

CYTISUS BIFLORUS. 26798. A legume with a prostrate woody stem four to twelve inches long; indigenous to Southern Russia and Siberia.

EUCALYPTUS LEUCOXYLON. 26256. The Ironbark tree of Victoria, some parts of Southern Australia and New South Wales. It attains a height of 100 feet and supplies a most valuable timber. The wood is very strong, bearing nearly twice the strain of the American oak and ash, and excels hickory by about 18%. It resists decay well and therefore is well adapted for railway ties and mining timber. The bark yields 22% tannin and the dried leaves 9% to 10%. The flowers are rich in honey.

FEDIA SCABIOSAEFOLIA. 26431. An ornamental, herbaceous perennial, indigenous to Japan and China.

FURCRAEA BEDINGHOUSII. 26186.

GREWIA CANA. 27519.

INULA HELENIUM. 26451. A perennial ornamental herb, native to Central and Southern Europe and Central Asia. The root is used for medicinal purposes.

IPOMOEA SINUATA. 26411. A white-flowered, perennial, ornamental morning-glory, indigenous to Mexico; cultivated for its flowers and handsome foliage.

JUNIPERUS PACHYPHLAEA. 27497. A tree indigenous to the arid mountain slopes in the Southwest, usually on elevations between 4,000 to 6,000 feet. It attains a height of 60 feet.

LOBELIA INFLATA. 26452.

MONARDA FISTULOSA. 26454. An ornamental herb, indigenous to the United States.

NEPETA CATARIA. 26446. An aromatic herb of medicinal value, used as a condiment in France; a good bee plant, indigenous to Europe and Western Asia.

OLEA EUROPEA. 27027. An olive introduced from the Amanus Mountains, Turkey, where it grows in a semi-arid region.

PANICUM SP. 26267. A grass indigenous to South Africa. It is considered one of the best grasses in Orange River Colony.