

- MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA.** 25845. A nut bearing tree from Australia, about as hardy as the orange. It is evergreen, and under favorable circumstances attains a height of 60 feet.
- OLEA FOVEOLATA.** 25846. A tall shrub, indigenous to South Africa.
- QUILLAJA SAPONARIA.** 26325. A large tree native to Chile, thriving in loamy and peaty, as well as sandy soil. The bark is rich in saponin.
- QUERCUS DENTATA.** 26945. An oak, indigenous to parts of China, Korea and Japan. This is one of the species on which the oak-silkworm feeds.
- RAPHIONACME UTILIS.** 25547. A herbaceous rubber-producing perennial, indigenous to Central Africa.
- PRUNUS MICROCARPA.** 27303. A shrubby, small fruited cherry, native to Southeastern Caucasus, Russia. Possibly of value as a stock for stone fruits in the semi-arid sections.
- FEIJOA SELLOWIANA.** 26120. This dark evergreen shrub is indigenous to Argentine. In hardiness it about equals the orange. The fruit is green, tomentose and averaging 1 inch in diameter; it is very delicately flavored. It succeeds well in California.
- CINNAMOMUM LOUREIRII.** 25884. Native of Japan and Cochin China. This species is supposed to be one of the most valuable sources of some of the best cinnamon that comes to our market.
- PINUS ARMANDI.** 27046. A dwarf pine from Western China.
- EUGENIA UNIFLORA.** 26409. An evergreen shrub, rather more tender than the orange; indigenous to South America. The fruit is about the size of a cherry and resinous before it is fully ripe. Thrives well in Southern Florida.
- ALEURITES TRISPERMA.** 26050. An Euphorbiaceous tree, native to the Philippines, yielding a valuable drying oil.
- LONICERA PILEATA.** 27047. An ornamental, suitable for rockeries and shrubberies.
- CAESALPINIA NUGA.** 25803. An attractive, sweet scented, flowering scandent shrub, indigenous to the Philippines.