

*Williamsii*—3 to 4 inch flowers with reddish brown throat, pubescent on underside mid-rib.

Double Flowering Sport of *Williamsii*—2 to 3 inch double flowers, fragrant; crinkled foliage same as *Williamsii*.

*Neriifolia* — Oleander *Allamanda*—shrub to three feet; leaves in whirls of 2-5 and to 5 inches long, dull green;

golden yellow flowers  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across swollen at base; Brazil; foliage more narrow than *Cathartica*; does well in partial shade.

*Violacea* (*Purpurea*)—Purple *Allamanda*—slender climber; leaves in 4's, oval, to 6 inches long; flowers  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across of dusky-rose color, deeper in center. Most rare of the *Allamandas*.



*Allamanda violacea*



*Allamanda cathartica* var. *Hendersoni*

## SOME ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS NATIVE TO SOUTH FLORIDA

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The extreme southern portion of the Florida peninsula contains an extensive flora that includes a remarkable variety of plants. The native flora, particularly

of southeast Florida, includes a great many species that belong essentially to the tropical West Indian flora but includes also many plants commonly found in central and northern Florida.

Among the native plants found growing in the area are many shrubs and trees with foliage and flowers of sufficient beauty to make them good subjects

for ornamental landscape work. A few of these have attracted enough attention that they are being used rather extensively in ornamental planting. Others have been planted in county parks, memorial parks and botanic gardens in recent years, affording an opportunity for more and more people to become acquainted with native plants. Many others, however, that appear to possess horticultural value have been neglected and are either not cultivated at all or are found only in few of the larger botanic gardens.

Very many exotic species have been introduced from the warmer regions of the world, and are grown extensively in southern Florida as ornamentals. The abundance of cultivated exotics diverts attention from the native flora, yet some of the native species are fully as attractive as many of the highly regarded exotics.

A study was begun several years ago to evaluate as landscape subjects the many trees and shrubs native to the area. The area covered includes the Florida Keys, the Miami rock ridge, the Everglades Keys, and the coastal hammocks, sand dunes and islands along the coast as far north as Palm Beach and Punta Gorda. The study is far from complete, but the following list contains some 66 species representing 33 plant families that are either being used as ornamentals or appear to be worthy of trial for this purpose.

#### CYCADACEAE

*Zamia integrifolia* Ait. Coontie, Florida arrowroot.

#### PALMAE

*Roystonea regia* (H.B.K.) O. F. Cook. Royal palm, Cuban royal palm.

*Pseudophoenix sargentii* Wendl. Sargent cherry palm, Buccaneer palm, Hog cabbage palm.

*Paurotis wrightii* (Griseb. & Wendl).

Britt. Saw cabbage palm, Silver-saw palm.

*Sabal palmetto* (Walt.) Todd. Cabbage palmetto, swamp cabbage, cabbage tree.

*Thrinax parviflora* Sw. Green Peaberry palm, Thatch palm.

*Thrinax microcarpa* Sarg. Silver Peaberry palm, Brittle Thatch palm.

*Coccothrinax argentata* (Jacq.) Bailey. Seaberry palm, Florida silver palm.

#### MYRICACEAE

*Myrica cerifera* L. Southern wax-myrtle, Bayberry, Myrtle.

#### FAGACEAE

*Quercus virginiana* Mill. Live oak.

#### MORACEAE

*Ficus aurea* Nutt. Florida strangler fig, Golden fig.

*Ficus brevifolia* Nutt. Shortleaf fig, fig, Wild banyan.

#### POLYGONACEAE

*Coccolobis laurifolia* Jacq. Dove plum, Pigeon plum.

*Coccolobis uvifera* Jacq. Seagrape, Grape tree, Platterleaf.

#### NYCTAGINACEAE

*Torrubia longifolia* (Heimer) Britt. Blolly.

#### MAGNOLIACEAE

*Magnolia virginiana* L. Southern Sweetbay.

#### ROSACEAE

*Chrysobalanus icaco* L. Coco-plum.

*Prunus myrtifolia* (L.) Urban. West Indian cherry, Laurel cherry.

#### LEGUMINOSAE

*Lysiloma bahamensis* Benth. Wild tamarind.

*Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd.

*Pithecellobium guadelupense* (Pers.) Chapm. Blackbead.

*Erythrina herbacea* L.

#### ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

*Guaiacum sanctum* L. Routhbark lignum vitae.

## MALPIGHIACEAE

*Byrsonima lucida* (Sw.) DC. Locust berry.

## RUTACEAE

*Zanthoxylum fagara* (L.) Sarg. Wild lime.

*Zanthoxylum coriaceum* Rich. Biscayne prickly ash.

## SIMAROUBACEAE

*Suriana maritima* L. Bay cedar.

*Picramnia pentandra* Sw. Bitterbush.

*Simarouba glauca* DC. Paradise-tree, Bitterwood.

*Bursera simaruba* (L.) Sarg. Gumbo-limbo, West-Indian birch.

*Alvaradoa amorphoides* Liebm. Alvaradoa.

## MELIACEAE

*Swietenia mahogoni* Jacq. Mahogany, West Indies mahogany.

## EUPHORBIACEAE

*Gymnanthes lucida* Sw. Oysterwood, Crabwood.

*Drypetes lateriflora* (Sw.) Krug. & Urb. Guiana plum.

*Hippomane mancinella* L. Manchineel.

## AQUIFOLIACEAE

*Ilex cassine* L. Dahoon.

*Ilex krugiana* Loes. Southern holly, tawnyberry holly.

## CELASTRACEAE

*Maytenus phyllanthoides* Benth. Gutta-percha mayten.

*Rhacoma ilicifolia* (Poir.) Trelease. Christmas berry.

## SAPINDACEAE

*Sapindus saponaria* L. Southern soap-berry, soapberry.

*Exothea paniculata* (Juss.) Radlk. Butterbough, Inkwood.

## RHAMNACEAE

*Reynosia septentrionalis* Urban. Darling plum, Red ironwood.

## MELASTOMACEAE

*Tetrazygia bicolor* Cogn. Florida tetrazygia.

## CANELLACEAE

*Canella winterana* (L.) Gaertn. Canella, wild-cinnamon, cinnamon bark.

## GUTTIFERAE

*Clusia rosea* Jacq. Balsam apple.

## COMBRETACEAE

*Bucida buceras* L. Oxhorn bucida, Black-olive.

*Conocarpus erectus* L. var. *sericea* DC. Silver buttonwood.

## MYRTACEAE

*Eugenia myrtoides* Poir. Spanish stopper, Gurgeum stopper.

*Eugenia confusa* DC. Red stopper, Redberry eugenia, Ironwood.

*Eugenia simpsonii* (Small) Sarg. Simpson stopper, Simpson nakedwood.

*Calypttranthes pallens* (Poir.) Griseb. Spicewood, pale lidflower.

## ERICACEAE

*Pieris nitida* B. & H. Fetterbush.

*Befaria racemosa* Vent. Tar flower, Fly catcher.

## THEOPHRASTACEAE

*Jacquinia keyensis* Nez. Joewood, Cudjoe-wood.

## MYRSINACEAE

*Ardisia escallonioides* Schl. & Ch.

*Rapanea guianensis* Aubl. Myrsine, Guiana rapanea.

## SAPOTACEAE

*Chrysophyllum oliviforme* L. Satin-leaf.

## OLEACEAE

*Forestiera porulosa* (Michx.) Poir. Florida privet.

## BORAGINACEAE

*Cordia sebestena* L. Geiger-tree.

*Boufferreria ovata* Miers. Bahama strongbark, Ovalleaf strongbark.

*Tournefortia gnaphalodes* R.Br. Sea lavender.

## VERBENACEAE

*Callicarpa americana* L. American beauty-berry, French mulberry.

*Duranta repens* L. Golden dewdrop, Pigeon berry, Creeping sky-flower.

## RUBIACEAE

*Strumpfia maritima* Jacq.

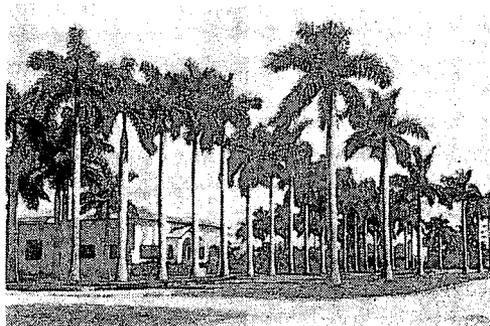
*Erithalis fruticosa* L.

*Randia aculeata* L.

*Chiococca alba* (L.) A. Hitchc. Snow-berry.

*Hamelia patens* Jacq. Scarletbush, Hamelia.

*Casasia clusiaefolia* (Jacq.) Griseb. Seven-year apple.



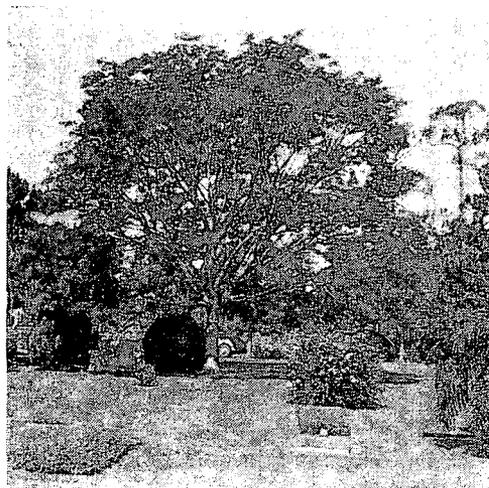
*Royal Palms at Homestead*



*Sabal Palmetto group, Fairchild Tropical Garden*



*Sea Lavender, U. S. 1 Highway, lower keys*



*Wild Tamarind tree, Woodlawn Park Cemetery, Miami*

## THE AMERICAN HIBISCUS SOCIETY

NORMAN A. REASONER

Bradenton

You will recall that when I had the pleasure of addressing this society last year on the subject of Hibiscus I mentioned the crying need for some sort of an organization to act as a clearing

house for the correction of Hibiscus nomenclature and the registration of new varieties. I am very happy, therefore, to be able to report that such an organization does now exist, under the name of The American Hibiscus Society, of which your speaker has had the honor of being elected its first president. I do