| | | Hei | ght. | ng. |) *- | Notive of | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|--|------------|----------|-------------------------------|---|
| | | 1896. | 1908. | Fruiting. | Growth.* | Native of | Kemarks. |
| P. longifolia | | Ft. | Ft. 11 | | P | | A distinct and beautiful pine from India. Not quite |
| P. mugho P. canariensis | | . 4 | 16 10 | F | P P | •• | hardy. Only useful for planting on high mountains. A beautiful pine, that does not succeed here. Most |
| P. muricata | | 28 . | 50 | F | М | •• | difficult to transplant. A poor scrubby tree that has been far too much |
| P. Coulterii | • • | 31 | 47 | F | M | •• | planted. The largest cones of any pine are grown by this tree |
| P. pinaster | | 29 | 35 | F | M | •• | Timber seems of poor quality. A very inferior timber-tree, but will grow in exposed |
| P. ponderosa P. Sabiniana | • • • | 24 33 | 50 48 | F | G M | Western America California | places by the sea. A tree of great promise for timber purposes. A very distinct pine, with very fine cones; of no |
| P. Jeffreyii | | 12 | 35 | F | G | ,, | promise for timber. One of the best: grows well, and will likely produce |
| P. strobus | ٠. | 16 | 48 | F | P | Canada | good timber. Enormous amount of timber has been cut from this |
| P. Fremontiana | | 3 | 11 | F | P | California | tree in America; of no value here. This tree has large nutlike seeds which are good to eat; not a timber-tree. |
| P. Lambertiana | | 11 | 16 | • • • | P | British Columbia | The giant of the family. Does not promise of be of any value here. |
| P. pungens | | 15 | 28 | F | M | North America | A pine of no promise as a timber-tree. Cones and tree distinct. |
| P. patula | •• | 33 | | F | M | Mexico | This tree after reaching probably 50 ft. died. Seed- lings do not promise much. |
| P. rigida | • • | 15 | 26 | F | M | North America | A scrubby-looking pine, singular in that it will sprout from the stump. |
| P. tuberculata Pinus tæda | •• | 29 | 40 14 | F | G G | California North America | A spreading tree, making fair shelter and quick growth. The young trees here are quick-growing. |
| P. massoniana | | 5 | 17 | · F | M | Japan | These are timber-trees from Japan, and are growing |
| P. densiflora | | $\begin{vmatrix} 4\\3 \end{vmatrix}$ | 18 16 | F | M | Italy | fairly well here. The seeds of this tree are large, and are good to eat. |
| P. pinea P. contorta | • • | 14 | 25 | F | M | Oregon | A distinct pine, of no special economic value. |
| P. Murrayana | | 28 | 46 | F | G | California | This is a rapid-growing pine, and a superior tree for |
| P. Gerardiana | | 1 | 5 | | P | India | shelter. The plants thrive well, but are of slow growth; seeds |
| P. Torreyana | | 2 | 23 | | G | California | are good to eat. A fast-growing open-looking pine; very difficult to |
| P. Benthamiana | • • • | 25 | 55 | F | G | ,, | transplant. One of the trees that promises to be successful as a timber-tree. |
| P. Aristata | | | 1 | ٠. | | ., | |
| P. Bungeana | | | 1 | : | ٠. | ••• | |
| P. Banksiana P. Bruttia | | | 3 | :: | | • • • | |
| P. cembra | | | ì | | | | |
| P. canariensis | | | 6 | | | • • | |
| P. flexilis | | | 1 | | ٠. | • • | |
| P. edulis | | ٠. | 10 | | • • | | |
| P. Hamiltonia P. leucodermis | | :: | 2 | | | • • | These are also growing here. |
| P. inops | | | 1 | | | | |
| P. Kashya | | | 1 | | | •• | |
| P. Koraiensis | | | $\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$ | • • | · · | •• | |
| P. monticola P. montana | • • | | 1 | | | • • | |
| P. montana P. monophylla | • • | | ı | | | • | |
| P. Parryana | | | 1 | | | • • | <u> </u> |
| P. resinosa | | | 1 | | | | |
| P. pyrenica | | | 1 | Tr | D | Furana | An evergreen oak. |
| Quercus annulata Q. cerris | | 19 | 10 33 | F | P M | Europe Turkey | Grows well, but not so freely as the English oak. |
| Q. cerris Q. Hodginsoni | • • | 14 | 17 | F | G | ··· | The tree under this name is one of the finest-looking of all the oaks. |
| 2 | | | | | ълг | Amarias | (The American oaks as a whole have been disappoint |
| Q. palustrus | • • | 6 | 8 6 | | M | America | ing, except for their autumn tints, which are often |
| Q. coccinea | • • | | 1 | • • | i | ,, | very fine. |
| Q. Bannisteri Q. ilex | | 10 | 5 16 | F | P M | Europe | A dwarf oak of no especial value. The evergen oak of Europe, which grows well in |
| Q. virens Q. macrophylla | | 3 4 | 13 8 | F | M P | America | New Zealand. Much like the above in appearance, and growing well Foliage very large, but the tree dies back very much |
| Q. Kellogii | | 1 | 13 | | M | California . | A black oak that is making a good appearance. |
| | | $\hat{2}$ | 15 | | M | America | Leaves die off a deep red. Timber reputed inferior. |
| w. rupra | | 6 | 16 | | G | ,, | Leaves entire, and unlike oak-leaves. |
| | | | | | | | |
| Q. imbricaria Q. phellos | • • | 1 | 7 | | M | G-1:6 | With willow-like leaves and branches. |
| Q. imbricaria | | | | | | | With willow-like leaves and branches. A beautiful oak. Not likely to be beaten by any other oak for genera |

^{*} Good, G; moderate, M; poor, P.