

List of Plants in Government Botanical Garden, Udhagamandalam.

S.No	Name	Family	Description
1	Abelia chinensis R.Br.	Caprifoliaceae	A semi ever green shrub with ovate leaves, rounded at the base and serrate at the margins. The mid rib is hairy on the under surface. Flowers are white and funnel shaped. And are borne in terminal, dense panicles during Septmper-Novemeber.
2	Abelia floribunda Decaisne	Caprifoliaceae	A semi scandent evergreen shrub with large pendulous flowers. Corolla tubular and carmine-purple. Flowers during Septmber-November. Height 8-12 feet; Spread 6-8 feet.
3	Abelia grandiflora Rehd.	Caprifoliaceae	An ever green shrub. The foliage is dense, dark greren and shining above.
4	Abutilon megapotamicaum St. Sill & Naud.	Malvaceae	Flowering maple. Chinese Bell flower. Slender wiry shrub with numerous bell shaped and drooping flowers. Calyx bright red: There are innumerable varieties. Propagated by new wood cutting. Useful for baskets and vases. Best suited in mixed shrub beries. Demon yellow flowers with bight red calyx.
5	Abutilon megapotamicun var. varigata.	Malvaceae	Bears attractive green leaves variegated with white colour.
6	Abutilon pictum Walp.		Flowers orange or yellow, veined crimson.
7	Acacia armata R. Br.	Leguminaceae	Kangaroo thorn. A spreading evergreen shrub with pendent finger like branchlets.
8	A. confusa	Leguminaceae	A tall tree with terete branchlets. Phyllodia narrow lanceolate, Economically valuable as timber. Can be planted as single specimen on slopes.
9	A. dealbata Link.	Leguminaceae	Silver wattle. A tall quick growing tree with smooth bark and grey pubescent branchlets. Leaflets silvey grey to light green., Flowers during August to November. Grown for its tannin and fuel. Planted in landscape as an onamental flowering tree.
10	A. decurens Willd.	Leguminaceae	Green wattle. Very handsome with nearly globurous, more or less angled branches. Blooms during March-April. And again during August – November. The bark is very rch in tannin. The wood is a good fuel. It is planted in wind belts and as an ornamental plant in landscape gardening.
11	A. melonoxylon R.Br.	Leguminaceae	Black wood. A tall evergreen tree with pyramidal form and dense foliage. The phyllodes are oblanceolate to lanceolate, usually with one edge straight and other curved. Flowers appear in April – June. Pods are twisted. Useful for planting in sholas. But lodges parasites Loranthus etc., Yields good timber.
12	A. podalyriaefolia Cunn.	Leguminaceae	A tall globurous shrub with prominent grey branchlets covered with soft pubesence . Phyllodes pubescent, ovate or oblong. Flowers yellow appear during July – October.
13	A. pravissima F.V.M	Leguminaceae	A small tree with decurrent, pendulous, finger like branchlets, thickly clothed with short foliage. Blooms during August-November. A graceful species for mass planting in landscape gardens.
14	Acer caudatum Wall,	Aceraceae	A medium sized deciduous tree with pale green leaves. Suitable for planting as single specimen in Lawns.
15	Acer laevigatumWall.	Aceraceae	A fairly medium sized deciduous tree. Short petioles and conspicuous vein. The leaves turn brick red in colour in winter (December-January) Flowers in March-May. Suitable for planting as single specimen in lawns.

16	<i>Acer negundo</i> Linn.	Aceraceae	Ash leaved maple or Box elder. A small tree with opposite, pinnately 3 or 5 foliolate leaves. Deciduous.
17	<i>Acer oblongum</i> Wall.	Aceraceae	Maple. A medium sized evergreen tree thriving above 3000 feet. Suitable for planting as single specimen in lawn.
18	<i>Aesculus punduana</i> Wall.	Sapindaceae	Horse chest nut or Buck eye. A deciduous tree with digiate leaves. And showy zygomorphic flowers.
19	<i>Agathis robusta</i> Hook.	Coniferae	An evergreen stately tall tree gives off horizontal branches which grows upwards after reaching a certain distance. Stem has ashy white smooth bark. The leaves are falt and lanceolate. Cones are greenish yellow.
20	<i>Agave americana</i> Linn.	Amarylidaceae	An evergreen succulent with smooth grey lanceolate leaves. Suitable for planting in rockeries.
21	<i>Albizzia julibrissin</i> Durazzini	Leguminaceae	Silk tree or Silken rose A medium sized evergreen tree with spreading branches. Leaves pinnately bi-compound. Flowers rose colored. Flowers are borne in terminal area of the tree thus imparting a pinkish outline to the background of the green foilageand blue sky. Flowers in March-June. This species is useful for avenue and skyline planting.
22	<i>Albizzia lophantha</i>	Leguminaceae	Plume acacia. A quick growing evergreen tree with more or less slightly curved branches leaves pinnately bi-compound. Flowers yellowish numbering two in each spike. Flowers in March-June.
23	<i>Albizzia stipulata</i>	Leguminaceae	Saw tree. A quick growing, big sized tree Blooms in June July.
24	<i>Aleurites fordii</i>	Euphorbiaceae	China wood oil tree. A deciduous tree. Leaves are ovate – cordate. Folwers are reddish white. Blooms during February – April. Extensively cultivated for the oil and is a very ornamental tree. The oil is used for treating wood work, cloth and the like and for burning. It is also used in varnishes, paints, soaps, linoleum.
25	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Betulaceae	Alder. Quick growing large tree with smooth bark, silvery grey in colour. Leaves elliptic entire or slightly denticulate. The pendulous catkins are of pleasing appearance. The dropping catkins of male flowers are bigger than those of female flowers. Flowering in November-March. Suitable for planting as single specimen in lawns and for foliage.
26	<i>Aloe cornuta</i>	Liliaceae	An evergreen succulent with fleshy leaves. Margins of leaves are tinged with red and spiny. Suited for planting in rockeries valued as a medicinal plant
27	<i>Alsophilla australis</i>	Cyatheaceae	Tree fern. The groups of tree fern growing wild in the Nilgiris are with their magnificent crest of 16 feet frounds. It is grown from spores, which can be obtained only from old and large specimens. Can be grown along the margins of streams and marshy areas.
28	<i>Alsophilla crinita</i>	Cyatheaceae	Tree fern. A lofty green ever green tree fern.
29	<i>Angophora subvelvtina</i>	Myrtaceae	Gum myrtle. Very tall growing.
30	<i>Aralia papyrifera</i>	Araliaceae	Rice paper plant. An ever green graceful papaya like tree with a crown of bold, palmately lobed leaves of slender stems. An ornamental foliage plant suitable for growing in shady and wet situations. The very fine textured pith is as white as snow which forms the article called rice paper, widely employed in the manufacture of artificial flower.

31	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Coniferae	Queensland Monkey's puzzle. Bay pine, Bunya Bunya. An evergreen conifer with very stout trunk. A very beautiful tree eminently suited for planting as single specimen in lawns. It can also be grown in pots.
32	<i>Araucaria cookii</i>	Coniferae	Cook's arucaria The ever green conifer is similar to excelsa. Branches crowded on the branches and turn upwards in a boat like form. Best grown as solitary specimen in lawn.

33	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Coniferae	Moreton bay pine The shape is pyramidal. The stem is clear for a considerable height from the base, with spreading branches arising horizontally in whorls. The evergreen foliage is softer and more like that of cypress. Cones are borne during January-March. It can be raised from cutting with some difficulty. This is a very striking as single specimen in lawns.
34	<i>Araucaria excelsa</i>	Coniferae	Norfolk Island Pine A majestic evergreen tree. Much favoured for its symmetrical growth. The horizontal branches arise in whorls at regular interval. It is remarkably beautiful as a single specimen in lawns. Used also as small pot specimens for indoor decoration. The wood useful for ship building.
35	<i>Arbutus rollisonii</i>	Ericaceae	A handsome, evergreen tree with glossy green foliage and attractive bell shaped, white clusters of flowers in profusion. The bark of the branches and younger stems are smooth. The fruit are attractive and are of great decorative value for parks and gardens. Blooms during April-July. Useful for planting in gardens and parks.
36	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Ericaceae	Strawberry tree. An evergreen showy tree with dark glossy leaves and bell shaped white flowers in clusters. The leaves are cuneate, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, laburous and green beneath. Fruit are strawberry like, attractive and scarlet coloured. Suitable for planting as single specimen in lawns.
37	<i>Aucuba japonica var variegata</i>	Cornaceae	Gold dust Tree. An evergreen short shrub with large, lustrous handsome ovate leaves spotted with yellow. Dioecious. An attractive foliage plant for city gardens as they can stand considerable amount of dust and atmospheric pollution.
38	<i>Azalea indica</i>	Ericaceae	A much branched shrub with ever green leaves, elliptic to lanceolate oblong, obtuse or acute dark green and lustrous above, paler and slightly strigose below. Flower throughout the year but it does so profusely during October-November. It grows well in peaty soil. This beautiful shrub is planted as single specimen in lawns, hedges and can be pruned to shape.
39	<i>Baekeae virgata</i>	Myrtaceae	A handsome evergreen tree with small, white flowers produced in profusion. The leaves are small, oblong, entire and thick. Flowers during April-June. Seeds can be collected all the year round. Can be grown as hedge plants as it withstand pruning.
40	<i>Bambusa aurea</i>	Gramineae	An erect reed like bamboo of gregarious habit with narrow, leaves minutely and regularly serrate on one margin, light and glaucous beneath. Sheaths deciduous, marked with purple. Can be planted near the margins of pond and streams.
41	<i>Bambusa fortunei</i>	Gramineae	A dwarf tufted plant of 2-3 feet height, with very slender stems and long linear leaves which are beautifully striped with white. Useful for planting in bog gardens and on the banks of streams and pond.
42	<i>Bambusa nana</i>	Gramineae	Cultivated for the beauty of their foliage. Stems zigzag,

			slender, green or tinged with purple; branches borne singly, leaves serrate on both edges, produced in two vertical ranks. An interesting and beautiful species, the distachous arrangement of the leaves leading a distinct and unusual character. Very ornamental when planted along lake margins and on either banks of streams.
43	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Proteaceae	An evergreen Australian tree with handsome foliage. Leaves dark green above, white or brown and downy beneath. Flowers showy, sessile spirate, spike axillary, Blooms during August-November. Suitable for park planting.
44	<i>Bauhinia calpini</i>	Leguminaceae	An evergreen semi climbing shrub with characteristic broad, bilobed leaves. The lobes are equal and seven nerved. Flower in April-August. Very attractive shrub as single specimen in lawns. It can be pruned to shape and makes an excellent flowering hedge plant. It tends itself for training against wall.
45	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Berberiaceae	Common Barberry. A very suitable handsome evergreen under tree with grooved, grey, upright or arching branches; leaves oblong, spatulate or obovate, setulose or dentate pale or greyish green beneath; Flowers bright yellow on pendulous racemes; Fruit oblong ovoid, scarlet turning to purple on maturity edible. Blooms during January-April. It is suitable for planting as single specimen and in roomy corners. The fruits are made into jelly.
46	<i>Betula alnoides</i>	Betulaceae	An ornamental deciduous woody tree, grown chiefly for their bright green handsome foliage. The branchlets with leaves show a hanging tendency, which adds to the beauty of the tree. Another peculiarity is the peeling of the bark in patches. The female catkins are thin and deciduous and usually trilobate. Flowers during January-May. The graceful habit, the slender, pendulous branches and picturesque trunks make them conspicuous features of the landscapes.
47	<i>Biota orientalis</i>	Coniferae	Chinese Arbo-vitae. An evergreen, medium sized tree of compact habit and pyramidal shape with a short, much branched trunk. The leaves are bright green, glandular, and in decussate pairs. Suitable for planting as single specimens in lawns. Can also be grown as hedges.
48	<i>Biota orientalis</i> var. <i>compacta</i>	Coniferae	Chinese Arbo-vitae. A compact evergreen, bushy globose resiniferous under tree with spreading and ascending branches and branchlets. The leaves are bright green, glandular, and in decussate pairs. Suitable for planting as single specimens in lawns. Can also be grown as hedges. It is an essential component of the formal gardens because of its regular symmetrical habit and is well suited for massing on borders of streams and lakes.
49	<i>Bucklandia populanea</i>	Hamamelideae	A quick growing ever green robust tree with coriaceous, glabrous, cordate leaves. The crown is conical and beautiful to look at. Flowers in September – December. An ornamental avenue tree which yields valuable timber.
50	<i>Buddleia davidii</i> Syn. <i>B. variabilis</i>	Hamamelideae	A very handsome shrub with nearly sessile, ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate leaves and coarsely serrate margins. Lower surface whitish tomentose. Flowers lilac with orange throat. Flowers during September-December. Suitable for planting in mixed shrubberies.
51	<i>Buddleia globosa</i>	Hamamelideae	A graceful and very distinct shrub. Yellow tomentum on branches and undersurfaces of leaves, fragrant orange yellow flowers Flowering in September-December. Useful for planting in mixed shrubberies and near dwellings.

52	Buddleia lindleyana Syn. B. salicifolia	Loganiaceae	A shrub with ovate or oblong lanceolate leaves with pale green beneath and slightly pubescent or glabrous above. Purplish violet flowers on racemes. Flowers during September-December. Suitable for planting in mixed shrubberies.
53	Buxus sempervirens	Buxaceae	Common box tree. An ever green, ornamental big sized shrub with quadrangular branches. Leaves oblong or oval, really roundish, Wood is used much for engraving. Leaves are used in medicine. A very good plant for topiary work, hedges and edgings.
54	Calliandra brevipes	Leguminaceae	A medium sized, semi-deciduous shrub with pinnaetly compound leaves. Emerging leaflets are coppery green. Flowers are with pink tuft like silky stamens. An exquisite shrub for planting as a single specimen in lawns as well as in shrubberies.
55	Callistemon citirinus	Myrtaceae	Bottle brush. A handsome evergreen shrub with leaves alternate, simple, sessile, linear, entire, acute, rigid, with oil dots and fragrant when crushed, flowers in dense cylindrical spikes, at first terminal, but axis grows out later as a leafy shoot. Blooms during January-May. Suited for planting as a single specimen in lawns.
56	Callistemon lanceolatus	Myrtaceae	Bottle brush. An evergreen ornamental tree with beautiful scarlet flowers. The leaves are alternate, entire, lanceolate with oil dots and fragrant when crushed, flowers in dense cylindrical spikes, at first terminal, but axis grows out later as a leafy shoot. Blooms during January-May. Suited for planting as a single specimen in lawns.
57	Callistemon rigidus	Myrtaceae	Bottle brush. A handsome evergreen shrub with narrow rigid sharp pointed leaves. Mid rib and marginal rib prominent. Spike deep red, large and dense. Flowers during January-may. Suitable as single specimen planting in lawns.
58	Camellia japonica	Tenstroemiaceae	Japanese rose. An evergreen plant with elliptic shiny, dark green leaves with serrate margins. The flowers are borne in the axils of leaves and large, white and pink or red in colour. Double flowering varieties are handsome. Flowers during November-February. A very beautiful plant suitable for planting as single specimen in the lawns and in the back borders.
59	Camellia sasanqua	Ternstroemiaceae	An evergreen shrub of loose and struggling habit with branches pubescent when young. Leaves elliptic to oblong-ovate, bluntly pointed at the apex, crenate serrate, shining dark green and hairy on the midrib above, flowers white Blooms during February-June. It is planted in gardens as single specimen and in back borders.
60	Camellia thea	Ternstroemiaceae	Tea. A medium sized tree with elliptic – lanceolate or obovate – lanceolate leaves. Acute, serrate glabrous sometimes pubescent beneath. Useful for planting in lawns. Or on wild gardens.
61	Cassia didymobotrya	Leguminaceae	A quick growing shrub. Leaves pinnate finely cut foliage. Flowers are showy blooms during February- April and July-October. A good ornamental plant for planting in open situations in parks.

62	Castanospermum australe	Leguminaceae	Moreton bay Chestnut a quick growing, dense evergreen tree with spreading branches and shining compound leaves. The gorgeous orange coloured flowers are borne in terminal racemes during May-July. A highly ornamental tree suitable for planting in avenues and as single specimen. The seeds are roasted and eaten. Porridge is also made out of them. A very good shade tree.
63	Casuarinas montana	Casuarinaceae	A quick growing tree pyramidal in shape and hairlike jointed modified leaves. Well suited for topiary work.
64	Cedrela toona	Meliaceae	An almost evergreen tree grows to a height of 100 feet. Planted As single specimen in lawns.
65	Cedrus deodara	Coniferae	Himalayan cedar. A large evergreen tree. Branches are wide spreading and drooping with bluish green, short, stiff needle like four angled, leaves clustered on small spun shoots. Propagated by seeds as soon as they are collected and also by cuttings. It is an excellent single specimen in expansive lawns and yields a durable wood highly valued for cabinet work.
66	Celtis serotina	Ulmaceae	Nettle tree. A medium size deciduous tree not fast growing. The foliage is light-green, leaves ovate-lanceolate. Propagation by seeds. This can be grown as single specimens in lawns.
67	Cestrum aurantiacum	Solanaceae	A shrub with oval-ovate lvs. Fl. orange-yellow in panicle. Fr. a berry, white. Propagated by cuttings as well as seeds. A quick growing ornamental hedge plant.
68	Cestrum diurnum	Solanaceae	An evergreen shrub. Lvs. oblong, glabrous. Fl. White, sweet-scented, in axillary spikes. Propagated by seeds and cuttings.
69	Cestrum elgans	Solanaceae	A tall slender shrub, lvs. ovate. Fl. Purplish-red, the corolla tube swollen at the top. Propagation by cuttings and suckers.
70	Cestrum parqui	Solanaceae	A shrub, lvs. lanceolate-oblong, fl. In panicle very fragrant at night. Propagation by cuttings.
71	Chamaerops fortunei	Palmae	Chusan Palm or Windmill palm. An Asian tree like fan-palm upto 10-25 feet. Lvs. fan-shaped 2.5 x 3.5 feet, petiole long. Fr. Globose-reniform, 3-lobed, bluish. Propagated by seeds and suckers.
72	Choisya ternata	Rutaceae	Mexican orange. A shrub up to 4-8 feet high, lvs. oblong or obovate, fl. White fragrant in terminal clusters. Propagation seeds or by cuttings.
73	Cinnamomum camphora	Lauraceae	Camphor tree. An evergreen, branched tree, lvs. oblong, elliptic, aromatic. Fl. Light yellow or cream. Propagated by seeds.
74	Clerodendrum Serratum	Verbenaceae	A tall shrub, lvs. opposite, elliptic-lanceolate, margins deeply serrate. Fl. Blue. Fr. A succulent, shining black. Propagation by seeds as well as cuttings.
75	Clethera arborea	Ericaceae	White Alder. An evergreen shrub, lvs. narrow-elliptic, serrate, glabrous. Fl. White, fragrant. Propagation by seeds and cuttings.
76	Colletia ferox	Rhamnaceae	A shrub, cladode fleshy, thick, with fine tipped. Fl. Cream in panicles. Propagation by seeds and cuttings very attractive ornamental.
77	Coprosma baurei var. stockii	Rubiaceae	A shrub, lvs. opposite, thick, glossy above with yellow margins; fl. Unisexual, male fl. In dense heads on short axillary peduncles. Propagated by cuttings.
78	Coprosma lucida	Rubiaceae	An evergreen, spreading shrub, lvs. opposite thick, upper dark green lower pale, oblong or ovate. Fl. Cream. Propagated by seeds and cuttings.
79	Cordyline australis	Liliaceae	Cabbage tree. An arborescent palm like tree with several branches carrying at their apices crown of densely revolute, acuminate, sword like green leaves. Fls during January-April. It is an ornamental foliage plant grown in pots and as single specimen in parks and gardens. The leaves yield fibre.

80	<i>Cordyline indivisia</i>	Liliaceae	Dracena palm. The stem is thinner. The ornamental violet colored foliage is crowded at the head like a palm forming a terminal crown. Useful for growing as single specimen in the centre of the lawns and flower beds.
81	<i>Cornus capitata</i>	Cornaceae	A small deciduous or semi deciduous tree. Lvs coriaceous, elliptic, narrowed at both ends. Fruit Drupe Strawberry like. Fls. During January- March. Single specimen
82	<i>Corynocarpus laevigata</i>	Anacardiaceae	New Zealand Laurel. An attractive evergreen foliage tree leaves oblong – ovate. Fls. December-March. It is useful for planting in groups in landscape and as a single specimen.
83	<i>Cotoneaster acuminata</i>	Rosaceae	A small erect shrub with shoots pubescent with short silky hairs. Dull green above and greyish tomentose beneath. Fls. April-June. Suitable for planting in mixed shrubberies and as single specimen in lawn.
84	<i>Cotoneaster bacillaris</i>	Rosaceae	A large shrub with ovate or obovate – oblong leaves which are tomentose beneath. Fls. March-May. An attractive single specimen for its profuse white flowers and purplish brown berries. The strong elastic white wood is used for spear shafts and walking sticks.
85	<i>Cotoneaster buxifolia</i>	Rosaceae	An exceedingly rigid shrub forming large dense masses of stiff branches carrying elliptic leaves. Margins of leaves recurved. Fls. April-September. Fruit scarlet and globose. Beautiful as a single specimen and suitable for planting in edges of elevated situations.
86	<i>Cotoneaster frigida</i>	Rosaceae	A tall semi deciduous shrub with oblong acute at both ends glabrous leaves. Flowers during February-May. A beautiful plant for single specimens in lawn. An useful bee pasture plant.
87	<i>Crinodendron dependens</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	A compact small tree leaves broad, oblong-obovate or obovate, apex rather blunt crenulated dentate flowers white, pendulous. Blooms during May-July. And September-December.
88	<i>Crotolaria formosa</i>	Leguminaceae	A deciduous shrub with compound leaves. The flowers are produced in terminal racemes, and are bright yellow in colour. A good ornamental plant fit for planting in shrubberies. Blooms during April-June. Propagation from seeds.
89	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Pinaceae	Japan cedar. A stately quick growing tree. Evergreen. The basal portion of the trunk is free from branches. Branches spreading. Branchlets dense with spinescent and quadrangular leaves which are one inch long and keeled on both sides, bluish green in colour. Flowers staminate, yellow, in short racemes. Cones globose have wedge shaped scales with pointed processes at apex. Propagated by seeds. Beautiful as single specimen. Can be planted as avenue tree. Yields timber.
90	<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	Coniferae	An evergreen medium sized tree with horizontal branches and with narrow pyramidal form or broad open head. Branchlet stout. Leaves ovate, obtuse, and thickened at apex usually without glands. Very Glauous. Cones are sub globose and small. Propagated from seeds. Strikingly beautiful as a single specimen in lawns because of its ornamental foliage and shape.
91	<i>Cupressus benthami</i>	Coniferae	A tall graceful tree with dark green aromatic foliage. The branches are horizontal forming a pyramidal head, branchlets slender, leaves ovate, obtuse or acute, keeled and somewhat thickened at the apex., inconspicuously glandular, bright green; cones globular. Propagation from seeds. Can be grown as single specimen in lawns.

92	<i>Cupressus corneyana</i>	Coniferae	A tall pyramidal tree with distinctly pendulous branches slender, drooping leaves rhombic ovate, acutish or obtuish appressed or slightly spreading at the apex, bright or bluish green cones oblong larger. Cones found in November – March. Propagation by seeds as well as by cuttings. Useful for planting as single specimens in lawns or avenues.
93	<i>Cupressus funebris</i>	Coniferae	Weeping cypress. A handsome evergreen spreading tree with characteristic pendulous branches and flattened branchlets, leaves distichous, light green, cones short peduncled female cones green ashy turning brown on maturity, scales light with short pointed, male cones yellowish brown. Cones appear during July-September. Propagation by seeds as well as cuttings and effective in groups on the fringes of ponds and lakes on account of its weeping habit.
94	<i>Cupressus glabra</i>	Coniferae	A handsome tree with graceful habit and glaucous foliage. Leaves closely appressed, small scale like, Cones yellow and globular, bears cones during March-May. Propagated from seeds. Suited for planting as single specimen in lawns and avenues.
95	<i>Cupressus glauca</i>	Coniferae	Cedar of Goa. An evergreen medium sized pendulous tree with spreading branches, sub pyramidal shape. Propagated from seeds. Useful for planting as a single specimen in lawns.
96	<i>Cupressus goveniana</i>	Coniferae	A graceful evergreen tree with slender erect or spreading branches, forming a broad, open or pyramidal head, branchlets slender, leaves ovate, acute, closely appressed, inconspicuously glandular, male cones are produced in abundance, female cones green, subglobose, oblong Cones are produced during January-April. Propagated from seeds. It makes an excellent single specimen in lawns and effective in groups on fringes of lakes and slopes.
97	<i>Cupressus gracilis</i>	Coniferae	An evergreen tree with compact habit. Branchlet quadrangular, leaves opposite, small, scale-like, appressed, minutely denticulate-ciliate. Cones globular, nearly sessile. Cones are produced in December-March. Suited for planting as single specimen in lawns.
98	<i>Cupressus knightiana</i>	Coniferae	This is a handsome, vigorous ornamental tree with a conical head. The branches are spreading and the branchlets very regularly arranged, fern like, drooping. Cones are globular. Propagated from seeds. Suitable for planting as single specimen in lawns.
99	<i>Cupressus lawsoniana</i>	Coniferae	White cedar. This is a most beautiful evergreen tree with a dropping branchlet with fern like foliage. Female cones are green turning to brown on maturity. Cones are produced during January-April. Propagated from seeds as well as cuttings of ripened wood. It is strikingly beautiful as single specimen in lawn. The var. <i>Fletcherii</i> is more beautiful than the species with its compact and conical top.
100	<i>Cupressus lindleyi</i>	Coniferae	An evergreen tree with straight trunk and with conical outline. Branchlets are regularly arranged and are of equal length. Cones are small. Propagated by seeds. Useful for planting as single specimen in lawns.
101	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Coniferae	Monterey cypress. A highly ornamental evergreen tree and the hardest cypress in Nilgiris. Planted exclusively for hedges. This is common in all parks and gardens and is very quick growing, shady and beautiful. The natural shape is broadly pyramidal. Commonly used for topiary and hedges in most of the palace gardens. As an avenue tree and for wind belts,

			the tree is very useful. The branches are stout and spreading horizontally. The leaves are dark green and closely appressed. Cones are globular and oblong in cluster. Seeds are available during August-September. Propagated from seeds. Used for hedges, topiary work, wind breaks and as single specimen in lawns.
102	<i>Cupressus obtusa</i>	Coniferae	It is a compact tree with straight trunk. This tree is held sacred by the Japanese and the timber which is strong, fragrant and fine grained is used for construction of temples. This can be clipped to shape in gardens. Seeds are available from August-December. Propagation by seeds. Useful for topiary work, yields valuable timber. Planted as single specimen in lawns.
103	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Coniferae	Italian or Roman cypress. This is remarkable beautiful evergreen cypress with linear elliptic columnar shape and dark green, closely appressed glandular leaves on erect branches and branchlets. Cone green turning brown, oblong or nearly globose. Cones are produced during January-April. Propagated by seeds. It is unrivalled for its beauty either as single specimen or as avenue tree on sides of walks or pools and is an essential component of Mughal gardens.
104	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Coniferae	A tall growing pyramidal tree with short horizontal branches, ascending at the extremities. Branchlets slender, drooping, leaves rhombic-ovate, acutish or obtuse, appressed or slightly spreading at the apex, bright or bluish green, cones globular nearly sessile, scales obtuse. Cones appear during October-January. Propagation from seeds. Can be used for planting in lawns as single specimens, wind breaks and in landscape gardening.
105	<i>Cystis canariensis</i>	Leguminaceae	Genista or Brooms. A much branched shrub with villous-pubescent branches. Leaflets cuneate. Oblong-ovate – rounded at the apex-pubescent on both. Flowers bright yellow, fragrant. Flowers appear during August-November and again during February to May. Propagation by seeds. Suitable for planting as single specimen.
106	<i>Cystis scoparius</i>	Leguminaceae	Scotch broom. A shrub with erect slender branches. Leaflet oblong-ovate or oblanceolate. Flowers yellow solitary. Flower appear during August-November. Propagation by seeds. Suitable for planting in rockeries. The tops are used for sedative and diuretic properties. <i>Cystis scoparius</i> Link. Var. <i>albus</i> Loud. Is a beautiful variety with creamy flowers.
107	<i>Datura arborea</i>	Solanaceae	Angel's trumpet. A tall shrub with spreading branches bears ovate-lanceolate leaves with entire margin, never wavy or angled. Flowers white with a musk like odour, calyx tubular, entire, spathe-like, acuminate, corolla tube terete. Flowers throughout the year. Propagation is by cuttings and seeds. The lobes of the limb very long.
108	<i>Datura sanguinea</i>	Solanaceae	A large shrub with a fragile branches and clustered leaves (5-7) at the same node or place. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, pubescent on the both sides. The lower leaves wavy or angled, upper one entire. Petiole pubescent, channelled. Flowers pendulous, brilliant orange-red calyx ovate, five angled and inflated. Propagation by cuttings. Which strike root very slowly. Strikingly beautiful.
109	<i>Datura suaveolens</i>	Solanaceae	Angel's trumpet. Tree like shrub with ovate-oblong leaves, which are entire. Glabrous and unequal at the base. Flowers white calyx inflated, angled

110	<i>Diervilla florida</i>	Caprifoliaceae	A free flowering shrub with branchlets possessing two hairy stripes and nearly sessile, elliptic or obovate, opposite leaves. Margin of the leaf is serrate. Flowers deep rose, borne in axillary and terminal cymes. Flowers during February-June. Propagation by green wood or hardwood cutting. Very handsome as single specimen, grown for its ornamental flowers.
111	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Ebenaceae	Common persimmon. A handsome, deciduous tree with ireegular shape and spreading habit. The leaves are ovte, glossy and dense, pale green, cream coloured flowers borne in axillary cymes during February. The fruits are yellow or orange. Propagated from seeds and root suckers. These are planted for its onamental shape and fruits. The fruits do not ripen by themselves. Hence they should be forced to ripen by mixing with other fruits like pears, bananas, tomatoes and kept in air tight containers for 3-5 days for proper ripening.
112	<i>Dombeya natalensis</i>	Sterculiaceae	This rapid growing species is easily distinguished by its cordate, acute, poplar like leaves and the narrow leaf shaped invouce. The flowers are borne in much branched axillary and terminal cymes. Sepals lanceolate, short than corlla. Flowers during September-November. Prop[agation by green wood or hardwood cuttings. Very handsome as single specimens.
113	<i>Dombeya spectabilis</i>	Strculiaceae	A tall shrub, quick growing with cordate leaves which are rough above and rusty or whitish-pubesenct beneath, the petiole downy white. Flowers are borne in much branched axillary and terminal cymes. Sepals lancelolate, shorter than corolla. Petals roundish. Stamens cornate at the base. Flowers during September-November. Propagation is by green wood or hardwood cuttings. Very handsom as single specimens.
114	<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Spear lily. This is a great desrt plant similar to Furcarea and Agave in form. Leaves sword shaped 6 feet long, not ribbled, smooth, entire, with a very narrow cartilaginous margin, lower leaves recurved, others erect, flowering stem 8-20 feet. Flowers deep crimson or maroon inside and out. Blooms during September-February. Propagated by suckers which are produced at the bases only after flowering. It is impressive when planted as single specimen in lawns or in the heart of large flower beds.
115	<i>Dracena lanuginosa</i>	Liliaceae	These are grown in the parks for ornamental character of the leaves. The difference between dracena and Cordyline is little. There is only one ovule in each cell of the Dracena sp. Whereas there are many ovules in Cordyline sp. They are admirable suited for pot plants, for centre of beds and rockeries or for growing in clumps.
116	<i>Drimys plumeri</i>	Magnoliaceae	This is a small, evergreen tree with alternate, elliptic or lanceolate, coriaceous, somewhat acuminate, entire, globrous, very aromatic leaves. The bark is reddish in colour. Flowers are borne in umbels. Milk white, jasmine scented. Petals pale green yellow. Flowers during January-March. Propagation is by seeds and layering. Beautiful species for planting as a single specimen. Botanically it is of special interest in that it posseses wood fibres with bordered pits without vessels which is characteristic of conifers only, but not of any angiosperms.
117	<i>Duranta plumeri</i>	Verbenaceae	Golden dew drop. A variable shrub or small tree with 4 angled branches. Spincscent, bears opposite leaves. Leaves obovate to elliptic. Flowers are lilac and borne in loose axillary

			racemes. Fruit is a yellow drupe. Blooms during June – October. Propagation by seeds and cuttings of half ripened wood. A remarkably beautiful species with profuse bloom and nearly persistent attractive yellow fruits. Is highly suitable for planting as single specimen. Makes an excellent flowering hedge.
118	<i>Elaeocarpus cyaneus</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	It is a handsome tree with elliptic – oblong or lanceolate, acuminate, prominent reticulate leaves. Flowers cream white, fringed in loose racemes that bare shorter than the leaves. Stamens many. Drupe globular and blue. Flowers during March-May. Propagation by seeds. Fruit is edible. Useful for planting in landscape.
119	<i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	Rudraksh or bead tree. A tall evergreen tree grows to height of about 60 feet with a stout trunk. Leaves dense, lanceolate, dark green and glabrous. Flowers white on axillary racemes. Fruit is an ornamental drupe about an inch in diameter and marked with five distinct grooves. Blooms during June – September. Propagated largely by ripened shoots with leaves left on them as well as by seeds. Suitable for planting along borders in landscape gardening. The fruit are used for beads of garland, making ornamental purse and other decorations, considered sacred by the Hindus.
120	<i>Elaeocarpus munroii</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	It is another south Indian species common in the evergreen forests of Western Ghats. The leaves are glabrous, ovate-lanceolate and crenate. Flowers are borne in short racemes. Flowers during June- September. Propagated from seeds. The seeds are considered very sacred and are made into beads worn particularly by Saivites. Fruit is edible. Useful for mass planting in landscape.
121	<i>Elaeocarpus oblongus</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	Nilgiri Mock Olive Bilkkimaram. An evergreen tall growing tree with dense foliage. Indigenous to Nilgiri. The leaves are simple, alternate, broadly elliptic and as they age they turn pink. The flowers are borne in axillary racemes and are mostly bisexual and less conspicuous. Flowers during July-September. Fruit is drupe. Propagated by seeds and also by cuttings. Being an ornamental tree, it is suitable for planting in borders of landscape gardens. Yields edible fruits during March-May.
122	<i>Erica arborea</i>	Ericaceae	Heath Tree A medium sized, evergreen tree with spreading branches and erect branchlets which bear small, stiff, needle shaped leaves with revolute margins. Bears white tetramerous flowers in great profusion. Corolla bell shaped and deciduous. Flowers during July-September. Propagation by seeds and suckers. Makes an excellent hedge and stands pruning. Very attractive as single specimen in lawns.
123	<i>Erica carnea</i>	Ericaceae	A dwarf shrub with whorled leaves, 4 in number strikingly beautiful, bell shaped rosy flowers in lateral inflorescences in great profusion. Flowers tetramerous. Blooms during August-October. Propagation by division of the plant. Highly suitable for planting in rock gardens. And rockeries. There are pale, red and white flowered varieties as well.
124	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Rosaceae	An evergreen medium sized tree, leaves thick evergreen nearly sessile ovate oblong or obovate alternate toothed on the 1/3 portion towards apex. Acute, bright green and lustrous above rusty tomentose below.
125	<i>Eriostemon myoporoides</i> DC	Rutaceae	One of the finest winter-blooming evergreen shrub with alternate, entire, gland-dotted elliptic-lanceolate leaves, bears white fragrant flowers in umbellate clusters. Petals glandular on the back. Sometimes pink. Height 10 to 12

			feet. Spread 8 to 10 feet. Blooms during September-December. Propagation is by cuttings of well-ripened wood. Highly decorative in mixed shrubberies or as single specimens in lawns.
126	<i>Erythrina cristagalli</i>	Leguminaceae	Common Coral Tree-Deciduous bushy and woody tree with short trunk and characteristic branches arising from the ground level every year; stems and petioles armed with spines; leaflets ovate oblong or lance-oblong acuminate, entire; flowers large brilliant crimson in terminal racemes, the keel nearly as long as the downgoing standard, the wings undimentary. Height 40 to 60 feet and spread 25 to 30 feet. Propagated by seeds and cuttings. Useful for planting as single specimens in lawns and in masses in landscape gardens.
127	<i>Escallonia floribunda</i>	Saxifragaceae	An attractive large bush with somewhat viscid branchlet; leaves oblong to narrowly obovate, to 4 inches long, mostly obtuse, long-tapering at base, entire or very finely serrulate, bright or glossy green above, sparingly dotted underneath; flowers white ½ inch across, in long terminal rather narrow panicles, the petals long-clawed. Flowers during August-October. Height 10 to 15 feet. Spread 8 to 10 feet. Propagation is by cuttings. Useful for planting in back borders or as single specimens in lawns.
128	<i>Escallonia macrantha</i>	Saxifragaceae	An attractive evergreen shrub with glabrous coriaceous, broadly ovate and bluntly serrate leaves. Long tubular red flowers are borne in stocky, often branching terminal raceme. Calyx lobes with marginal glands. Height 10 to 15 feet. Spread 8 to 10 feet. Flowers during August to October. Propagation is by seeds. An attractive shrub for planting in lawns as single specimens.
129	<i>Escallonia organensis</i>	Saxifragaceae	A half hardy evergreen shrub with glabrous throughout; leaves thick oblong, acutish, serrulate, with tiny resinous dots; flowers pink in close, terminal clusters. It flowers during July to November, again during March to May. Height 5 to 10 feet. Spread 5 to 12 feet. Propagation is by cuttings, useful for planting in back borders, as single specimens.
130	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>	Myrtaceae	A tall growing tree with glaucous or white mealy leaves which are linear in shape, 3-5 inches long, thick and rigid, veins spreading, oil dots not prominent; bark dull green, deeply wrinkled and persistent. Flowers large, 3-5 in umbels, calyx-cup shaped, stamens numerous, white in colour. Fruits are angular, deeply inserted valves. Height 70-100 feet. Spread 40 to 60 feet. Flowers during May to June. Propagation is by seeds. Useful as a shade tree, also for fuel and as Pasturage for bees. Wood is hard, tough and durable, also be used as wind breaks.
131	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	Myrtaceae	An evergreen, tall, huge tree with smooth, greyish white bark which is fibrous near the base. The bark is highly peelable exposing the twisted like appearance of whitish trunk by which this species can easily be identified. The leaves are very narrow, sickle shaped lanceolar and green, with numerous, very fine oil-dots which are highly scented. Flowers are small in axillary umbels. Flowers during April May. Fruits are small with fertile and sterile seeds. Height 70 to 100 feet. Spread 50 to 70 feet. Propagation is by seeds. It yields high quality timber. It is the foremost tree in the world for yielding a volatile oil from foliage. Can be grown as single specimen on the lawns. The timber floats in water, unlike most Eucalyptus and is good for shingles, palings and rails, but not very lasting underground.

132	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Myrtaceae	A tall handsome tree with dark brown rough bark, furrowed, persistent on trunks, splits itself into many pieces. Leaves are broadly lanceolar, acuminate with very divergin parallel veins, upper surface green in colour and paler beneath. Flowers are borne in umbels which have a broad and flattened stalk. The individual flowers are almost sessile, calyx green, united and stamens numerous and creamy white in colour. Fruits borne in umbels, obovoid-oblong, slightly contracted at orifice. Percentage of oil content is 0.03. Flowers during April-June. Height 70 to 100 feet. Spread 55 to 80 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Due to its beautiful dark green horizontal foliage, it can be used as single specimen on lawns and also in groups in the landscape. Useful for windbreaks and as a shade tree. Timber hard, tough and durable and is utilised elsewhere in the manufacture of wagons, trucks and heavier kinds of wheel wrights.
133	<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i>	Myrtaceae	A tall growing tree with blackish grey bark which splits into many narrow angular pieces, which remain persistent. eaves are broadly lanceolar, dull green, thick with scanty oil-dots. Flowers are 3-5 in umbels, the calyx forming into a cup shape. Stamens numerous white and incurved. The fruits are bell shaped. Flowers during September to October. Height 90 to 100 feet. Spread 30 to 35 feet. Propagation is by seeds. The timber is hard and good for telegraph posts.
134	<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i>	Myrtaceae	A medium sized umbraceous tree, with dense thick foliage, comes up rather poor at Sim's Park when compared to other species; bark dark, corky, deeply furrowed. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, equilateral and rather leathery; veins nearly parallel and very spreading; flowers white and produced in abundance in terminal corymbs; fruits ovate-urn shaped, very thick and woody. Seeds are fairly large sized. Flowers during March-April. Height 50 to 75 feet. Spread 30 to 40 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Good shade tree for avenues. The bloom is valuable for bees. Bark rich in kins. The wood is tough, useful for wheel wrights work and for building, but not durable underground. The fruits are polished and used for pipe bowls.
135	<i>Eucalyptus camphora</i>	Myrtaceae	A handsome tree with dark brown bark which peels off in long patches leaving ashy white stem. The leaves are dark green, broadly lanceolar, veins indistinct, oil-dots prominent, gives a very strong and fragrant odour when the leaves are crushed. Juvenile leaves are oblong, sessile, ashy white and have a powdery coating. Floweres 3-5, borne in umbels. Calyx united into a narrow tube, stamens numerous and dull white. Fruits are ovate-truncate. Has not flowered. Height 30 to 50 feet. Spread 25-40 feet. propagation is by seeds. Oil has a pleasant flavour. Wood is known to be very useful as pillars in Australia.
136	<i>Eucalyptus citriadora</i>	Myrtaceae	An ornamental tall growing tree with characteristically beautiful pendulous branches and brown bark which completely peels off leaving the smooth ashy white wood. The leaves are narrowly lanceolar and curved like a single, dark green above and paler beneath, with prominent oil-dots and indistinct veins. Flowers are always borne in panicles of 6 to 10 flowers, with individual flowers having long pedicels, calyx bright green and united into a narrow cup; stamens numerous, white. Fruits are semi-ovate with depressed borders. Flowers during February to April. Height 80-120 feet. Spread 60-80 feet. Propagation is by seeds. The seedlings are to be transplanted when they are young. Aged seedlings do not transplant well. The oil is clear white and of a pleasing, penetrating odour, used especially as a perfume for soap.

137	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Myrtaceae	A tall tree with slender dropping branchlets, bark persistent throughout, hard, dark brown and has a tendency to peel off in segments; leaves narrow, linear-lanceolate and dark green on both surfaces, lateral veins, fine, nearly parallel, widely diverging from the mid-rib, oil glands not prominent, flowers brone always in umbels of 3 to 5 flowers, individual flowers having elongated stalk; calyx green and united, stamens creamy white and numerous; fruits very small obovoid-truncate with depressed grooves at the borders. Flowers during March to April. Height 70 to 80 feet. Spread 45 to 70 feet. Percentage of oil content is 0.22. Propagation is by seeds. It yields hard, durable wood which is elsewhere used extensively for building of wagons, bridges and posts.
138	<i>Eucalyptus deanei</i>	Myrtaceae	A robust tree with dark brown bark splits into many pieces and remains persistent on the trunk region, but peels off on branches, exposing the bluish white smooth wood; leaves broadly lanceolar, dull green, thick with incistinct veins, oil glands not very prominent. Flowers are in umbels of 5 to 7 on short stalks with numerous dull white stamens. Fruits are very small sub-globose with depressed borders. Flowers during October to November. Height 90 to 100 feet. Spread 50 to 60 feet. Percentage of oil content is 0.42. Propagation is by seeds. Timber is highly valued for construction of buildings.
139	<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Myrtaceae	A tall tree with brown and stringy bark having a tendency to split and simi-persistent on the stem which is dull grey in colour; leaves broad, lanceolar, slightly curved, dark green above and pale beneath with indistinct scattered oil-dots. The oil is strong and pungent. Flowers borne in axillary umbels of 3 to 7 with calyx united into linear cup, stamens numerous and whitish in colour. Fruits are medium sized, truncate-ovate with flat rim. Flowers during October-November. Height 90 to 100 feet. Spread 20-30 feet. Oil content is 0.30 per cent. Propagation is by seeds. The timber is said to be ordinarily of little value.
140	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	Myrtaceae	A tall growing evergreen tree with dark brown wrinkled, persistent bark which is tibrous and peels off in patches but remaining attached to the stem. LKeaves are very shiny, lanceolar, slightly oblique with indistinct oil dost. Flowers are in axillary umbels consisting of 3-5 flowers with clayx united into a broad cupl. Stamens are numerous, white and incurved. Fruits are globular with flat or raised rim. Flowers during February-April. Height 125-140 feet. Spread 50-60 feet. Oil content is 0.25 per cent. Propagationis by seeds. Yields good timber and a good bee tree.
141	<i>Eucalyptus ficifloia</i>	Myrtaceae	A handsome medium sized tree with a globular outline, grows to a height of about 40-45 feet with a spread of 30-40 feet. Bark dark and furrowed. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, firm and thick. Flowers red to white through orange, large and are borne in large clusters. Pods are broadly urn-shaped and woody. Seeds pale brown or almost red, winged on one nd and along one side. Flowers during March to June. It does not yield oil. Propagated by seeds and grafting. Very ornamental as a flowering tree. Planted as single specimens as well as in avenue because of its drought resisting capacity.
142	<i>Eucalyptus figantea</i>	Myrtaceae	A handsome tree with greyish bark which peals off in characteristic linear strips and is persistent, leaving a smooth, ashy white stem. Leaves are lancolar, greenish blue on both the surfaces, curved slightly leathery, but does

			not crumble, veins prominent, oil-dots distinct. Crushed leaves smell like Eucalyptus oil and the odour is strong. Brown postules are seen on both sides of leaves, but more on the upper surface. The tree has not flowered so far. Height 25 feet. Spread 15 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Yields valuable timber used for various purposes.
143	Eucalyptus globulus	Myrtaceae	<p>A tall erect growing tree with greyish bark which peels off in long thin strips or sheets, leaving the trunk smooth and greyish or bluish white except at base. Leaves are lanceolate, thick, those on young shoots and seedlings, opposite, sessile, broad and white-mealy. Flowers are solitary or 2 or 3 together closely sessile or on short peduncle, calyx-tube and lid warty, covered with bluish white wax, stamens numerous and white. Flowers during September-December. Fruits angular, and flat valves not protruding. Height 100 to 250 feet. Spread 80 to 120 feet. Oil contents is 0.53 per cent. Propagation is by seeds.</p> <p>The best species for general planting. Under forest conditions it grows rapidly with straight stem and in the open it shows spreading habit. Wood durable. A good pasture tree for bees. Yields the commercial oil of the Nilgiris. It learnt that in palces where these have been planted are said to be free from mosquito. A good species for fuel. Wood is used for insulator pins, spokes, belloes, whiffle trees, handles flooring and interior finish.</p>
144	Eucalyptus gunni	Myrtaceae	<p>A small sized tree with stringy black bark which is persistent except on the ends of branches. The leaves are thick, shining, lanceolate, with prominent veins and lacks the peculiarly pungent Eucalyptus odour. Flowers only 3 in typical form. Fruit is pear-shaped, truncate, opening out in a slit. The stamens are numerous and dull white. Height 50 to 60 feet. Spread 25 to 30 feet. Flowers during September to November. Propagation is by seeds. Yields good wood which is very hard and splits with difficulty. As the leaves lack the peculiarly pungent Eucalyptus odour it is reported that the cattle readily browse on the foliage.</p>
145	Eucalyptus hamphloia	Myrtaceae	<p>A tall tree with dark grey bark, persistent on the trunk but striping off from branches in flakes or long strips. Leaves are lanceolate falcate to ovate lanceola'e, thick and rigid, often ash grey with indistinct veins and concealed oil dots. Flowers are in paniculate clusters of 4 to 10 flowers with calyx united into an angular tube with numerous, dull white stamens. Fruits are ovoid oblong, truncate and slightly contracted at orifice. Flowers during August-October. Height 110 to 120 feet. Spread 60 to 70 feet. Propagation is by seeds.</p> <p>Useful as a shade tree because of its dense foliage and for fuel and as pasturage for bees. Wood is hard, tough and durable. As the wood lasts for a long time, this can be used as fence posts and for various building purposes.</p>
146	Eucalyptus leucoxyton	Myrtaceae	<p>A tall tree, usually branching below; bark mostly deciduous in irregular strips, smooth pale; leaves pale green on greyish, lanceolar, oil dots not prominent. Flowers 2 to 5, mostly 3, long-stalked, white, pink deep pink, stamens very unequal, outer ones sterile; fruits are semi-ovate and are borne in umbels. Flowers during October-January. Height 25 to 40 feet. Spread 15 to 20 feet. Propagation is by seeds. A highly ornamental tree grown for its attractive flowers. Useful for planting as single specimen on the lawns. Yields superior wood. Valuable bee tree, yielding an excellent honey. Timber is used as carpentry and wheel-wright's</p>

			work, also for ex-handles, rail-road ties and underground work.
147	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>	Myrtaceae	<p>A tall growing tree with rough fibrous, persisted grey bark, leaves, elongate, lanceolar moderately sickle-shaped with distinct veins and marked oil dots, flowers in clusters 3-4 on slender stalks which are quadrangular. The calyx is united into a smooth tube, stamens numerous and dull white; fruits fairly big sized, bell shaped with 4 valves. Flowers during July to September. Height 70 to 120 feet. Spread 40 to 60 feet. Oil content is 0.40 per cent. Propagation is by seeds.</p> <p>Due to fibrous nature of the bark, this can be used as packing material. Timber is very strong and is used for building purposes in Australia. Flowers are produced in abundance and continuously and hence valuable for honey bees.</p>
148	<i>Eucalyptus macranda</i>	Myrtaceae	<p>A medium sized tree with dark brown bark persistent on the main stem but peels off in shreds on the branches. Leaves are light green, narrowly lanceolar with indistinct veins. Oil dots many. Flowers are borne in umbels of 3-5, with cup-shaped calyx. Stamens numerous and white. Fruits are semi-ovate. Flowers during March-May. Height 50-60 feet. Spread 40-50 feet. Percentage of oil content 0.34. Propagation is by seeds. Leaves yield oil with an agreeable odour. The wood is hard, mostly tinged with reddish brown colour but durable.</p>
149	<i>Eucalyptus macrocoryha</i>	Myrtaceae	<p>A handsome tree with dark grey bark which is stringy and persistent. Leaves are lanceolar, sickle-shaped with concealed oil dots. Flowers are borne on umbels of 6-10, with tubular calyx. Stamens many and creamy white in colour. Fruit is hemispherical to semi-ovate, with valves which project out as conical teeth. Flowers during June-August. Propagation is by seeds. The thick stringy bark can be used for roofing and for packing materials. The hard durable wood can be made use of in cabinet making and for buildings.</p>
150	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	Myrtaceae	<p>A handsome tree with smooth brown bark, deciduous in patches, thus exposing lighter areas and giving the trunk a spotted appearance. Leaves are lanceolar with parallel veins rather oblique to the mid-rib. Flowers are short stalked and are borne in axillary panicles. Stamens numerous and creamy white. Fruits globular, unshaped, thin-rimmed. Flowers during March-April. Percentage of oil content is 0.21. Height 130 to 140 feet. Spread 60 to 75 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Timber valuable for ship building and used especially in coach factories and for handles, wood hard, light coloured, close grained, growth fairly rapid. The leaves yield oil with agreeable smell.</p>
151	<i>Euclyptus marginata</i>	Myrtaceae	<p>A tail tree with brownish bark which peels off in patches and persistent. Leaves lanceolate and curved, oil dots prominent. The flowers are borne on long stalks of umbellate clusters of 3 to 5. Calyx is cup shaped and green; stamens numerous and white. Fruits are more or less globular in shape. Flowers during January-May. Height 50-60 feet. Spread 35 to 45 feet. Oil content is 0.47 per cent. Propagation is by seeds. Yields highly valuable timber which takes polish easily almost incombustible. Used for street paving in England and in Australia for piles underground work, telegraphic poles, tires, flooring, shingles and general construction.</p>

152	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Myrtaceae	A spreading tree with somewhat drooping habit. The bark is brownish grey outside and yellowish inside, fibrous and more or less persistent on the stem. Leaves are narrow, acuminate, dull green with plenty of oil dots. Flowers borne on umbels of 4-7. Calyx forming into a tube which is hemispherical to semi-ovate. Stamens numerous and pale white. Fruit is distinctly stalked, truncate-globular. Flowers during March-May. Height 60 to 70 feet. Spread 18 to 30 feet. Oil content is 0.45 per cent. Propagation is by seeds. In Australia, the timber is used by wheel-wrights and ship builders, makes excellent fuel. Flowers particularly rich in nectar and much sought by bees.
153	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Myrtaceae	A tall growing tree with rough and fibrous bark, which is bluish grey outside, and brownish inside and persistent in the lower portions of the tree. It is smooth on the branches and grey or whitish in colour. Leaves lanceolate, falcate acuminate and shiny. It is a non oil yielder due to the absence of oil dots. Flowers are borne in umbels of 5-7 with calyx united into a semi globular cup. Stamens are numerous and inflexed. Fruit sub-globose truncate with depressed valves. Flowers during March-April. Height 70-80 feet. Spread 50-60 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Timber is excellent for general purposes and particularly valuable as telegraph posts, railway sleepers and flooring boards. It is also known to be a honey producer.
154	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Myrtaceae	A tall growing tree with grey rough, fibrous bark persistent on the trunk and smooth on the branches. It splits into many longitudinal pieces and remains on the stem. The leaves are sickle-shaped with distinct oil dots and shiny green. The young foliage emit a strong odour of peppermint when bruised. Flowers are in umbels of up to 10 flowers, calyx united into a cup. Stamens numerous and white. Fruits small, round and in stalked clusters. Flowers during June-August. Height 60 to 70 feet, spread 40-50 feet. Oil content is 0.34 per cent. Propagation is by seeds. The oil is sweet scented and the wood is useful for telegraph posts because of its hardy nature. Grows freely on the hills. Timber is superior to <i>Eucalyptus globules</i> Labill.
155	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Myrtaceae	A beautiful spreading tree with dark brown smooth bark, splitting into long flakes; leaves are thin, narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, lustrous above, slightly paler beneath with prominent oil dots. Oil gives a pungent smell and is blackish green in colour. Vein moderately spreading; flowers in umbellate clusters of 3-5, calyx united and cup shaped. Stamens numerous and whitish in colour; fruits semi-ovate with depressed borders. Flowers during April-May. Height 80-100 feet spread 40-50 feet. Oil content is 0.32 per cent. Propagation is by seeds. It yields high quality timber which is mainly used for railway sleepers, whose durability is reported to be lasting for 22 years.
156	<i>Eucalyptus redunca</i>	Myrtaceae	It is a tall growing tree with smooth white bark; leaves oblong-lanceolate, rather obtuse, dull green, with indistinct veins and much concealed oil dots. It gives oil having pleasant but mild odour. Flowers borne in axillary umbels of 5-10 on short and compressed stalks. Calyx united into a semi-ovate tube. Stamens numerous and whitish in colour. Fruits are semi-elliptical with 3 to 4 cell. Flowers during February-April. Height 80-100 feet, spread 60-70 feet. Oil content is 0.45 per cent. Propagation is by seeds. Yields highly valuable timber and extensively used for building purposes, shafts and spokes of wheels.
157	<i>Eucalyptus regnana</i>	Myrtaceae	This is a tall growing tree and is considered only a variety of <i>E. amygdalina</i> . The bark is smooth and whitish, peeling off in linear strips and is fibrous only near the base. Leaves are large, broad-lanceolar dark green above and paler

			beneath; oil dots very fine and numerous. The smell of the oil is pleasant and strong. Flowers are in umbels of 6-10. Calyx narrow united into a cup; stamens numerous and white. Fruits conoid. Flowers during April-May. Height 45-100 feet, spread 40-65 feet. Oil content is 0.32 per cent. Propagation is by seeds. Yields valuable timber and agreeable oil.
158	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Myrtaceae	an erect growing symmetrical tree with rough and fibrous, persistent bark on the trunk and with numerous cliffs on the stem; but deciduous on the branches. Leaves are lanceolate, thick and almost leathery with pale beneath, oil dots quite obscure, veins widely spreading from midrib. Flowers are in umbels of 5-7, calyx united into a pale green, almost conical tube, stamens numerous and white, fruits are hemisphere in form 3 celled mostly with protruding valves. Flowers during April-May. Height 70-90 feet. Spread 50-70 feet, oil content is 0.25 per cent. Propagation is by seeds. The bark yields a resinous staff known as "Kino" which is said to be used in medicine against diarrhoea. The oil is very pleasant and seems to merit attention as a disinfectant for sanitary purposes. Timber is known to last well underground and not liable to shrink.
159	<i>Eucalyptua robusta</i>	Myrtaceae	A handsome symmetrically branch tree with rough, dark brown, stringy, persistent bark, leaves are oval-lanceolate, long pointed, dark green, coriceous, veins spreading almost at right angles to mid-rib. Flowers are borne on umbels of 5 to 7, with light green bell shaped calyx. The stamens are numerous and white. Fruits are goblet-shaped with depressed rim. Flowers during September-November. Height 80-100 feet, spread 60-70 feet. Oil content is 0.02 per cent. Propagation is by seeds. It is a profuse bloomer especially valuable for bees. Wood is brittle but durable. Due to heavy foliage and brittle wood, the tops easily break down in strong winds.
160	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i>	Myrtaceae	A tall growing tree with dark brown bark, peels off in long shreds leaving a smooth, red wood. Leaves are sickle shaped dull green. The oil dots are not prominent. The bark of seedlings and twigs reddish. Flowers are in umbels of 3 to 5. The bark of seedlings and twigs reddish. Flowers are in umbels of 3 to 5 with green calyx united to form a tube; stamens numerous and pinkish to colour; fruits semi-globular with dentate projecting valves. Flowers during December-February. Height 35-50 feet. Spread 30-40 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Yields valuable timber which resists insects and wet tropical heat. Used for fence posts and rail-road ties. A good pasturage for bees.
161	<i>Eucalyptus saligina</i>	Myrtaceae	A tall tree with grey and smooth bark, peeling off in layers. Leaves are lanceolate, with close parallel transverse veins, much paler beneath. Flowers are sessile or on short pedicels borne in panicle clusters of 3 to 8, with a thick calyx united into a bell shaped cup. Stamens numerous, slightly scented, and narrow white in colour. Fruits are subgobose truncate, with narrow rim and protruding valves. Flowers during March-April. Height 100-120 feet, spread 70-80 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Timber of the best, usually pale red, straight-grained, comparatively easy to work. Valuable for ship-building, building constructions, etc.
162	<i>Eucalyptus smithii</i>	Myrtaceae	A tall growing tree with bark dark grey outside and pale brown inside. The bark of young branches and trunk peels off in linear strips leaving a smooth pale brown wood. Leaves are linear lanceolate, pale green with indistinct veins and not very prominent oil-dots. Flowers are borne in umbels of 3 to 5. Calyx united into a tube, stamens numerous and pinkish white in colour. Fruits truncate with projecting conical slits. Flowers during February-March.

			Height 100-120 feet, spread 40-60 feet. Yields valuable timber which is used for many purposes.
163	<i>Eucalyptus staigeriana</i>	Myrtaceae	This is an erect growing tree with clear stem without branches for the most part. The bark is very rough brownish wrinkled and persistent on the stem. Leaves are narrow, sickle shaped, shiny on the upper surface and dark green below without prominent oil-dots. The juvenile leaves are obovate, opposite and sessile. Flowers are produced in clusters of 2 to 3 with green calyx united; stamens numerous and white; fruits are small. Flowers during September-December. Height 30 to 50 feet, spread 10 to 15 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Yields fuel and can also be used as fencing posts.
164	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Myrtaceae	This is a good sized tree with dark brown bark which is smooth and ashy grey forming scaly flakes when outer layers are persistent. Leaves are ovate-lanceolate with clear intra-marginal veins (small seedlings have oval, opposite leaves) oil-dots not prominent. Flowers are in umbels of 5-6, calyx green and united into a bell shaped cup; stamens numerous, white and curved inwards. Fruits small, roundish with four valves. Flowers during February-April. Height 45-70 feet, spread 35-40 feet. Oil content is 0.65 per cent. Propagation is by seeds. Yields valuable timber suitable for various purposes.
165	<i>Eucalyptus riminalis</i>	Myrtaceae	A grateful tree with dark brown bark which is rough, wrinkled. Partly persistent on the lower part of the stem but peeling off on branches in long strands, hanging loosely, thus giving a characteristic, somewhat ornamental appearance to the tree. Leaves are lanceolate, acuminate somewhat falcate and dark green with very indistinct veins and inconspicuous oil dots. A sugary substance 'manna' is exuded by the leaves from March to June which is rich in saccharine and tastes very sweet. Flowers usually 3, rarely 6-8, sessile or on very short pedicels, lid semiovate, mostly short-pointed. Stamens numerous and white. Fruits are truncate in shape with flat or rounded rim. Height 80-90 feet, spread 50-55 feet. Flowers during March-May. Propagation is by seeds. It is a good bee tree. Yields dense and heavy oil. The timber is very strong and can be used for rails and shingles. Fuel is inferior. It ranks next to <i>Eucalyptus globules</i> in rapidity of growth.
166	<i>Eugenia arnottiana</i>	Myrtaceae	This is a tall growing evergreen tree, native of the Nilgiris. The leaves are small sized shining reddish in colour when tender and elliptic in shape and acuminate. The flowers are small in umbels with cream coloured petals. The flower buds and edible berries are red. Height 40-50 feet, spread 35-45 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Useful for growing as single specimen on lawns as well as for mass planting in the landscape.
167	<i>Eugenia calophylla</i>	Myrtaceae	An ornamental tree grown chiefly for its ornamental foliage and berries. Leaves oblong, opposite, entire, acute, green 4-6 inches long 2 inches width, coriaceous, petioles 1-2 inches long, flowers in terminal cymes, corolla small greenish white in colour. Blooms during March-May. Fruit a drupe like berry and dark purple in colour; globose. Height 50-100 feet, spread 60-80 feet. propagated by seeds. Useful for planting as single specimens in lawns and in wild gardens.
168	<i>Eugenia smithii</i>	Myrtaceae	This is an evergreen small tree coming up well under Coonoor conditions. These are chiefly grown for their ornamental foliage and berries. The leaves are opposite, entire and finely pinnate and dotted with glands. Flowers are white and tetramerous. They are either terminal or lateral. Flowers are white and tetramerous.

			They are either terminal or lateral. Flowers during March-May. The fruit is a berry and is light purple in colour. Can be collected during September – October. Height 35-50 feet. Spread 30-40 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Can be grown as single specimens on the lawns. The fruits are edible. It yields also good timber.
169	<i>Euphorbia splendens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	A hardy herbaceous woody plant with climbing stems, to 4 feet long and armed with spines to 1 inch long. The leaves are simple obovate, soon falling, entire, obtuse, with milky juice. The flowers are inconspicuous in cymes, the bracts brick red. Flowers throughout the year. Propagated by cuttings. Useful for planting in edges or hedges. Can also be grown in pots under glass. The latex is said to be used as an antidote to Scorpion bite.
170	<i>Eurya japonica</i>	Ternstroemiaceae	A very variable evergreen small tree with prominent raised lines on branchlets descending on both sides from the insertion of leaves; leaves lanceolate or ovate lanceolate obtusely serrate, glabrous; flowers small, dioecious, white on short nodding pedicels 2-3 together, rarely solitary, in the axils of leaves; fruit is a berry. Height 10-15 feet and spread 8-12 feet. Propagated by cuttings taken from the tips of growing shoots. It is grown as a single specimen more for their foliage effect.
171	<i>Evodia fraxinifolia</i>	Rutaceae	A medium sized strongly aromatic tree; leaves compound, glabrous, leaflets 3-6 pair, long, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, sometimes slightly crenulated, base often oblique; flowers small greenish-white, unisexual in terminal or axillary panicles; fruit is a capsule and red in colour. Height 20-25 feet and spread 15-20 feet. Flowers during February-May. Propagated by seeds. It is planted as a single specimen for its profuse white blooms.
172	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Celastraceae	A very beautiful upright spindle shaped evergreen shrub with smooth and slightly quadrangular or striped branches; leaves opposite obovate to narrow elliptic, cuneate at the base, acute or obtuse, obtusely serrate, shining above, blotched yellow flowers greenish white, tetramerous, 5 to many flowered in axillary cymes; fruit a depressed globose, smooth pink capsule. Height 8 to 10 feet and spread 4-6 feet. Propagated by cuttings of half-ripened shoots. A beautiful single specimen in lawns and shrubberies and an excellent subject for topiary and vases. It can be trained against walls.
173	<i>Euonymus radicans</i>	Celastraceae	A pretty evergreen shrub with terete warty branches, leaves opposite roundish to elliptic oval, rounded or narrowed at the base, crenately serrate usually dull green above, flowers greenish white tetramerous, 5 to many flowered in axillary cymes; fruit a depressed, globose, pale pink capsule. Height 6 to 8 feet and spread 4-6 feet. Propagated by half ripened shoots. It is planted in mixed shrubberies and as a single specimen in lawn.
174	<i>Exochorda racemosa</i>	Rosaceae	A slender spreading deciduous shrub with glabrous elliptic oblong or oblong obovate entire or partially serrate leaves, whitish below, produces 6 to 10 pure white flowers. 2 inches across in racemes. Petals roundish and clawed. Height 10 to 15 feet, spread 5 to 10 feet. Blooms during February-April. Propagation is from cuttings of softwood and by layering. Attractive as a single specimen in lawn. They grow best in a well drained loamy soil and in a sunny situation.
175	<i>Fagraea obovata</i>	Loganiaceae	A small tree, often epiphytic on teak, Terminalia and other trees, germinating on the branches and then clasping the stem with its interlacing aerial roots; leaves obovate

			sometimes elongate-elliptic, narrowed into a short petiole, stipules thick, more or less adnate to petiole, flowers tubular white or cream coloured scented, in terminal cymes. Fruit is a glossy green berry, black when ripe. Height 20-25 feet and spread 15-20 feet. Flowers during July to September. Propagated by seeds and cuttings of half ripened shoots. It is a very handsome single specimen in gardens and parks.
176	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Cupuliferaceae	A deciduous ornamental, tall tree chiefly grown for its handsome foliage, good habit and the conspicuous colour of the bark; leaves are ovately elliptic denticulate and hairy when just emerging from the buds. The winter buds are very conspicuous. Flowers are monoecious. Flowers are creamy white in colour. Blooms during February-May. The shedding of leaves commences from November and is over by February, when the leaf buds emerge out. Height 25-60 feet, spread 25-50 feet. Propagation is by freshly collected seeds. Useful for park planting and in the landscape gardening, yields very durable timber and fuel.
177	<i>Feijo sellowiana</i>	Myrtaceae	An evergreen white tomentose shrub with opposite leaves which are similar to that of olive leaves. The flowers are purplish crimson and are borne singly in the axils of leaves. Stamens are numerous, crimson and borne in many series. Fruit oblong or oval, dull green with a splash of crimson. Edible flowers during November-January. Height 12-15 feet. Spread 8-10 feet. propagated by seeds, cuttings of young wood and layering. Grafting (whip) under glass is also successful. A highly ornamental shrub and is best suited as a single specimen in lawn. Cultivated more for its fruits which are eaten fresh or in the form of jam or jelly.
178	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Moraceae	It is an evergreen tree; leaves glabrous and shining elliptic and acuminate. Stipules are big sized, pink in colour and adds attraction to the ornamental nature of the tree. Fruit is sessile and greenish yellow in colour. The tree has some economic importance in bearing a source of use for latex. Height 30-60 feet. Spread 30-40 feet. propagated by cuttings. Useful for planting as single specimens in lawns.
179	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moraceae	A large tree with spreading branches, similar to <i>Ficus benglahensis</i> Linn. but for the absence of the aerial roots leave slong petiolate, coriaceous, elliptic lanceolate, dark green and glabrous above and brownish tomentose beneath; mid-rib white prominent, stipules pale green and long, receptacles globular, peduncled, in pairs in axils of leaves. height 50-80 feet and spread 40-60 feet. Propagated by seeds as well as by gootteeing. It is planted as a single specimen in vast expanse of lawn or as avenue trees on either side of trunk roads.
180	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Moraceae	A large tree with the upright habit and pendulous brnachlets leaves long petioled, coriaceous, oblong-elliptic rounded at the base; dull green above, rusty tomentose beneath: stipules long, pale green; receptacles globular peduncled, in pairs in axils of leaves. Height 60-80 feet and spread 40-50 feet. Propagated by seeds as well as by gootteeing. It is suitable for planting as a single specimen in vast expanse of lawn and as avenue trees for the roads.
181	<i>Fitzeroya patagonica</i>	Coniferae	A large tree with spreading branches which are slender and incurved at the extremities leaves small, ovate-oblong, flat, obtuse, sessile, in 2, 3 or 4 rows. They do not withstand severe winter. The catkins are very small and globose. Propagated by seeds. Useful as single specimens. In landscape mass planting can be adopted.

182	<i>Frenela rhomboidea</i>	Coniferae	An evergreen fall erect growing tree reaches a height of 60 to 80 feet with a spread of 30-40 feet. Branches sub erect bending to form a conical top. Leaves are short and needle like green nearly glabrous and resinous. Cones bluish green, becoming brown at maturity. An excellent plant for hedges and topiary work propagated by seeds.
183	<i>Fuchsia arborescens</i>	Onagraceae	A large shrub with laurel like lance oblong and entire leaves bears small pink red lilac scented flowers in an erect terminal naked black like panicle. Calyx and corolla lobes about equal in length. height 15 to 20 feet. Spread 10 to 15 feet. Blooms throughout the year, but profusely during September to November. Propagation is by cuttings. Suitable for planting in mixed shrubberies and screening of unsightly places.
184	<i>Fuchsia corymbiflora</i>	Onagraceae	A very handsome tall but slender shrub with large ovate oblong, serrate, pubescent leaves bears deep red flowers in long pendulous brilliant corymbs. Calyx tube 3-4 inches long and nearly uniformly cylindrical, calyx lobes lance-acuminate and becoming reflexed. Petals deep red, lance acuminate, about the length the calyx lobes. Stamens equal the petals. Height 4 to 8 feet. Spread 4 to 5 feet. Blooms during June to October. Propagation is by cuttings of ripened wood. One of the best ornamental shrubs for pillars and rafters of the structures in the gardens and parks.
185	<i>Fuchsia fubgens</i>	Onagraceae	A tall shrub with somewhat succulent glabrous often red tinged stems and large and coarse, cordate-ovate leaves produces flowers in terminal leafy clusters or racemes. Calyx is red, long and tubular with slender base; the lobes short and pointed, greenish at the tip not very widely spreading. Petals deep scarlet, pointed, shorter than calyx lobe. Height 10 to 15 feet. Spread 4 to 8 feet. Blooms throughout the year but profusely during September to November. Propagation is by cuttings of ripened wood. Suitable for planting in mixed shrubberies.
186	<i>Fuchsia gracilis</i>	Onagraceae	A graceful very slender twiggy and cross branched shrub bears lanceolate drooping on very long pedicels and are borne singly or in pairs in the axils of leaves – Calyx scarlet, petals purple, retuse and shorter than the calyx lobes. Height 10 to 15 feet, spread 2 to 3 feet. Blooming period throughout the year, but does best in September-November. Propagation is by cuttings makes an excellent flowering hedge and is best suited for growing over arches and pillars.
187	<i>Furcarea watsoniana</i>	Amaryllidaceae	A succulent desert plant with nearly trunkless. Leaves broadly oblanceolate, nearly flat, undulate, entire, creamy variegation and unarmed 6 inches to 8 inches by 25 inches to 40 inches. It has not flowered so far. Propagated by division of suckers. Useful for planting as single specimens in lawns in between beds, in rockeries.
188	<i>Gardenia thunbergiana</i>	Rubiaceae	A tropical shrub, ornamental for its big sized tubular and scented flowers. Leaves broadly elliptic, acute, with pairs of glands along the mid-ribs. Flowers 3 inches across, pure white. During the flowering period March to June the plant has few leaves producing flowers in great abundance. The flowers are hexamerous. The shrub has grown to a height of 12 inches with an equal spread. Propagation is by cuttings. Useful for planting in mixed shrubberies.
189	<i>Glochidion ellipticum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	A small tree with flattish rounded outline, leaves alternate simple, oblong, entire, acute, dark green, glabrous, coriaceous, flowers in axillary clusters; staminate calyx imbricate of 3 sepals pistillate flowers with disk, stigmas short and thick. Fruit a capsule. Blooms during October-

			January. Height 20-30 feet. Spread 20 to 25 feet. Propagated by seeds. Suited for planting in wild gardens.
190	Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgoaceae	A graceful monotypic upright dioecious deciduous tree and a decadent relic of the pre-historic flora which had once dominated the plant kingdom and was at one time becoming extinct; branches whorled and spreading, leaves large maiden hair fern frond like; cones green. Height 40 to 60 feet and spread 20 to 30 feet. Propagated by cuttings as well as by grafting. It is very sacred to Chinese and Japanese who plant them in their holy sanctuaries; widely planted particularly the male ones, in avenues of crowded cities as it is fairly tolerant of atmospheric pollution, makes an attractive single specimen in lawns; the sweetish resinous flavoured kernels are a delicacy to the Japanese and Chinese. This is the only living representative of the order which flourished once with numerous species in the Mesozoic age. Ginkgo which is widely cultivated has really an unbroken history far back into geological ages and is aptly termed as living fossil. Ginkgo biloba is a plant of great importance of the students of taxonomy
191	Grevillea banksii	Proteaceae	A small tree with branches rusty tomentose; leaves 4 to 8 inches long, deeply pinnatifid, the segments 3-4 and broad linear margins revolute, racemes terminal, erect and dense, 3 to 5 inches long; flowers red, tomentose outside, obliquely ovate, contains plenty of honey. Height 8 to 20 feet. Spread 10 to 15 feet. Blooms during August to November. propagation is by seeds as well as by cuttings. Useful for planting in mixed shrubberies as well as single specimens in lawns.
192	Grevillea hilliana	Proteaceae	The tree is medium sized with a nearly spherical shape. Leaves are ornamental, long, spoon shaped thick and with wavy margin. Inflorescence is a long cylindrical racemes of thick and with wavy margin. Inflorescence is a long cylindrical racemes of spike like clusters of flowers. Flowers during April to July. Fruit is an oblique follicle, persistent. propagation is by seeds. Suitable for planting as single specimen in lawns.
193	Grevillea robusta	Proteaceae	This is a fairly large quick growing evergreen flowering tree with fern like deeply pinnatifid leaves and attractively comb, like orange coloured flowers in racemes. Fruit is a follicle. Flowers during September-December. height 100 feet. Spread 40 to 60 feet. Propagated by seeds. Suitable for planting in avenues in sheltered situations. Important shade tree in tea estates. Yields a good timber.
194	Hakea saligna	Proteaceae	An evergreen under-tree with pale green glabrous leaves oblong or lanceolate, 3 to 6 inches long, obtuse, often callous tipped, tapering to a short petiole. The tender leaves flushed with pink. Flowers white, insignificant, even in clusters. Cluster dense and sessile. Corolla glabrous and recurved. Style long. Fruit is small, with short incurved beak and roughish. Height 15 to 25 feet with almost equal spread. Propagated by seeds. Highly suited for growing as an hedge plant in parks and gardens.
195	Heptapleurum racemosum	Araliaceae	A large tree, bark chert, marked with the scars of fallen leaf. Leaflets acuminate, glabrous, entire, margin undulate. Flowers as a rule not umbellate, except those at the ends of the panicles ramifications, but in elongate racemes, united in large lateral panicles. Seeds 12 to 20 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Useful for mass planting in landscape.
196	Heynea trijuga	Meliaceae	A tall growing tree with imparipinnate, leaves, leaflets opposite four pair 2 to 6 inches pale and often softly pubescent beneath. Flowers white in axillary corymbose, Panicles, peduncle nearly as long as leaf. Petals valvate in

			bud. Capsules broad and obtuse. Seed enclosed in a thin white arillus, testa orange brown afterwards. Height 50 to 70 feet, spread 10 to 15 feet. Blooms during December-March. Propagated from seeds. Useful for mass planting in the landscape gardening. A fuel yielding tree.
197	Hibiscus tiliaceus	Malvaceae	A medium sized tree with rounded heads, leaves round cordals and short acuminate, entire or obscurely crenate, hairly beneath; involence persistant with the calyx 10 toothed or cut. Height 25 to 30 fee. Spread 15 to 20 feet. Propagated from seeds. Useful for planting as single specimen in lawns.
198	Hibiscus rosa sinensis	Malvaceae	A summer flowering shrub with large, thin, shining green leaves which are broad ovate to lanceolate, somewhat tapering to the base, apex acuminate, margin serrate. Flowers solitary in the upper axils of the new growth on peduncles which exceed the petioles. Very various in colour. Although flowers throughout the year, profuse flowring is noticed during August – November. Height 12 to 15 feet with equal spread. Propagated by seeds as well as by soft and hard-wood cuttings. A remarkable flowering shrub suitable for planting as single specimens, in abck borders and hedges. The flowers are used in some places for dyeing hair and also for blacking shoes. Hence the name 'Shoe Black plant'.
199	Hiptage benghalensis	Malpighiaceae	A stout woody shrub climber with reddish leaves and are of medicinal value. Leaves simple opposite, decussate, entire, elliptic oblong, acuminate, coriaceous, glabrous with prominent 5 to 6 pairs of veins. Flowers white sweet scented and are produced in clusters of Zygomorphic racemes with one petal much larger than the rest. Fruit is winged. Blooms during March-April. Height 10 to 15 feet, spred 15 to 20 feet. Propagated from seeds as well as by cuttings. Suited for planting as single specimen in lawns and are grown for sweet gragrant flowers and leaves are of medicinal value.
200	Holmskioldia sanguinea	Verbenaceae	A stragglng evergreen shrub with angled stem and ovate, acuminate entire or toothed leaves produces small flowers with round calyx. Corolla 1 inch long tubular and brick red to orange in colour. Calyx 1 inch in diameter and is of the same colour. Height 10 to 15 feet. Spread 2-3 feet. blooms are produced during October-December. Propagation is by cuttings and layers of ripened wood. Suitabel for planting in mixed borders.
201	Hydrangea hortensis	Saxifragaceae	A deciduous shrub with elliptic to broad ovate leaves 8 inches long, often nearly as broad, glabrous or slightly pubescent beneath, more or less thick and shining; flowers blue, pink or white in flat or roundish cymes to 12 inches across. The flowers re all sterile and enlarged. Flowers during April-November. Height 2 feet to 12 feet. Spread 2 to 10 feet. Propagation is generally by cuttings. Occasionally layering is also employed. Suckers can be separated from some species. Can be grown along the pond margins or in groups to produce mass effect of flowers; also in tubs; pots, etc., for display.
202	Hymenospermum flavum	Pittosporaceae	An evergreen compact tree with shiny obovate leaves which are entire, to 6 inches long. The flowers which are cream in colour turn cadmium yellow later, 1 ½ inches long, the petals united into a tomentose tube about 1 inch long, borne in loose trminal umbel-like panicles; capsule 1 inch long, seeds winged. Height 60-80 feet. Spread 25-35 feet. The tree is remarkable in its grandeur when in bloom. Propagated by seeds. This tree surpasses in its beauty as a single specimen and excels everything in groups in landscape gardening.

203	<i>Hypericum hookerianum</i>	Hypericaceae	An evergreen shrub with weak spreading branches; leaves opposite bifarious ovate-lanceolate; flowers pale yellow saucer shaped fruit ovoid on a thick base. Height 10 to 12 feet and spread 8 to 10 feet. Flowers during February-September. Propagated by seeds and cuttings of ripened shoot. It is very handsome in mixed shrubberies and as single specimens in lawns and an excellent subject for neattopiary work.
204	<i>Hypericum mysorensis</i>	Hypericaceae	An ornamental shrubby plant chiefly grown for its bright yellow flowers. It does well when planted in the open. A handsome plant for rockeries and mixed shrubberies. Leaves are oblong lanceolate and sessile. Flowers solitary or in small numbers of bright yellow colour with numerous conspicuous stamens are produced at the ends of branches. The period of flowering is between March and June. The fruit is of rich crimson colour and is very attractive. Height 6 to 15 feet, spread 4 to 15 feet. Propagation is by seeds, which germinate readily. Also propagated by greenwood cuttings. Useful for planting in rockeries and mixed shrubberies.
205	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Ilicineae	North China . Horned Hally. A handsome evergreen hurb with neat, compac habit suitable where space is limited; leaves simple, alternate, shining, quadrangular-oblong 3-pointed at apex with strong spines, flowers small, white, usually in axillary cymes, the petals somewhat united at base and sepals persistent, flowers during June-July on branches of previous years, rather shy in berrying and the herries are scarlet in colour. Height 8 to 10 feet. Spread 8 to 10 feet. Propagated by seeds which should be stratified as they do not germinate until the second year. Also propagated by cuttings. Varieties may be grafted or budded. Highly ornamental (habit, foliage and berries) for garden and lawn specimens besides having an inseparable association with Chistmas celebrations.
206	<i>Ilex wightiana</i>	Ilicineae	Nilgiris. An evergreen medium sized tree with ovate-lanceolate leaves. Flowers are pentamerous and are produced in peduncled buperulous umbels. Fruit is a drupe and is red in colour. It stands pruning. Height 15 to 25 feet, spread 10 to 20 feet. Blooms during March – May: Propagation is by seeds which do not germinate until the second year and therefore they should be stratified before sowing. It is an ornamental – cum – fodder tree.
207	<i>Impatiens hookeriana</i>	Balsaminaceae	Africa An interesting genus of border and wild garden plants and is perennial in habit with simple leaves, very irregularly supred flowers, clustered in the axils, and capsular fr. which bursts elastically into spirally coiled valves, expelling the seeds. This species does not set fruit under Coonoor conditions. Height 6 to 8 feet. Propagation is by cuttings. Grown in the flower and wild garden for the odd and showy bloom.
208	<i>Indigofera pulchella</i>	Papilionaceae	Nilgiris. A shrub with slender branches. –Leaves 2 to 5 inches of 11 to 25 leaflets. Leaflets distinctly stalked, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 by $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches elliptic or oblong – obovate, mucronate, dark green on the upperside, covered on both sides with very regularly arranged closely appressed hairs. Racemes 1 to 5 inches, pedicels very short. Corolla $\frac{1}{2}$ inch standard petal reflexed. Pod straight 1 to 1 – $\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{6}$ inches sharply pointed, glabrous. Seeds $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. Blooms during January – April. Propagated by seeds. Suited for planting in rockeries, mixed shrubberies in wild gardens, ect.

209	<i>Iochroma tubulosa</i>	Solanaceae	Columbia. Blue cestrum. A handsome deciduous shrub with few terete branches, which are pubescent. Leaves simple, alternate, oblong to elliptic – oblong, entire, acute, hairy tomentose on both the sides, light green in colour. flowers in graceful clusters, tubular, violet in colour. Blooms during September – December. Propagated from cuttings. Suited for planting in mixed shrubberies.
210	<i>Ixora notoniana</i>	Rubiaceae	India. A small evergreen tree with interpetiolar stipules; leaves opposite – decussate, simple, oblong or oblong – ovate, entire obtuse, glabrous, coriaceous with 10 to 20 pairs of nerves 4 inches to 9 inches long and 1 inch to 3 inches broad; the emerging leaves are reddish brown in colour; flowers in axillary cymes – white. Blooms during September – November. Height 20 to 30 feet. Spread 10 to 20 feet. Propagated by strong cuttings. Suited for planting as single specimen in lawns or in groups in landscape gardening.
211	<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Rosaceae	Japan. A distinct monotype pretty shrub with slender spreading branches; leaves alternate simple, ovate – lanceolate and serrate; flowers abundant orange yellow, solitary terminal. Height 4 to 8 feet and spread 4 to 6 feet. Flowers during February – June. Propagated by cuttings, division of the root – stocks and layers. The <i>Kerria</i> is eminently suited for growing in bold masses, in borders and shrubberies or against walls or trellis.
212	<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	Bignoniaceae	Brazil. Green Ebony. An ornamental tree of gregarious flowering habit. The leaves are opposite and pinnately compound simulating fern fronds. Blooms during March to May when the trees are bereft of leaves. Flowers are borne in heavy trusses and are lavender blue in colour. Height 25 to 40 feet. Spread 25 – 35 feet. Propagated by seeds which are winged. Pre-treatment by way of soaking in water for 8-12 hours is essential for ensuring good germination. Seeds are sown in situ or in boxes when required to be transplanted. The trees from excellent avenue plants and are very attractive as single specimens in lawns.
213	<i>Jasminum humile</i>	Oleaceae	Trop. Asia. Italian jasmine. An evergreen plant with weak stems and branches, leaves alternate 3-7 ovate to lanceolate. Flowers yellow to 1 inch across fragrant, in clusters, teeth of calyx very short, fruit black berries, height 8 to 12 feet, spread 4 to 6 feet. Propagation is by seeds as well as by cuttings. Also by layers. Grown in the garden for its fragrant flowers.
214	<i>Jasminum primulinum</i>	Oleaceae	China. It is a rambling free flowering grower evergreen in mild regions, the long branchlets 4-angled; leaves opposite of 3 oblong to lanceolate, leaflets to 3 inches long, flowers yellow with darker centre, often double, 2 inches across, solitary the corolla tube short; teeth of calyx leafy, longer than tube. Produces profuse during spring. Height 6 to 12 feet. Spread 6 to 8 feet. Propagation is by cuttings and by layering. Can be grown in garden for its showy flowers and also as hedges.
215	<i>Juniperus bedfordiana</i>	Coniferae	West Indies. A medium sized tree with spreading branches and slender, pendulous four angled branchlets. Leaves light green, closely adpressed, ovate, sharp pointed and glandular. Cones globose, small, dark blue and bloomy. Cones are formed during January – May. Height 40 to 50 feet. Spread

			30 to 40 feet. Propagated by seeds Useful for planting as single specimens in lawns.
216	<i>Juniperus pachyphlaea</i>	Coniferae	Texas and Mexico. An evergreen tree with broad, pyramidal or rounded-topped head, bark-checked like and black jack oak, leaves usually opposite, glandular and bluish green, fruit-out-globose or ovoid, dark reddish brown, bloomy with 3-4 seeds. Height 30-60 feet. Spread 20-40 feet. Propagation is by seeds. A decorative plant when planted as single specimen in lawns and also along the drives.
217	<i>Juniperus procera</i>	Coniferae	Trop. Africa. A tall evergreen tree with pyramidal outline. The trunk is straight with horizontal branches almost arising from the ground level. The leaves are of two kinds-lanceolate and spreading, or scale-like, and bluish green in colour. Cones globose and small. Cones are formed during December – March. Height 80-100 feet. Spread 40 to 50 feet. Propagated by seeds. Striking as a single specimen in lawns for its foliage and habit.
218	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Pinaceae	Red Cedar. An evergreen, ornamental tree grown for its foliage and habit. The tree is pyramidal in shape with spreading or upright branches and has small needle-shaped or scale-like foliage insignificant brownish violet flowers and small berry like fruits usually bluish black and often glaucous. A highly ornamental plant suited for planting as single specimen on the lawns. It stands Pruning and as such it can be used for topiary work also. Propagation is by seeds as well as by cuttings of nearly ripened wood. Decorative as single specimen on the lawn or if planted in groups. Yields valuable timber. The wood is largely used for pencil-making.
219	<i>Justicea carnea</i>	Acanthaceae	Brazil. Syn. <i>Jacobina carnea</i> Nichols. A shrubby plant which can be grown in pots in green houses or can be planted out in the open in warmer regions. Leaves ovate or oblong, to 7 inches long; flowers rose-purple or pink 2 inches long, in dense terminal heads 4-6 inches long with acuminate bracts ¾ inch long. Height 5-10 feet. Spread 1-2 feet. Blooms during May-September. Propagated by cuttings. A good green house plant when grown in pots can be planted in mixed shrubberies.
220	<i>Koelreuteria formosiana</i>	Sapindaceae	Formosa. Flame Golden Rain Tree. A deciduous tree with a rounded outline. The leaves are pinnately compound. The flowers are borne in large terminal panicles and are yellow in colour. The fruits are large and curiously bladd-like and resemble the heavy panicles of gorgeous pink. Bougainvilleas does well in sunny situations. Height 40-50 feet with an equal spread. Propagated by seeds and by cuttings. Because of its profuse blooms it is highly ornamental as a single specimen in lawns as well as in groups in landscape gardening.
221	<i>Legerstromea indica</i>	Lythraceae	India. A small shrub with glabrous, smooth and brown barked, with small elliptic or oblong sessile acute leaves produces usually bright pink flower. There are also bluish purplish and white forms. It flowers profusely on current season's growth and the flowers are borne in terminal and axillary panicles. Petals crinkled and clawed. Fruits is a capsule with winged seeds. Height 15 to 25 feet. Spread 12 to 18 feet. Flowers during April to June. Propagation by seeds as well as by cuttings of ripened wood. It is a strikingly beautiful flowering species, highly suitable for mixed shrubberies and

			can equally be planted as a single specimen in lawn as the plant has necessarily to be pruned for securing good blooms. It is not fastidious about its soil requirements.
222	Lantana spp.	Verbenaceae	America. A shrubby plant, resembling Verbena and desirable both as green house and garden plant. Does well in warmer regions. Leaves opposite, toothed ovate or ovate-lanceolate. Flowers small, yellow, in flat topped heads to 1 ½ inches across. Height 5-10 feet. Spread 5-8 feet. Blooms throughout the year; Propagated by cuttings. Useful for planting in mixed shrubberies in rockeries.
223	Laurus nobilis	Lauraceae	Mediterranean region. Sweet Bay. A medium sized tree has stiff, dull green alternate leaves, lanceolate or lanceolate-oblong in shape. Flowers yellow. Fruits succulent and cherry-like. Height 20-40 feet. Spread 15-25 feet. Flowers during July to October. Propagated mostly by cuttings of ripened wood and sometimes by seeds. The leaves are used in cookery and confectionery because of their pleasant aromatic flavour. The wreaths with which the heroes of antiquity were crowned were made of laurel leaves and has always been associated with history and poetry.
224	Leptospermum flavescens	Myrtaceae	Australia. A small evergreen tree with tiny almost erect branches, bears attractively myrtle like foliage. The flowers are white, borne in profusion either singly or in clusters from the axils of leaves during October-March. Height 20-25 feet. Spread 15 to 20 feet. Propagated by suckers and seeds. Useful for planting as single specimen or in groups in landscape gardening.
225	Leptospermum scoparium	Myrtaceae	Australia. Manuka or Tea tree. A small sized evergreen ornamental tree with rigid, erect, tiny leaves. The branches are slender. Bark peels off in patches. Small white flowers are produced during March to May. Height 40-50 feet. Spread 30-35 feet. Propagation is by seeds, by cuttings from well ripened wood. Decorative as single specimen on the lawns. Forms a good hedge.
226	Libonia floribunda	Acanthaceae	A showy shrub with opposite, entire, oblong or ovate leaves about ¾ inch long flowers scarlet deeply tipped with yellow, ¾ inch long solitary and nodding. Height 6-8 feet. Spread 2-3 feet. Propagated by cuttings. Useful plant for planting as single specimens in lawns, or in mixed shrubberies. Useful for topiary work.
227	Ligustrum lucidum	Oleaceae	Japan and China. A small evergreen tree with somewhat spreading branches, leaves larger ovate to ovate-lanceolate, acute or acuminate distinctly veined beneath; flowers sessile in somewhat loose terminal panicles. Height 20-25 feet and spread 10-15 feet. Flowers during February-August. Propagated by seeds. It is very attractive as a single specimen and in groups in landscape gardens.
228	Ligustrum ovalifolium	Oleaceae	Japan. California Privet. An erect upright evergreen shrub; leaves glabrous cuneate at the base, elliptic-ovate or elliptic-oblong, acute, dark green and glossy above, yellowish green beneath, flowers creamy white, sessile, in erect compact panicles. Height 10 to 15 feet and spread 6 to 8 feet. Flowers during August-September. Propagated by seeds stratified and sown or by cuttings of green hard wood. It is suitable for planting as single specimen in lawns or in mixed shrubberies and as live hedges.

229	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> var. <i>variegatum</i>	Oleaceae	The leaves are variegated with yellow.
230	<i>Linum trigynum</i>	Olinaceae	East Indies. Yellow flax. A protusely flowering sub-shrub with alternate, obovate, entire leaves, flowers yellow, numerous, delicate, 5-petaled, 1-2 inches across, styles 3. Height 3-6 feet. Spread 1-2 feet. Frequent pinching back to induce compact habit should be practiced. Blooms during November- February. Propagation is by cuttings. Useful for planting in the mixed shrubberies, rockeries and on the slopes.
231	<i>Litsaea wightiana</i>	Lauraceae	South India. A fair sized tree; leaves alternate, obovate-obtuse, narrowed to the stalk, firm and coriaceous, glossy on the upper surface flowers creamy white, unisexual on racemose heads, which are rusty tomentose. Fruit oblong pointed at each end. Height 20-25 feet and spread 15-20 feet. Blooms during August-September. Propagated by seeds. It is suitable for planting in masses in landscape gardens.
232	<i>Luculia gratissima</i>	Rubiaceae	Himalayas. A handsome shrub with opposite, ovate-oblong leaves 6 inches long, flowers in large trusses, pink, 1 ½ inches across, in corymbs to 8 inches across, and very fragrant and remain perfect for about a month. Height 10-20 feet. Spread 8 to 12 feet. Propagated by cuttings. Useful for planting in mildest localities and in mixed shrubberies.
233	<i>Macademia ternifolia</i>	Proteaceae	Queensland. Queensland nut' A tall evergreen tree with denes foliage the young branches and inflorescence minutely pubescent: leaves sessile, glabrous and shining in whorls of 3-4 oblong or lanceolate, acute, serrate or entire, from a few inches to 1 foot long: racemes almost as long as the leaves. Fruits thick and very hard. Fruit is edible. For its ornamental appearance alone it is worthy of a place in parks and gardens. Height 30-50 feet. Spread 20-30 feet. Blooms during September-December. Propagation is usually by seeds which may be stratified in sand before sowing. Being a highly ornamental plant, it deserves a place in parks and gardens. Suitable for planting as single specimens on lawns. Its timber is valued highly and is used for cabinet-making.
234	<i>Macaranga indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	India. A small evergreen tree, often gregarious, branchlets stout, glaucous, young shoots and youngleaves tawny, tomentose. Leaves orbicular wate, acumiate, entire, broadly pillate, glabrous above, minutely hairy or softly tomentose peneath, with numerous orbicular shining scales, bladu 5-12 inches diameter. Flower clusters sessile, distant, usually pubescent, in the axils of thick fleshy bract, which terminates in a guadrangular or elliptic shining blade. Fruit is a capsule. Height 25-40 feet Spread 15-25 feet. Blooms during october-December. Propagation is by seeds. Suitable for mass planting in the landscape.
235	<i>Magnolia campbelli</i>	Magnoliaceae	Himalayas. this is termed: Lily trees in England. This is a medium sized, handsome, hingly ornamental deciduous tree with very attractive, big sized, terminal flowers. When in flower, the tree is more or less leafless. The sepals and petals are rose coloured. The flowers are white. and pink inside, shaded with crimson outside, petals obovate, fruit greenish brown. It flowers during December-May. Propagated by seeds as well as by layering or grafting. Decorative as single specimen on the lawns. Can be grown as a wal plant against high buildings in colder regions.

236	Magnolia grandiflora	Magnoliaceae	North America. Bull Bay. A noble evergreen tree with very large oval coriaceous leaves. The undersurface is rusty and the upper smooth. The flowers are big, scented and single. Flowers during March-June. Sets seed in September-October. The size of flowers is 8 inches to 10 inches and lasts for 4-6 days when the petals fall off, the cone-like fruit appears. This gradually increases in size until September, when the bright coral-red seeds are detached and hang on long filaments. Height 25-40 feet. Spread 20-35 feet. Blooms during March-May. Propagation is by seeds. Grafting either in arching or cleft or tongue graft. Fresh seeds should be sown. An ornamental tree., useful as single specimen on the lawns. The wood is valued for cabinet work.
237	Magnolia pupurea	Magnoliaceae	China and Japan A small bush with stout branches. Leaves obovate or oval-obovate, acute, pubescent beneath at first; Flowers large, campanulate, white inside outside, scentless, petals broad, obtuse, somewhat fleshy sepals small, ovate, lanceolate, greenish yellow, flowers during May-September. Propagation is by layering and grafting. Useful for planting in mixed shrubberies, as well as on lawns as single specimens.
238	Mahonia leschnaultiana	Berberidiaceae	South India The Holly-leaf Barberry. A small erect growing tree with slender stems and branches covered with rough, greyish, brown corky bark; leaves in circles at the ends of branches in pari-pinnately compound, leaflets 5-25 in pairs coriaceous and glossy above, lobed and spiny; flowers yellow in dense, erect racemes or spikes; fruit a globular berry. Height 15-20 feet and spread 8-12 feet. Flowers during January-September. Propagated by seeds. It is an attractive single specimen in lawn or in masses on the embankments of streams and pools.
239	Mappia foetida	Icacinaceae	South India A small tree with young shoots and underside of leaves thinly pubescent; leaves ovate, acuminate, base often unequal sided, flowers yellow in terminal corymbose panicles, strongly smelling; fruit a small oblong red drupe, Height 20-30 feet and spread 20-25 feet. Flowers during May-August. Propagated by seeds. It is suitable for planting as single specimen as well as in masses.
240	Melaleuca leucodendron	Myrtaceae	Australia Cajuput Tree, Punk Tree, Swamp Tea tree. A middle sized tree with thick spongy bark which is pale buff in colour and peels off in many thin layers: it is durable and almost impervious to water, it is valuable for packing fruits and is used for roofs and boats. The branches are slender and pendulous. Leaves alternate, coriaceous, lanceolate, more or less oblique 2-5 inches long, tapering into a short petiole, with 3-7 distinct longitudinal nerves. Flowers yellowish white sessile in erect axillary spikes 2-6 inches long, the rachis generally prolonged and leaf bearing. Stamens numerous the filaments united at their base into five bundles inserted to the petals. Fruit is a capsule which dehisces loculicidally. Yields the cajuput oil in commerce. Height 30 to 60 feet. Spread 15 to 25 feet. Flowers during December-April. Propagated from seeds as well as by cuttings. Yields very good timber, valuable aromatic oil, widely employed in medicine, grown as single specimen in lawns, useful as street trees. Recommended for fixing muddy shores and for planting in alkaline soils.

241	Melaleuca styphelioides	Myrtaceae	Australia. This species tends to become a tall tree, with spongy bark, glabrous except the silky young acminate, often somewhat twisted, many nerved. Flowers creamy white in dense spikes 1 or 2 inches long, the axis growing out before flowering is over. Flowers globose, crowned by the persistent calyx-teeth. Flowers during January-March. Height 20 feet to 35 feet. Spread 10 to 15 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Suitable for planting as single specimen on the lawns.
242	Melianthus major	Melianthaceae	South Africa An evergreen shrub with a widely creeping root; leaves compound grey, a foot or more long, the upper ones smaller stipules grow together into one large intra-axillary piece attached to the lower part of the petiole, leaflets large lanceolate, flowers in terminal or axillary long racemes, densely flowered reddish brown, fruit a capsule, papery 4 lobed at the apex, height 10-15 feet and spread 8-10 feet. Propagated by seeds. It is planted as a single specimen for its handsome foliage and flowers.
243	Meliosma arnottiana	Sabiaceae	India. A large tree with a spreading head, branchlets common petiole, underside of leaflets and panicle rusty pubescent. Leaflets 4-7 pair, blade 2-5 petiole 1/4-1/2 inch long. Flowers crowded, cream colored, on very short pedicels, sepals unequal. Height 40-50 feet. Spread 20-30 feet. Blooms during April-July. Propagation is by seeds sown as soon as they are ripe; also by layers and probably by cuttings of half-ripened wood. Grown for their handsome foliage and the large panicles of cream-colored flowers in parks and gardens.
244	Meliosma wightii	Sabiaceae	South India. Spiraea tree A small tree with irregular outline; branchlets thick, studded with numerous large lenticels and coated with a yellowish tomentum of branched hairs; leaves alternate, simple, elliptic or obovate dark green and glossy on the upper surface, yellow tomentose on the prominently raised reticulate veins on the lower and more especially in their axilla, flowers small, sessile, crowded on the racemose terminal well branched panicles. Cream yellow. Height 40-50 feet and spread 20-30 feet. Flowers during July-September. Propagated by seeds. A wild shola tree resembles the mango when in bloom. It can be planted for odd corners in masses.
245	Michelia champaka	Magnolaceae	Himalayas Champak A large evergreen tree with pubescent branchlets bearing ovate lanceolate leaves tapering to a long point young shoots are silky. Flowers are 2 inches across with 15 perianth leaves. Height 40-60 feet. Spread 20-30 feet. Blooms during March-May and again during August-November. Propagation is by seeds as well as by cuttings. Grown for their fragrant flowers which yield champak oil used in perfumery. They also yield their dye for dyeing silk and cotton fabrics. The olive brown wood is very durable and takes a good polish. Wood is suitable for cabinet making. Ship building, carriages, etc.
246	Michelia excelsa	Magnoliaceae	Himalayas. A medium sized deciduous tree with buds clothed with brown dark red or ferruginous tomentum, full grown leaves nearly glabrous, flowers numerous axillary white, scented perianth leaves obovate and spatulate, Fruits leathery capsule on a lax spike and beaked. Seeds red and attractive. Height 25-30 feet and spread 20-25 feet. Flower during July- September. Propagated by seeds and cuttings of ripe

			wood. This handsome tree is planted as a single specimen in gardens.
247	<i>Michelia nilgirica</i> Zinker.	Magnoliaceae	Nilgiris. Grown for its handsome magnolia like foliage and pale yellow fragrant flowers. A tall evergreen tree with short and blunt leaves. Flowers are 1 ½ - 2 inches across on short generally leafless axillary branchlets. Perianth leaves usually 12, the inner narrower. Stamens shorter than gynoecium. Fruiting spike interrupted 2-3 inches long. Seeds bright scarlet. Height 60-80 feet. Spread 20-35 feet. Flower during July-September. Propagated from seeds. Suited for planting on mass scale in landscape.
248	<i>Mimusops elangi</i> Linn.	Sapotaceae	India. Bullet wood Spanish Cherry. An evergreen tree with strikingly globular outline. Leaves are elliptic or oval, bluntly acute, to 4 inches long dark green and shiny. Flowers are dull white, ½ inch across, fragrant. Fruits are ovoid, and olive yellow in colour. Edible. Height 40-50 feet and spread 25-30 feet. Propagation by seeds. It is a good single specimen. Fruit are edible. The essential oil from flowers is employed in perfumery. The dark red strong wood is useful for bridge construction, shaft and axles etc.,. The oil is obtained from the seeds is said to be of medicinal value.
249	<i>Montanoa bipinnatifida</i> C. Koch.	Compositae	Syn. <i>Polymonis grandis</i> . Mexico. A handsome half shrubby plant with pinnately out hairy leaves, flowers 3 inches heads white ray petals. Height 8-15 feet, spread 3-6 feet. Flowers during September-November. Propagated by cuttings. Useful for planting in groups or in odd places.
250	<i>Muehlenbeckia platyglaos</i> Meissn.	Polygonaceae	Solomon Islands. A very interesting, erect, shrubby plant with broad, flat, ribbon like, glossy, delicately striate branches replacing leaves, which are scanty or entirely wanting, leaves membranous, oblong-lanceolate, sometimes hastate bracts and stipules very short flower white in few flowered clusters. Flowers during April-May. Propagated by cuttings. Suited for planting in rockeries.
251	<i>Nerium oleander</i> Linn.	Apocynaceae	South Europe. Oleander. Rose bay. One of the widely grown species and is attractive at all times with its dark green leathery oblong-lanceolate leaves, upto 8 inches long, flowers are large, showy and borne in terminal clusters, rosy red in the type. There are numerous varieties ranging from white to brick red and with double as well as single flowers. Height 10-20 feet, spread 10-15 feet. Blooms during April-May. and again during October-December. Propagated by cuttings of well ripened shoots in sandy soils. Also by layering. Does well when planted in sunny position. Useful for planting in shrubberies or in groups in the gardens.
252	<i>Oldenlandia strigulosa</i> D.C Pod.	Rubiaceae	North America. A small shrub with green, round stem leaves simple, opposite-decussate, elliptic- elliptic oblong, entire, acute upper surface glabrous, lower surface hairy tomentose, flower axillary in cymose clusters tinged mauve in buds which are open white in colour, small tubular calyx 4 toothed, corolla 4 toothed stamens 4 inserted in the throat of the corolla. Fruits are small capsule adnate to the calyx tube. Flowers during March-April. Propagation by seeds as well as cuttings. Suited for planting in mixed shrubberies.

253	<i>Osbeckia leschenaultiana</i> D.C.	Melastromeaceae	<p>Nilgiris.</p> <p>A shrub of 5-10 feet high, branchlets square, older roundish with two opposite pairs of ridges decurrent from the leaves, covered with spreading hairs. Leaves sessile, small, ovate, acute sparsely hairy on both sides but more so on the lower. Nerves three and much fainter marginal pair. Flowers in dense trichrous heads, pedicels $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Calyx tube densely clothed with brown stalked bristles. Corolla purple, petals five, stamens yellow, fruiting calyx</p>
254	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Saxifergaceae	<p>Armenia and Caucasus. Mock orange.</p> <p>An upright shrub; leaves ovate lanceolate, generally acuminate, usually rather evenly mucronate-denticulate, slightly hairy beneath, flowers in dense racemes with or more often with a slight creamy tone tetramerous, very fragrant. Height 10-15 feet and spread 4-8 feet. flowers during May-September. Propagated by hardwood cuttings or by suckers and green wood cuttings. It is very handsome when planted as a single specimen and in mixed shrubberies. When planted in groups it produces a very good mass effect.</p>
255	<i>Phoebe paniculata</i>	Lauraceae	<p>India and Burma.</p> <p>A moderate sized tree young shoots rusty tomentose leaves pubescent beneath, elliptic or obovate elliptic, flowers small, pale green pubescent in panicles, fruit long partly enclosed by the persistent perianth. Height 50-60 feet and spread 20-30 feet. Flowers during August-September. Propagated by seeds. It is wild shola tree not much of any ornamental value.</p>
256	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Palmaceae	<p>Canary Islands.</p> <p>A distinct plant, planted for ornament. This comes up very well at Coonoor, Producing lot of side suckers. The fronds are nearly similar to those of the dwarf types of coconuts. The length of the rachis 10-12 feet drooping and crowded at crown. The leaflets possess spinose apices. In groups, these palms produce rare ornamental effect. Height 20-30 feet. Spread 10-15 feet. Flowers during January and May. Propagation is by division of suckers. Suitable for planting in Islands and on the banks of lake, pond, etc.</p>
257	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Liliaceae	<p>New Zealand. New Zealand Flax.</p> <p>A very stout rigid with radical leaves on a short and stout branched fleshy rooted rhizome, long about 6-8 feet fusiform, equitant and tough and fibrous, dark green, margin and keel bright red or brownish scape 5-10 feet, high, terete and glabrous, reddish purple, bearing numerous flowers, flowers full red yellow, perianth tubular and curved 6 in two whorls of 3 each; fruit a capsule, long stout erect or inclined. Propagated by division of suckers. It is a most useful fibre plant in New Zealand where it is extensively grown for that purpose. The var. <i>variegatum</i> Hort. is an attractive plant much prized in sub-tropical and warm temperate gardens and are planted in beds in lawns or on the fringe of ponds and slushy areas.</p>
258	<i>Photinia lindleyana</i>	Rosaceae	<p>Nilgiris</p> <p>An ever-green middle sized tree with shining foliage.-Leaves are alternate, elliptic, acute at both ends; serrate margin. They turn orange red when ripe. Cattle eat the leaves. The small white flowers are borne in corymbs. The period of blooming is from February to May. Height 30-60 feet. Spread 15-40 feet. Propagation is by seeds, or by cuttings of half-ripened wood and by layers and also by grafting on hawthorn or quince. Useful for mass planting in the landscape.</p>

259	<i>Photinia notoniana</i>	Rosaceae	South India. A medium sized tree with straight or crooked trunk and spreading branches, bark rough and dark and on the young branches smooth with lenticels; branchlets angular green or red; leaves ovate, oblong-ovate or oblanceolate, abruptly acuminate, mid rid stout: flowers sessile, white or tinged with pink, in terminal panicles: fruit a round purple berry, smooth with a small five lobed depression. Height 40-50 feet and spread 20-30 feet. Flowers during September-November. Propagated by seeds. A wild shola tree suitable for planting in ravines and odd corners.
260	<i>Pireris ovalifolia</i>	Ericaceae	Nepal. An ornamental half evergreen tree with small white flowers produced on axillary racemes in great profusion. Leaves coriaceous, ovate or elliptic to ovate-oblong, short acuminate or acute, usually rounded at the base, glabrous or hairy on the veins beneath. 2-6 inches long. The flowers are in simple lateral racemes with a few leaves at the base 2-6 inches long. The emerging leaves are pink in colour. The fruits are round and small and are persistent for a long time. Flowers during June-November. Height 15-25 feet. Spread 20-30 feet. Propagated from seeds. Suited for planting as single specimen on the lawns.
261	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Coniferae	Canary Islands, Canary Pine. An evergreen tree grows to a height of 40-50 feet with a spread of about 20-25 feet. The trunk is straight with slender branches forming a broad round topped head. Branchlet yellowish with slender spreading pendulous leaves. Light green and lustrous. Cones are glossy, cylindrical-ovate, long and are light brown in colour. Propagated by seed. Suitable for planting in rocky and dry locations. Can be grown as single specimen in lawns.
262	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	Coniferae	Cuba. Slash pine. Swamp pine. A tall evergreen tree with horizontally spreading branches forming a round topped broad and compact head: branchlets orange-brown: leaves dark green and lustrous acute in 3's and 2's 8-12-inches long, with internal resin ducts. Cones short-peduncled conical-oblong, dark brown and glossy. Height 40-60 feet. Spread 12 to 20 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Useful for planting as single specimen on the lawns.
263	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	Coniferae	Himalayas. Nut-pine; pinyon. An evergreen bushy tree with horizontal branches. The leaves are much shorter than in other pines, rigid and dark green. Cones almost sessile broadly ovate, greenish yellow, lustrous and are about 1 1/2 inches long. Height 10-12 feet. Spread 5 to 8 feet. Propagated by seeds. This slow growing compact pine is highly ornamental and the seeds are edible.
264	<i>Pinus longifolia</i>	Coniferae	Himalayas. The Long-leaved pine. A tall growing, eminently gregarious pine with branches symmetrically whorled, high up the trunk forming a rounded head light foliage. The bark is thick, cut by deep fissures into large plates. Leaves 9-15 inches long, slender, pendulous, light green, with external resin ducts. Male catkins 1/2 inch long, cones on short stiff stalks, spreading or recurved, solitary or on whorls of 2-5. Height 60-80 feet. Spread 30-80 feet. Cones ripen by October. Propagation is by seeds. Highly valuable tree of the Himalayan conifers where these form extensive pine forests used for extraction of resin and turpentine. Useful for mass planting in the landscape, as well as on lawns as single specimen.
265	<i>Pinus martziana</i> Lamb.	Coniferae	Mexico. Soledad Pine. This is very variable species with numerous synonyms, viz., <i>P. gordoniana</i> , <i>P. grenvillei</i> , <i>P. macrophylla</i> , <i>P. torreyana</i> etc. This ornamental tree grown for the pictureque shape of the tree and evergreen foliage

			comes up well at Sim's Park Coonor. The leaves are dark green , 6-10 inches long and hanging with the conspicuous, erect growing cones which are long and slightly pyramidal in shape. The cones are prominent during January-May. Height 35-60 feet. Spread 30-45 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Best suited for planting as single specimen on the lawns and for grouping in the landscape. Yields timber.
266	<i>Pinus palustris</i> Mill.	Coniferae	South America. Long leaf pine or southern pine. An evergreen coniferous tree gives off branches ascendingly forming an oblong open head. The needle like leaves are crowded forming tufts at the ends of branchlets and are dark green in colour. to 18 inches long. Cones are formed during February- May. Height 100-200 feet. Spread 40-50 feet. Propagated by seeds. The tree is not strikingly ornamental but much valued for its timber.
267	<i>Pinus patula</i> Schede.	Coniferae	Mexico. An evergreen medium sized tree with drooping light green needles of 7-9 inches long. The branches are spreading the upper ascending, forming a compact round topped head. Cones oblong-ovate, oblique with depressed knobs, 4 inches long. Height 30-50 feet, spread 25-40 feet. Cones are formed during January-April. Propagated from seeds. Highly decorative as single specimens on lawns. In landscape for mass planting these can be used.
268	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i> Douglas.	Coniferae	California. Digger pine. Bull Pine. An evergreen tree with recurved branches. The needles are in clusters of 3-to 12 inch long, pale bluish green. Cones pendent on about 2 inches long stalks oblong – ovate, light red brown in colour. Cones are noticed during November-May. Height 40-50 feet. Spread 20-30 feet. Propagated by seeds. Useful for planting as single specimen in lawns. Seeds are edible.
269	<i>Pittosporum floribundum</i> Wight.	Pittosporaceae	Himalayas. A small evergreen tree with lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, glabrous, shining leaves. Flowers are ½ inch long in short compact terminal panicles
270	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> Ait	Pittosporaceae	Japanese <i>Pittosporum</i> . A medium sized shrub with obovate, to 4 inches long, obtuse, very thick and leathery leaves, margins revolute. The leaves are perfectly glabrous. The flowers are white or greenish, fragrant, to 1/2 inch long in terminal clusters. Fruits ovoid, densely covered with tomentose hairs. Flowers during March-May. Height 6 to 10 feet with an equal spread. Propagated by seeds. It is beautiful as a single specimen and in shrub series.
271	<i>Platanus orientalis</i> Lin	Platanaceae	Europe to India. Oriental Plan. vern. Chinar, - A large deciduous tree with very broad and round head (medium-sized in Nilgiris) with characteristic bark-peeling in thin flakes, but densely clothed with long hairs, branchlets and young leaves with soft deciduous, tawny or ferruginous tomentum; leaves alternate, glabrous when mature, deeply 3-7 lobed; stipules large deciduous; flowers not showy, unisexual on globose heads on long axillary peduncles, male and female flowers sometimes on the same peduncle, fruiting heads consist of several achenes with persistent styles and densely clothed at base with long fine hairs. Height 40-80 feet and spread 30-60 feet. propagated by seeds as well as by cuttings of ripened wood. It is widely planted as avenue trees and in fringes of huge lakes in groups.
272	<i>Plumbago capensis</i> Thunb	Plumbaginaceae	Africa. A plant with partially climbing or upright and straggling habit with alternate, entire, oblong leaves 2 inches long, flowers azure blue, salver-shaped interterminal spikes corolla

			tube 1 ½ inches long, limb to 1 inch or more across. Height 6 to 10 feet. Spread 4 to 8 feet. Flowers during March to June. propagated by cuttings of nearly matured wood and by division. Useful for planting in mixed shrubberies. Also useful for topiary work. Can also be grown as hedges.
273	Podocarpus elongata L'Her.	Taxaceae	Cape of good Hope, Africa. A tall growing evergreen tree with small linear-lanceolate, to 3 inches and more long, thin, pointed leaves which are whitish beneath and glossy above. The crown is semi-globose. The cones are produced terminally during November-January. The bark-peeling is very characteristic of this species. height 90-100 feet. Spread 25-40 feet. Propagated by seeds. An ornamental tree suitable timber. Prized in S.Sariff.in juvenile stage for attractive habit and bright green foliage, as tub and decorative plant.
274	Podocarpus macrophylla Don	Taxaceae	Japan. A large resinous evergreen tree with spreading branches and pendent branchlets; leaves alternate, pinkish when young, narrowly lanceolate, acute, bright green and lustrous with a distinct midrib above, paler below, flowers not showy unisexual; the staminate flowers fasciated and sessile, the pistillate flowers consist of a scale enclosing the ovule, seed ovoid borne on a fleshy purplish violet receptacle Height 40-50 feet and spread 15 to 20 feet. propagated by seeds and by cuttings of well ripened wood. It is cultivated more for its foliage as a single specimen in gardens.
275	Podocarpus taxifolia H.B.&K	Taxaceae	Yew-leaved Podocarpus.-An evergreen small tree with attractive dense foliage. The leaves are linear and almost sessile, borne in profusion during December-March.. Height 20-25 feet with equal spread. Propagated by cuttings. This tree form a very decorative single specimen in lawns.
276	Poinsettia pulcherrima Graham	Euphorbiaceae	Tropical America poinsettia. A handsome shrub suited for growing outdoors in warm regions. In cold countries it is grown in quantity under glass for its large rich red bracts at Christmas time. Leaves ovate to lanceolate entire or lobed, the upper ones narrower and bright red, pink or light yellow and constituting the showy part of the plant flowers in cymes. Height 10-20 feet. Spread 10-15 feet. Flowers during July-December. Propagated by cuttings. Useful for planting in mixed shrubberies or in groups to produce mass effect it gives a very good effect when planted alternatively with Araucaria excelsa in lawns.
277	Pomadouris apetala Labill	Rhamnaceae	Australia and New Zealand. The Victoria Hazel. A small evergreen tree leaves oblong-ovate, obtuse or sub acute, irregularly crenulate, flowers not showy, in terminal and axillary panicles, petals wanting, calyx tube short, stellate tomentose; fruit a capsule. Height 15-20 feet and spread 15-20 feet. Flowers during February-March. Propagated by cuttings of half-ripened shoots. It is planted as a single specimen in gardens and it is said that the foliage is relished by pasture animals often in preference to ordinary good feed.
278	Prunus cerasoides D. don.	Rosaceae	Himalayas. A large deciduous tree, bark peeling off in horizontal strips, wood pale red, glabrous except the puberulous young shoots. Leaves are glossy ovate and sharply serrate. Flowers rose-red or white solitary, fasciated or umbelled. The flowers appear before the leaves, near the end of branchlets. The fruits are yellowish red, ovoid and globose. Flowers during June-September. Height 25-60 feet. Spread 20-40 feet. Propagated from seeds. Very attractive when

			grown as single specimens in lawns. A good effect is produced when planted in groups.
279	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> Linn.	Rosaceae	Europe and Asia Minor. Cherry laurel or common laurel, English laurel. An evergreen small tree with large glossy and thick leaves which are oblong, remotely small-toothed; flowers about 1/2in across, white, fragrant in racemes not longer than the leaves; fruit about ½ inch long; dark purple. Height 25-35 feet. Spread 20-30 feet. Not recommended for planting in shrubberies for its vigorous hungry roots rob the ground unduly of nourishment needed by its neighbours; blooms during February-May. Propagated by seeds. It is used for hedges, covering banks and sloping ground. Also used for screening purposes.
280	<i>Prunus pissardi</i> Carr.	Rosaceae	Asia. <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> var. <i>pissardi</i> , Cherry or Myrobalan plum. – A highly ornamental evergreen plant grown for its purple leaved form; leaves small, thin 2 inches long, short-ovate finely serrate; flowers small, white, pink in bud. Most valuable on account of the beautiful rich purple crimson foliage. Also grown for providing colourful shoots for cutting. Height 6-10 feet. Spread 5-8 feet. Propagated by cuttings. Useful for planting as single specimens in lawns and also can be grown as hedges.
281	<i>Prunus serrata</i>	Rosaceae	Persia. A deciduous tree grown for its edible fruits, foliage and flowers. – Leaves alternate simple, elliptic oblong, entire, acuminate glabrous above and tomentose beneath 4-5 inches long 1 ½ inches wide, flowers preceding the leaves, solitary perfect, the pistil single in a cup, the stamens numerous and perigynous, the petals and calyx lobes 5; fruit a drupe, one-seeded. Blooms during December- January. Height 30 –50 feet. Spread 30-40 feet. Propagated by seeds. Suited for planting as single specimen in lawns or in groups in landscape gardening.
282	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i> Linn	Leguminaceae	Africa. Scurty Pea. An attractive erect shrub; leaves pinnately compound leaflets linear or lanceo-late-linear; acute; flowers axillary; solitary clustered, sessile or pedicelled blue with white wings; fruit a pod. Height 8-12 feet and spread 3-4 feet. Flowers during January-June. Propagated by seeds and cuttings of half-repined shoot, it is usually planted as single specimen or in mixed shrub beris
283	<i>Pyrus baccata</i> Linn	Rosaceae	Siberia and North China. Siberian crab. A small round-headed tree with a compact crown smooth in all its parts at maturity; leaves ovate to ovate-lanceolate or ovate acuminate, thin and glabrous, finely and evenly serrate, bright green; flowers appear with the leaves, white, handsome, fruit small, on long hard stalks yellow or red. Height 15-25 feet and spread 12-15 feet. Flowers during March-May. Propagated by seeds. It is planted as a single specimen in garden for its profuse white blooms. The fruit is edible.
284	<i>Quercus cerris</i> Linn	Fagaceae	S. E. Europe and W. Asia. Turkey oak.- A large tree with short spreading branches forming a broad pyramidal at length; often irregular open head; leaves oblong or ovate, pinnatifid with 3-8 pairs of entire or few toothed lobes dark green and somewhat rough above greyish pubescent or almost glabrous beneath at length; fruit short-stalked ripening, the second year; acorn oblong-ovate, embraced about one-half by the large mossy cup. Height 40-60 feet and spread 20-30 feet. Flowers during February-April. Propagated by seeds. It is planted as a single specimen in or in groups in gardens and yields a durable wood.

285	Quercus coccinea Wangenh	Fagaceae	Scarlet oak. N. America. A large tree with gradually spreading branches forming a round-topped rather open head; leaves deeply divided by wide sinuses into 7-9-rather narrow oblong or lanceolate, few-toothed lobes, bright green and glossy above, light green and glabrous beneath, fruit short-stalked, ovoid to oblong-ovate, embraced about one-half by the almost glabrous cup. Height 60-80 feet and spread 50-60 feet. Propagated by seeds. It is suitable for planting as a single specimen in wide lawns.
286	Quercus griffithii Hook .f. & Thoms	Fagaceae	Himalays. A large deciduous, gregarious tree with pyramidal outline, bark, silvery grey, branchlets and young leaves pale, often rusty tomentose; leaves coriaceous, underside usually pubescent; obovate or oblanceolate, secondary veins terminating into large triangular serratures; fruit solitary or in short spikes; nearly cylindrical, cup hemispherical, scales closely appressed, height 60-80 feet and spread 15-20 feet. Propagated by seeds. An attractive single specimen in an expansive lawn.
287	Quercus ilex Linn	Fagaceae	E. Europe. Holly or Holm Oak. An attractive evergreen shrub with large round-topped head, bark not corky, leaves very variable ovate to lanceolate, remotely serrate or almost entire and with revolute margin, dark green above, yellowish or whitish tomentose or sometimes glabrous beneath; fruit usually peduncles; acornovate, embraced about one half by the cup; scales thin, appressed, rarely slightly spreading. Height 10-15 feet and spread 8-10 feet. Propagated by seeds. It is an attractive single specimen in lawns.
288	Quercus incana Roxb	Fagaceae	Nepal. A medium, sized evergreen gregarious tree with attractive foliage. - The leaves are grey with sharp teeth and mucronate tip. Flowers during March-May. Propagated by seeds. A useful fuel tree.
289	Quercus lanceaefolia Roxb	Fagaceae	Nepal. A small evergreen tree with glabrous leaves which are pale beneath.- The leaves are lanceolate, blade 5-8. Female spikes hairy, involucre mostly solitary. Acorns 5-10 distant on spikes 4-7 inches long, on short thick stalks, involucre thin, enveloping the whole nut marked outside with 4-6 wavy rings. Nut silky, obliquely- ovoid. Height 30-40 feet. Spread 25-35 feet. Blooms during January to April. Propagation is by fresh seeds. Grown as single specimens, Timber is useful for various purposes.
290	Quercus macropcarpa Michx	Fagaceae	Japan. Burr oak. Mossy cup oak. A deciduous tree with a broad and rounded top. Bark light brown and furrowed, younger branches sometimes with corky wings. Leaves obovate or oblong-obovate, to 10 inches long, pinnatifid with large terminal lobe, upper surface bright green and glossy, lower surface greyish-pubescent. Height 40-60 feet with equal spread. Propagated by seeds. Suitable as single specimens in lawns. Yields useful timber.
291	Quercus montana Wild	Fagaceae	North America. Chestnut Oak, Rock Chestnut Oak. A large tree with broad irregular head and dark brown, ridged bark; leaves slender-stalked obovate to oblong lanceolate, coarsely crenulate, bright or yellowish green above, paler beneath tomentose when young, often almost glabrous at length, fruit solitary or in pairs on peduncles; acorn ovoid, embraced about one-third by the cup. Height 50-80 feet and spread 40-80 feet. Propagated by seeds. It is suitable for planting as single specimen in gardens.

292	Quercus serrata Thumb	Fagaceae	North China and Japan. An ever green handsome tree with spreading branches. - The leaves are slender- petioled, oblong- lanceolate, acuminate, crenately serrate, with bristle- like teeth, dark green and glabrous above, whitish tomentose below, 3 ½ - 4 inches long. The youngest shoots are clothed with soft hairs. Fruits are almost sessile, acorn sub - globose, not much exceeding the large cup; scales thick, lanceolate, recurved. Flowers during February-April along with new shoots. Propagated by seeds to be sown immediately after collection. Wood is valued for ship- building, construction, furniture, and in the manufacture of wagons, tools and many other articles. Can be grown as single specimens and in avenues..
293	Quercus seessiliflora Salisb	Fagaceae	Europe. Durmast Oak. A deciduous oak with spreading branches and dome-shaped outline bears linear leaves which are mostly pinnatifid and pubescent. The emerging leaves are pale green and glossy. The insignificant flowers are borne in cat - kins during February-March. Height 40-50 feet and spread 50-65 feet. Propagated by seeds which should be sown as soon as acorns ripe, otherwise they will lose their viability, if allowed to become dry. These are commemorative trees. Beautiful as single specimen in lawns and are also planted in borders of landscape gardens.
294	Quillaja saponaria Molina	Rosaceae	Chile. Soap- bark tree. A tall glabrous evergreen tree with black, fissured bark; leaves small short petioled simple, coriaceous, ovate, shining, dentate; flowers small, white 1-5 in terminal clusters fruit a follicle cohered at its base. Height 70-90 feet and spread 20-3- feet. Flowers during June to September. Propagated by seeds. It is suitable for planting in skyline around factories and huge buildings. The bark of the tree contains saponin as is used and a substitute for soap and has medicinal value also.
295	Raphiolepis umbellate schnied var.	Rosaceae	S. Japan. A handsome evergreen shrub with stout upright branches, leaves short petioled, broadly obovate, rounded at the apex, crenate serrate, dark green and lustrous above, pale beneath; flowers white, fragrant in dense tomentose panicles or racemes; fruit small, sub-globose and purplish black. Height 10-12 feet and spread 6-10 feet. Flowers during March -May. Propagated by seeds and cuttings of ripened wood. It is planted as a single specimen in gardens.
296	Rhamnus alaternus Linn	Rhamnaceae	Europe. An evergreen large shrub with glabrous branches; leaves oval or ovate to ovate lanceolate, acute, serrate or almost entire, glossy and dark green above, pale or yellowish green beneath, glabrous; flowers green, in short racemes, fruit bluish- black. Height 15-20 feet and spread 8- 10 feet. Propagated by seeds and cuttings of ripened wood. It is planted as a single specimen in gardens.
297	Rhododendron arboreum Smith	Ericaceae	Nilgiris and Himalayas. Christmas tree. An evergreen medium sized tree with elliptic oblong leaves, which are acute at both ends. The leaves are glabrous above, rusty tomentose or with a dense film of minute hairs and scales beneath. Blade 4-6 inches long; clusters dense; pedicels short; calyx minute, corolla campanulate, blood- red and are in dense corymbs. Ovary densely silky. Capsule cylindric, curved, 1 inch long, longitudinally ribbed. Flowers during November- February. Height 20-35 feet. Propagation is by seeds. It is more striking as a single specimen or in groups.
298	Rhododendron kewense W. Wats.	Ericaceae	Kew. An evergreen shrub, leaves linear- elliptic, pale green;

			flowers large, in loose heads, white or pale rose. Height 15-20 feet and spread 10-15 feet. Flowers during January-March. It is suitable for planting in bold masses around lakes and big ponds.
299	Rhododendron ponticum Linn	Ericaceae	Spain to Asia Minor. An attractive evergreen shrub; leaves long, elliptic to oblong, acute, dark green above and pale green beneath, flowers in clusters, corolla funnel form, campanulate with oval lobes, purple, spotted brownish within. Height 15-20 feet and spread 10-15 feet. Blooms during January-April. Propagated by seeds and cuttings and layers. It is highly suitable for screening off odd corners and in bold masses in fringes of lakes and ponds.
300	Rhododendron vietchianum Hook	Ericaceae	Himalayas. An evergreen shrub, leaves obovate, glaucous beneath and with scattered ferruginous scales flowers 5-7 in terminal spikes, white, funnel form with crisped lobes. Height 10-12 feet and spread 3-10 feet. Flowers during March- June. Propagated by cuttings and layers. It is suitable for planting in bold masses in fringes of ponds and lakes.
301	Rhodomyrtus tomentosa Wightii	Myrtaceae	Nilgiris, Hill Gooseberry, An evergreen shrub with branchlets which are tomentose when young. The leaves are opposite, elliptic or obovate, obtuse, 1-2 ½ inches long, glabrous above, soft tomentose beneath, with 3 longitudinal nerves. Peduncles axillary, 1-3 flowered, flowers 2/3 – 3 inches supported by a pair of linear bracteoles, calyx densely tomentose, adnate to ovary, not produced beyond it. Petals tomentose on back. Fruit purple, nearly globose, crowned by persistent calyx segments pulpy, edible 3 celled a double row of seeds on each cell. Flowers during February-May. Height 5-10 feet attractive and are highly ornamental. The fruits are made into jam called thaunti and are also eaten while fresh.
302	Rhododendron veitchianum Hook.	Ericaceae	Himalayas. An evergreen shrub, leaves obovate, glaucous beneath and scattered ferruginous scales flowers 5-7 in terminal spikes, white funnel form with crisped lobes. Height 10-12 feet and spread 3-10 feet. Flowers during March-June. Propagated by cuttings and layers. It is suitable for planting in bold masses in fringes of ponds and lakes.
303	Rhopala crenata	Proteaceae	Tropical America. An evergreen tall tree with alternate leathery stiff leaves. Flowers are in racemes and are white in colour. Height 40-80 feet. Spread 50-80 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Suitable for planting in lawns as single specimens.
304	Rhopalostylis sapida H. Well & Drude.	Palmaceae	New Zealand. Nikan Palm. An elegant palm with cylindrical, green or often a pale glaucous stem, leaves 4-6 feet long, pinnate, segments very narrow, linear, margin plicate, nerves, midrib and petiole covered with minute scales, spadix 18-24 inches long, half enclosed in the spathe, much branched, flowers pale pink, fruit a ooid drupe, brown. Height 6-30 feet. Flowers during January –June. Propagated by seeds. It is remarkably beautiful when planted either either side of walks and as single specimens in gardens.
305	Rhus succedanea Linn.	Anacardiaceae	China, Japan and Himalayas. Wax tree. A small deciduous tree, entirely glabrous, except pedicels and ramifications of panicle, which at times are minutely hairy, leaflets opposite, short-stalked, elliptic-oblong to oblong-lanceolate, long acuminate, broadly cuneate at the base, entire, lustrous above, usually greyish green, or glaucous beneath, quite glabrous. Panicles lax, dropping ramifications slender. Flowers pedicelled yellow green in

			axillary slender panicles. Fruits broader than long compressed, whitish broad and height 10-25 feet. Spread 10-15 feet. The tree is poisonous. Propagation is by seeds. From the fruit of this tree a wax like substance chiefly used for making candles is expressed in Japan. Suitable for planting on the margins of lakes and ponds.
306	Rondeletia amoena Hemel.	Rubiaceae	Guatemala. An attractive evergreen shrub, leaves elliptic, broad-rounded at the base, flowers rose, pink, with a conspicuous yellow throat. Height 4-5 feet and spread 3-5 feet. Flowers during June-September. Propagated by cuttings of half ripened wood. It is very attractive as a single specimen in lawn as well as in mixed shrubberies.
307	Salix babylonica Linn.	Salicinaceae	China. Napoleon Willow. A deciduous tree of weeping habit with long slender olive green or purplish branches. Buds small, acute, leaves long lanceolate, acute at both ends, aments appearing with the leaves, slender, flowers unisexual, the pistillate green, fruit a capsule, small. Height 20-40 feet and spread 15-20 feet. Propagated by seeds which are sown immediately when the capsules open. Very easily propagated by cuttings. It is usually planted in fringes of ponds, lakes and streams and often grown in cemeteries.
308	Salix nigra Marsh.	Salicinaceae	East and North America. Black willow. A large evergreen tree with bark flaky, often becoming shaggy, twigs brittle at the base, buds small, leaves lanceolate, green both sides, finely and evenly serrate, aments axillary long, scales oblong, deciduous. Height 60-80 feet and spread 30-40 feet. Propagated by cuttings. It is suitable for planting in swampy portions of the gardens and in fringes of ponds and lakes.
309	Sarcococca trinervia Wt.	Euphorbiaceae	Afghanistan, India, Burma and Ceylon. A glabrous evergreen shrub, bark green, leaves coriaceous, alternate, lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, characteristically tri-nerved. Flowers yellowish white, monoecious in short compact axillary spikes. Fruit a berry, purple colour. Height 10-12 feet and spread 8-10 feet. Propagated by seeds or cutting. Planted as a single specimen in shady portions of the garden.
310	Saurauja napaulensis DC.	Ternstroemiaceae	Outer Himalayas – Nepal. An evergreen medium sized tree with pretty large elliptic lanceolate leaves bears pink flowers in axillary racemes. Very ornamental in lawns and back borders. The mid rib and secondary nerves are conspicuous and have an ornamental effect. Flowers all through the year but profusely during December to March. Height 20-25 feet. Spread 20-25 feet. Propagation is by seeds. Very ornamental when planted in lawns and back borders.
311	Schinus molle Linn.	Anacardiaceae	California. Peruvian mastice tree. Californian Pepper tree. An evergreen medium sized tree, very popular in California where being subject to black scales, this was a serious menace to orange trees. The rounded top and bipinnate long drooping leaves heavily borne on the pendulous branches are very attractive. The tree grows to a perfection at Ootacamund. Flowers are small in conical panicles. Blooms during March-April. Fruits are the size of peppercorns and are coloured. Propagated by seeds. A highly valued lawn and avenue tree.
312	Schinus terebinthifolius Raddi	Anacardiaceae	Brazil. An evergreen small, spreading tree, with rounded outline and graceful branchlets. The leaves are composed of 7 broad, somewhat serrated leaflets, flowers are produced in panicles and are white in colour. Fruit is a berry and red in colour. Height 20-30 feet and spread 20-30 feet. Blooms

			during March-June. Propagation is by seeds. Valued as a lawn and avenue tree.
313	Schima wallichii. Choisy.	Ternstroemiaceae	Himalayas. This is a tall, quick growing deciduous tree with corky bark which is dark green and wiggled in appearance. The wood is red, moderately hard, durable but shrinks and warps. The leaves turn pale yellow at the time of shedding. A good part of the trunk is free and erect. The leaves are 4-5 inches long, chartaceous, entire or slightly crenate. Flowers 1 ½ - 2 inches diameter, white, fringed, stamens yellow in peduncles ¾ - 2 inches long. Flowers are produced during April-June. Height 6-100 feet and spread 35-60 feet. Propagated by Seeds. Highly suitable for mass planting in Landscape. Can also be planted as single specimen in Lawns.
314	Sophora glauca DC Leschnault.	Papilionaceae	Nilgiris. A shrub with terete branchlets and dense pubescent hairs. Leaflets 10-15 feet pairs plus a terminal one, oblong, obovate –elliptic, olive green, softly hairy both sides, with strong mid rib produced as mucro. Flowers in dense terminal racemes with small and very quickly falling linear bracts and bracteoles. Calyx ½ inch long and broad. with small but distinct teeth. Pinkish purplish pedicels shorter, densely silky, erect. Corolla twice as long, petals with long claws, equal, standard ovate, ¼ inch broad, notched wings oblong, keelstalk of ½ - 1 inch and equally long point, constricted between the seeds which if few may be far apart, very densely velvety. Seeds one to six, almost perfectly ovoid except for a swelling near the small hilum, polished, light coloured. Blooms all the year round but more profusely during April- June. Propagated from seeds. Suited for planting in mixed shrubberies, rockeries etc.
315	Spiraea corymbosa Raf.	Rosaceae	China and Japan. A shrub with usually little branched stems, 2-5 feet high, branches purplish-brown leaves broadly oval- ovate cutish, coarsely serrate, pale bluish-green beneath and glabrous. Flowers white, rather small, in somewhat convex usually pubescent corymbs. Blooms during February-April. Propagated from well –ripened wood. Suited for topiary work, for planting as single specimens in lawns, in mixed shrubberies and in rockeries.
316	Spiraea japonica Linn. Var. Anthony waterer	Rosaceae	North America. A very free flowering, compact shrub with right branches, glabrous when young. Leaves narrow, ovate-lanceolate, sharply serrate, acute, glabrous, dark green in colour. Flowers small, crimson in usually much compound and rather loose corymbs. Blooms during February-April. Propagated from well ripened cuttings. Suited for topiary work, for planting mixed shrubberies and also as single specimen in lawns.
317	Spiraea peruviana	Rosaceae	Peru. A low deciduous shrub with brownish red branches. Leaves simple, alternate, lanceolate, deeply serrate, acute, pale bluish green below and green above and glabrous, 1-2 inches by ¾ inch. Flowers in axillary corymbs, white. Blooms during february_March. Propagated by cuttings. Useful for planting as hedges, as single specimens in lawns, in mixed shrubberies and in rockeries.
318	Spondias axillaris Rox.	Anacardiaceae	West Indies. A deciduous tall tree with brownish, bark which peels off in long flakes. The leaves are impari-pinnately compound and alternate. The flowers are inconspicuous and are borne in axillary panicles during April-May. Height 45-50 feet. Spread 20-40 feet. Propagated by seeds. It is found

			growing wild as shola tree in the hills. and fruits are edible.
319	<i>Sterculia acerifolia</i> A. Cunn.	Sterculiaceae	Australia. Brachy chiton or Flame tree. An attractive tall deciduous tree with straight stem and horizontal whorled branches, leaves long petioled, large, deeply 5-7 lobed, glabrous and shining. Flowers brilliant scarlet, in large showy trusses, fruit a follicle, large, glabrous and long stalked. Height 40-60 feet and spread 15-25 feet. Propagated by seeds. It ranks second to <i>Arucaria excelsa</i> in its beauty and as a lawn tree. A most showy tree when in bloom and planted on streets.
320	<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i> G. Don.	Sterculiaceae	Australia. Brachy Chiton. An evergreen tall tree with very various mostly ovate to ovate lanceolate leaves, 3-5 lobed. Flowers tomentose when young, bell shaped, greenish red and yellowish-white or white in axillary panicles. Fruits are borne in ovoid follicles and glabrous. Height 40-50 feet and spread 25-35 feet. Propagated by seeds. best suited for planting as single specimen in lawns as well as avenue trees.
321	<i>Sterculia lurida</i> F. Muell.	Sterculiaceae	California. A small tree with alternate, palmately-lobed leaves, 5-7 lobes, pubescent on both sides. It has not flowered so far. Height 10-15 feet and spread 5-10 feet. Propagated by seeds. Planted for its ornament in the gardens. Can also find a place in mixed shrubberies.
322	<i>Stillingia sebifera</i> Michx.	Euphorbiaceae	China. Tallow tree. Vegetable tallow. A medium sized tree with rhombic-ovate leaves 1-3 inches long, abruptly acuminate, beautifully red coloured in age. Flowers unisexual in terminal racemes, spikes to 4 inches long fruit ½ inch across, the 3 large white seeds adhering to the central column. Height 25-40 feet and spread 15-30 feet. Flower during April-July. Propagated by seeds or cuttings. Beautiful as single specimen in lawns. The wax of the seeds covering is used for candles, soap and cloth dressing in China. It is used as shade tree in America.
323	<i>Sterptosolen jamesonii</i> Miere.	Solanaceae	S. America. Burning Bush. An evergreen and popular plant for outdoor grouping in the warmest part of the country. Leaves oval, to ½ inches long, entire, flowers orange-red, with tube to 1¼ inches long spreading 5 lobed limb, borne in clusters at the end of flexuose branches, fruit a leathery capsule. Flowers all through the year but profusely during February- May. Height 6-10 feet and spread 3-6 feet. Propagated by cuttings. Useful for planting in mixed border or to group in lawns to produce mass effect of flowers. Can be grown in pots in green houses.
324	<i>Symplocos spicata</i> Roxb.	Styraceae	India. This is a medium sized tree which is growing well in the Sim's park, Coonoor. The branches are of spreading nature, often curved. The leaves are coriaceous, acuminate and serrulate. The cream coloured sessile flowers are produced in axillary spikes. Flowering is observed during September-November. Fruit is a ribbed drupe. Height 25-40 feet and spread 30-40 feet. Propagation is by seeds which usually do not germinate until the second year, and green wood cuttings, also by layers. Suitable for mass planting in the landscape.
325	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> Ten.	Myrtaceae	Australia. Turpentine tree. An evergreen quick growing tall tree with dense leaves. The leaves are long, broadly ovate appearing in whole of 4, Flowers 6-10 in a head, with 2-4 bracts of variable size under the head white. Flower during September-December. Height 100-200 feet. Spread 60-100 feet. Propagation is by seeds. The wood is durable and almost fireproof and valuable for piles, railway sleepers,

			and ship building. It take a high polish and is used for flooring and cabinet work. Well shaped for shade tree. Produces good effect when planted in groups. Can also be planted as a single specimen on the lawns.
326	<i>Syzygium montanum</i> Gamble.	Myrtaceae	A large evergreen tree, branchlets winged on the four edges, especially in the flowering part; leaves opposite, obovate or oblong-obovate, dark dull green, dotted below. Flowers in dense cymose corymbs, in the axils of uppermost leaves, forming panicles, fruit purple, crowned by the sepals. Height 50-70 feet and spread 40-50 feet. Blooms during January-March. Propagated by seeds. A wild shoal tree. Can be planted in avenues as shade tree.
327	<i>Tecoma stans</i> Juss.	Bignoniaceae	West Indies. Yellow elder. A handsome upright shrub with old pinnate leaves. Leaflets 5-11 almost sessile, oblong-ovate to lanceolate, acuminate, serrate, glabrous 2-5 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad. Flowers large in terminal racemes, corolla funnel form, campanulate, bell-shaped, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, stamens didynamous, anthers pubescent, calyx with 5 short teeth, capsule linear 5-7 inches long. Seeds winged. Blooms during May-June. Propagated from seeds. Suited for planting as single specimen in lawns, in mixed shrubberies and hedges.
328	<i>Ternstroemia japonica</i> Thunb.	Ternstroemiaceae	Himalayas and Japan. An evergreen medium sized tree with dense leaves which are leathery, entire, ovate-oblong, gradually tapering to the petioles. Flowers are pale yellow, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches across, borne in clusters. Berries of the size of a marble. Flowers during January-March. Height 30-35 feet with equal spread. Propagated by seeds. Useful for planting as a single specimen in lawns. Wood is used as fuel.
329	<i>Thuja filiformis</i> Lodd.	Pinaceae	North America. An evergreen bush with long slender branchlets. The foliage is scale like, flattened on the stem, soft waxy to touch, with a pleasant aromatic odour when crushed. Propagation is by seeds as well as cuttings. In plantations they are usually prized for their showy, compact growth and these can be used as single specimens in lawns
330	<i>Thuja gigantea</i> Nutt.	Pinaceae	California. An evergreen tall tree, with short horizontal branches often pendulous at the ends, forming a narrow pyramid, trunk with much pendulous at the ends, forming a cinnamon red-bark, branches slender, regularly and closely set, leaves bright green and glossy above, dark green beneath and with whitish triangular spots. Leaves of vigorous shoots widely spaced, ending in long points parallel to axis, of the lateral branchlets acute and scarcely glandular, cones cylindrical-ovoid, Seeds winged, notched at the apex. Propagation is by seeds as well as by cuttings. Decorative when planted on the lawns as single specimen
331	<i>Thysanolaena agrostis</i> Nees.	Graminae	Tropical Asia. A giant grass with large blades 15 inches to 20 inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch-2 inches and stiff culms. Blade simple, alternate greenish white about 2 inches long. Blooms throughout the year. Height 8-15 feet. Propagated by division of suckers Suited for planting on the pond margins.
332	<i>Tibouchina semidecandra</i> Cogn.	Melastromaceae	Brazil. Glory Bush. Brazilian spider flower. A handsome deciduous tree like shrub with simple 3-5 nerved leaves, ovate or oblong-ovate, to 4 inches long, densely hairy on both sides and pale beneath flowers purple to 5 inches across flowers during July – October. Height 6-20 feet spread 10-15 feet. Propagated by cuttings. Useful for planting in back borders in groups to produce mass effect of flowers. Can be trained to form bushy shape. Used as terrace plant in pots or tubs elsewhere.

333	<i>Tristania conferta</i> R. Br.	Myrtaceae	Australia. Brisbane Box. A handsome evergreen tree growing to a height of 100 feet. Leaves are simple, alternate or whorled at ends of branchlets, ovate to lanceolate, to 6 inches long. The flowers are white $\frac{3}{4}$ inches across and borne in clusters. Flowers during April – June. Propagation is by seeds or half ripened cuttings under glass. It is valuable in hot dry regions whose difficult conditions it can well withstand. Can be grown as single specimens in lawns
334	<i>Vaccinium leschenaultii</i> . Wight.	Vacciniaceae	Nilgiris. Blue berry. A small hairy tree producing edible berries and attractive autumn colouring of their foliage. Leaves are simple and alternate and the tender ones turn brilliant colors in autumn. The flowers are cylindrical to wheel shaped . The fruits are berries capped with persistent calyx. Flowers during February- May. Height 35-40 feet. Spread 20-25 feet. Thrives well in a moist peaty soil or a sandy loam with peat or leaf mould added, moisture is important. Propagation is by seeds and also by cuttings of half ripened wood. Grown as ornamental in borders and for edible fruits.
335	<i>Veronica longifolia</i> Linn.	Scrophulariae	Central and E. Europe and N. Asia. An attractive upright shrub with smooth stems leaves lanceolate or oblong acuminate sharply serrate lower opposite Upper more or less verticillate, glaucous, flowers rich purple numerous in dense raceme in the axils of leaves. Height 2-4 feet and spread 2-3 feet. Blooms during April-October. Propagated by Divisions or cuttings. It is planted in mixed shrubberies or in big vases in garden.
336	<i>Veronica monosis</i> Sch.	Scrophulariae	Nilgiris. A tall deciduous tree with alternate leaves and showy white heads of disk flowers, usually borne in terminal clusters in late summer, pappus of scales and bristles. Flowers during April – June. Height 60-80 feet. Spread 20-30 feet. Propagation is by seeds and by cutting. Grown in the borders or wild garden.
337	<i>Veronica spicata</i> Linn.	Scrophulariae	Europe and North Asia. An ascending and erect slender-stemmed shrub leaves lanceolate, lance-oblong, opposite or verticillate, crenate downy flowers clean blue or pale pink stamens purple borne densely in upright long racemes. Height 4-5 feet and spread 3-4 feet. Blooms during May-September. Propagated by divisions or cuttings. It is suitable for planting in mixed shrubberies.
338	<i>Viburnum tinus</i> Linn.	Caprifoliaceae	Mediterranean Region. An attractive bushy glabrous or somewhat hairy branched shrub, leaves ovate-oblong, acute, dark, green, shining and glabrous above, pubescent beneath usually only on the veins, Flowers white or pinkish white, slightly fragrant in somewhat convex cymes. fruit ovoid, black and dry. Height 6-10 feet and spread 4-8 feet. Blooms during January-March. Propagated by seeds, stratified and sown and also by green wood cuttings. It is attractive shrub for growing in bold masses and also in pots.
339	<i>Vitex littoralis</i> A. Cunn.	Verbenaceae	New Zealand. Syn V. T Kirk. Australian Teak. A tall evergreen tree with rounded –top leaves compound, long stalked, leaflets 3-5 elliptic almost acuminate, glabrous, flowers in auxiliary panicles, abundant, dull red two lipped. Fruit a drupe, purple in colour. Height 40 – 60 feet and spread 30-40 feet. Blooms almost throughout the year. Propagated by seeds and cuttings of green and ripened wood. It is attractive when planted as a single specimen in lawns and in groups in landscapes
340	<i>Vitex pubescens</i> Vahl.	Verbenaceae	Chaste tree. An evergreen small tree, valued for their showy flower

			spikes, blue in colour. The leaves are elliptic to ovate, entire tomentose. Flowers are blue in colour borne in spikes Flower during May to August. Height 20 to 30 feet. Spread 30 to 35 feet. Propagation by cuttings. Grown on the borders and in the wild garden.
341	Widdringtonia whytei	Pinaceae	East Africa. African Cypress. An ever green tree with imbricated, scale like leaves and on young plants linear, cones 2 composed of 4 – 6 scales and are ¾ inch across. Cones are produced during April-to August. Height 30 – 40 feet. Spread 8 to 10 feet. Propagation is by seeds as well as by cuttings. Useful for planting as single specimens in the lawns.
342	Yucca aloifolia Linn.	Liliaceae	West Indies and Mexico. Century plant. A handsome plant with thinner stem. Leaves dagger like very pungent about 1 ½ feet long, broad at middle and toothed. Flowers black purple without a core. Height 10-15 feet. Spread 3 – 4 feet. Flower during May-June. Propagation is by seeds, offsets, stem cuttings or rhizome cuttings. Useful for planting in the centre of beds and in the rockeries. It is not hardy for use in the open. It can be kept on the lawn for decoration with the pots buried underground.
343	Yucca gloriosa Linn.	Liliaceae	Mound lily. Adams needle. Very hardy plants, utilized for the ornamental foliage in the parks and gardens, Leaves succulent, linear with spinascent apex. It is superb when planted as single specimen in the heart of rockery as it produces dense scape of closely packed ivory white flowers with reddish tinge and drooping. It flower during May. Height 12-15 feet. Spread 2 to 3 feet. Propagation is by offsets, stem cuttings or rhizome cuttings. It gives an imposing appearance when planted in the middle of beds or rockeries.
344	Yucca variegata	Liliaceae	Adams-Needle- An evergreen plant with woody trunk, having stiff, variegated leaves of 2 ½ feet long and 1 inch wide flowers nearly white to 2 inches long, drooping, cup shaped, borne on erect panicles. Flowers during May-June. Height 12-20 feet. Spread 5 to 8 feet. Propagation of suckers and stem cuttings. Useful for planting in rockeries, in the centre of beds in the wild garden.