 inches 1/6
- 108—CHORIZEMA CORDATUM: Flame Pea of Western Australia. One of the best small shrubs. Hardy anywhere. Orange and red. 2 to 3 feet 1/9
- 109—CHORIZEMA ILICIFOLEUM: Holly-leaved Flame Pea. Orange and Red. 3 feet 2/-
- 110—CROTALARIA CUNNINGHAMII: West Australian Bird Flower. Curious yellow and green flowers. 5 ft. 2/-
- 111—DIANELLA COERULEA: Blue Lily. Rockery plant, with blue flowers followed by brilliant blue berries. 2 feet 1/6
- 112—DIPLOLAENA GRANDIFLORA: One of the finest novelties of recent years. The Wild Rose of Western Australia is a shrub of 5 or 6 feet bearing large flowers in September of a deep rosepink. 3/6
- 113—DODONEA LANCEOLATA: Native Hop Bush. Attractive shrub with brilliant coloured seed vessels. 10 ft. 1/6
- 114—DORYANTHES EXCELSA: Spear or Gynea Lily. Sword-like leaves and tall flower stems up to 15 feet, with red flowers 2/-
- 115—ELEOCARPUS CYANEUS: Blue-berry Myrtle. Fine small tree with glossy leaves and attractive blue berries. 20 to 25 feet 2/-
- 116—ERYTHRINA INDICA—Coral Tree. Hardy, except under driest conditions. Brilliant red flowers. Deciduous. 25 feet 2/-

EUCALYPTUS

The familiar Gum Trees of our bushland, with species ranging from small shrubs to trees of gigantic size. There are many decorative shrubs and small trees in this section. Some of the West Australian species are amongst the world's finest flowering trees and shrubs. This season I am able to offer a larger range of species, and plants will be found amongst these to suit every soil and climate.

- 117—ANGULOSA: New species from Western Australia. Dwarf with pale salmon flowers. 8 to 10 feet 2/-
- 118—BANCROFTII: Orange Gum of Northern Tablelands, N.S.W. Handsome species. 30 to 40 feet 1/6
- 119—BLAKELYII: A beautiful medium sized tree and very useful for planting in damp, waterlogged areas. Is exceptionally fine in bud and flower. 30 to 40 feet 1/6
- 120—CAESIA: Lovely deep pink flowering, almost ever-blooming species from Western Australia. 15 to 20 feet 2/-
- 121—CALOPHYLLA ROSEA: The pink flowered Port Gregory Gum. Closely allied to ficifolia and, like this species, does not always come true from seed. Flowers may be various shades of pink and red or pure white. 20 to 30 feet. 1/6
- 122—CITRIODORA: The Lemon-scented Gum. A lovely fast growing tree. 40 to 60 feet 1/6
- 123—CLADOCALYX: (Syn. Euc. corynocalyx). Sugar Gum. Good fast-growing avenue, plantation or breakwind tree. 50 feet 1/3
- 124—CORONATA: New Western Australian species with large cream flowers. 8 feet 2/-
- 125—COSMOPHYLLA: Cup Gum of South Australia. A lovely yellow flowered tree. It is particularly pleasing when in bud; the large frosted buds make an effective table decoration. 15 to 30 feet 2/-
- 126—CRUCIS: Silver Mallee. Ideal border or shrubbery plant for dry areas. 8 to 15 feet 2/-
- 127—EREMOPHILA: Sand Mallee. A Western Australian species with large flowers, either yellow or pink. Will grow in almost pure sand. 10 to 20 feet 1/9
- 128—ERYTHROCORYS: A handsome small tree from Western Australia. Large brilliant red flower buds and deep yellow flowers. There is nothing finer in its class than this tree. 15 to 20 feet 2/6
- 129—ERYTHRONEMA var. Lairdii: New red flowering species from Western Australia. 8 to 15 feet 2/-
- 130—EUGENIOIDES: White Stringybark. Fine tree for coastal forestry. 50 to 70 feet 1/6

- 131—EXIMIA: Yellow Bloodwood. Handsome ornamental for coast, slopes and mountain areas. 30 to 40 feet 1/6
- 132—FICIFOLIA: The famous Western Australian Red Flowering Gum. Does well in most parts of the Commonwealth except where frosts are excessive or where drainage is bad. Individual plants may have flowers of red, pink or cream. No guarantee can be given that plants will produce red flowers. Shelter both this species and *calophylla rosea* from frost during first few years of growth. 30 feet 1/6
- 133—FORRESTIANA: Another new species from Western Australia. Golden flowers. 8 to 12 feet 2/-
- 134—GLOBULUS COMPACTA: A dwarf form of the Tasmanian Blue Gum. Recommended for mountain and slopes districts. 30 feet 1/9
- 135—GROSSA: New yellow flowered Western Australian species. Large flowers. 4 to 8 feet. 2/-
- 136—GUMMIFERA: Bloodwood. A fine tree for coastal and mountain forestry. Ornamental also. 40 to 60 ft. 1/6
- 137—HEMIPHLOIA: White Box. A great tree for dry areas and slopes districts. 50 feet 1/6
- 138—INTERTEXTA: Coolabah. A good tree for dry inland areas. 40 to 50 feet 1/6
- 139—JOYCEAE: An attractive coastal (N.S.W.) species for poor sandstone formations. 20 to 30 feet 1/6
- 140—LEHMANNI: Fast growing small tree with large greenish flowers in huge clusters. 20 to 30 feet 1/9
- 141—LEUCOXYLON var. *macrocarpa*: A South Australian Mallee with large crimson, pink or white flowers. Fine dwarf. 12 to 20 feet 2/-
- 142—MACROCARPA: Coolgardie Rose. The largest flowered of all, with brilliant red flowers up to 5 inches across. Decorative seed vessels. Rather straggly shrub. Difficult to grow, but where drainage is good, or in the dry areas a reasonable chance of success is assured. 8 to 10 ft. 2/6
- 143—MACULATA: Spotted Gum. A fast growing timber tree for slopes, mountains and coast. 50 to 60 feet 1/6
- 144—MELLIODORA: Yellow Box. Attractive shade and honey tree. 60 feet 1/6
- 145—MELLIODORA ROSEA: A red-flowered form of the well-known Yellow Box. May not always come true to type as regards colour, but is a lovely tree. 40 to 50 ft. 1/9
- 146—NICKOLII: Willow-leaved Peppermint. A lovely weeping species with very narrow leaves. 30 to 50 feet 1/9
- 147—NUMEROSA (Syn. *Euc. Lindleyana*): A slender, narrow-leaved tree for mountain and slopes districts. 30 to 50 feet 1/9

- 148—NUTANS: A very fine red-flowered dwarf. Flowers October-
November. 6 to 8 feet 2/-
- 149—OLDFIELDII: Yellow-flowered Mallee. 6 to 10 feet 2/-
- 150—PLATYPUS: A West Australian tree of fine form and orna-
mental appearance. 20 to 25 feet 1/9
- 151—POPULIFOLIA: Bimble Box. A tree specially adapted for
shade and ornamental purposes in the drier areas of
Australia. 30 feet 1/6
- 152—PREISSIANA: One of the best of the West Australian dwarf
flowering gums. Large golden yellow flowers. 8 to
10 feet 2/-
- 153—RACEMOSA (Syn. Euc. Grebra): Narrow-leaved Ironbark.
This is a lovely tree that does well over a wide area.
60 to 70 feet 1/6
- 154—ROSTRATA: River Red Gum. Strong grower for deep soil
locations inland. 60 feet 1/6
- 155—RUBIDA: A fine shade and ornamental tree for areas of
relatively high altitude. 60 feet 1/6
- 156—SEPULCRALIS: Weeping Gum. Large flowers and slender
drooping branches. One of the finest of the recent
novelties. 20 feet 2/-
- 157—SIDEROXYLON ROSEA: Red-flowered Ironbark. Excellent
for slopes and dry areas. Fast grower 40 to 50 ft. 1/9
- 158—STRICKLANDII: A useful ornamental small tree for the dry
areas. 20 to 30 feet 2/-
- 159—TORQUATA: Coral Gum. Lovely little tree with orange or
red flowers. Will flower at 2 or 3 years of age. 12 to
15 feet 2/-

-
- 160—EUGENIA SMITHII: Lilly Pilly. Suitable for coast and
mountain areas. 20 to 30 feet 2/-
- 161—GOODENIA OVATA: Yellow-flowered shrub or semi-trailer
for dry, rocky position. 3 feet 1/6
- 162—GOODIA LOTIFOLIA: Clover Bush. Nice hardy shrub with
yellow and brown flowers. 4 feet 1/6

GREVILLEA

The Grevillea family contains many desirable shrubs and trees suitable for small and large gardens alike. They are for the most part thoroughly hardy and grow equally well in the dry inland areas and the humid coastal districts.

- 163—DALLACHIANA: A wonderful small shrub for almost any
position or climate. Flowers for 6 months of the year.
Red and white. 3 feet 2/-

- 164—PUNICEA: Crimson flowered small shrub. 3 to 4 ft. 2/-
 165—ROBUSTA: Silky Oak. One of the finest avenue trees.
 Makes a gorgeous display in any climate. 30 feet. 1/6
 166—ROSMARINIFOLIA: Hardy shrub with fine large flower
 heads and long flowering period. Red and white. 5 ft. 2/-
 167—SERICEA: Silky leaved Grevillea. Pink flowers. 3 ft. 1/9
 168—VESTITA: A hardy shrub with cream, spidery flowers which
 almost cover the plant in early spring. 5 feet 1/6

HAKEA

Another hardy race of flowers bearing cream, white or red flowers. The Hakeas as a rule are very impatient of bad drainage, and this applies particularly to such species as *laurina* and *multilineata*.

- 169—DACTYLOIDES: Attractive white flowered subject. 6
 to 8 feet 1/9
 170—LAURINA (Syn. *Eucalyptioides*): Pincushion Tree of West
 Australia. Crimson and cream flowers in winter and
 early spring. 10 to 15 feet 2/-

-
- 171—MULTILINEATA: The finest of all the Hakeas, but the
 most difficult to grow in any but dry, well-drained
 positions. Bottle brush like flowers of deep red. 12ft. 2/6
 172—PROPINQUA: Pretty little shrub for poor soil location.
 5 to 7 feet. White 1/9
 173—SALIGNA: Willow-leaved Hakea. Fine tree with lovely
 coloured new foliage. Cream. 10 to 15 feet 1/6

HARDENBERGIAS

Hardy shrubs or climbers. Those listed will give a grand display in spring or early summer. May be treated as shrubs if leading shoots are pinched back from time to time. (See also climbers).

- 174—ALBA: A lovely white form of *monophylla* from South
 Australia. 5 feet 1/6
 175—COMPTONIANA: Species from West Australia, with intense
 blue flowers. More inclined to climb than others of the
 genus. 12 feet 1/9
 176—MONOPHYLLA: False Sarsaparilla. Purple flowers. An
 attractive plant at all times. 1/6

- 177—MONOPHYLLA OVATA: Shrubby kind. 5 feet 2/-
 178—MONOPHYLLA ROSEA: Rose flowered form. Very
 pretty 2/-
-

- 179—HELICHRYSUM DIOSMIFOLIA: A hardy shrub with white
 flowers of papery texture. 6 to 8 feet 1/9
 180—HIBISCUS HUEGELII: The sky-blue Hibiscus of West and
 South Australia. Lovely flowers several inches in dia-
 meter. Scarce. 5 feet 2/6
-

HOVEA

The Hoveas are all attractive small shrubs noted for the pro-
 fusion and the intensity of colouring of their flowers.

- 181—LANCEOLATA: A fine purple-flowered shrub. Hardy in
 any well-drained position. 3 feet 1/6
 182—PUNGENS: West Australian species with lovely blue
 flowers. 2 feet 2/-
 183—TRISPERMA: Larger flowers than either of the preceding
 kinds. Deep purple. 2 feet 2/-
-

- 184—IDIGOFERA AUSTRALIS: A nice shrub with long spikes of
 pink flowers. 4 feet 1/9
 185—LAMBERTIA FORMOSA: Honey Flower. Hardy shrub for
 well drained areas on coast and mountains. Red or deep
 pink flowers. 5 feet 2/-
 186—LEPTOSPERMUM OVALIFOLEUM: Lovely large pink
 flowers in winter. Nip back leading shoots to keep
 shapely. 3 to 4 feet 2/-
 187—MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA: Australian Nut. Handsome
 ornamental tree producing nuts of commercial value.
 30 feet 2/-
-

MELALEUCA

The Melaleucas are noted for their abundance of flowers and
 for their general hardiness. Will stand hard cutting and are better
 for it.

- 188—CARDIOPHYLLA: A new dwarf red flowering species from
 West Australia. 4 feet 2/-

- 189—ERICIFOLIA: Fast growing kind with white Bottle Brush-like flowers. 10 to 15 feet 2/-
- 190—FULGENS: Deep pink flowers, like small Bottle Brushes. One of the best. 5 to 6 feet 2/-
- 191—HUEGELII: Species with long flower spikes and very graceful foliage. 5 feet 2/-
- 192—HYPERICIFOLIA: One of the best of the dwarf Melaleucas. [Small red flowers of Bottle Brush type. Very showy as a hedge. 6 to 10 feet 1/6
- 193—LATERITIA: Robin Redbreast Bush of West Australia. A very fine species with large flowers. Cut hard after flowering. Brilliant red. 6 to 8 feet 2/-
- 194—LEUCADENDRON: The lovely white-flowering Tea Myrtle of Queensland and N.S.W. Likes a damp situation. 20 to 30 feet 2/-
- 195—NODOSA: An attractive fine-leaved dwarf. New. 2/-
- 196—PURPULIFLORA: Small shrub with purple flowers and coloured foliage in winter. 5 feet 2/-
- 197—STEEDMANII: New, red-flowered dwarf from Western Australia. 3 feet 2/-
- 198—THYMIFOLIA: Very dwarf. Attractive foliage and red flowers. 2 to 3 feet 2/-
- 199—WILSONII: Victorian and South Australian species, with purple flowers. 4 to 6 feet 2/-

-
- 200—MELIA AZEDERACK: White Cedar. Hardy fast growing specimen or avenue tree for all climates. Deciduous. Lilac flowers. 30 feet 1/6
- 201—PETROPHILA PULCHELLA: A N.S.W. plant with ornamental foliage. White flowers. 5 feet 1/9
- 202—PHOLIDIA GIBBOSA: Lovely little dwarf from the desert country. Almost always in flower. Recommended. Purple flowers. 2 feet 2/6
- 203—PIMELEA LINIFOLIA: Hardy dwarf white flowered shrub. 2 to 3 feet 1/6
- 204—PITTOSPORUM PHILLYRAEOIDES: Butter Bush. A fine small tree with graceful weeping habit. Hardy under hardest conditions. Scented creamy flowers followed by bunches of orange berries. 15 to 20 feet 2/-
- 205—PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM: Fine tree for coastal and mountain areas. Scented flowers. 25 to 30 feet 2/-
- 206—POMADERRIS ELLIPTICA: Covered with dense heads of small golden flowers in spring. A desirable shrub. 4 to 6 feet 2/-

PROSTANTHERA (Mint Bush)

- 207—ALBA: A white-flowered semi-dwarf of pleasing appearance. 8 feet 2/-
- 208—ASPALATHODES: A beautiful very dwarf, red-flowering form from the dry inland. Will make an ideal plant to border the dwarf shrubbery. 1 foot 2/6
- 209—LINEARIS: A fine white-flowered form of the well-known Mint Bush. Suitable for the dry areas. 7 to 8 feet. 2/-
- 210—NIVEA: The Snowy Mint Bush. White flowers. 6 to 10 feet 2/-
- 211—OVALIFOLEUM: The best of all the Mint Bushes. Deep purple flowers in spring. Needs watering in summer in dry areas. 8 feet 2/-
-
- 212—PULTENEA SUBTERNATA: A lovely little plant for a dry, sandy corner. Orange and red flowers. 2 feet 1/3
- 213—STENOCARPUS SINUATA: Wheel Tree. Fine tree where moisture is plentiful in summer time. Large, bright flowers. 30 feet 2/-
- 214—SWAINSONA GALEGIFOLIA: Nice little plant with sprays of pink flowers. 3 feet 1/6
- 215—SYNCARPIA LAURIFOLIA: Turpentine. Good shade and specimen tree in coast areas. 40 feet 2/-
- 216—TELOPEA SPECIOSISSIMA: Waratah. Slow growing at first but worth a trial in any district. 6 to 8 feet. 2/-
- 217—TEMPLETONIA RETUSA: A West Australian shrub with brilliant red flowers. 4 to 6 feet 2/-
- 218—THOMASIA PETALOCALYX: Wren Flower. Nice West Australian, almost ever-blooming dwarf. Lilac flowers. 2 feet 2/-
- 219—TRISTANIA CONFERTA: Brush Box. Good avenue or specimen tree for coast or mountains or where frosts are not too severe. 20 to 30 feet 1/6
- 220—VIMINARIA DENUDATA: Golden Rain Tree or Australian Broom. Yellow flowers on long, weeping branches. At best in damp position. 12 to 15 feet 2/-
- 221—WESTRINGIA LINIFOLIA: Hardy upright shrub for dry areas. Light lavender flowers. 3 feet 2/-
- 222—WESTRINGIA ROSMARINIFORMIS: Australian Rosemary. Nice little shrub. 4 to 5 feet. White 2/-
- 223—XANTHORRHOEA ARBOREA: Grass Tree. Give a well-drained position. Flower spike. 8 feet 2/-

CREEPING AND CLIMBING PLANTS

- 224—*BIGNONIA AUSTRALIS*: Wonga Vine. Strong grower for covering fences, etc. Likes stiff soil best 1/6
- 225—*CLEMATIS ARISTATA*: A good quick-growing climber with white, star-like flowers in spring 1/9
- 226—*CORAL BEAD CREEPER*: (Species not known). Nice foliaged creeper with striking black and red seeds showing on the plant in autumn 2/-
- 227—*GLYCINE CLANDESTINA*: Nice light creeper. Pale blue flowers 1/6

174—*HARDENBERGIA ALBA*. White 1/6

175—*HARDENBERGIA COMPTONIANA*. Blue. 1/9

176—*HARDENBERGIA MONOPHYLLA*. Purple. 1/6

177—*HARDENBERGIA MONOPHYLLA OVATA* 2/-

178—*HARDENBERGIA MONOPHYLLA ROSEA* 2/-

(For descriptions of above see general list of shrubs page).

- 228—*KENNEDYA NIGRICANS*: Black Bean of West Australia. Without a doubt the best plant for covering unsightly fences, etc. Strong grower. Handsome foliage. Protect from frost during the first season. Peculiar black and yellow flowers 1/6

- 229—*KENNEDYA RUBICUNDA*: Red Bean. Not as strong a grower as the preceding kind, but is a handsome plant. Red flowers 1/3

- 230—*PHYSIANTHUS* Spp: Good, quick growing climber. Scented white flowers 1/6

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

This list contains novelties and plants of which I hold only a limited stock. Order early and avoid disappointment.

231—*ACACIA ROSSII*: New West Australian kind. Dwarf. 2/-

232—*ANGOPHORA CORDIFOLIA*: Dwarf Apple. 15 feet. 2/-

233—*ANGOPHORA SUBVELUTINA*: 20 to 30 feet 2/-

234—*BAUERA RUBIODES*: Rock Rose. 3 feet 2/-

235—*BEAUFORTIA HETEROPHYLLA*: Red Flowers. 4 feet. (September) 2/6

236—*BRUNONIA AUSTRALIS*: Blue Pincushion. 9 ins. 1/-

237—CALLISTEMON COCCINEUS: Red. 5 to 8 feet	2/-
238—CALLISTEMON VIRIDIFLORUS: Dwarf. 4 feet	2/-
239—CASTANOSPERMUM AUSTRALE: Bean Tree. 45 feet	2/-
240—CIENFUGOSIA HAKEAEFOLIA: Desert Rose. 6 feet.....	3/6
241—CRINUM ANGUSTIFOLIA: Bulbous perennial	1/-
242—DILLWYNIA JUNIPERINA: Yellow and brown. 2 feet	1/6
243—DIPLOLAENA ANGUSTIFOLIA: Lovely flower. Red.	
5 feet	3/6
244—EREMAEA BEAUFORTIODES: Fine shrub. Red. 4 ft.	2/6
245—EREMOPHILA BIGNONIAEFLORA. Desert Fuchsia. Rose	
spotted purple. 12 feet	2/6
246—EUCALYPTUS MACRORRHYNCHA: Stringybark. 50 ft	1/6
247—EUCALYPTUS MINIATA: Vermilion flowered Gum.	
50 feet	3/6
248—GREVILLEA FLORIBUNDA: Unique. Brown, yellow and	
green. 5 feet	2/6
249—GREVILLEA HOOKERIANA: Fine red flowers	2/6
250—GREVILLEA BANKSII FORSTERII: Red. 6 to 10 feet	2/-
251—HAKEA GRAMMATOPHYLLA. Red flowers. 10 feet	2/6
252—ISOPOGON ROSEUS: Red Cone Flower. 4 feet	2/6
253—INDIGOFERA CORONILIFOLIA: Fine dwarf. Pink.	
3 feet	2/6
254—LEPTOSPERMUM PERSICIFLORUM: Pink. 4 feet	2/-
255—MARIANTHUS RINGENS: Lovely creeper. Orange	2/-
256—MELALEUCA DECUSSATA: Lilac-purple. 10 feet	2/-
257—MELALEUCA INCANA: Fine dwarf. Cream. 8 feet	2/-
258—MELALEUCA PULCHELLA: Purple. 8 feet	2/6
259—MURRAYA EXOTICA: Sweet-scented white flowers. 5 ft.	2/-
260—PIMELEA LIGUSTRINA: Creamy white. 5 feet	1/9
261—PODOCARPUS ELATA: Plum Pine. 50 feet	2/-
262—PULTENEA Spp: Yellow. 3 feet	2/-
263—REGELIA GRANDIFLORA: Fine new dwarf. Red.	
(September)	2/6
264—SOLLYA HETEROPHYLLA: Blue flowered creeper	2/-
265—STENOCHILUS LONGIFOLIA	1/6
266—SWAINSONA PROCUMBENS: Bluish flowers	1/6
267—VERTICORDIA INSIGNIS: Pink flowers. (Sept.)	2/6
268—MELALEUCA MEGACEPHALA: New West Australian red-	
flowering dwarf. 4 feet	2/6
269—MELALEUCA TRICOPHYLLA: Rare. Red flowers. 4 ft.	2/6
270—MORAEA ROBINSONIANA: Wedding Flower	2/-
271—LAGUNARIA PATERSONII: Pyramid Tree. Pink. 20 ft.	2/-

Ask for any plant not listed here, and if available, I will obtain same.

Seeds of many species are available. A list will be available about September to those making application.

ADVANCED PLANTS

Most of those plants listed in this catalogue may be had in gallon, 2 gallon and 4 gallon cans at prices ranging from 2/6 to 7/6.

Many of these plants are large enough to give an immediate effect and some will flower the first season. Order early to avoid disappointment.

FREIGHT AND POSTAGE

Freight and postage must be added to all remittances. Or freight payment may be made at receiving end if desired. Kindly add exchange to all cheques.

A small charge is made to cover cost of packing where cases and hessian are used. A small charge is also made for parcels to inter-State and overseas destinations.

THE RANGERS' LEAGUE OF N.S.W.

Is actively engaged in the Protection and Preservation of our native Flora and Fauna. One of our major activities is the

PREVENTION OF BUSHFIRES

We encourage the planting of nursery-grown Native Flora in home gardens.

Members are required, particularly in country districts. Minimum subscription, 5/- per year.

Write for a copy of "Bushland" magazine, price 1/6, plus 2d. postage, to The Organising Secretary, The Rangers' League, 28 Martin Place, Sydney.

