

40040 to 40064—Continued.

40042. Received as var. *forsteri*, but *forsteri* is a red-flowered variety of *G. robusta*. This plant on flowering proves to be *G. banksii*.

40043. GREVILLEA CALEYI R. BROWN.

Distribution.—A slender shrub about 6 feet tall with handsome pinnately divided leaves which are softly villous underneath and with short racemes of beautiful small red flowers, found in the vicinity of Port Jackson in New South Wales.

40044. GREVILLEA HILLIANA F. Mueller. Silky oak.

An Australian tree 50 to 60 feet high and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Leaves variable, ranging from entire, ovate oblong, 6 to 8 inches long to deeply pinnatifid with 5 to 7 oblong or lanceolate lobes several inches in length (the whole leaf then being more than 1 foot long), glabrous above, more or less silky pubescent beneath. Flowers white, small, and very numerous, in dense, cylindrical racemes, 4 to 8 inches long. (Adapted from *Maiden, Forest Flora of New South Wales, p. 53.*)

40045. GREVILLEA LAURIFOLIA Sieber.

Distribution.—A low or trailing shrub with silky tomentose branches and broadly lanceolate leaves which are smooth above and silky below and with short racemes of small flowers, found on the slopes of the Blue Mountains in New South Wales.

40046. GREVILLEA TRITEBNATA R. BROWN.

Distribution.—An erect bushy shrub with finely divided leaves having narrow, sharp-pointed segments and terminal racemes of small flowers; found along mountain streams in New South Wales.

40047 to 40053. HAKEA spp. Proteaceæ.

“Drought-resistant plants which endure moderate frosts and are therefore well adapted to the drier parts of the South and Southwest. In California they are grown as far north as Sacramento. One of these, *H. laurina*, produces strikingly handsome flowers; *H. elliptica* is prized for the bronze color of its young foliage; while the spiny leaved species are serviceable for planting in public parks or in any place where it is necessary for shrubs to protect themselves from pedestrians or vandals.

“Hakeas may be propagated by cuttings taken from ripened shoots, but they are almost universally grown from seeds. These are gathered from year-old capsules, which are very hard and must be dried for some time before they will open. The seeds are sown in winter or early spring in the ordinary mixture of sand, leaf mold, and loam; they germinate easily, even without heat. The young seedlings are pricked off into boxes and held in the lath house for a season before planting in the open. For best results Hakeas should be grown in light well-drained soil and need but little water after they are once established; much moisture is injurious except during the summer months.” (*Bailey, Standard Cyclopædia of Horticulture, vol. 3, p. 1427-1428.*)

40047. HAKEA ACICULARIS (Vent.) Knight.

Distribution.—A tall shrub or small bushy tree with cylindrical, sharp-pointed leaves 1 to 3 inches long and white flowers, found from Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains in New South Wales.