

APPENDIX

A LIST OF THE TREES OF SOUTH FLORIDA, NATIVE AND INTRODUCED.

The following list is of course by no means complete. Florida is a land of many flowers, fruits and forests. It is difficult at times to distinguish between a shrub and a tree. New trees are being introduced into this country almost every day, and of the great number of tropical trees in the world there are many which have never been tried and which will probably grow here as well, if not better, than in their native land.



WEST INDIAN ALMOND TREES BENT BY THE WIND.

ORDER CYCADACEAE. CYCAS FAMILY.

Cycas revoluta.

Sago Palm.

To this same order belongs our common coontie or comptie (*Zamia Floridana*), a valuable starch-yielding plant, which might be used to advantage in the manufacture of grain alcohol.

AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

ORDER PINACEAE. PINE FAMILY.

Pinus clausa. Sand Pine.
Coast of East Florida on sand dunes.

Pinus Caribaea. Cuban Pine.
The common timber pine of South Florida. Grows also in West Indies and Central America. Also called *Pinus Elliottii*—Slash Pine. This pine and the Longleaf or Yellow Pine yield the naval stores of our South. It is generally believed that resin will not run satisfactorily in Tropical Florida. The wood resists sea worms better than any of our native pines.

ORDER JUNIPERACEAE. JUNIPER FAMILY.

Taxodium distichum. Bald Cypress.
A valuable timber tree.

Taxodium imbricarium. Pond Cypress.
A species recently named by Harper.



AN AVENUE OF THE WEST INDIAN ALMOND, A FAVORITE SHADE TREE IN THE WEST INDIES. NOT SIMILAR TO NOR RELATED TO THE ALMOND OF COMMERCE.

Thuja occidentalis. Arborvitae.
Various cultivated varieties of this tree commonly planted for shade and ornament. Probably does not extend naturally southward further than the mountains of North Carolina.

Sabina Virginiana. Red Cedar.
The word "sabina," corresponding to the English savin, is a better name than the old name *Juniperus*. Sabina is the common name of the following species in Cuba and Santo Domingo.

THE EVERGLADES

Sabina Barbadosis.

Pencil Cedar.

Formerly called *Juniperus Barbadosis*.

The famous pencil cedar of Florida. Some years ago forests of cedar and live oak were reserved in Florida and elsewhere on the coast to insure a future supply of these valuable timbers for our navy. These were, of course, abandoned when steel replaced wood for this purpose. These, however, were our first national reserves.

Other conifers in cultivation are:

Araucaria excelsa.

Norfolk Island Pine.

Cedrus Deodara.

Deodar Cedar.

According to Reasoner, this tree succeeds everywhere in the South. It is very similar to the cedar of Lebanon and the Atlas cedar.

PANDANACEAE. PANDANUS FAMILY.

Pandanus utilis.

Screw Pine.



A MAHOGANY TREE IN THE BAHAMAS.

ORDER POACEAE. GRASS FAMILY.

Bambos spp.

Bamboo.

Several species are growing here and the government has started a bamboo farm at Brooksville, Florida. *Bambos vulgaris* is abundant along water courses in the West Indies, forming stately groves. Since it loves moist stream banks it will, no doubt, be a great favorite

AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

for Everglade planting. It throws a heavy shade and is a fine protective cover for poultry and social birds.

ORDER ARECACEAE. PALM FAMILY.

Thrinax Floridana	} Palmettoes
Thrinax microcarpa	
Thrinax Keyensis	
Cocothrinax jucunda	
Sabal palmetto	
Serenoa arborescens	

The leaves of these palmettoes are highly valued in some countries for thatch, also for mats, baskets, etc. The leaves of the "Pond Thatch" in the Bahamas last longer than shingles. *Thrinax Keyensis* is good for this purpose. When timber gets scarcer, they will be more extensively used, just as straw is used on even expensive buildings in Holland.



THE LIVE OAK.

PALMS.

Pseudophoenix Sargentii.

Southern Keys and the Bahamas.
Getting very scarce.

Sargent Palm.

Resembles the date palm.

THE EVERGLADES

Roystonea regia.

This majestic tree reaches its optimal growth in Cuba, of which country it is emblematic; it adorns the Cuban two-cent postage stamp and coat-of-arms and its rich berries fatten many swine for their Christmas festivities. Extensively planted in South Florida and appears to be indigenous in several patches in the neighborhood of the Everglades.

Cocos nucifera.

One of the most beautiful and useful members of the plant world, yielding food, drink and shelter to many primitive peoples of the world. This tree grows in sandy soil along the seashores of tropical Florida and although most of the nuts were planted by the

Royal Palm.

Coco Palm.



SEMINOLE INDIANS COMING TO TOWN
WITH VENISON AND SKINS.

hand of man, undoubtedly some have sprung from seeds which have washed ashore and been buried in seaweed and sand on the beach. The original home of the coco palm is probably not known and since it grows as well in South Florida as elsewhere, it deserves to be listed at least as a naturalized member of our silva. Rabbits are fond of the young sprouts. They must be protected in youth.

Phoenix dactylifera.

Phoenix Canariensis.

Washingtonia filamentosa.

Date Palm.

The Canary Island Date Palm.

Fanleaf Palm.

AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

MUSCAEAE. BANANA FAMILY.

The banana is, by some people, called a tree because of its size, but according to the accepted definition of a tree, the stem must be woody in nature.

CASAURINACEAE. BEEFWOOD FAMILY.

Casuarina equisetifolia.

A tree of the East Indies and Australia, but now common throughout the tropics. Grows close to the sea, and has been used in the fixation of moving dunes along the seashore. It is usually called Australian Pine, but a patch of them on Biscayne Bay is known as the "cedars." The tree has become naturalized in South Florida and young trees of this species are growing here and there on the shore, the seeds of which have no doubt been washed ashore. It is a valuable addition to the silva of the State of Florida. Should be extensively planted for timber. It withstands the gales and yields a wood like oak.

JUGLANDACEAE. WALNUT FAMILY.

Hicoria pecan.

Pecan.

The king of nuts extensively cultivated in improved form in North Florida. Both the words "hickory" and "pecan" are probably of Indian origin. It is quite probable that some Spanish tree names such as "Ucare" are corruptions of hickory since hickory has been extensively used by West Indian peoples for barrel and hogshead hoops.

The pecan grows well in Florida, but apparently does not flourish south of central part of the State.

MYRICACEAE. BAYBERRY FAMILY.

Morella cerifera.

Wax Myrtle.

SALICACEAE. WILLOW FAMILY.

Salix longipes.

Long Stalk Willow.

FAGACEAE. BEECH FAMILY.

Quercus Virginiana.

Live Oak.

Excellent timber tree, common in Florida, also Mexico, Cuba and Central America. These sturdy, broadspreading live oaks draped with Florida moss form a very characteristic feature of the Florida landscape.

Quercus myrtifolia.

Myrtle Leaved Oak.

ARTOCARPACEAE. MULBERRY FAMILY.

Morus rubra.

Red Mulberry.

Common throughout the State.

Morus nigra.

Black Mulberry.

Commonly planted for its large, black, juicy fruits. Probably originally came from Persia.

THE EVERGLADES

Morus alba.

From China. Introduced mainly for silk-worm food.

White Mulberry.

Broussonetia papyrifera.

From Japan. Common throughout the State.

Paper Mulberry.

Ficus aurea.

South Florida and the West Indies. A striking weed tree in the forest. Grows first on limbs of other trees, throws down aerial roots to the ground and finally chokes and kills the tree upon which it started.

Golden Fig.



ALEURITES TRILOBA — THE CANDLE-NUT. HAS FRUITED IN SOUTH FLORIDA AND IS A VALUABLE TREE.

Ficus populnea.

South Florida and the West Indies. Easily propagated from cuttings and might prove a satisfactory shade tree for South Florida.

Poplarleaf Fig.

Ficus carica.

Cultivated throughout the South for its fruits.

The Fig.

Ficus nitida.

A beautiful shade tree in Nassau and Key West. Also common in Cuba. A very satisfactory tree for roadside planting.

Spanish Laurel.

AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

Ficus religiosa.

Sacred Bo of India.

Growing in favor as a shade tree in Tropical Florida. Very common avenue shade tree in Cuba.

Ficus altissima.

East Indian Rubber.

Makes excellent growth in Southern Florida.

Ficus glomerata.

Cluster Fig.

Of India. Grows well and bears well in Southern Florida.

Artocarpus integrifolia.

The Jack Fruit.

This tree, similar to the Bread Fruit, has fruited in South Florida.

ULMACEAE. ELM FAMILY.

Trema Floridana.



A MASTIC TREE IN THE HAMMOCK.
(PHOTO BY DR. R. M. HARPER.)

POLYGONACEAE. BUCKWHEAT FAMILY.

Coccolobis uvifera.

Sea Grape.

Common on the seashore of Southern Florida, also West Indian

Coccolobis laurifolia.

Pigeon Plum.

South Florida and West Indies. A fine tree in the hammocks of Southern Florida. (A hammock is a rich hardwood jungle. It is probably an old Indian word and the old spelling "hamak" is sometimes still used.)

THE EVERGLADES

ALLIONIACEAE. FOUR-O'CLOCK FAMILY.

- Pisonia obtusata*. Blolly.
Sea beaches and shores of brackish lagoons. Tropical Florida.

ANONACEAE. CUSTARD APPLE FAMILY.

- Anona glabra*. Custard or Pond-Apple.
Anona squamosa. Sugar Apple or Sweet Sop.
Anona muricata. Sour Sop.
Anona reticulata. Custard Apple, called also Bullocks's,
Heart or Corazon.
Anona cherimolia. Cherimoyer.

The fruit of the latter is very highly prized in Spanish-American countries. It can be budded on our native Pond-apple. The wood of Pond-apple is very light and useful for net floats and stoppers in place of cork. *Canarium odoratum* of this order, a few of which have been planted in South Florida, yields the famous ilang-ilang perfume. To this order belong several important genera, such as *Uvaria* and *Rollinia*, which yield valuable fruits.

MAGNOLIACEAE. MAGNOLIA FAMILY.

- Magnolia glauca*. Magnolia or Sweet Bay.
A beautiful tree which should be more extensively planted.
Grows well on Everglade soil.

CAPPARIDACEAE. CAPER FAMILY.

- Capparis Jamaicensis*. Florida Caper.

MORINGACEAE. HORSERADISH TREE FAMILY.

- Moringa moringa*. Horseradish Tree.
The root of this tree, finely scraped, is eaten as horseradish.
The Oil of Ben, used by perfumers, is extracted from the seeds of this tree.

AMYGDALACEAE. PLUM FAMILY.

- Chrysobalanus Icaca*. Coco-plum.
Amygdalus Persica. Peach.
Laurocerasus sphaerocarpa. West India Cherry.
Eriobotrya Japonica. Loquat.

LEGUMINOSEAE. BEAN FAMILY.

- Pithecolobium unguis-cati*. Florida Cat's Claw.
Pithecolobium dulce. Gaumachil.

One of the fastest-growing trees ever introduced into Florida. It grows five feet in height per year, on rocky land. Grows well in regions of very slight rainfall. The pulp of the pod is eaten by the poorer classes of Mexico. Pods are a good feed for cattle, and the bark contains twenty-five per cent tannin and is therefore extensively used for tanning purposes in regions where it is plentiful.

AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

Pithecolobium saman. Rain Tree or Guango.

Similar to the above.

Pithecolobium Gaudeloupense. Goatbush.

This is a native bush, but sometimes reaches tree proportions. It is valuable because it is the first hardwood leguminous shrub to appear in the pine woods. It enriches the soil by its litter and paves the way for other hardwoods. It marks the beginning of the transition from pinewoods to hammock conditions.

Albizzia Julibrissin.

A favorite shade tree in the Southeastern United States.

Albizzia Lebbek. Siris or Lebbek Tree.

Called Woman's Tongue in Nassau.

Lyoiloma latisiliqua. Wild Tamarind.

Common in places on the Keys. Wood, heavy, hard, tough, close-grained, rich brown, tinged with red.

Vachellia Farnesiana. Yellow Opopanax.

Called also Popinac. The flowers are used for perfume.

Leucaena glanca.

Mimosa spp.

Dalbergia Sissoo. Sissoo Tree of India.

It is a species of this same genus that yields one variety of "Rosewood."

Tamarindus Indica. Tamarind.

Ceratonia siliqua. St. John's Bread or Carob.

Haematoxylon Campechianum Logwood.

Grows well on dry, rocky ridges.

Cassia fistula. Shower of Gold.

A favorite ornamental tree.

Delonix regia. Poinciana Tree.

A favorite shade tree.

Ichthyomethia piscipula. Jamaica Dogwood.

A common and very valuable timber tree for South Florida. Might be used to advantage as a shade and ornamental. Grows quickly, has an abundance of pea-like flowers in clusters which honey bees are fond of. As the name indicates, it is a fish poison. The bark and twigs are bruised and lowered in a basket into the water. A poison is dissolved which stupefies fish that comes near it. They float to the surface and are easily captured. This tree grows well from seeds and its propagation should be encouraged.

Bauhinia spp.

Several species, beautiful, ornamental small trees.

Cajan cajan. Pigeon Pea.

Makes a small but useful tree. Poultry are fond of its seeds and its leaves enrich the soil.

Erythrina arborea.



A CEDRELA TREE—GROWN FROM A CUTTING. RATE OF GROWTH TO DATE, TWO FEET PER MONTH.

AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE. CALTROP FAMILY.

Guaiacum sanctum. Lignum Vitae.
Very hard, slow-growing wood.

RUTACEAE. RUE FAMILY.

Fagara fagara. Wild Lime.
Fagara flava. Yellow wood.
Valued for timber in the Bahamas. Good for plane stocks, tool handles and furniture.
Fagara clava-Herculis. Prickly Ash.
Fagara coriacea.
Amyris elemifera. Torchwood.
Wood heavy, hard, strong, close-grained; very resinous, very durable; light orange in color.
Amyris maritima.
Amyris balsamifera.
Citrus vulgaris. Bitter Sweet Orange.
Citrus aurantium. Sweet Orange.
Citrus limonium. Lemon.
Citrus limetta. Lime.
Citrus medica. Citron.
Citrus decumanna. Grapefruit, Pomelo, or Shaddock.
Citrus nobilis. Tangerine.
Citrus Japonica. Kumquat.

SIMARUBACEAE. QUASSIA FAMILY.

Simarouba glauca. Paradise Tree.
South Florida and West Indies. A pretty, quick-growing tree in the hammocks. Would make a handsome avenue tree.
Bursera simaruba. Gumbo-Limbo.
South Florida and West Indies. Grows easily from a cutting or large limb stuck in the ground, frequently used in this way for live fence posts. Grows very quickly and has a very striking, bronzy red trunk, with papery bark. The term gumbo-limbo is probably a negro corruption of the term gum-elemi. Called "gamolimie" in the Bahamas, which is probably a corruption of gum-elemi.

MELIACEAE. MAHOGANY FAMILY.

Melia azedarach. China Berry.
Called also "Lilaila." In the northern part of the State and along the Gulf Coast a variety of this tree, *umbraculiformis* or "Umbrella China Tree," or "Texas Umbrella Tree," is the favorite tree for shade and ornament. Although a native of Persia, is now naturalized in the Southern United States.

THE EVERGLADES

Swietenia mahagoni.

Mahogany.

Called also madeira, the latter word being simply the Spanish for "wood." Common on the Keys and parts of the southern mainland. The king of all woods. Something ought to be done to encourage the perpetuation of this, our choicest native hardwood, in the only part of the mainland of the United States where it can possibly grow.



A RUBBER TREE KILLING A COCO PALM. WILD RUBBER TREES ARE PERNICIOUS WEEDS. THE SEED IS DROPPED BY A BIRD IN THE FORK OF THE TRUNK OR IN THE CREVICE OF THE BARK. IT SPROUTS, ITS ROOTS RUN DOWN THE TRUNK TO THE GROUND. IN TIME IT CHOKES TO DEATH THE TREE WHICH SUPPORTED IT IN YOUTH.

Cedrela Sinensis.

Cedrela toona.

The toon tree of India, called Red Cedar in Queensland.

Cedrela odorata.

Spanish Cedar.

AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

EUPHORBIACEAE. SPURGE FAMILY.

- Drypetes lateriflora.** Florida Plum.
Also called "white-wood." South Florida and West Indies.
- Drypetes Keyensis.** Guiana Plum.
Also called "white-wood." South Florida and West Indies.
- Gymnanthes lucida.** Crabwood.
Southern Florida and West Indies. Some say this wood is poisonous. It is, however, a very pretty wood and is often used in the manufacture of canes, paper-knives and similar articles.
- Ricinus communis.** Castor Oil Tree.
Attains the size of a small tree in South Florida. Valuable plant. Oil is very useful, seed pumice is a valuable fertilizer and the plant is not exhaustive to the soil.
- Hura crepitans.** Sand Box Tree.
- Aleurites triloba.** Candlenut Tree.
- Hippomane mancinella.** Manchineel.
Southern Florida and the West Indies. A tree to be shy of; fortunately not common on the mainland. Poisonous to the touch to many people, producing a distressing dermatitis worse than poison ivy. It is called "guao" in Cuba, and I have known persons who have handled it without knowing suffer agonies with face and hands a solid mass of large blisters. It has a small fruit of pleasant appearance which might be eaten by children with dire results.

SPONDIACEAE. SUMAC FAMILY.

- Metopium metopium.** Poison Wood.
Very common in Southern Florida. Poisonous, and when bruised exudes a gum which blackens the trunk of the tree. One of the first trees to come up after hammock land has been cut and burnt.
- Mangifera Indica.** Mango.
Extensively planted in the southern countries, producing an abundance of choice fruits, some of the recent imported and improved varieties ranking with the choicest of our fruits. At the same time a valuable shade and ornamental tree.
- Anacardium occidentale.** Cashew Apple.
Cashew Nut.
Otahaite Apple.
- Spondias dulcis.** Hog Plum Jobo.
- Spondias lutea.** Scarlet or Spanish Plum.
- Spondias purpurea.** Pepper Tree.
- Schinus molle.** Cassava.
- Manihot manihot.** Cassava.
- Phyllanthus (Cicca) distichus.** Gooseberry Tree.

THE EVERGLADES

AQUIFOLIACEAE. HOLLY FAMILY.

Ilex Cassene. Dahoon.

CELASTRACEAE. STAFF TREE FAMILY.

Gyminda Grisebachii. False Boxwood.
Schafferia frutescens. Boxwood or Yellow Wood.

ACERACEAE. MAPLE FAMILY.

Acer rubrium. Red Maple.

SAPINDACEAE. SOAP BERRY FAMILY.

Sapindus saponaria. Soap Berry.
Exothea paniculata. Inkwood Ironwood.
Wood very hard and heavy. Used for tool handles, etc.
Hyperlate trifoliata. White Ironwood.
Wood used in shipbuilding in Bahamas. Berries edible.
Cupania glabra.
Blighia sapida.

Formerly known as *Cupania edulis*, is the Akee of Africa and Jamaica. This tree has fruited at the Sub-Tropical Gardens. The white covering of the seeds is a wholesome vegetable; the rest of the fruit is poisonous, so that great care must be exercised in using it.

Melicocca bijuga. Genip.
Pulp edible. Nuts in Venezuela are roasted and eaten like chestnuts.

FRANGULIACEAE. BUCKTHORN FAMILY.

Rhamnidium ferreum. Black Ironwood.
Colubrina reclinata. Nakedwood.
Reynosia latifolia. Darling Plum.
Fruit edible.

MALVACEAE. MALLOW FAMILY.

Hibiscus tiliaceus. Mahoe.
Thespesia populnea.
This tree is called "majagua de Florida" in Cuba.
Gossypium religiosum. Tree Cotton.
Ceiba pentandra. Silk Cotton Tree.

CANELLACEAE. WILD CINNAMON FAMILY.

Canella Winteriana. Cinnamon Bark or White Wood.

CLUSIACEAE. BALSAM TREE FAMILY.

Clusia flava.
Mammea Americana. Mammee Apple.

AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

PAPAYACEAE. PAPAWE FAMILY.

Carica papaya. Papaw.

BIXACEAE. BIXA FAMILY.

Bixa Orellana. Annatta.

A small tree yielding an orange-colored dye, used for butter color.

PROTEACEAE. PROTEA FAMILY.

Grevillea robusta. Sheoak from Australia.

FAMILY LAURACEAE. LAUREL FAMILY.

Persea, aquacate, avocado, avocato, alligator pear, butter pear, mid-shipman's butter, palta, etc.

A salad fruit. A species, *P. sylvestris*, grows wild in Cuba. Practically naturalized in South Florida. Extensively cultivated for home consumption and shipment North. Several improved varieties propagated by budding.

Persea borbonia. Red Bay.

Common throughout Florida. Called sometimes "Florida mahogany," but should never be confounded with the true mahogany which grows on the Keys.

Persea pubescens. Swamp Bay.

The term "bay" sometimes applied to trees may come from the French *baie*, meaning berry; it may have to do with the color of the wood, although the word *bay* in this sense is usually only applied to horses and in the case of "bay-wood" sometimes applied to mahogany; *bay* may refer to the "Bay Islands" in the Gulf of Honduras, a great mahogany center.

Ocotea Catesbyana. Lancewood.

A very valuable wood.

Misantica triandra.

One tree 18 inches in diameter and a few small ones found by Miss Olivia Rodham in the Brickell Hammock, near Miami. Identified by C. S. Sargent. Broad-topped, handsome tree, native to Cuba.

Cinnamomum camphora. Camphor Tree.

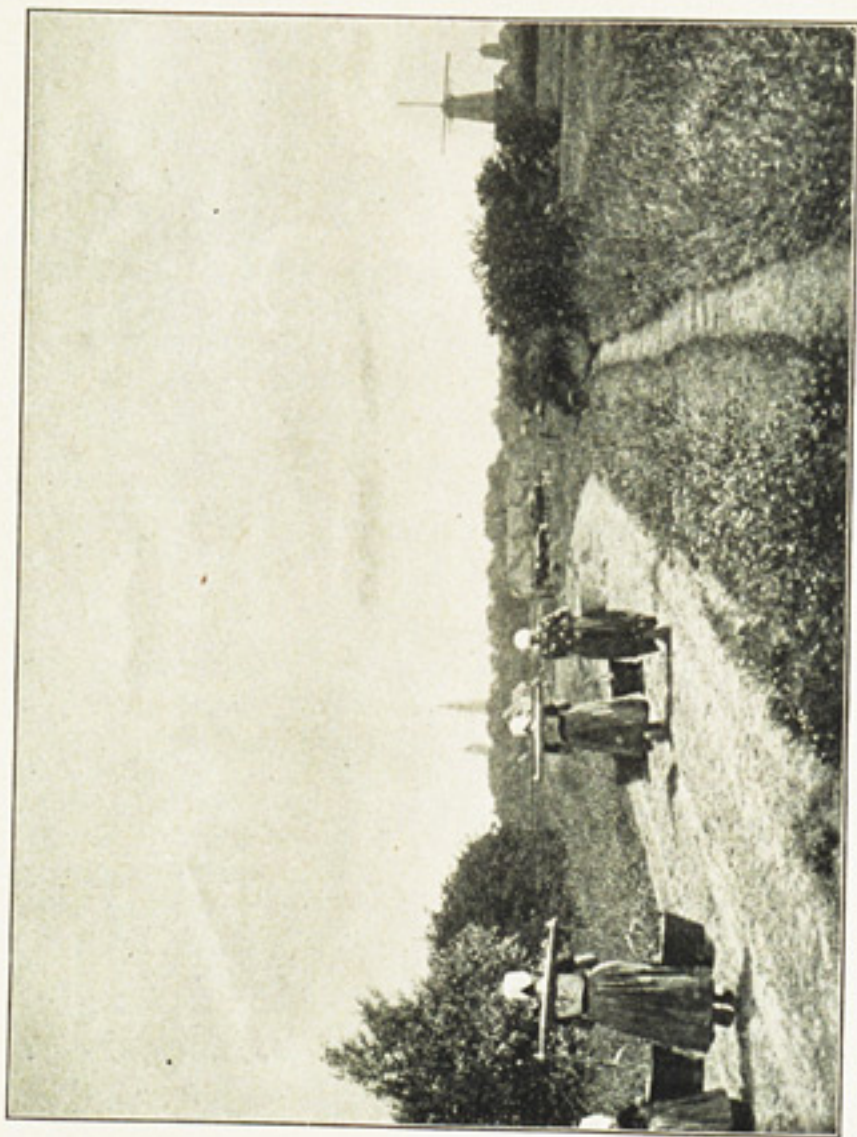
Grows well throughout the State. Well-established plantations of this tree in the proper locations would probably in time bring large returns.

According to a recent report citrus groves with camphor planted here and there are not infested with white-fly.

Cinnamomum cassia. Chinese Cinnamon.

A magnificent shelter tree, very dense and of quick growth. Will grow throughout the State.

Laurus nobilis. Apollo's Laurel.



A SCENE IN HOLLAND. ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO THIS SPOT WAS COVERED WITH
NAVIGABLE SALT WATER.

AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

PUNICACEAE. POMEGRANATE FAMILY.

Punica granatam. Pomegranate.

TERMINALIACEAE. WHITE MANGROVE FAMILY.

Conocarpus erecta. Buttonwood.

Southern Florida. Chiefly along salt shores. Highly prized for fuel. The best fuel I know of, since it makes great heat and almost no smoke.

Bucida buceras. Black Olive Tree.

Keys and West Indies.

Laguncularia racemosa. White Mangrove
or Buttonwood.

South Florida and West Indies. Muddy shores, common.

Terminalia cattappa. West Indian Almond.

Common West Indian shade tree.

MYRTACEAE. MYRTLE FAMILY.

Eugenia buxifolia. Gurgeon Stopper.
Spanish Stopper.

South Florida and West Indies.

Eugenia monticola. Stopper.
White Stopper.

Southern Florida.

Eugenia Garberi. Garber Stopper.

South Florida and West Indies.

Eugenia procera. Red Stopper.

Keys.

Eugenia jambos. Rose-Apple.

A common introduced species; although a native of India it is naturalized in the West Indies. *Eugenia Micheli* is the much-prized Surinam Cherry in Dade County.

Eugenia longipes.

There are many species of *Eugenia* in South America which yield valuable fruits.

Ananomis dichotoma. Naked Stopper.

South Florida.

Chytraculia chytraculia. Stopper.

South Florida and West Indies.

Psidium guajava. Common Guava.

Probably the greatest of all jelly-producing fruits. Common throughout Florida.

Eucalyptus spp.

Many claim that the right species of the many kinds are the most promising of all trees for planting in Florida, because of their great rapidity of growth and aid to drainage, since they suck up in the

THE EVERGLADES

process of transpiration many times the amount of water which falls upon the surface of their foliage in the form of rain.

The following kinds have been highly recommended for trial:

E. meliodora, *E. viminatis*, *E. citraodora*, *E. robusta*, *E. rostrata*,
E. crebra, *E. corynocalyx*, *E. resinifera*.

Melaleuca leucodendron. The Cajeput Tree.

Grows well in Florida and yields Cajeput oil.

RHIZOPHORACEAE. RED MANGROVE FAMILY.

Rhizophora mangle. Red Mangrove.

South Florida and the West Indies. A wonderful tree, grows in salt water and of great value in consolidating muddy shores; it has been called the "Land Former." Deserves to be protected because of the protection it affords to exposed shores in times of storm. Plantations on the Keys in the shelter of mangroves suffered little damage in the great storm of the fall of 1906, while those exposed to the fury of the waves bearing floating wreckage were ruined. Seeds of this tree have been sent to the Hawaiian Islands to be planted for this purpose, and when the mangrove takes hold along the line of the railroad to Key West it will safely protect it against the severest storms.

THEOPHRASTACEAE. JACQUINIA FAMILY.

Jacquinia Keyensis. Joewood.

According to Nash, in the Bahamas the bark is mixed with lime, placed in a bag and put in the water to stupefy fish.

ARDISIACEAE. MYRSINE FAMILY.

Icaoroa paniculata. Marlberry Cherry.

SAPOTACEAE. SAPODILLA FAMILY.

Chrysophyllum oliviforme. Satin-Leaf.

Southern Florida. Highly prized as an ornamental tree because of the bright golden color on the under side of its leaves. To this same genus belongs the beautiful "Cainito" or Star-apple, a fruit relished by peoples of the West Indies. It might be possible to bud the Star-apple on the native Satin-leaf.

Mimusops Sieberi. Wild Dilly.
Keys.

Sapota zapotillo. Sapodilla.

Naturalized on the Keys, where it is a common fruit. Planted also on the mainland. A tree hard to start, but hardy when started, yields an everlasting wood and a gum called Chicle.

Sideroxylum mastichodendron. Mastic.

Valuable forest tree of Southern Florida. Grows to be large and is quite common, shedding an abundance of yellow fruits which are

AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

edible in case one likes the flavor. Mastic would probably make a satisfactory shade tree.

Dipholis salicifolia. Bustic or Cassada.

Southern Florida and West Indies.

Lucuma Rivicoa var *angustifolia.* Ties, or Egg Fruit.

Chrysophyllum cainito. Star-Apple

A fruit highly relished in the West Indies.

Lucuma mammosa. Mammee Sapota

EBENACEAE. PERSIMMON OR EBONY FAMILY.

Diospyros kaki. Japanese Persimmon.

Diospyros Virginiana. Persimmon.

Throughout Florida. There is a curious mix-up in names in connection with the persimmon and the sapodilla just mentioned above. The black persimmon of Texas and Northern Mexico is called "Chapote," which is a slight modification of the name Sapota. The Spanish for sapodilla is Nispero, the name of the European Medlar. From Nispero comes the term Naseberry, a name frequently applied to the Sapodilla in the British West Indies. Both words, Persimmon and Sapota, are probably of Indian origin, the one North American and the other South American.

OLEACEAE. OLIVE FAMILY.

Olea Europea. Olive.

Grows luxuriantly in South Florida but does not fruit. There was the same difficulty with it in Southern California. With proper treatment it might yield a valuable crop for this region.

APOCYNACEAE. DOGBANE FAMILY.

Nerium oleander. Oleander.

A beautiful ornamental but poisonous. According to report on the subject by the Arizona Experiment Station, the physiological effects are similar to those of digitalis, and if enough poison is obtained the patient is sure to die. Fifteen to thirty grains of the leaves will kill a horse, ten to twenty grains a cow, and from one to five grains a sheep.

Plumieria rubra. Frangipani.

A fine ornamental.

EHRETIACEAE. EHRETIA FAMILY.

Cordia Sebastina. Geiger Tree.

Bouyeria Havanensis. Strong Bar'c.

Bark used in making tea in the Bahamas.

VERBENACEAE. VERBENA FAMILY.

Citharexylum villosum. Fiddlewood.

South Florida. One must not assume from both the scientific and common names that this wood is good for fiddles; quite otherwise.

THE EVERGLADES

because the wood is heavy and exceedingly hard. Both names are supposed to be mistakes, or rather the common name is a corruption of the French "fidele," meaning true or strong, and the scientific name is merely a translation of the common name. On the other hand, one softer and lighter wooded member of this genus might have been used for this purpose. Bello gives the common name "palo de guitarra" to *C. quadrangulare* in Porto Rico, and Cook says the natives make their guitars of this wood.

Avicenna nitida.

Black Mangrove.

Very valuable tree, like the red mangrove, for consolidating muddy shores.

BIGNONIACEAE. BIGNONIA FAMILY.

Crescentia cujete.

Calabash.

Crescentia ovata.

Black Calabash.

OLACACEAE. XIMENIA FAMILY.

Ximenia Americana.

Purging Nut.

Called also Mountain Plum, in Jamaica. Fruit eaten.

RUBIACEAE. MADDER FAMILY.

Exostema Caribaeum.

Princewood.

Bark a tonic. Would probably make a useful bitters.

Coffea Arabica.

Coffee.

Coffee has fruited in South Florida.

Genipa clusiifolia.

Seven-Year Apple.

Fruit eaten.

Guettarda elliptica.

Guettarda scabra.

Nakedwood.

Psychotria undata.

In addition to the above mentioned trees, I have seen two specimens of *Kigelia pinata*, the Sausage Tree of Africa; *Cecropia peltata*, the Trumpet Tree; *Castilloa elastica*, the Mexican rubber tree; *Manihot Glaziovii*, Ceara rubber; one specimen of the true banyan, *Ficus Indica*, a *Covillea*, from Madagascar, and others not sufficiently tried to be worthy of record until they grow older.