

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL
MAGAZINE

19-20

1804

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CURTIS'S
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IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the
Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are
accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Clafs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according
to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth,
and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as
wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX.

Multipliez les fleurs, ornement du parterre ;
O ! si la fable eneor venoit charmer la terre
Ces fleurs reproduiroient, en s'animant pour nous,
Et la jeune beauté qui mourut sans époux
Et le guerrier qui tombe à la fleur de son âge,
Et l'imprudent jeune homme, épris de son image.
Renaiss dans l'hyacinthe, enfant aimé d'un Dieu ;
Narcisse ; à ta beauté dis un dernier adieu.
Penche-toi sur les eaux pour l'admirer encore ;
D'un éclat varié, que l'œillet se décore ;
Et toi qui te cachas, plus humble que tes fleurs,
Violette, à mes piés verve au moins tes odeurs !

FONTANES.

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M D C C C I V .

N^o 693

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[693]

MORÆA IRIDIOIDES. PERENNIAL-LEAVED
MORÆA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *iridioides* (*barbata*) radice fibrosa; caule compresso, rigido, virgatum et subcoarctatum ramosa (nunc etiam paniculato ramosissima); foliis perennantibus, flabellatim distichis, deorsum rigentibus; laciniis obovato-ellipticis, extimis duplo latioribus, obtusioribus. G.

MORÆA *iridioides*. Mant. 28. Syst. Veget. 79. Murr. 93. Thunb. Diff. n. 18. Giseck. ic. fasc. 1. t. 3. Hort. Kew. 1. 75. Mart. Mill. Diët. Lamarck Encyc. 4. 274. tab. 31. f. 1. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 244.

MORÆA *iridioides*. Gärtn. fruct. et sem. 1. p. 40.

MORÆA *vegeta*. Mill. Diët. ed. 8. neve Linnæi.

MORÆA *spatha uniflora* foliis gladiatis, radice fibrosa. Mill. ic. 159. t. 239. f. 1.

IRIS *compressa*. Thunb. Diff. n. 12. prod. 11. Linn. Fil. Suppl. 98. Syst. Veg. 89. Mart. Mill. Diët. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 230.

Obs. Species ambigua, subtriformis, radice foliisque tenuis ARISTEAM, quoad capsula faciem IRIDEM referens, dum reliquis quidem signis, cum MORÆA examussum convenit. Ejus patria certe Africa Australior, nequam Oriens et Byzantium uti voluit LINNÆUS Tillii IRIDE pro istius synonymo perperam habita seductus. G.

Root fibrous, rootstock in old plants elongated into a short woody cicatrized caudex, upon which generally stand two or three fan-spread leaf-fascicles. Stem longer than the leaves, compressed,

compressed, dark-green, rigid and somewhat woody downwards, smooth, furnished at the joints with many alternate, remote, stiffish, adpressedly convolute, spathe-like, stem-embracing Bractes, some of which are sterile, while from others issue an adpressed branch, and these are either simple or paniculately subdivided, lower ones longest and wand-like, all similar to the stem, but less flattened. Leaves many, perennial, from upright distichly diverging, linear-ensiform, acuminate, stiffish, dark-green, very smooth, nerveless, equitantly imbricate, and very rigid downwards. Involucres herbaceous, convolute, stiff, 2—4-flowered, flowers supported by a slender pedicle equal to the involucre and each separated from the other by a membranous spathe or valve. Corolla white, regularly patent, segments equal in length, connected at the base, outer ones twice the broadest, oblong-obovate, narrowed downwards into straight patent unguis nearly the length of their laminæ, with a longitudinal tomentose ridge on the inside, outwards furrowed down the middle, sides inflexed; inner segments lanceolate-obovate, rather acute, with shorter, more patent, and less definite unguis: stigmas petaloid, bilabiate, about equal to the outer unguis, erect-patent, oblong with a blue longitudinal keeled ridge; inner lip bipartite, segments acuminate; style triquetral, short; filaments flat-subulate, standing on the bases of the segments, contiguous, but in general not connate, though they often are so. Capsule largish, cartilagineo-coriaceous, oblong, obsoletely triquetral, corrugately lineate, seeds very many, close, compressedly angular, their outermost side rounded to the valves. It has fruit nearly ripe and blowing flowers at the same time.

Found by THUNBERG in the interior of the Cape country in Hottentot's Holland, in a wood not far from Sea-Cow River, near a house called Kock's-Farm. Cultivated by MILLER in 1758, who received the seeds from the Cape, under the title of "White Water-Lily;" it is of the easiest culture, and will grow many years together (without parting or removing) in the same pot; requires plenty of water; blooms several weeks in succession during the Summer months; produces seed in abundance; owing to which and its long standing in the country it is now one of the commonest of its tribe in our collections; has no smell.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton. We are rather surprised it has not before been discovered to be the same with THUNBERG'S *IRIS compressa*; his description is full and correct. G.

N^o 694

[694]

MELANTHIUM SPICATUM. STAR-FLOWERED
MELANTHIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRICYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid.* Num. 641.

L. C. ADDENDA. Quibus petalorum unguis liberi, iisdem corolla cito decidua, quibus hi connati hic perstat usquedum ex ingrandescente germine dirumpitur tubulus. Species hæcenus observatæ sunt, *longiflorum* (WURMBEA *longiflora*, Willd.); *monopetalum* (WURMBEA *campanulata*, Willd.); *pumilum* (WURMBEA *pumila*, Willd.); *revolutum* (WURMBEA *revoluta*, Herb. Bankf.); *inustum* (WURMBEA *inusta*, Herb. Bankf.); *remotum* (WURMBEA *remota*, Herb. Bankf.); *stigmatum* (WURMBEA *stigmata*, Herb. Bankf.); *spicatum* (WURMBEA *purpurea*, Herb. Bankf.); *triquetrum* (id. cum *juncea* ?); *secundum*; *ciliatum*; *capense* (id. cum *blando*, Herb. Bankf.); *phalangoides* (id. cum *lucido*, Herb. Bankf.); *viride*; *uniflorum*; *eucomoides*; his radix bulbis, ovatus, acutus, sæpe subcompressus; nucleus amygdalinocarnosus; integumenta crustosa, subputaminea, fusca. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELANTHIUM *spicatum*; multiflorum, spica oblonga, sessiliflora; foliis remotiusculis, convolutocanaliculatis, ex latis subulatim attenuatis; tubo limbo 3—4 brevior; laciniis stellatopatientibus, lineari-subulatis, tandem involuto-marginatis. G.

MELANTHIUM *spicatum*. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst. 11. p. 503. t. 85. f. 2. excluso Burmanni synonymo, MELANTHIO *revoluto* potius attributu.

WURMBEA *purpurea*. Herb. Bankf.

WURMBEA *campanulata*. ß. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 265.

OBS. WURMBEA *campanulata* (α) Willdenovii eadem est ex Herb. Bankf. cum MELANTHIO *monopetalo* speciesque a nostra satis distincta. G.

Bulb as usual in the genus, about the size of a large filbert. Leaves generally three, distich, rather distant, convolute-channelled,

channelled, from broadish, sheathing, subventricose bases, gradually attenuated upwards, rather longer than the scape, upper ones cauline; scape simple, subcompressed, from three to nine inches high; spike straight, sessile, sparse, many-flowered, clofish; Rachis but slightly flexuose, interruptedly angled, indented where the flowers sit; tube very short, hexagonously feamed, 3—4 times shorter than the limb; segments stellate, linear-subulate, flat when first expanded, afterwards involutely margined, purple with a darker edge; stigmas simple, obsolete; styles slender, subulate-triangular, becoming beaked continuations to the loculements of the capsule. Anthers yellow. Flowers without smell.

Found at the Cape, by MASSON, on the hills near Groene-Kloof; and probably introduced by him into Kew-Gardens, where it may have been deemed a variety of *MELANTHIUM monopetalum*. Requires the treatment of *IXIA*.

Our drawing was taken from a bulb imported from the Cape by Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington. G.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 581, l. 24, pro "hyalinis" "hyalina."

No. 593, l. 22, pro "IRIDI" "IRIDE."

No. 685, p. 2, l. 2, for "confidentially" "confidingly."

Eod. l. 40, for "but is" "and is."

Eod. l. 41, dele "also," and for "southernmost" read "southeastermost."

No. 686, l. 17, for "Clift:" "Cliff:"

N^o 696

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[695]

MORÆA FLEXUOSA. FLEXUOSE MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593 & 613.

OBS. L. C. ADDENDÆ. Radix in MORÆA indidit de rhizomate fibrosa; folia plura, plana, perennia. Corolla generatim quam in IRIDE perfugacior; in paucis involutum spirali-convolute marcescens, ut paulo-mox decidua, nequam ut in vicina sua proxima ARISTEA dura capsuleque coæva evadens; hic quoque stigmata in laciniis lineares, angustissimas, lamellose compressas et radiato-patentes ad stylum usque bipartiantur necnon antheræ, incurvata, vagæ et filamenta signatum laciniis interjecta; in virgata et sisyrinchio corolla tubo instruitur; quare MORÆA et IRIDIS discrepantiæ jam pene ad utriusque mutuum facie habitusve disparitatem rescantur, ad summum ex his manente illius corollæ æquabiliori expansione vel forsan ejusdem tubulorum tubo inani, qui in IRIDE factus; nequidquam ideo sunt commiscenda genera, ea enim ad naturæ normam concinnata, extremis ambiguis semper cobæsuræ speciebus, strictiora frustra petentur, nedum libet ut adeo aperte affines in nova cederentur genera, eo minus quod eadem in unius vel alterius arbitrarie præpositi et invalidi signi convenientiam, aliis pluribus, vel sigillatim forte æqualibus simul certe præstantioribus, neglectis, in longinqua detruderentur; quomodo e. g. in LIL. a Redoute ad GALAXIAS relegatur IXIA monadelphæ, itidemque apud Willd. Sp. Pl. ad IXIAS MORÆA virgata; et ad SISYRINCHIA MORÆA collina; ubi posthabitis pluribus, manifestioribus, magisque stabilibus characteribus, istis obtemperatur paucioribus et e perquam inconstantiore temere selectis. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA flexuosa (imberbis) corolla subæquali; laminis cuneato-oblongis æqualiter explanatis; unguibus minimis erecto-conniventibus; filamentis horum longitudine connatis dein liberis patentissimis; antheris incurvatis; stigmatum laciniis gracillimis, radiantibus. G.

MORÆA flexuosa. Linn. Suppl. 100. Syst. Veg. 93. Thunb. Diff. n. 12. prod. 11. Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 243.

IXIA longifolia. Jacq. Hort. Vindb. v. 3. p. 47. t. 90.

Root and Herb as usual in the genus, the latter quite smooth. Stem branched, many-flowered, stiff, green; involucres

lucres some herbaceous, others becoming sphacelate. Corolla fugacious, decaying by rolling partly inwards and partly spirally together; regular, nearly equal, hypocrateriformly patent; unguis very small, several times shorter and narrower than the laminæ, converging close round the tubular base of the stamens, three quite within the others; outer laminæ cuneate-oblong, subacute, inner rather shorter, obovate-oblong; all of a bright yellow colour with a greenish stripe without. Style the length of the unguis, several times shorter than the stigmas, which are straight, radiately patent, with a sixfold appearance from their being parted their whole length into two narrow, slender, linear, lamellosely compressed, divaricate segments, slightly hiant at their tips; stamens connate into a round tube for the length of the style and unguis, thence parting into three ascendently patent filaments about equal to the stigmas, furnished with largish, oblong, incurved anthers. Germen narrow-oblong, triquetral, above the involucre. Capsule coriaceo-membranous, a triquetral-oblong shaft; seeds many, brown, compressed, angular.

Found by THUNBERG, at the Cape, near Berg-River, the Twenty-Four-Rivers, Elephant's-River, and from Roode-Sand to Hauteniquas-Land, in the greatest abundance; and when dressed is used both by the Colonists and Hottentots for food. Mr. BARROW, in his very intelligent account of this colony, mentions a small yellow IRIS that furnishes a root for the table, not unlike a chesnut in size and taste; the small roots of which are called UYNTJES by the Dutch inhabitants; and in another place he observes, that a season is computed in that country from the time that these roots are fit to eat, which is called *Uyntjes tyd*, that they are eaten roasted, and that they formerly constituted a principal article of food among the Hottentots. But whether he means our plant or the one that is supposed by THUNBERG to be a yellow variety of *MORÆA edulis*, *supra* No. 613, figured by VAN HAZEN in his catalogue, and described by DE LA ROCHE under the name of *VIEUSSEUXIA fugax*, we cannot determine from the above description.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, by whom the bulb was imported this Summer from the Cape. It continues a considerable time in bloom, owing to its numerous succession of flowers, several of which generally blow at the same time; has no smell whatever. G.

N^o 696

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[696]

MORÆA TRICUSPIS (α). TRIDENT-PETALED
MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *tricuspis* (*barbata*) glabra; caule subramosa; unguibus turbinatim convergentibus; laminis extimis rotundato-ovatis; intimis perperuillis tridentatim partitis; filamentis unguibus 2—3plo brevioribus, connatis. G.

IRIS *tricuspis*. Thunb. Diff. n. 15. prod. 11. Syst. Veg. Murr. 89. Hort. Kew. 3. 482. Jacq. Coll. 4. 99. Mart. Mill. Diet. Willd. Sp. 1. 231.

IRIS *tricuspidata*. Linn. Fil. Suppl. 98.

(α) flore minore; laminis extimis haud ocellatis. G.

IRIS *tricuspis*. Jacq. ic. rar. 2. tab. 222.

VIEUSSEUXIA *spiralis*. Decand. Ann. Mus. 2. 140. De la Roche Diff. 31. t. 9.

VIEUSSEUXIA *aristata*. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst. 11. p. 105. t. 80.

(β) laminis extimis ad basin ocellatim maculatis. G.

IRIS *pavonia*. Curt. supra No. 168.

IRIS *tricuspis*. Jacq. Coll. 4. tab. 9. f. 1.

VIEUSSEUXIA *glaucopis*. Decand. Ann. Mus. 2. 141. cum tab. Redoute Lil. t. 42.

VIEUSSEUXIA *aristata*. De la Roche Diff. n. 2. 34. quomale invicem commutantur nomina trivialia duarum ultimarum specierum; postremæ ergo penultimæ redonetur titulus, et vice versa.

Bulb-tuber and Herb as most usual in this genus, the last quite smooth; stem ofteneft simple, sometimes with one or even

even two branches; corolla largish especially as to its outer segments; unguis straight, cuneate, concave, about the length of the germen, tomentose on the inner side, turbinate converging; laminæ much longer than these, ovately rounded, geniculate-recurved; inner segments about equal to the unguis of the outer, narrow, cuneate; laminæ very diminutive, tridentately parted, middle tooth linear, longest, straight or incurved, and sometimes twisted; stigmas petaloid, divergent, reaching beyond the unguis, 3—4 times longer than the style; spatulate-obovate or subcuneate, outer lip bipartite, subrecurved; filaments connate their whole length, and about the length of the anthers which are nearly three times shorter than the stigmas. Without scent.

The remarkable spot at the base of the outer laminæ of β , which bears some kind of resemblance to that on the tail-feathers of the peacock, probably led Mr. CURTIS into the mistake that this was THUNBERG'S *IRIS pavonia*, a beautiful species that has flowered with Mr. HIBBERT and at Kew, but of which we have never yet been able to obtain a drawing.

Found at the Cape, by THUNBERG, growing abundantly on the hills below Duyvelberg, in Swartland, and near Berg-River: β was introduced into Kew-Gardens in 1776, by MASSON, and is now very common: α was imported this year with many other bulbs from the Cape, by Mr. COLVILLE of the King's-Road. Both blow freely when the bulbs are of proper age and propagate very abundantly. G.

*Some Additions to the Article MORÆA viscaria,
supra No. 587.*

MORÆA *viscaria* (*imberbis*) caule fusce viscoso, brachiis polystachio; laciniis ovato-oblongis subconformibus; extimis in imo ungue scrobicula mellifera tranversa insculptis; filamentis connatis; stigmatibus acuminatis, subferratis. G.

Bulb and leaves as usual in the genus, the latter rather glaucous; corolla smallish; segments nearly of one shape and degree of expansion, outer broadest and denticulately widened at the bend; unguis turbinate connivent, nearly twice shorter than the laminæ; outer ones with a small tranverse melliferous excavation within their base: filaments cuniculately connate, equal to the unguis; outer lip dentately bifid, teeth recurved; segments of the inner lip acuminate, divaricate, ferrulate. G.

N^o 697

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[697]

PROTEA ANEMONIFOLIA. FORK-LEAVED
PROTEA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala (petalis subinde vario modo cohærentibus).
Antheræ inferte petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1. superum nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *anemonifolia*; foliis linearibus elongatis superne furcato-pinnatifidis: pinnis imis longioribus furcatis, capitulo globofo terminali.

DESC. *Stem* shrubby, three feet high, villous. *Leaves* scattered, rigid, nerved, smooth, erect, lengthened downwards so as to resemble a long footstalk, branched at the upper part into about three pair of pinnae, the lowermost of which are longest and variously forked at the end: points all armed with a callous reddish mucro or gland. *Common Flower* solitary, globose, sessile. *Calycine Scales* ovate-acuminate, very woolly except the margin, compactly imbricate, forming a globose cone stuffed with a fine white cottony substance. *Corolla* one-petaled, tubed: tube longer than limb, which is four-cleft, hairy, tortuose. *Antthers* linear, 2-lobed sessile. *Style* exerted, club-shaped. *Stigma* conical, acute; the style and stigma have a singular appearance in this species something like two cones with their bases applied together, but when the flower first opens, these parts are so entirely covered with the pollen as to appear four-sided.

Corresponds

Corresponds very nearly with LINNÆUS's original description of *PROTEA spheroccephala*, and is not unlike HOUTTUYN's figure of that plant; it does not however agree with the description of THUNBERG, and being a native of New-Holland, differing from most of the Cape species in having a long tube to the corolla, and limb divided into four equal segments, is undoubtedly distinct. We have adopted the name of *anemonifolia*, though certainly not very appropriate, as it has been some time known by that name in several of our nurseries.

We were favoured with the specimen from which our drawing was made, by Mr. NAPIER, Nurseryman, near Vauxhall, a very successful cultivator of many rare articles, who raised it from seeds received from Port-Jackson.

Is a greenhouse plant, and requires the same treatment as the rest of the genus.



PROTEA SCOLYMUS. SMALL SMOOTH-LEAVED PROTEA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala (petalis subinde vario modo cohærentibus).
Antheræ infertæ petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1, superum, nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- PROTEA *scolymus*; foliis lanceolatis acutis capituloque terminali rotundo glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 522. *Thunb. Prod.* 26. *Diff. n.* 36. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 127. *Mart. Miller Diet. n.* 38. *Scrad. Sert. Hannov. p.* 4. t. 20.
- PROTEA *scolymocephala*. *Reichard.* 1. 271.
- LEUCADENDRON *scolymocephalum*; foliis lanceolatis floribus subrotundis, caule fruticoso ramoso. *Sp. Pl.* 135.
- LEPIDOCARPODENDRON *acaulon*, ramis numerosis e terra excrescens; calyce floris immaturo extus ex rubro et flavo variegato, intus flavo. *Boerb. Lugd.* 2. p. 192. *cum icone.*

There is probably more than one variety of this species of PROTEA, for it is described by THUNBERG as having purplish corollas; in our plant the style only is purple. The corolla, which consists of two unequal petals connected together at the base, but easily separated, is a greenish yellow: one of the petals bears three anthers a little below the tip; the other, which is filiform, only one. There is, however, some little variety in this, some of the flowers separating spontaneously

taneously into three and even four petals. The germen is enveloped in a brown pappus arising from the base of the seed, the style is declined; stigma acute, though, when it first escapes from the corolla, it appears club-shaped, from the quantity of pollen that adheres to it. The receptacle is hairy. The rest of the plant will be easily understood from the figure. As SCHRADER's figure is not quoted as a synonym of *PROTEA scolymus* by WILLDENOW or MARTYN, it is probable that these authors had some doubts about it.

Our plant is undoubtedly the same as his, and whoever will compare BOERHAAVE's figure with both will, we apprehend, be convinced that they must all belong to the same species.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's in July last. Introduced according to *Hortus Kewensis* in 1780, by the Countess of STRATHMORE. Requires the shelter of a good greenhouse to protect it from frost. May be propagated by seeds or cuttings. Requires a light sandy loam and a free circulation of air.



J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov 1. 1803. F. Sanftm. sculp.

CONVOLVULUS CAIRICUS. EGYPTIAN BIND-WEED.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Caps.* 2-locularis: loculis dispermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CONVOLVULUS *cairicus*; caule fruticoso volubili, foliis palmato-partitis mucronatis glabris integerrimis: foliolis posticis bilobatis, stipulis palmatis, calycibus lævibus, corollis subtus costatis: laciniis acutis.
- CONVOLVULUS *cairicus*; foliis palmato-pinnatifidis integerrimis, pedunculis paniculatis. *Sp. Pl.* 222. *Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. p.* 156.
- CONVOLVULUS foliis palmato-pinnatis ferratis, pedunculis filiformibus paniculatis, calycibus lævibus. *Syst. Veg. Ed. xiii. p.* 169. *Ed. xiv. p.* 202. *ubi synonymon Boerhaavii male excluditur. Reich. Sp. Pl. 1. p.* 441.
- CONVOLVULUS foliis palmatis glabris ferrulatis, stipulis foliiformibus palmatis, axillis tomentosis, calycibus pedunculatis lævibus. *Vahl Symb. 1. p.* 15. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p.* 863.
- CONVOLVULUS quinquefoliis seu foliis laciniatis, flore purpureo cæruleo. *Baub. Prod.* 134.
- CONVOLVULUS foliis lanceolatis vel quinquefoliis. *Baub. Pin.* 295. *Barrel. Icon.* 319 et 320. *Raii Hist.* 729. *Moris. Hist. f. 1. t. 4. f.* 5.
- CONVOLVULUS *egyptius. Vestling Ægypt.* 73. *t.* 74.
- I POMÆA *palmata*; foliis palmatis, lobis 5-lanceolatis, extimis bifidis, pedunculis dichotomis. *Forstk. Descr.* 43.

DESC. Stalk shrubby with many slender twining branches. Petioles very slender, the length of the leaves. Stipules two at

at each footstalk, palmated, leaf-like. *Leaves* alternate, palmate, smooth, divided nearly to the base into five ovate-lanceolate leaflets, the two lowermost of which are two-lobed: they are terminated with a minute soft mucro, edges quite entire, but frequently minutely undulated, so as to give the appearance of their being ferrulate. *Peduncles* the length of the petiole, axillary, 1—3 flowered (according to FORSKALL, when very vigorous, dichotomous, thrice divided). *Pedicles* bracteated with two small ovate acute scales about the middle. *Calyx* five-leaved: *leaflets* short, ovate, acute, concave, smooth, very shining within. *Corolla* large, violet purple, tube nearly cylindrical, contracted as far as the calyx: limb spreading, saucer-shaped, cut at the margin into five acuminate points, strengthened by five pair of ribs prominent underneath, each pair separate at the bottom, but converging till they meet at the point of the segment of the corolla; the part between these ribs is whitish and somewhat channelled. These ribs, or rather the stripes occasioned by them, are rudely represented in VESLING's figure, and accurately described by FORSKAL. *Filaments* unequal, subfagittate longer than style, within the tube. *Stigma* divided into furrowed lobes.

This is most probably the plant originally meant by LINNÆUS, though perhaps afterwards confounded by MURRAY, in the *Syst. Vegetab.* We have little doubt of its being the same as described by VESLING and FORSKALL, and said by them to be a very common ornamental plant in the gardens of Egypt, but perhaps not indigenous there.

The Botanic Garden at Brompton, where our drawing was taken, is indebted for this beautiful plant to Miss GARTSIDE, of Lancashire, a lady eminently skilled in delineating botanical subjects.

It is easily increased by cuttings. Seems to love a light loamy soil. In the stove it flowered through the greatest part of the Summer, but Mr. SALISBURY thinks it will do still better in the greenhouse. Native country uncertain.

A specimen of a similar plant, apparently differing in nothing but the greater length of the peduncle, is preserved in the Bankian Herbarium, brought by the late Sir GEORGE STAUNTON from one of the Cape Verd Islands.

The tomentose axils, mentioned by VAHL, who described from FORSKAL's dried specimens, do not appear in our plant. We have often occasion to regret the alterations made in the specific character on the authority of dried specimens only. It is not impossible, but some mouldiness about the insertion of the peduncles, frequently occurring in specimens gathered in warm climates, may in this instance have been mistaken for a natural woolliness.

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N^o 700



J. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, 3^d Geo. Crescent Nov 1 1803. E. Sayer sculp.

[700]

BETONICA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-
FLOWERED BETONY.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. aristatus. *Corollæ* lab. super adscendens, planiusculum :
tubus cylindricus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BETONICA *grandiflora* ; floribus verticillatis : verticillis
æqualibus distantibus.

BETONICA *grandiflora* ; spica foliosa interrupta, calycibus
margine villosis : dentibus subulatis, corollis
galea obcordata. *Willd. Sp. Pl. t. 3. f. 96.*
Stephan. in litt. ad Willd.

DESC. *Stalk* simple, erect, four-square, hairy especially
upwards. *Radical Leaves* heart-shaped, obtuse, bluntly cre-
nate, pubescent on both sides but much more so underneath.
Cauline shorter, egg-heart-shaped, lower ones with short foot-
stalks, upper ones sessile. *Flowers* in two or three equal whorls
with 8—10 flowers in each with a pair of round sessile leaves
longer than the flower-cups under each whorl, and within these
about eight lanceolate, entire, ciliated bractes. *Calyx* teeth
equal, awl-shaped, rigid, ciliated. *Corolla* four times longer
than calyx : tube incurved : upper lip entire, middle lobe of
lower lip entire, somewhat undulate ; side lobes reflected.
Stamens exerted. *Style* hairy, somewhat shorter than stamens.
Stigma bifid.

It is at once distinguished from every other known species
by the large size of the flowers, and by the whorls being distinct
and not forming a spike. Is a native of Siberia, and conse-
quently perfectly hardy. Flowers in June and July. Easily
propagated by parting its roots, and requires no particular
treatment. Introduced by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurserman, at
Hackney, within these few years. Far exceeds in beauty all
its congeners.

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N^o 701



Ed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Dec 1 1833. Kew Herb. 40p.

[701]

MARICA STRIATA. STREAKED-FLOWERED
MARICA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

OBS. Haud pluris in ENSATIS facienda MONADELPHIA quam unguium petalorum vel limbi laciniarum brevior longiorve cohesio, aut illorum absoluta distinctio; in manifestissime ad idem genus pertinentibus speciebus nunc deest nunc reperitur hæcce vicissim, nec alterum reliquis haud æque commuñe præscribit signum; nulla certa porro astricta lege variat in diversis, modo filamentorum tantum basi, mox medio tenus vel ultra, quandoque per totam eorum longitudinem prodiens: hinc nos a solo antherarum numero designamus Classem. G.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 654.

OBS. L. C. ADDENDÆ. Hic species planifolio-fibrosæ et plicato-bulbosæ nec alio, his vel illis proprio atque seorsum communi, dotantur præterea caractere; contra adeo cæterouin inter se ab invicem implicantur et permiscentur, ut nihil deinde ultra pro genere dividendo lucraretur; ita videmus paludosam, plicato-bulbosam, ad planifolio-fibrosas martinicensem et northianam propius accedere quam ad plicatam, etiamsi plicato-bulbosam; quin et istam rursus fructificationis organis tenus proximiorum esse striatæ, planifolio-fibrosæ, ac paludosæ; et hujusmodi quoque plura. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA striata radice, fibrosa; foliis ensiformibus; involucris fessilibus, spicatum digestis; filamentis ultra medium connatis, inde divergentibus; corolla urceolato-rotata, laciniis obovato-cuneatis, mucronatis; stigmatibus filiformibus. G.

SISYRINCHIUM striatum. Smith Ic. Piæ. 1. 9. t. 9. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. 580. Mart. Mill. Diæ. n. 8.

SYSYRINCHIUM spicatum. Cavan. Ic. Plant. 2. 2. t. 104.

MORÆA sertata. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. p. 6. t. 11.

Root fibrous, perennial, fibres thickish, somewhat fleshy, tufted. Stem from one to two feet high, compressed-ancipital, leafy;

RARE
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leafy; leaves many, ensiform, glaucous, radical ones equitantly imbricate towards their base, stem ones remote, stem-embracing, gradually becoming shorter. Flower fascicles many, sessile, lax, alternately and rather closely disposed on a somewhat flexuose rachis in a longish spike; involucre many-flowered; outer valve or spathe broad-ovate, largest, green, becoming membranous towards the edge, and generally purplish; inner ones membranous. Pedicles about equal to the outer spathe; corolla subcampanulately patent; segments uniform, cuneate-ligulate, obtuse, mucronate, outer ones twice the broadest; unguis urceolately convergent; laminae rotately patent; filaments scarcely equal to the unguis, connate for nearly three parts of their length into a subtriquetral tube, beyond which they are distinct and diverge; anthers short, incumbent, round-oblong; style the length of the monadelphous part of the filaments, stigmas equal to about half the length of the style, very slender, straight, turbinately patent; germen short, obovate-triquetral, with a broad naked summit; capsule ovate-oblong, as are the valves; seeds from about six to eight in each cell, round and somewhat uneven.

Thrives in the open ground, but is usually treated as a hardy greenhouse plant, as which it flowers and seeds in abundance; through Dr. SMITH we learn, that it was sent to this country from Italy by Mr. P. STEPHENS, and that its habitat was then unknown; but from CAVANILLES we find that it is a native of Mexico, whence it was brought to the Botanic Garden, in Valencia, where it grows in the open ground with many other plants from the same parts. It has no scent. G.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 654, l. 3, pro "*cateris*" lege "*cetera*."

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N^o. 702



Collected. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1803. F. Sarsfom sculp.

[702]

MORÆA TRIPETALA. THREE-PETAL-LIKE
MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *tripetala* (*barbata*) pauciflora; caule subsimplice; extimis unguibus turbinatim divergentibus, foveola ima melliflua insculptis; laciniis intimis perexiguis, linearibus; filamentis longitudine brevissimi styli connatis. G.

IRIS *tripetala*. Thunb. *Diff.* n. 14. *Prod.* 11. *Linn. Suppl.* 97. *Jacq. Ic. var.* 2. t. 224. *Coll.* 3. 271. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 231.

VIEUSSEUXIA *tripetaloides*. *Decand. Ann. Mus.* 2. 138.

Root and Herb as in MORÆA *tricuspis*, No. 696, but we have never seen the stem branched. Outer segments of the corolla subspathulate, divaricately patent, their ungues tomentose inwards, channelled-concave, linear, turbinately divergent, having a small honey-bearing excavation at their base; laminæ oval-lanceolate, recurved and about the length of the ungues; inner segments exceedingly small, linear, slender, shorter than the ungues of the outer one, patent; style shorter than the ungues; stigmas bilabiate, ligulate, inner lip bifid, segments approximating, linear-oblong; filaments connate for the length of the style into a very short tube.

As the flower was decayed before we obtained it for description, we have trusted in several parts of the above to THUNBERG and JACQUIN; in the description of the former of whom there must be a mistake in the words "*filamenta longitudine dimidia tubi, basi connata*;" there being no other tube than that formed by the connate filaments.

Found

Found at the Cape not far from Picketberg and in some other places, though not frequently: it seems indeed to be one of the rarer species, nor have we ever seen it in any other collection than in that of Mr. WOODFORD, where our drawing was taken. JACQUIN has figured two plants which he takes for varieties of this, in one the inner segments seem to be entirely obliterated; these, as also many others of this tribe contained in his splendid works, we have never seen in any of our collections.

In No. 593, we have said that *MOREA unguiculata* differed from *tricuspis*, in not having bearded ungues; but upon lately re-examining a specimen that fell in our way, we did perceive a slight pubescence on the inside of the outer ungues, and which became very evident by the help of a glass; so that for "*imberbis*," in l. 27, read "*subbarbata*," and in the 15th line, for "in not being bearded and," read "in having the tube of the stamens equal to the ungues." G.





Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Currier, St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1873. E. Sanjour sculp.

IRIS VIRGINICA. VIRGINIAN FLAG,

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- IRIS *virginica* (*imberbis*) caule subancipite; involucris 2—3 floris; tubo brevi; laminis extimis recurvato-deflexis, ungues æquantibus; stigmatibus laciniis intimas erecti-niculas extimisque perangustiores æquantibus, labio interno obtuso, dentato, laciniis divaricatis, revolutis. G.
- IRIS *virginica*. Gron. *Virg.* 7. (11.) *Sp. Pl.* 58. *Reich.* 1. 108. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 90. ed. 13. 79. *Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 300. *Jacq. Coll.* 2. *lc. rar.* 2. 1. 223. *Mart. Mill. Diet. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 232. *Thunb. Diff.* 20. *Michaux Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 22.

Rootstock fleshy, horizontal, covered with a dark brown skin, putting out many capillaceous tufted fibres. Stem about two feet or more high, downwards ancipital with one side sharper than the other, upwards roundish, leafy, branched. Leaves shorter than the stem, ensiform, smooth (as is the whole plant) the bundles growing cespitose. Involucres green, generally more or less sphacelate, 2—3 flowered; peduncles often longer than these. Germen an obtusely-trigonal, slender shaft, shorter than peduncle; tube trigonal-cyathiform, hollow, shorter than the germen and many times shorter than the segments, the outer ones of which are spathulate-obovate, twice the largest and more than twice the broadest, with revolutely deflexed laminæ; inner ones spathulately or oblanceolately oblong, straight and slightly diverging; outer ungues divaricately turbinate, equal to the laminæ, their sides towards the base revolutely depressed with a short longitudinal carinately prominent gland; inner ones far the narrowest, conduplicate-convolute,

twice

twice shorter than their laminae: stigmas recurved patent about equal to the inner segments, oblong-linear, outer lacinia obtuse, entire, inner one bifid, obtuse, segments crenate serrate, revolutely erect, upwards divaricate, lapping slightly over towards the base only. Anthers blue-violet with yellow pollen. Flowers slightly fragrant. Comes very near to *very color*, but differs in colour and in having larger flowers, and particularly in the segments of the inner lip of the stigma being divaricate upwards and not lapping all the way over as in that; besides in several slighter distinctions and general appearance.

Was cultivated by Mr. PHILIP MILLER in 1758, according to the Hortus Kewensis. A hardy plant. The leaves die in Winter. MICHAUX found it in the marshes of Virginia and Carolina, where it flowers in May and June. CLAYTON'S specimen, from which GRONOVIVS described this species in the *Flora Virginica*, is now, with the rest of the latter's Herbarium, in the inestimable collection of Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

Our drawing was made at the Nursery of Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, at Old-Brompton, who inform us, that it seeds abundantly with them, is easily propagated by dividing the rootstock, and will grow any where; but that it succeeds best in a moist situation. G.

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N^o 704



Syl. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Dec 1. 1803. F. Sanson sculp.

[704]

TRITONIA FENESTRATA. OPEN-FLOWERED
TRITONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 609.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *fenestrata* spatha tubum æquante; faucē turbinata; laciniis regulari-patentibus, spatio interstinctis, basin usque mutuo discedentibus; unguium lateribus subdimidiatim pellucetibus; laminis rotundatis, his brevioribus; staminibus reclinato-affurgentibus. G.

IXIA *fenestrata*. *Jacq. Ic. rar. 2. t. 289. Coll. 3. 269. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 110.*

This species differs from *squalida*, its nearest relative, besides in being of a different colour and without scent, in having a turbinate and not suburceolately campanulate faux; in having its segments more remotely separated and diverging with a considerable space between each nearly to their base; it has also longer ungues, narrower in proportion to their lamina; the whole plant is larger and stronger, with flowers more distantly arranged on the rachis. The stem is thicker and generally branched; nor are the outer root leaves quite so much blunted as in that.

Leaves about three times shorter than the stem, which is generally refractedly reclined and from a foot to a foot and half high. Corolla broad-funnelform, segments several times longer than the tube, which is about equal to the spathe; ungues longer than the laminæ with about one half of each side hyaline; laminæ rounded, entire, not notched as the same generally are in *squalida*. Organs of fructification declined-affurgent; stigmas overtopping the anthers, but shorter than the

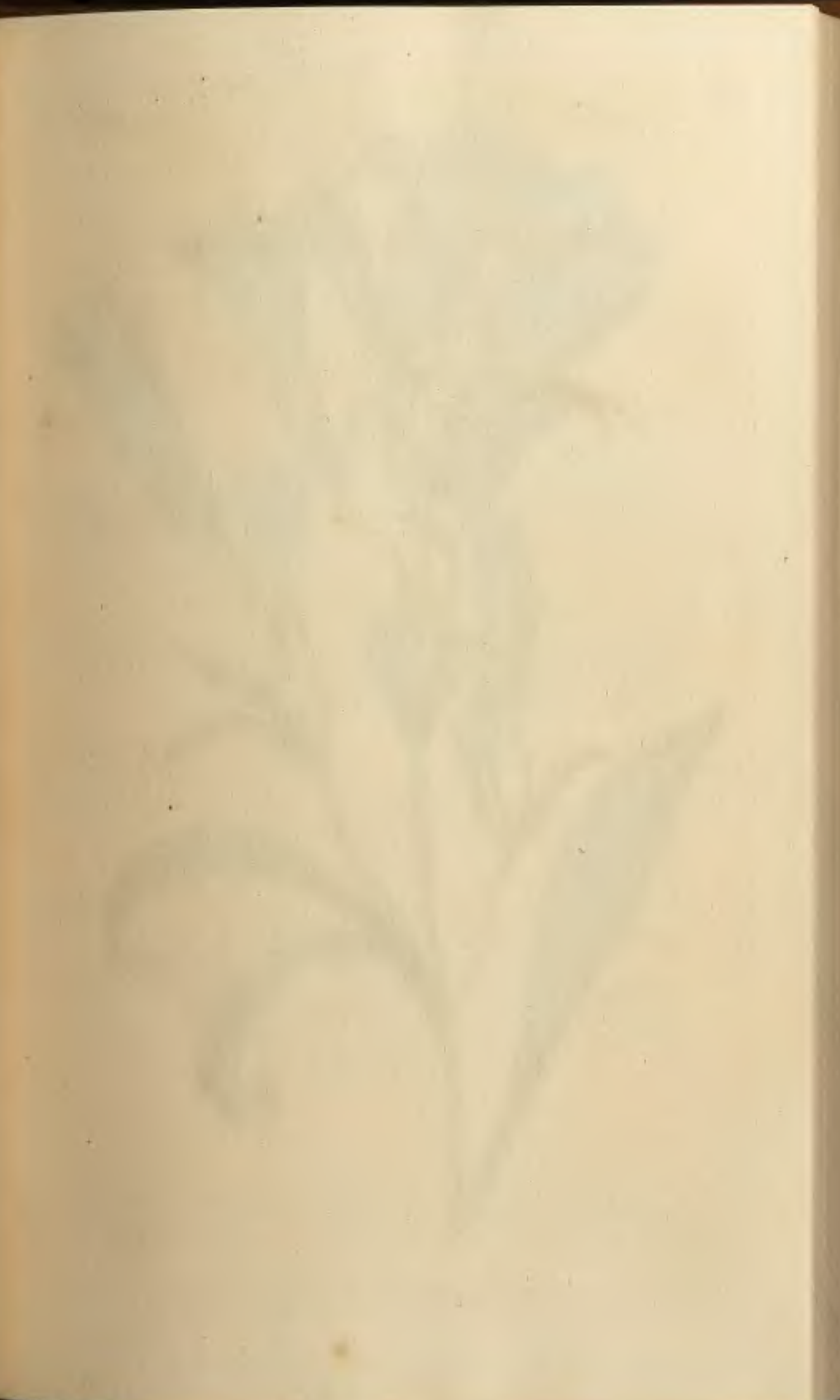
the segments. Corolla bright vermilion, varying to a deep fiery orange colour.

A native of the Cape, from whence the plant from which our drawing was taken had been imported, by Mr. SALISBURY, Nurseryman, at the Botanic-Garden, Brompton.

Flowers abundantly about June and is very ornamental, but not quite so common in our collections as *crocata*. We have seen several hundred specimens at different times, both cultivated and indigenous, nor have we ever found it vary from the above character; hence we have no difficulty of distinguishing it with JACQUIN from *crocata*; nor of differing from him in distinguishing it from *squalida*, which, in his *Fragmenta*, he has made a variety of it. G.

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N^o 705



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1843. P. Sargent sculp.

GENTIANA ADSCENDENS (*var. a.*) PORCE-
LANE-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Caps.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis. *Receptaculis* 2 longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *adscendens*; corollis campanulatis quinquefidis inter lacinias dentatis, calycibus latere dehiscen-
tibus subtridentatis, foliis lanceolatis: radicali-
bus elongatis.

α. Caule ramoso erectiusculo.

β. Caule simplici decumbente.

GENTIANA *adscendens*; corollis quinquefidis campanulatis
subsessilibus axillaribus, foliis acutis: radicali-
bus lanceolatis elongatis. *Froelich. Gent.* p. 43.
n. 14. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* v. 1. p. 1335.

GENTIANA *decumbens*; corollis 5-fidis campanulatis, foliis
radicalibus lanceolatis longissimis, caule decum-
bente. *Linn. Suppl.* 174.

GENTIANA *adscendens*; corollis quinquefidis campanulatis
opposite sessilibus foliis radicalibus fasciculatis.
Pallas Ross. 2. p. 106. t. 94. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 103.
t. 51. falso pro *Pneumonanthe*.

We have been favoured with two varieties of this plant
from Mr. LODDIGES, whose Nursery at Hackney abounds
with

with rare articles: in both the calyx bursts on one side, and has three or four very small teeth at the end. In the *Supplementum Plantarum* this form of the calyx is particularly mentioned, and it appears, though rather obscurely, in GMELIN's figure, but not in that of PALLAS, although very evident in his specimen preserved in the Bankian Herbarium. Radical leaves are for the most part longer and slenderer than in our figure and only three-nerved: Cauline ones grow by pairs, but frequently face one way. The stalks, at first decumbent, rise up, though slender and weak; branches opposite, lower ones long. Flowers both axillary and terminal on peduncles varying in length. Segments of corolla more obtuse than in *GENTIANA Pnemonanthe*, and the whole plant much more lax.

Native of Siberia, where it is used in medicine as a mild aromatic bitter.

Introduced into this country by Mr. LODDIGES, to whose skill and indefatigable zeal our gardens are indebted for a greater number of their present ornamental inhabitants than is generally known. Is perfectly hardy. Flowers in July and continues in blossom a considerable time. Can scarcely be propagated but by seeds, having a tap-root, which seldom produces any offsets.



ERICA LONGIFOLIA, *var.* CARNEA. FLESH-COLOURED LONG-LEAVED HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *longifolia*; antheris muticis inclusis, [stylo incluso] corollis pubescentibus tubuloso-clavatis, floribus axillaribus verticillatis, foliis subdenis linearibus margine cartilaginiis scabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 399.

ERICA *longifolia*; petiolis angustissimis; corolla 9—11 lineari, pubescente; tubo plus minus clavato: filamentis sæpius muticis: pericarpio superne sericeo. *Salisb. in Linn. Trans.* v. 6. p. 362.

Although we are inclined with the accurate Mr. SALISBURY to consider the *longifolia* and *vestita* as varieties of the same species, and have given already, in No. 402, one of these varieties under the latter name; yet, as the former is the one originally given at the Royal Garden at Kew, and adopted by Mr. SALISBURY, we rather give it under the present appellation; and this the more willingly, as, should it be found best to distinguish the several varieties into two species, after Professor WILLDENOW, this having nine leaves in each whorl will range with *longifolia*, though his character

of

of the included style will not hold, for if within the flower when this first opens, it is soon somewhat protruded. The leaves are very slender and tremulous from the slight footstalks, are scabrous at the margin and sharp pointed. Peduncles not half the length of calyx with three linear bractes close beneath and nearly the length of calyx. Calycine leaflets ovate far acuminate and very minutely ferrated at the base. The germen turbinate, sides sulcate, top very woolly. Corolla less curved than in the drawing, and when closely examined, especially when dried, is evidently ribbed. Blossoms in May. Raised from Cape seeds by Mr. ROLLISSON, Nurseryman, Upper Tooting.

Grows freely, flowering sometimes when only two years old. Requires the same treatment as the rest of the Cape species.

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N^o 707



[707]

CHIRONIA DECUSSATA. CROSS-LEAVED
CHIRONIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Pistillum* declinatum. *Stam.* tubo corolla in-
fidentia. *Antheræ* demum spirales. *Per.* 2-loculare,

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHIRONIA *decussata*; fruticosa subtomentosa; foliis con-
fertif decussatis oblongis obtusis, calycibus glo-
bosis quinquepartitis. *Ventenat Hort. Cels.* 31.

Monf. VENTENAT, in his accurate work, distinguishes this Chironia from the *frutescens*, No. 37 of the Botanical Magazine, by the stalk being more simple, the branches very short, the flowers larger, the calyx more globose and deeply divided into five segments, the leaves wider, more obtuse, growing in two ranks, and covered with a close short pubescence. There are however so many intermediate varieties as to leave room for doubt whether it be a genuine species or not.

It has been long known in our nurseries by the name of *latifolia*. Is a very ornamental greenhouse shrub, occupying but little space and continuing long in blossom.

1708



Edwards del. Pub. by T. Nees, 1820. Bot. Beechey, 1847. Plate 100.

HEDYCHIUM CORONARIUM*. SWEET-SCENTED GARLAND-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus rumpens. Cor. tubus longissimus limbus 2-plex 3-partitus. Neel. 2-phyllum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- HEDYCHIUM coronarium. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 10. Koenig apud Retz fasc. 5. p. 73. n. 20.
- GANDSULIUM. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 175. t. 69. f. 3. Lamarck Encyc. 2. p. 603.

This very rare plant of the natural order of SCITAMINEÆ or CANNÆ of JUSSIEU, is not met with in MARTYN'S MILLER'S Dictionary, though fully described several years ago by KENIG. What this author calls calyx we should consider as a spathe involving the separate flowers. Tube of corolla very long and soon becoming flaccid, which occasions the flower to droop. Limb divided into six segments, the three outer ones linear-lanceolate, keeled, regular, one or two of them reflected: the three inner segments are irregular and subject to considerable variation in their form, the upper one is much largest and obcordate. The whole flower is snow-white, except sometimes a greenish spot in the centre of the largest segment.

* A word compounded of Ηδυς sweet and Χιον snow, from two of the qualities of the plant. Our English name is adopted from the German.

segment. The filament, inserted in the faux of the tube, is linear and very deeply grooved, enclosing the style, of which the anther entirely furrounds the upper part. The stigma projects a little beyond. The stem is about three feet high, leaves alternate and distich.

This plant, probably of Chinese origin, is very much cultivated in the Malaccas for its fragrant flowers, and is frequently worn in the hair by the Indian belles, and, in the symbolical language so much used by the Malays, when sent as a present to a young man, is meant to reproach him with inconstancy in love.

Flowers in September, requires the heat of a stove, and is easily propagated by cuttings of its roots, in which way only it can be increased, even in the East-Indies, as it never produces seed there.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall, in September 1802. It flowered also at the same time at the Right Hon. Mr. GREVILLE'S, at Paddington.



No. 700



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, 5th Geo. Crescent, Jan. 1864. F. Taylor sculp.

[709]

HYPOXIS SERRATA. SAW-LEAVED
HYPOXIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 662.

OBS. L. C. ADDENDÆ. Americanis bulbis tunicatus, attenuatim elongatus, cuticulis membranaceis vestitus, fibris de margine basis orbiculatim erumpentibus ut in Hyacintho. Capulis rhizoma in speciebus varium, ratione gemmæ aut larvati bulbilli magnum, undique fibratum. Scapi successive plures, in quibusdam pedunculi fistuloso-cavi, hinc facili gradu apud proximam Gethyllidem transeuntes in tubos corollaceos, cum germine a summo et pedunculato gradatim per species medias in inum radicale dilabatur. Folia communiter canaliculata vel exceptione rara cavo-teretia, subambicula, dorsum complicata vel convoluta. Corolla coriaceo-tenax, post anthesin persistenter connivens. Capsula in serrata verticali-oblonga, trigona, cujus diffuit portio superna instar operculi circumcisse disrupta, dum scinditur paries laciniatim et reflexo-revolvens sensum dimittit semina; ea numerosa, biserialia, scabrata, nigricantia, libera, receptacula quoque libero, centrali, triquetra circumfunduntur. In fructu nondum plene maturato adsunt aëspimenta tria tenuissima, et semina a funiculo umbilicali capillaceo detineri videntur. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *serrata*; rhizomate subglobofo, annue renovato; scapis articulatis unipedunculatis; bracteis geminis, subulatis; foliis glabris, aculeolis remotis retrorsis denticulato-ferrulatis vittaque argenteo-pallescente undata percurfis; stigmatibus turbinatim secedentibus. G.

HYPOXIS *serrata*. Linn. *Suppl.* 197. *Syst.* 326. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 439. Mart. Mill. *Diët. Thunb. Prod.* 60. Jacq. *Ik. rar.* 2. t. 369. *Coll.* 4. 134. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 109.

FABRICIA *serrata*. Thunb. in *Fabr. It. Norv.* 29.

Rootstock annually reproduced, dark-brown, subsphæroid, hollowed out on the upper part for the bulb, throwing out fibres

fibres from all parts of its surface. Leaves radical, from half to near a foot long, long-subulate, smooth, channelled, carinate, traversed at the bottom of the channel by a silvery waved or rugose stripe resembling that in the leaves of *Crocus*, edged ferrulately by minute distant cartilaginous prickly-like teeth which point downwards. Scapes several in succession, flat, in general shorter than their peduncle, which is solitary, one-flowered, roundish, fistular, supported by two smallish subulate opposite bractes springing from the joint that unites it to its scape, and after fructification has taken place are refractedly recumbent. Flowers stellate, yellow within, green outwards, scentless. Petals linear-oblong, acute, flat, twice longer than the germen, three outer ones broader, longer, submucronate, and more deflexed. Parts of fructification far shorter than the corolla, deep yellow, nearly equal; anthers three times longer than the filaments; style round, thickish, three times shorter than the stigmas, which are cuspidate or subfagittate, pubescent, and obconically divergent. Varies with tawny-coloured corollas.

Brought into Kew-Gardens from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1788; but we have never yet met with it in any other collection than that at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, who imported it this Summer from the Cape. Blooms about July.

Of easy culture, requiring protection from frost, but no artificial heat, a small pot of light sandy peat earth, and to be kept dry while in a quiescent state. G.

N^o 710

Edwards del. Pub. by T. Currier, New York, 1847.

[710]

HYPOXIS ERECTA. UPRIGHT HYPOXIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 662 & 709.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- HYPOXIS *erecta*; bulbo tunicato, elongato, membranaceo-larvato; foliis canaliculato-linearibus erectis scapis longe superantibus, pilis rarioribus utrinque adspersis; racemo 2—6 floro, terminali, bracteato, subfastigiate; stigmate subtrilobo-capitato, hirtulo. G.
- HYPOXIS *erecta*. Sp. Pl. 439. Syst. 326. Hort. Kew. 1. 438. Mart. Mill. DiEt. (excluso Smith spicil.?) Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 106.
- HYPOXIS *carolinensis*. Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer. 1. 188.
- ORNITHOGALUM *hirsutum*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 1. p. 306.
- ORNITHOGALUM scapo bifloro. Roy. Lugdb. 31.
- ORNITHOGALUM vernum luteum foliis angustis hirsutis. Gron. Virg. 1. 37. et 2. 51. Raii Hist. 1927.
- ORNITHOGALUM virginianum luteum. Pet. Gaz. 1. t. 1. f. 11.
- ORNITHOGALUM herbaceum luteum parvum virginianum, foliis gramineis hirsutis. Pluk. Alm. 272. Phyt. t. 350. f. 8. bona.

Trusting to the accuracy of the description and figure of *HYPOXIS juncea* in the *Spicilegium* by Dr. SMITH, there appear to us to be distinctions sufficient to require its specific separation from *erecta*; the plant is altogether slenderer; the scapes are one-flowered, ebracteate, longer in proportion to the leaves and reddish upwards; leaves not hairy on their inner side, petals of the corolla having a reddish streak on the outside, concave, and not flatly expanded; stigma feathery and longer

longer than the style; all marks in which it differs from our present subject; it is said to be a bog plant, while this, according to MICHAUX, is an inhabitant of dry cultivated pastures; possibly the differences may arise from these different places of growth only; if this proves to be the case, *Juncea* with the synonym of CATESBY should be added to *erecta*.

Root an elongated, tunicated bulb, covered with dark brown membranous integuments or skins, throwing out fibres from the edge of its base circularly, in the manner of that of a Hyacinth; leaves dark-green, upright, channelled, carinate, linear, acute, with thinly scattered hairs on each surface, complicate at their bases, twice longer than the scapes, which are several in succession, strict, roundish, hairy, terminating in a 2—6-flowered, bracteate, subfastigate raceme; bractes small, subulate, convolute; corolla rotate, hirsute outwards; anthers sagittate, cloven from the base; stigma subcapitately three-lobed and pubescent. Flowers of a bright shining yellow inwards, subherbaceous outwards, and owing to a succession of scapes produced for several months together.

A native of Virginia, Carolina, and Pennsylvania. A specimen that appears to us a mere variety of this, with shorter leaves, the corolla far more hirsute and even woolly without, is added to the Banksian Herbarium by Mr. MENZIES, and there said to be called by the Cherokee Indians *Chera Noro* (i. e. fiery plant). The species was introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, in 1784. Begins to bloom about June.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. LORDIGE's Nursery, Hackney. *Juncea* was imported by Mr. FRASER, Nurseryman, Sloane-Square. Both seem to be rare plants, at least we have seldom met with them. They appear to be perfectly hardy, but are seen to greatest advantage when cultivated in a pot and kept in the pit with alpine plants. Bog-earth with a small quantity of undunged loam suits them best. G.

N^o 711



Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis. St. G. present Jan. 1804. P. Sarsen sculp.

HYPOXIS SOBOLIFERA. CREEPING HYPOXIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 662 & 709.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *sobolifera* rhizomatibus supra convexis, infra in placentam solidam, crassam irregularem et toroso-multicipitem coadunato-proreperentibus; caule compresso; foliis perennantibus hirsuto-villosis, canescentibus; racemo 4—6-floro divaricatim subbrachiatisque subfastigiato. G.

HYPOXIS *sobolifera*. Jacq. Ic. rar. 2. t. 372. Coll. Suppl. 53. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 106.

HYPOXIS *villosa*. Hort. Kew. 1. 439. ut in ejusdem auctorum exemplario in Herb. Banks. videre est.

HYPOXIS *Fabricia*. Gertn. fruct. et sem. 1. 33.

FABRICIA *villosa*. Var. 3^{ia} scapis longissimis bifidis pedunculis iterum divisis foliis albido-hirsutis. Thunb. in Fabr. It. Norv. 31.

Obs. Tres species, a Jacquino postquam apte discriminatas et seorsim exhibitas, sub sua villosa pro mutuis inter se varietatibus comprehendebat Thunbergius: eas, notis propriis adjectis, adponimus.

1. HYPOXIS *villosa*. Jacq. rhizomatis sobolibus haud placentiformiter confluentibus; foliis sericeo-villosis. G. quæ var. 1^{ma}. Thunb. cui priscum servatus nomen.

2. HYPOXIS *obliqua*. Jacq. et Bot. Rep. t. 195, foliis secundum dorsum villosis, villoso-ciliatis, subobliquis; scapis subtripedunculatis et subtribracteatis. G. quæ ejusd. var. 2^{da}.

3. HYPOXIS *sobolifera*. Jacq. supra. quæ sua var. 3^{ia}.

Although this is certainly the *villosa* of the Hortus Kewensis, yet, as three distinct species were comprehended by THUNBERG in his FABRICIA *villosa* (adopted by the authors of that work as the synonym of their plant) all which have since

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since been separately described and figured under their proper names by JACQUIN in *Plant. rar. Icon.* we adopt his titles for THUNBERG's second and third varieties, reserving the original one of *villosa* for the first, as JACQUIN has also done, but without having been aware that his *obliqua* and *sobolifera* had been included by THUNBERG in it; this we do both with a view to prevent any confusion from not conforming to names made more generally known by such plates as JACQUIN's, as also to avoid introducing a new specific appellation unnecessarily.

Root consisting of several bulb-bearing fleshy rootstocks not annually reproduced, about the bigness of walnuts, convex above, growing together below, as they are produced, into a thick, flattish, solid, knobbed, irregular mass; from which the herb springs tuftwise. Leaves radical from six to eight inches long, half an inch broad at the base, broad-subulate, channelled, carinate, shaggily villous, receiving a greyish appearance from the villi, which are thick, longish, and soft; scapes several in succession, strict, flat, hirsute, about the length of the leaves, terminated by a 4—6 or more flowered, bracteate, distich, subfastigate raceme of one-flowered peduncles. Flowers bright-yellow, scentless, upright. Petals lanceolate, hairy outwards, and subherbaceous, inner ones rather narrower and less pubescent. Filaments subulate, concrete at their bases with the glandular tumid base of the style that covers the germen; anthers ovate-sagittate, upright, not so long in proportion as in *ferrata* and *stellata*, but coming nearer to those of *erecta*. Stigma ovate-oblong, three-lobedly-trigonal, lobes decurrent, slightly prominent, channelled, with pubescent edges, about the length of the style, which is round and thickish.

Flowers during most part of the Summer, of as easy culture as *ferrata*, which see; propagated by dividing its rootstocks with a knife, and need not be shifted for several years, not indeed till it has filled the vessel in which it may be; not uncommon; we never saw it seed; introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, from the Cape.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOODS and WYKES's Nursery at Kensington. G.

N^o 712



Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis. S^o Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1804. F. Sargis sculp.

[712]

MORÆA LONGIFLORA. LONG-FLOWERED
MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *longiflora*; caule simplicissimo, enodi; fasciculis geminis a bracteis consimilibus longioribus obvallatis capitatum terminato; tubo filiformi, longo, eminente; unguibus subcyathiformi-conniventibus, laminis inæqualibus, obovato-oblongis, recurvatis; germine incluso. G.

Bulb-tuber as most usual in the genus, as are the leaves; stem short, filiform, simple, not jointed, naked, terminated by a fascicle of several convolute, acuminate leaves, enclosing two sessile capitately terminal many-flowered involucre, the bractes or valves of which are shorter than the outer leaves of the surrounding fascicle. Corolla yellow; tube long, filiform, slender, projecting considerably beyond the involucre; segments unequal, recurved, outer ones nearly three times larger, obovate, blunt, inner ones of the same form; unguis upright, cyathiformly converging; stigmas petaloid, bifid, their segments linear-oblong, blunt, reflectedly connivent. The limb of the corolla decays by partly rolling inwards and partly by twisting spirally. Germen concealed within the involucre. As the flower was decayed before we could see it for description, we cannot say whether it is bearded, its filaments monadelphous, or what scent it may have; but the excellence of the draughtsman has left us only these three circumstances to regret.

We

We find no traces of this very rare plant in any book or herbarium within our reach, but have no doubt that it flowered last Summer at Mr. HIBBERT's for the first time in Europe; it had been sent him from the Cape two years before by a collector that he employed there, along with the largest collection of this natural tribe, except perhaps that which was procured for the imperial garden at Schœnbrunn some years ago, of which so many have been recorded in the costly works of JACQUIN; and of which unfortunately so many are still strangers to our gardens.

Mr. HIBBERT has lately detected one of the species of WITSENIA in his garden, raised from seeds, and most probably the only one that ever vegetated this side the Cape. Till it flowers, which precise species it may be, we cannot say; we know of but four. It is an interesting genus, and seems to us to bear the same relation to the *Ensatæ* with regard to its shrubby or arborescent character, that some of the Palms do to the *Liliacæ* or Hexandrous portion of the vegetable kingdom. G.

CORRIGENDA.

- No. 561, l. 10, *pro* "Ixix" *lege* "Ixia."
No. 600, l. 15, *pro* "que" *lege* "quæ."
No. 701, l. 19, *pro* "plicato bulbosam" *lege* "plicato-bulbosam."
— l. 23. *post* "radice" *dele* comma.

DRABA PYRENAICA. MOUNTAIN WHITLOW-GRASS.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Silicula integra ovali-oblonga: valvis planiusculis dissepimento parallelis. *Stylus* nullus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRABA *pyrenaica*: scapo nudo, foliis cuneiformibus palmatis trilobis, *Leoff. It.* 61. *Spec. Pl.* 896. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* v. 3. 428. *Crantz. Aust. fasc.* 1. p. 13. t. 1. f. 5. *Jacq. Austr.* t. 228. *Allion. Pedem.* t. 8. f. 1. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* a. 5.

ALYSSON *pyrenaicum* perenne minimum, foliis trifidis, *Tournef. Inst.* 217. *Allion. Rar.* t. 1. f. 1.

DRABA *pyrenaica*. *Fl. Danica* t. 143. non ad hanc pertinet.



We received this little alpine plant from Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney. It possesses no great beauty, but being hardy and easily propagated by cuttings, may serve to ornament rock-work. The stalks are usually perennial, becoming woody, naked or covered with the decayed leaves, and bears nodules of leaves at the extremities of the branches, from the centre of which the peduncles grow, bearing usually two or three and sometimes more flowers, which are at first white, but afterwards change to purple.

A native of the mountains of the South of Europe. As yet rare in this country, not found in the catalogue of Kew plants. Flowers in May.

N^o 714



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S^c Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1864. T. Sanderson sculp.

[714]

VALERIANA SIBIRICA SIBERIAN
VALERIAN.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 1-petala, basi hinc gibba, supera. *Sem.* 1.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VALERIANA *sibirica*; floribus tetrandris æqualibus, foliis pinnatifidis, feminibus paleæ ovali adnatis. *Sp. Pl.* 48. *Hort. Ups.* 13. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 181. *Kniph. Orig. cent.* 5.

VALERIANA *rupestris*; floribus pentapetalis sæpius pentandris, foliis crebris pinnatifidis, feminibus folliculo paleaceo innatis. *Pall. Itin.* 3. p. 215.

FEDIA *sibirica.* *Gærtn. de fr. et sem.* 2. p. 37. t. 86.

Desc. *Root* perennial. *Radical leaves* numerous, elongate-lanceolate, dentate-pinnatifid, glaucous and veined on the under side, with keeled footstalks, all similar: *Cauline* ones sessile, more rigid, horizontal, folded, the upper pair nearly entire, the lower dentate. *Stalk* erect, a little flattened, branches opposite, horizontal. *Bractes* three, unequal, subulate, immediately below the germen. *Flowers* paniced. *Corolla* yellow, one-petaled, saucer-shaped: tube rugose: limb five-cleft, segments rounded, quite entire. *Filaments* hairy, the length of corolla, invariably four. *Anthers* round, yellow. *Germen* inferior. *Style* simple, length of filaments. *Stigma* globose. *Seed* oval, attached to a chaffy leaflet which appears to us to be one of the bractes enlarged.

Seems

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Seems to vary extremely in size and in the form of its radical leaves, as we judge from various dried specimens from different parts, as well as from the figures and descriptions of authors, though perhaps there are several permanent varieties, for at Hackney, where we have seen it some years, it seems to retain its original habit in every respect.

Flowers in June, and continues a month in blossom. The flowers have a slight scent of officinal Valerian in the evening, but none of the jasmine odour observed in *VALERIANA rathenica*, with which we were likewise favoured by Mr. LONDIGES. Is propagated by seeds, which it produces with us Hardy.

BAUERA RUBIOIDES. MADDER-LEAVED
BAUERA.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. inferus 8-fidus. *Cor.* 8-petala. *Capf.* 2-locularis. *Sem.* plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BAUERA *rubioides.* *And. Bot. Repos. t.* 198.

DESC. *Stalk* shrubby, 3—6 feet high, branched. *Branches* opposite, patent, rigid. *Leaves* ternate, opposite; giving the appearance at first sight of six leaves growing in a whorl: *Leaflets* lanceolate, serrate, rugose-veined, naked. *Peduncles* axillary, longer than the leaves, at first erect, afterwards frequently drooping. *Calyx* inferior, one-leafed and growing to the germen, deeply divided into eight slightly toothed, lanceolate segments, reflexed, persistent. *Corolla* rose-coloured, eight-petaled, but one is frequently deficient: *Petals* lanceolate, concave, patent, quite entire. *Filaments* many, shorter than petals, attached to the inside of the calyx, not to the receptacle, wherefore this plant belongs to the class ICOSANDRIA, not to POLYANDRIA, where it is referred in the Botanist's Repository. *Anthers* yellow, roundish. *Germen* roundish, somewhat flattened, emarginate. *Styles* two, filiform, divergent. *Stigmas* acute.

A handsome flowering shrub, without scent. Taste of the leaves bitterish, subastringent, not unlike Chinese Tea.

This plant, a native of New-Holland, received the above name in honour of the two BAUERS, natives of Germany, both very eminent botanical draughtsmen in the employ of this country; the elder brother at the Royal Garden at Kew, the younger now on a voyage of discovery in the South-Sea. The trivial name is derived from the resemblance which it bears, especially in its young state, to a RUBIA, not a RUBUS, as Mr. ANDREWS, with his usual accuracy, would have it. Flowers through the greatest part of the Summer.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington, where, we are informed, it was first raised in this country. May be increased by cuttings.

No. 715



ATRAGENE CAPENSIS. CAPE ATRAGENE,



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. Petala 12. Sem. caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ATRAGENE *capensis*; foliis ternatis; foliolis, incisif dentatis, petalis exterioribus quinis [rectius fenis]. *Sp. Pl.* 764. *Reich.* 2. 640. *Berg. Cap.* 148. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* a. 3.

ATRAGENE *capensis*; erecta, foliis biternatis, foliolis incisif dentatis, petalis exterioribus numerosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 1286. *Bot. Rep.* 1. 9.

PULSATILLA foliis trifidis dentatis, flore incarnato pleno. *Burm. Afr.* 148. t. 52.

PULSATILLA *apiifolio* rigido, flore magno. *Herm. Afric.* 18.

DESC. *Scape* rigid, hispid, branched; each branch bearing one terminal flower. *Involucre* an ovate leafy stipule; generally more leafy than in the specimen figured; of these there is frequently one to every branch, an inch or two below the flower. *Calyx* or external series of petals constantly six, broader than the internal, hairy underneath, flesh-coloured. *Petals* or internal series about fourteen, white or slightly tinged with flesh colour. *Leaves* twice ternate: leaflets wedge-shaped, trifid, middle one elongated: *Segments* generally three-toothed.

LINNEUS probably first formed his specific character partly from BURMAN'S figure, in which the external petals are only five; but in his accurate description, afterwards added, he says they are six. The internal petals seem to be very subject to multiplication;



Sed. Edwards del. Pith by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1803. F. Sanguin. v. 10.

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multiplication; our specimen fortunately bore single flowers
corresponding exactly with the native ones that we have seen.

Prof. WILLDENOW, who, as appears from the want of
marks by which he denotes these circumstances, had seen
neither a living nor dried specimen of this plant, has yet
unwarrantably altered the specific character, probably from the
mere inspection of the figure in the Botanist's Repository, taken
from a very imperfect abortive specimen.

The older Botanists considered this plant as a Pulsatilla
species of Anemone, to which it appears to us to be
more nearly allied than to ATRAGENE *alpina*, No. 530 of
work. But, as we have there stated, the latter plant is
necessarily separated from Clematis, the name of Atragene
may therefore very well remain to the Cape species, of which
there appears to be more than one.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WHITLEY's, Old-Brompton
Flowers in March. Is propagated by seeds only. Requires
the protection of a greenhouse.



TULIPA BREYNIANA. CAPE TULIP.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetala, campanulata. *Fil.* ad commissuram germinis et corollæ inferta. *Stigmata* ovario prismatico subcristato-adnata. *Capsula* supera. *Semina* plana, biferialia.

OBS. Genus MELANTHIO tam habitu quam caractere confine; radicatio in utroque omnino similis, foliatio itidem. In Tulipa vero semina plana, in eo rotunda; hic germen acute prismaticum, illic obtuse trigonum, hic stigmata adnato-fessilia, curtata, subcartilaginea, illic canaliculato-loratum et tibiore educta; hic denuo filamenta ad basin germinis inferta, illic petalis plus minus accreta. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TULIPA *breyniana* foliis lineari-lanceolatis, convolutis; scapo polyphylo, 2-6 floro; petalis lanceolatis, extimis duplo angustioribus; filamentis basi pubescentibus, alternis brevioribus, gracilioribus; stigmatibus parum conspicuis. G.

TULIPA *breyniana*. *Sp. Pl.* 438. *Thunb. Prod.* 65. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 435. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 98.

SISYRINCHIUM ex phœniceo suaverubente flore æthiopicum. *Breyne Cent.* t. 36.

Bulb exactly as in MELANTHIUM. Leaves several, conduplicate, and sheathing at their bases, cauline ones shorter, all convolute-channelled, quite smooth and edged with a narrow crimson border. Stem 2-6-flowered, upper ones 2 or 3 and sometimes sessile, when the plant can scarcely be distinguished at first sight from MELANTHIUM *uniflorum*. Corolla subcampanulate, outer petals nearly twice the narrowest, linear-lanceolate, inner

N^o 717



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1804. F. Sanson sculp.

inner elliptically lanceolate. Stamens the length of the pistil
filaments pubescent at their base, alternate ones shorter and slenderer. Germen an acute prism, somewhat attenuated upwards; stigmas three adnate sessile, forming an inconspicuous recurvedly subtrilobate termination to the germen; which becomes a ventricosely oval, acutely triangular capsule, with flat seeds. The present species and *MELANTHIUM uniflorum* appear to connect these two closely allied sections.—Our drawing was made at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where the plant flowers in the greenhouse about May; the bloom is very sweet and like that of other tulips. Introduced from the Cape into Kew-Garden by MASSON, in 1787. It seeds freely and produces offsets; but is still a rare plant with us, though it does not appear to be so in Holland, from whence it is sometimes received by our Nursermen under the name of *TULIPA persica*; its bulb cannot be known from those of a *Melanthium*, except by their being larger; that of the smallest *MELANTHIUM* resembles that of the largest *TULIP* in every thing but size. G.

N^o 718



Scil. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis Sc. Gaz. Cr. Feb. 1824. P. Lindl. cult.

PANCRATIUM ILLYRICUM. ILLYRIAN
PANCRATIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis limbo patentissimo, corona ad faucem
12-loba, cujus laciniæ 6 subulatæ antheriferæ. *Stigma* 1.
Spalva 1-phylla, latere debiscens, 1 aut multiflora. *Joss.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *illyricum* multiflorum; scapo varicose ner-
voso; foliis lineari-oblongis, obtusissimis;
laciniis convexis, stellatis, tubo longiori-
bus; corona staminilega his 3-4plo bre-
viore, turbinatim patente, laciniis sex, bi-
fidis; staminibus limbum subæquantibus. *G.*

PANCRATIUM *illyricum*. *Roy, Lugdb.* 34. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.*
2. 418. (excluso *Trew. Ehret. t. 27.*) *Murr.*
Syst. Veg. 318. *Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 2.* *It.*
v. 2. 132. *t. 197.* *Hort. Kew.* 1. 411.
Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 45.

PANCRATIUM *stellare*. *Satish. in Linn. Transf. 2. p. 74. t. 14.*
LILIONARCISSUS *albus maritimus major*. *Morif. Hist. 2.*
sect. 4. t. 10. f. 29. p. 366.

LILIONARCISSUS *hemerocallidis facie*. *Clus. Hist. cap. xix.*
167. 168. cum Ic. Hort. Eyst. Vern. 3. t.
16. f. 1.

NARCISSUS *illyricus liliaceus*. *Baub. Pin. 55. Seba Thes. 17.*
t. 8. f. 1. Raii Hist. 1140. Boerb. Lugdb.
2. p. 122.

PANCRATII *monspeliaci hemerocallidis valentinæ facie* Li-
lionarcissus, vel narcissus tertius *Mathioli.*
J. Baub. 2. 613.

NARCISSUS *marinus seu 3 Matth. Park. Parad. 95. Ger.*
emac. 173.

Root a large tunicated roundish bulb, elongated upwards,
covered with several black-purple membranous integuments.
Leaves

Leaves bifarious, linear-oblong, very obtuse, somewhat channelled, rather fleshy. Scape upright, ancipital, varicosely nerved. Spathe bivalved, membranous, encompassing a many-flowered umbel, pedicles shorter than the germens, separated by linear bracts, the innermost ones of which become nearly obsolete. Flowers dull white, exceeding fragrant; tube filiform-trigonal, twice longer than the germen, but shorter than the limb, which is sexpartite, stellate; segments divergent, linear-oblong, rather acute, unguiculate narrowed downwards, longitudinally embossed, sides depressed. Stamens campanulately arranged, from triquetral elongately subulate, converging at their bases and filling the orifice of the tube, connected together downwards by a whitish turbinate web or pellicle, which is six-lacinate, segments alternating with the stamens and bifid: anthers linear-sagittate: style filiform, somewhat attenuate upwards, slightly curved, far slenderer than the stamens: stigma obsoletely depressed-trigonal, equal to the limb. The scent of the flowers, which expand in May, is not unlike that of the Musk Hyacinth. The leaves die down before Winter. It often ripens its seeds, which are black, roundish, angularly pressed from juxtaposition, contained in a trigonal capsule.

A native of Sicily, Corfica, Spain, and Sardinia; MORISON says he found it near Rochelle, buried very deep in the sand of the sea-shore. Thrives in the open ground when placed close to the foot of a wall in a dry southern border; so do *AMARYLLIS vittata*, *belladonna* and *formosissima*, as we have seen at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington, where our drawing was taken.

In *Hort. Kew.* it is mentioned as a greenhouse plant, but we never found it succeed with that treatment. Is generally mistaken among the Nurserymen for *PANCRATIUM maritimum*, a plant we have not yet found in bloom in our gardens.

The bulbs of our species are often imported from Holland with those of the Hyacinth. Cultivated by PARKINSON in 1615. G.

GLADIOLUS SEGETUM. ROUND-SEEDED
CORNFLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *segetum*. Spica secunda, remotiuscula; limbo campanulato-ringente; lacinia superna majore lateralibus amote et incumbenter imminente; reliquis inter se subæqualibus; antheris filamenta superantibus; feminibus subbaccatis, globosis, deorsum productis. G.

GLADIOLUS *spicatus*. Ita signatur specimen e Delphinatu in Herb. Banks. cum specimine Herb. Linn. collatum cui idem datur titulus.

GLADIOLUS *communis*. Bulliard Herb. de la France. Villars Dauph. 2. 223. Allioni Flor. Ped. 85. 311. Lamarck Encyc. 723. Tabl. Encyc. et Method. 116. 505. t. 32. Desfont. Fl. Atl. 1. 35. (excluso e synonymis GLADIOLO *communi*. Curt. Bot. Mag. 86.)

GLADIOLUS vulgo GHIAGGIULO. Zonichelli Ist. delle piante dei lidi Veneti p. 13. tab. 53. II.

GLADIOLUS. Tourn. Inst. p. 365. t. 190. Mor. Hist. sect. 4. t. 4. f. 4. tantummodo vero quoad figuram; descriptio enim simili notata numero alio spectat. Hall. Helv. 1262.

VICTORIALIS *rotunda*. Hort. Eyst. 4. Ord. Estiv. Pl. fol. 10. f. 2.

GLADIOLUS sive XIPHION. J. Bauh. Hist. 2. 701. Garidelle Hist. 208.

Obs. Nulla spondemus synonyma in auctoribus supra citatis ab ipsis adducta, quæ sæpius erronea vel ambigua. G.

The present species and GLADIOLUS *communis* (No. 86 of this work) have been usually reckoned varieties of each other, at



at least by the more modern Botanists; but, as we think, without reason; for the differences are several and material, the proofs of the one having contributed in any way to the production of the other, none.

Our plant has a smaller bulb-tuber, slenderer leaves; the larger or upper segment of its corolla removed from between and suspended over its lateral ones, not enclosed by them as in *communis*; the upper lateral segments are about equal to or even narrower than the three lower ones, while in that they are far broader; the three lower ones are equal among themselves, or the middle may be a little narrower, but in *communis* this is twice the broadest; the anthers are also longer than their filaments in this, which is not the case there; and above all our species may be distinguished from the other by its round, solid, subbaccate seeds, having a thin lamina of reddish pulp between their coats, but which is not quite so thick as in *BABIANA*, while in that they are dry, chaffy, and flat, edged with a broad membranous wing or border, formed of the tunic, which is much larger than its small cartilaginous nucleus, round which its vacant portion is pressed quite flat, nearly as in the Cape species.

Whenever we have spoken of *GLADIOLUS communis*, this was the plant we had in view; but as the other has been already published, under that name, by Mr. CURTIS, in this work, and since it is often impossible to determine which is meant by many Botanists, we have thought fit to let the original name remain with that, though our plant is doubtless included by LINNÆUS in his books as a variety; or indeed may be the one he intends in his description.

A native of Dauphiny and most probably of other parts of South Europe. DESFONTAINES found it in Algiers. It grows among corn and in dry sunny exposures on low hills. In our collections it is not now nearly so common as the *communis*; we found it in the Botanic Garden of Mr. SALISBURY, Brompton, where the drawing was taken; quite hardy, flowering about May or June, and propagates abundantly both by seed and offsets. We have no doubt but that there are other European species, that have merged as varieties of each other under one title, but which we shall endeavour to detect and distinguish in our numbers. The Banksian Herbarium contains a seeded specimen, which seems to be our plant, brought from Madeira, by Mr. MASSON. According to ZANNICHELLI (who gives an accurate description of the plant) our species grows in the Venetian territory, and varies much in the number of flowers; it is called *GHIAGGIULO* by the inhabitants. G.





Jed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1803. E. J. Sargent sculp.

ALBUCA MINOR. LESSER ALBUCA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ lacinia 3 interiores conniventes apice crassiusculo, 3 extimæ patentes. Stamina 3 his opposita sterilia, cætera 3 fertilia? Stylus pyramidato-inversus. Stigma acutum, triplici mucrone cinctum. Semina plana. Juss.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALBUCA minor bulbo compresso-rotundo, subrapoide; foliis subulato-linearibus, canaliculatis, glabris, obtuse carinatis; floribus nutantibus, pedunculis erectiufculis, recurvatis, subadscendentibus; bracteis acuminatis, cito sphacelatis; stigmatibus trigono-obconicis, acutis, papilloso-hirtis. G.

ALBUCA minor. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 438. Syst. Veg. Murr. 326. Dryand. Afl. Holm. 1784. p. 294. Thunb. eod. 1786. 58. Prod. 65. Hort. Kew. 1. 436. Mart. Mill. DiEl. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 100. Lil. a Redoute t. 21.

ALBUCA lutea. β. Lamarck Encyc. 76.

ORNITHOGALUM canadense. β. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 1. p. 308.

ORNITHOGALUM africanum flore viridi altero innato. Herm. Parad. 209. t. 209.

Bulb round, compressed, in flesh and form not unlike that of a white turnep-radish. Leaves 3, about equal to the stem, subulately linear, upright, smooth, channelled, semicylindric outwards; stem from a foot to a foot and half high, round, glaucous; rachis flexuose; flowers green-yellow, scentless, scarcely an inch and half in diameter, arranged in an upright raceme; peduncles long, almost upright, recurved upwards, subadscendent, upper ones gradually shorter; bractes ovate-acuminate,

acuminate, convolute, several times shorter than the peduncles, quickly withering. The three outer petals of the corolla rotate, linear-oblong, flattish, incurvedly hollowed at their tips and thickened, cohering at their bases beneath the inner ones, which are upright, closely converging into an oblong, subventricose cup which envelops the parts of fructification, affording the appearance of a flower within a flower; these petals are broader than the outer ones, oval-oblong, concave, terminated by an inflexed, subreniform, thickly glandular appendage, pubescent outwards, and under which the alternate fertile anthers are concealed; filaments flat, thong-shaped, about equal to the inner petals, the three that stand upon the outer ones of which are sterile and thicker; fertile ones dilated at the base and convolute; anthers many times shorter than these, small, yellow; pistil about equal to the corolla, forming a prismatic column somewhat obconic or vertical; styles very short, making with the three hirsute concrete stigmas a trigonally clubbed acute shaft about the length of the germen.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape growing in company with *ALBUCA major* in sandy wastes near Saldanha Bay, where it usually attains the height of a foot.

The drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington; it should be kept with the hardier Cape bulbs in the greenhouse planted in a small pot of light sandy peat-earth and the root protected from too much moisture while at rest. According to the Hortus Kewensis, it was cultivated by MILLER in 1768. Dr. DRYANDER's specimen had all the filaments sterile, in ours only the alternate ones were so. It approaches very near to *ALBUCA fragrans*; but is quite scentless. G.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 711, l. 15, pro "in" lege "ex."
No. 712, p. 2, l. 6, after "tribe" add, "ever imported into Europe at one time."

No. 713, l. 22, for "nodules" read "rofuls."
In the plate of *HYPOXIS erecta*, No. 710, a stamen has been accidentally omitted, as five only are there shewn instead of six;—and in that of *ATRIA cypensis*, No. 716, the hairs on two of the external petals have been omitted by the engraver.

HILLIA LONGIFLORA. LONG-TUBED
HILLIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-plex : inferus 6-phyllus. *Cor.* longissima, contorta.
Capf. 2-locularis, 2-valvis, coronata. *Semina* papposa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HILLIA *longiflora*; corollis sexfidis: laciniis lanceolatis revolutis, foliis ovatis acutis. Swartz Prod. 58. Obs. 135. t. 5. f. 1. Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p. 239. Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 1. Bot. Repos. 145.

HILLIA *parasitica*. Sp. Pl. 1662. Jacq. Amer. 96. t. 66.
FEREIRA. Vandelli in Roemer Pl. Hisp. 1. p. 98. t. 6. f. 8.

This very rare plant flowered in Mr. WOODFORD'S stove at Vauxhall, in November last, filling the whole house in the evening with its fragrance. It was imported from the West-Indies, where it is indigenous in several of the islands, growing on the mountains among the roots of trees, but not parasitical according to SWARTZ. JACQUIN says that it occurs likewise on old walls. SWARTZ places this genus in the natural order of CONTORTÆ between Gardenia and Cerbera, but JUSSIEU separates these two, placing the former in the order of Rubiaceæ, with which he joins this, the latter in that of Apocineæ, the Contortæ of LINNÆUS. It may be considered perhaps as a connecting link between the two orders, approaching nearer to Contortæ in the twisted segments of the corolla and the pappous seeds, and to Rubiaceæ in habit.

The name was given by JACQUIN in honour of Sir JOHN HILL, author of several voluminous but useless Botanical works.





TRICHOSANTHES ANGUINA. SNAKE-GOURD.

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA SYNGENESIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. Cal. 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-partita, ciliata. Filam. 3.
FEM. Cal. 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-partita, ciliata. Stylus 3-fidus.
Pomum oblongum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- TRICHOSANTHES *anguina*; pomis teretibus oblongis incurvis. Hort. Cliff. 450. Sp. Pl. 1432.
Hort. Kew. 3. p. 379. Reich. 4. p. 199.
ANGUINA *finensis*, flore albo elegantissimo, fructu oblongo intorto. Mich. Gen. 12. t. 9. Mill. Ic. 21. t. 32.
CUCURBITA *finensis*, fructu longo anguino vario flore candido capillamentis tenuissimis ornato, Till. Dij. 49. t. 22. Sabbat. Hort. Rom. 1. t. 71.

The Snake-Gourd is a native of China, where its fruit is eaten. Was introduced into Europe about the year 1720, and seems at first to have attracted considerable attention from the singularity of its fringed flowers and snake-shaped fruit, which last is also curious from the rapidity of its growth. Was cultivated by MILLER in Chelsea Garden, in the year 1755, who published a figure of it, but not to be compared with that of MICHELLI. Like many other annuals which excite but a short lived curiosity, this plant soon disappeared, and perhaps there are few persons now that have ever seen it in this country, though it will produce ripe seeds with us if sown on a hotbed early in the Spring and treated in the same manner as cucumbers and melons.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, Old Brompton, where it was raised from seeds sent over by the amiable Lady of Sir HENRY GWILLIM, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, whose pencil delineates subjects of Natural History with unusual elegance and accuracy.

GENTIANA ADSCENDENS (*var. β.*) DWARF
PORCELAIN-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA,

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Capf.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis. *Receptaculis* 2
longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *adscendens*; corollis campanulatis quinquefidis
inter lacinias dentatis, calycibus latere dehiscentibus
subtridentatis, foliis lanceolatis: radicalibus elongatis.
β. Caule simplici decumbente.

The foliage, the form of the corolla, and above all the singular calyx, leave no room to doubt that this is a variety of the one figured No. 705, to which we refer for a more particular account of the species.

The description in the *Supplementum Plantarum* appears to be from this, and the figures of PALLAS and of GMELIN from an intermediate variety.

Introduced by Mr. LODDIGES from Siberia, by whom we were favoured with the plant from which our drawing was made.





J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis. Sculp. by J. Sowerby. 1801. F. Sowerby sculp.

STAPELIA REVOLUTA. REVOLUTE-
FLOWERED STAPELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *revoluta*; ramis tetragonis erectis denticulatis; dentibus patentibus, corolla glabra, laciniis ciliatis acutis revolutis. *Mass. Stap.* 12. t. 10.

STAPELIA *revoluta*; corollis quinquefidis glabris, laciniis ovatis margine pilosis revolutis, pedunculis corolla brevioribus, caule tetragono basi ramoso erecto superne florifero, *Willd. Sp. Pl.* v. 1. t. 1277.

The *STAPELIA revoluta* is very little branched; branches quite erect, long, quadrangular, with the sides hollowed out; teeth obtuse, patent. Flowers subsolitary on very short peduncles. Segments of the calyx acute. *Corolla* smooth, very fleshy: segments revolute, margin fringed with club-shaped vibratory glands, quivering with the least breath of air. *Nectary* small, sunk in a hollow with a contracted opening: segments five, radiate, oval, ferrate at the tip; between each segment is a horn-like bipartite process, the internal branch of which is longer, erect, and dilated at the point; the external one is shorter, patent, and acute. Between each of these horns is placed a black shining gland to which the lobes of the anther or, as called by some, pollen masses, in every species of *Stapelia* we have examined, are attached. These lobes in most species lie concealed under the horn-like processes, but in this they seem exposed to the air, only covered with a thicker coat than usual of a dull purple colour. In some specimens the minute variegation below the segments of the corolla is not seen, but the whole of this part is of an uniform colour. A native of the Cape of Good-Hope, growing under shrubs in dry fields in Karro beyond Noord Olifant's River, flowering in September and October.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall, in July 1801. We have likewise a drawing of the same species, taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES'S. Cultivation the same as for the other species.



J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Scit. Ga. Crescent Mar. 1. 1804. R. Banks sculp.

AMARYLLIS CURVIFOLIA. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N^o. 661.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *curvifolia* (*umbella multiflora*) convexa; foliis glaucinis, lineari-loratis, parum attenuatis, obtusatis, enerviis, subfalcatis una hinc caeterum deflexulis, concaviusculis, extus convexulis; laciniis regularibus obiter connexis, stellato-revolutis, lineari-oblongis, subundulatis; genitalibus fasciculatim erectioribus, longioribus; stigmatibus obscurius trinis. G.

AMARYLLIS *curvifolia*. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. p. 33. t. 64. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 59.

AMARYLLIS *Fothergillia*. Bot. Rep. t. 163.

Nomen vix retinendum uti parum constans, manifestum, aut privum; melius suppeditaasset glauca foliorum facies. G.

Bulb tunicated, ovate, covered by integuments the textile part of which is finer than in those of *humilis* and *sarniensis*, being nearly as fine as cobweb, but their coating thicker and more crustaceous. Scape round, longer than the leaves, which are glaucous, oblong-linear or thong-shaped, slightly attenuated, blunt, depressed along the middle, somewhat convex underneath and paler, nerveless, falcate edgeways and gently deflected in the same direction. Spathe as usual in the genus, containing a many-flowered convex umbel of bright glittering scarlet flowers, without scent. Corolla regular, revolutely stellate;

stellate; segments slightly cohering for a very short distance at their base, linear-oblong, subunguiculate, acute, subundulate. Parts of fructification fascicled, straightish, rather longer than the corolla. Stigma obsoletely trifid. Germen bright green, turbinate-sphæroid. Blooms at various seasons; is generally treated as a stove plant; though we should think it would do better at the foot of a southern wall with *belladonna*, but not planted too shallow.

According to the Banksian Herbarium, our plant was brought into the Kew Gardens about 1788, from the Cape; JACQUIN received it from the same place. There is a gardening tradition that it was likewise received from Japan by the late Dr. FOTHERGILL; if so, this, with *belladonna* and *sarniensis*, would make the third species of the genus that is common to the Cape as well as to countries immensely distant from it; but we confess that we place no reliance whatever on the story beyond its bare possibility.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKE'S, Kenfington. G.





Jod. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S^t Geo. Crescent Mar 1. 1804. T. Smith sculp.

AMARYLLIS HUMILIS. DIVARICATE-
PETALED AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 661.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *humilis* (*umbella multiflora*) foliis linearibus, subcanaliculatis, obtusatis; corolla recurvato-patentissima, subirregulari; laciniis ligulatis, unguiculatis, caeterum assurgentibus, sursum undulatum crispantibus, infimis binis divaricatis; genitalibus assurgentibus; stigmatibus trinis, patentibus. G.

AMARYLLIS *humilis*. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. p. 36. t. 69. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 60.

Species titulus infelicio ob scapum non raro bipedalem. G.

This differs from *undulata* (No. 369) in having its leaves more bluntly pointed, the corolla more irregular, outer segments without the corniform mucro that exists in the other, the two lower of these divaricating edgeways, and further in having three very distinct filiform patent stigmas.

Bulb tunicate, ovate-oblong, enveloped by numberless very thin integuments, formed by an intermediate ductile web, of very slender silky tough fibres, coated with a glossy smooth cuticle or membrane. Leaves oblong-linear, somewhat channelled, rounded at their points. Stem round, longer than the leaves, terminated by a bivalved spathe, which surrounds an umbel with from six to twenty flowers, without scent, of a purplish rose colour variegated with paler tints; pedicles filiform and longer than the spathe. Corolla so deeply six-parted that

that the segments can scarcely be said to cohere; these are stellately recurved, somewhat irregular, linear-oblong, unguiculate, subligulate, affurgent, converging by their edges, two lower ones at length divaricately remote; laminæ undulately curled, acute; fides slightly reflexed. Germeu green, depressed-sphæroid, tritorose, trifurcate; parts of fructification declined-affurgent, shorter than the corolla; stigmas three, patent, recurved. JACQUIN has figured two varieties, the smaller one of which approaches nearer to *undulata* in size than the other does; but is as distinct from it in every other part as this is.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. COLVILLE'S Nursery, in the King's-Road, where it flowers freely every year towards the latter-end of the Summer, is often taken for *undulata*, and in some gardens is called *crispa*, the name of a very distinct species. We know nothing of the time when nor by whom it was imported. JACQUIN received his bulbs from the Cape. G.

CORRIGENDA.

- No. 553. l. 10, pro "*stipantibus*," lege "*stipantia*."
 No. 569. l. 16, pro "*lateribus*," lege "*acicbus*."
 No. 571. l. 10, post "*coalitis*," infere "*gaudent*."
 No. 574. l. ultima, pro "*WATSONIA aletroides*," lege "*WATSONIAM aletroidem*."
 No. 597. l. 28, for "*characteristic*," read "*character*."
 No. 610. l. 17, post "*dum*," infere "*plantæ*."
 ———— 18, pro "*dilatatis*," lege "*latescentibus*."
 No. 641. l. 12, pro "*tunicatus*," lege "*vestitus*."
 No. 652. p. 2, l. ult. for "*the valve*," read "*a valve*."
 No. 709. l. 17, pro "*circumscisse*" lege "*circumscisse*."
 No. 709. p. 2, l. 10, for "*are*," read "*becomes*."
 No. 717. p. 2, l. 27, after "*many*," add "*individual plants*."



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1804. F. Sargent sculp.

GLADIOLUS HIRSUTUS (β). VARIEGATED SHAGGY CORNFLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.

Specific Character.—Vid. superius Num. 574, pro reliquis Synonymis. Infra de novo ordinantur varietates.

(a) *aphyllus*; florifer, foliis totis vaginosis, remotis, cauli arte adaptatis; sterilis, folio unico, acuminato-lineari, stricto, villoso, trinervio; spatharum valvulis integerrimis utrisque. Inodorus. Præcox. G.

GLADIOLUS *brevifolius*. Jacq. ic. rar. 2. 249. Coll. 4. 156. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 213.

GLADIOLUS *tristis*. (i) *aphyllus*: corollis albido-incarnatis, quaternis, secundis, scapo pedali. Thunb. Diff. 8.

(2) *brevifolius*; caulinum foliorum altero fere semper nonnihil in laminam pubescentem producto; floribus aliquantum majoribus; utrisque valvulis integerrimis. Inodorus. Præcox. G.

GLADIOLUS *brevifolius*. Jacq. Fragm. 3. 12. 1. 2. f. 3. quem tamen fugiebat folii pubescentia.

GLADIOLUS *carneus*. Bot. Rep. tab. 240.

GLADIOLUS *tristis*. (k) *ruber*. corollis albido-incarnatis, subsecundis, immaculatis; scapo subaphyllo, subpedali. Thunb. loc. cit.

(γ) *villosusculus*; foliis caulinis linearibus, conspicuius villosis, ultra vaginosam partem longe productis; in univ. major. Serior. G.

GLADIOLUS *villosusculus*. Herb. Banks.

GLADIOLUS *tristis*. (l) *purpureus*, corollis albido-purpureis; subternis, immaculatis, scapo folioso pedali. Thunb. loc. cit.

GLADIOLUS flore firme regulari miniato angustifolius. Breyn. cent. 24. tab. xii. f. 1.

(δ) *hirsutus*; tota planta prægrandior, firmior, foliis ensiformibus, hirsutis; corolla geniculato-recurva. Odorus. Serior. G.

GLADIOLUS *hirsutus*. (β) *roseus*, nobis superius in No. 574, quo petenda alia sua synonyma.

(ε) *merianellus*;

(ε) *merianellus*; corolla ea præcedentis graciliore; unguibus in faucem cylindrico-productam conferventibus; inde laminiis curtatis. G.

GLADIOLUS *hirsutus*. (γ) *tenuiflorus*, nobis loc. cit. ubi priora istius synonyma querenda. G.

OBS. Jam tandem omisimus plures minus memorabiles varietates, ut et datas, ipsas quoque ludentes. Noluimus, cum Jacquino, in tanto totius adeo peculiaris habitus consensu, earum quampiam de aliis sejungere in speciem; parvi facientes (salva partium proportione) molis odoris vel præcocitatis differentias, ni istas aliqua specialior comitaretur ratio aliter jubens. G.

This small flowered variety blossoms as early as January. JACQUIN makes it a distinct species from the *hirsutus* of our No. 574; he had overlooked its pubescence, which when not searched for, by holding the plant against the light, is not easily perceived; but is so far material as it serves to confirm that close relation to the other varieties so strongly marked in all its other parts.

Bulb-tuber round, compressed, covered with smooth fibro-coriaceous, rind-like, brown integuments. Stem 1—2 feet high, round, jointed, upright, apparently naked, but closely enveloped, for more than half its height, by smooth, close-fitting, sheath-like leaves, ending in remote, short, acute points, the upper one being often extended for a short distance beyond the sheath; sterile bulbs produce from out a longish, compressed, coloured root-sheath a single, narrow, linear, acuminate, upright, stiffish, pubescent leaf, generally somewhat twisted and three-nerved. Both valves of the spathes quite entire, about equal with the faux. Limb of the corolla cylindro-campanulate, subringent, nodding; segments twice longer than the tubular part; upper one broadest, obovate-lanceolate, concave, enclosed between its lateral ones; these narrower and more acute; lower ones narrowest, conniving into a propendent nether lip; the middle segment is overspread by the sides of the other two, than which it is rather wider, and from which it is not so deeply divided as these from the rest; the under side of the faux is trijugose or streaked with three prominent ridges formed of the rachides of the lower concrete portion of the segments. Organs of fructification shorter than corolla. Anthers dark-coloured, 3—4 times longer than the filaments.

The drawing was made from a plant received from the Cape by Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES of Kensington. G.



Syd. Edwards del. Publ. by T. Curtis Sculp. Crescent Mart 1824. F. Sargent sculp.

ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM. LARGE-
FLOWERED STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 653.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *arabicum* corymbo simplici, multifloro; bracteis membranaceis, cordato-convolutis, rostrato-attenuatis, lente inflectentibus; laciniis de campanulatis rofaceo-patentissimis, ovato-oblongis, extimis indentato-obtusatis; filamentis plano-subulatis; germine turbinato-sphærico, obiter sexfulcato, toties toruloso; stigmate trilobo-capitellato. G.

ORNITHOGALUM *arabicum*. Linn. Sp. Pl. 441. ? (Vix; sed synonyma sunt plantæ nostræ. Sol. MSS.) Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 123. Hort. Kew. 1. 412. Lamarck 4. 616. n. 19. Desf. Fl. Atl. 1. 296.

ORNITHOGALUM *umbellatum* maximum. Baub. Pin. 69. Rudd. Elys. 2. 130. f. 1.

LILIUM *alexandrinum*, sive O. magnum. Baub. Hist. 2. p. 629.

ORNITHOGALUM *arabicum* multiflorum album umbilico interiore nigro. Swert. Fl. t. 57.

ORNITHOGALUM *arabicum*. Clus. Hist. 1. p. 186. Jacintho del Paternoster. id. app. alt. Park. Parad. 134. t. 137. f. 1. Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord. 5. tab. antepenult. optima.

MELANOMPHALE. Renealme Sp. Hist. Pl. 89. t. 90.

Cum Linnæus originem suæ stirpi tribuerit capensem, ejusque filamenta fulvum marginata et connata vocaverit, aliam eum descripsisse speciem, thyrsoideam pulchram, hæc dubitandum; cui male nostræ plantæ adposuit synonyma. G.

We present our readers with a species of this genus that has been remarked, from the days of CLUSIUS and PARKINSON

son to our own, for an unusual reluctance to enliven the gardens, on this side the Alps and Pyrenees, with its gay fragrant blossoms: or if by chance a single root has been found to reward so far the assiduity of a cultivator, it has been but for once, and then freshly imported; when, most probably, the flower-bud had been formed in the country from which it was brought; this either rots immediately after the effort, or wastes itself in the producing an offspring that here continues sterile. Thus much is ascertained as to the Levant plant, and we fear, the same will be found to be true in regard to that from Madeira, whence our specimen was brought by Captain GREY of the Navy. As yet no difference has been detected between the individuals of this species from these mutually remote regions; though the whole habit is so very peculiar, that, did any really exist, it would not be difficult to be discovered. But we are the more inclined to believe them perfectly similar, since we know, beyond a doubt, that these countries do possess several other species of vegetables in common.

Bulb tunicate, white, about the size of a walnut. Leaves attenuately thong-shaped, lax, convex outwards, about an inch or more broad, shining, minutely ciliate, more or less caudate, in native specimens 1—2 feet in length. The beauty of the flowers is singularly increased by the contrast of their large, umbonate, black-green germen; whence RENEALME, who found it growing spontaneously in Egypt, near the town of Alexandria, named the plant MELANOMPHALE. Outer segments generally bearing a corniform mucro that issues from beneath the teeth. Filaments upright, slightly patent, twice shorter than the corolla. Germen turbinate-spheroid, slightly six-angled; style straight, filiform-trigonal. Stigma capitate, trilobate, subpubescent.

CLUSIUS tells us that the bulbs were used to be brought from Constantinople to Vienna, and called by the Turks *Zambul Arabi* or Arabian bulbs. In Italy it was named the Alexandrian Lily or *Jacinto del Paternoster*.

LAMARCK met with the plant in great abundance on the sandy plains of Barbary, especially in the country of the Zulmis, where it blooms in April. DESFONTAINES says, it grows in the fields round Algiers. The Levant plant was cultivated in this country by old PARKINSON, who seems to have made it flower, at least once, though MILLER never could. The Madeira plant was first introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. COLVILLE's Nursery, Chelsea. G.



Ed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1804. R. Sargent sculp.

CHEIRANTHUS TRISTIS. DARK-FLOWERED
STOCK.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Germen utrinque denticulo glandulato. *Cal.* clausus: foliolis
3 basi gibbis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CHEIRANTHUS *tristis*; foliis linearibus subfinuatis, flori-
bus sessilibus: petalis undatis, caule suf-
fruticoso. *Sp. Pl.* 925. *Willd.* 3. 522.
Reich. 3. p. 266. *Mart. Mill. Diet. a.* 15.
Allion. Ped. 3. 991. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 397.
- CHEIRANTHUS foliis lanceolato linearibus acutis glabris,
siliquis teretibus. *Hort. Cliff.* 332. *Hort.*
Ups. 188.
- LEUCOIUM minus. *Barr. ic.* 999. n. 1. 2. 803. (1019. ?)
Bocc. Mus. 148. t. 111.

A native of the South of Europe, and though marked in the Kew catalogue as hardy, is not sufficiently so to stand the severity of our Winters securely. It is better to consider it as a greenhouse plant, and so treated it has a shrubby stalk, and flowers early in the Summer. The whole plant is downy and the flowers have much the same sombre hue as *Hesperis tristis*, and when more nearly examined have the like beautiful veining; are scentless in the day time, but when the evening arrives exhale an odour to us very grateful; though *Linnaeus* says, "*Flores tristes colore et odore.*" It is a curious fact, that most flowers having this peculiar melancholy aspect, possess a similar night-smelling quality.

Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER, in 1768. May be propagated by seeds or cuttings.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.



Ed. Edwards. Pub. by T. Agnew & Sons, Great Marlborough Street, London.

HESPERIS TRISTIS. NIGHT-SMELLING
ROCKET.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Petala oblique flexa. *Glandula* intra stamina breviora. *Siliqua* stricta. *Stigma* basi bifurca apice connivente. *Cal.* clausus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- HESPERIS *tristis*; caule hispido ramofo patente. *Sp. Pl.* 927. *Reich.* 3. p. 269. *Willd.* 3. 530. *Jacq.* *Fl. Aust.* 2. p. 1. t. 102. *Hort. Ups.* 187. *Jacq.* *Vind.* 118. *Crantz. Aust.* p. 31.
- HESPERIS caule hispido procumbente. *Hort. Cliff.* 335.
- HESPERIS *montana* pallida odoratissima. *Bauh. Pin.* 202. *Morif. Hist.* 2. 252. f. 3. t. 10. f. 3. *Clus. Pan.* 333. *montana* et prima, *Clus. Hist.*
- HESPERIS *pannonica*. *Cam. Hort.* t. 18. *Park. Parad.* 262.
- VIOLA *matronalis* flore obsoleto. *Ger. emac.* 462. f. 3.
- LEUCOIUM *melancholicum*. *Hort. Eyst.* *Ger. emac.* 463. f. 4. ?

A hardy biennial plant of no show, but worthy of cultivation for the sake of its agreeable scent, which however it does not give out in the day time.

MILLER says, that the ladies in Germany have pots of it placed in their apartments, from whence it obtained the appellation of DAME'S VIOLET; but this name seems not to have been exclusively applied to this species, perhaps more usually to the HESPERIS *matronalis*.

Is propagated by seeds, of which it produces abundance in very long straight pods slightly twisted. These growing at right

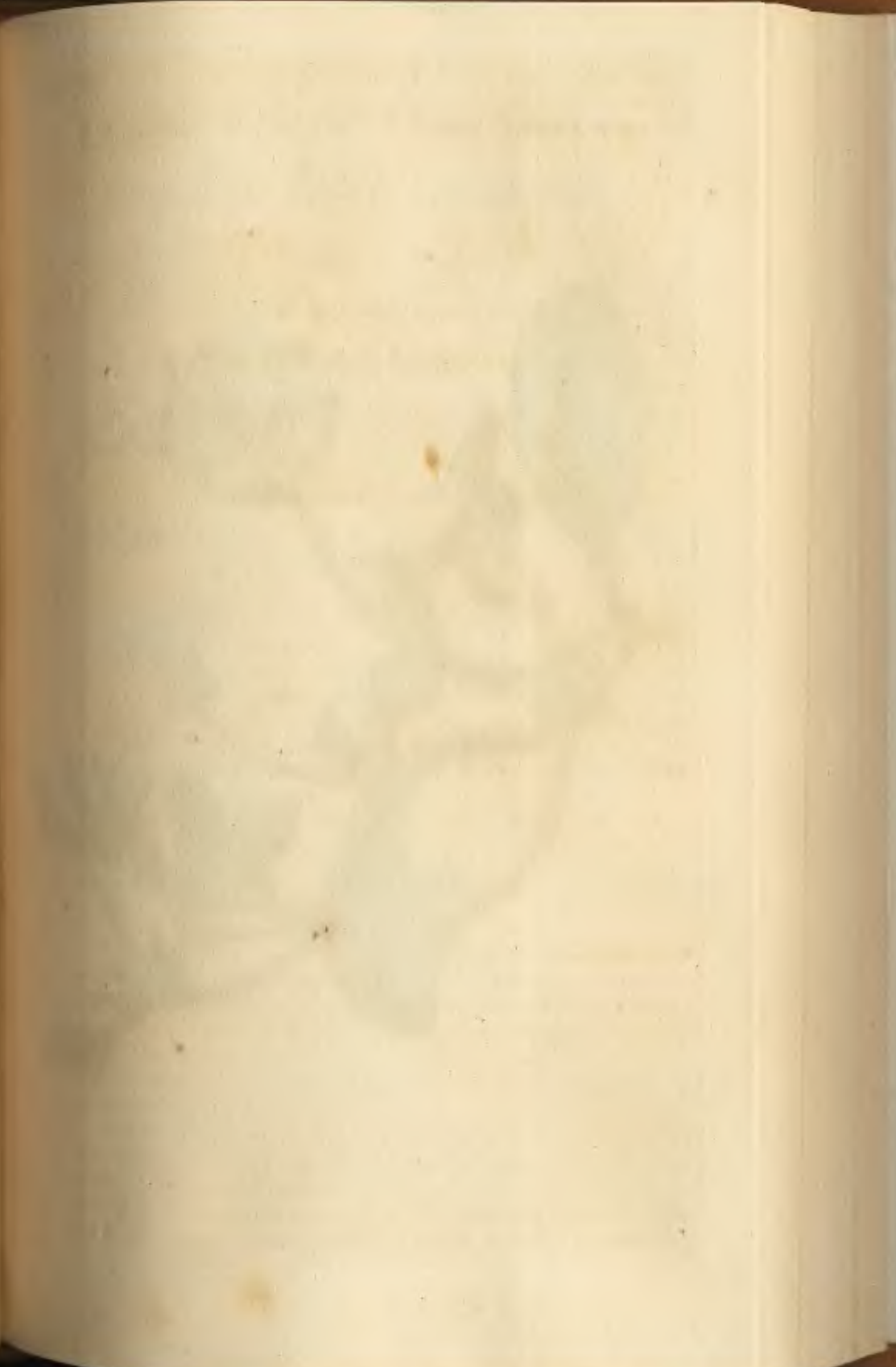
right angles with the stem, give the plant when in fructification a very scrambling appearance. Requires a dry soil and a warm situation, being less hardy than the Garden Rocket, and more subject to rot in the Winter, on which account MILLER recommends that some plants should be kept under a frame during this season, as the sure way to preserve them. Flowers in May and June.

Cultivated by MILLER in 1739, and perhaps more than a century before, by JOHNSON the editor of GERARD's Herbal, though the leaves of his figure of *Leucoium melancholicum* being jagged makes this doubtful.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs, GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington.

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S. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1804. F. Sargent sculp.

NOLANA PROSTRATA. TRAILING NOLANA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Stylus* inter germina. *Sem.* 5 baccata, 2-locularia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NOLANA *prostrata*. *Sp. Pl.* 202. *Linn. Dec.* 1. t. 2. *Mant.* 334. *Syst. Veg.* 191. *Reich.* 407. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 794. *Sabbat. Hort. Rom.* v. 1. t. 4. *Mart. Mill. Diët. Gart. Fruët.* 2. 242. t. 132. *Hort. Kew.* v. 1. p. 190.

ATROPA *foliis geminatis, calycibus polycarpis, caule humifuso.* *Gouan. Hort.* 82. c. tab. *Kniph. Orig. x.* n. 13.

WALKERIA. *Ehret. Aët. Ang.* 1763. v. 53. p. 130. t. 10.

ZWINGERA. *Aët. Helv.* 5. p. 267. t. 1.

NEUDORFFIA *peruviana repens, flore cæruleo.* *Adanf. Pl. Fam.* 219.

TEGANIUM *procumbens.* *Schmidel. Ic.* 67. t. 18.

The NOLANA *prostrata* is a native of Peru, a country to which a large proportion of the tender annuals that ornament our flower gardens at the close of Summer owe their origin. The flowers are of a pale blue colour beautifully streaked from the centre with veins of dark purple, and when expanded are very pleasing to the eye; but unfortunately this is only while the sun shines.

There appears to have been some difficulty in determining the natural order to which this plant belongs; JUSSIEU considers it as nearest related to his *Borraginea (asperifoliae)* of LINNÆUS) to which order it is also added in the posthumous lectures

lectures of LINNÆUS, published by GISEKE, but GÆRTNER seems to have satisfactorily decided it to belong more properly to the *solanææ* or *luridæ* of LINNÆUS. In habit it approaches to *Convolvulus*, and particularly to *Convolvulus tricolor*.

To have it flower early enough to ripen its seeds, it should be sown in March or April on a gentle hot-bed with other tender annuals, and may be planted in the open border by the latter end of May, or if intended to be kept in a pot, MILLER directs that they should be planted singly, when of a proper size, in a small pot filled with light earth and plunged into a fresh hot-bed to bring them forward. Cultivated by MILLER in the year 1761.

Has received a variety of names from different Botanists, but that given by LINNÆUS, from *Nola* a little bell, now universally prevails.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

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Sp. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Mar 1 1804. T. Sargent sculp.

CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM (β) AMERICANUS.
AMERICAN GREAT BINDWEED.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata plicata. Stigm. 2. Caps. 2-locularis: locis dispermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *sepium*; foliis sagittatis postice truncatis, pedunculis tetragonis unifloris, bracteis cordatis calyci approximatis. *Smith Fl. Br. 1. 233.*

CONVOLVULUS *sepium*. *Sp. Pl. 218. Curt. Lond.*

• *Europæus*; corollis albis.

• *Americanus*; corollis incarnatis.

Synonyma authorum, utpote ad varietatem europæam pertinentia, hic loci videntur.

This plant has been cultivated several years at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, and appears to differ very little, except in the colour of its flowers, from the common great Bindweed, which occurs in almost every hedge in the vicinity of London. The hinder lobes of the leaves are not indeed so decidedly truncate, but this circumstance being evidently somewhat influenced by culture in the common variety also, we dare not from thence form a specific difference.

It possesses all the elegance of the common sort, which appears so beautiful in its wild state, is equally hardy; and from the different colour of its blossoms, if mixed with that, cannot fail of having an exceeding good effect, where such plants are wanted to cover a dead hedge or decorate a living one.

The European *CONVOLVULUS sepium* sometimes bears flowers slightly tinged with red, but we never saw them approach the colour of the American variety.



Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1804. P. Sanford sculp.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA (α). BELLADONNA LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 661.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS belladonna (fauce nuda, umbella multiflora) scapo solido, compresso, foliis præcociore; iis lorato-linearibus, acuto-caniculatis, obtusocarinated; corolla infundibuliformi, subregulari, recta, subnutante, sursum recurvato-patente, deorsum breviter concreta, laminis lanceolatis; stigmatibus obscurius trinis; seminibus subglobosis. G.

AMARYLLIS belladonna. Linn. Sp. Pl. 421. Syst. Veg. Murr. 320. J. Mill. illustr. ic. L' Herit. Sert. Angl. 12. Hort. Kew. 1. 417. Mart. Mill. Diët. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2, 54. exclusis passim Sloane, Herman, Seba, Merian et Swartz AMARYLLIDEM equefrem volentibus.

AMARYLLIS spatha multiflora corollis campanulatis æqualibus genitalibus declinatis. Mill. Diët. 5. ic. xxiv. (errore sculptoris, rectius xxiii.) 15.

LILIONARCISSUS indicus flore elegantissime purpurascens. Weinm. Phyt. 3. p. 276. t. 653. f. A.

NARCISSUS polyanthos liliacino flore. Rudb. Elys. 2. p. 48. f. 7. (fig. Ferrarii).

LILIONARCISSUS rubeus indicus. Ald. Hort. farnes. 83. t. 82.

NARCISSUS indicus liliaceus diluto colore purpurascens. Ferrar. Flor. 117. t. 121.

Cape Day-Lily with the blush flower. Pet. Gaz. t. 82. f. 5.

(α) autumnalis; corolla magis colorata.

(β) vernalis; corolla pallidior.

Specimen spontaneum capense varietatis β. ipso R. S. Præfide lectum in suo herbario reponitur. G.

For the above complete synonymy we have to thank Dr. DRYANDER.

Bulb about the size of a swan's egg, covered with numberless integuments

integuments of the same nature as those we described in the article *AMARYLLIS humilis*. Scape solid, ancipital-compressed, of a cinnamon colour deeply tinged with carmine, preceding the leaves. Involucre bivalved, oblong, rather blunt, twice longer than the pedicles and nearly of the same colour, enclosing an 8—10 flowered umbel of large fragrant flowers, whose lower part is greenish white, upper suffused with rose colour or pale carmine and veined. Pedicles 2—3 times longer than the germen, with which they are so insensibly connected that the joint is scarcely to be discerned. Corolla subregular, funnelform, rather straight, nodding; segments shortly connate, unguiculately attenuate, laminae lanceolate, slightly concave, recurved-patent, inner broadest, outer terminated by a membranously hooked cuspis. Organs declined-affurgent; filaments adhering to the lower part of the corolla, alternately shorter; anthers incumbent. Germen bluntly trigonal, subturbinate, agreeing with pedicles and scape in colour. Style longer than the stamens, triquetral, gracilescens. Stigma obscurely lobed-trifid, deep carmine. Some flowers are quite regular, while others not unfrequently have the upper segments more complex than the lower. According to the splendid plate in J. MILLER'S illustration, the seeds are few and subglobose, not flat, membranously winged and chaffy, as in *vittata* and *longiflora*. May not β (the Cape plant) differ in this respect and have flat winged seed; if so, can it be deemed a variety? We suspect in fact it is a distinct species.

(α) Was introduced into this country from Portugal in 1712, but where native is yet doubtful; the channel through which the plant has been received makes it more than probable that it is a Brazil vegetable. The older Botanists call its country India, which with them may mean the East-Indies, South-America, or even some parts of Africa: β , which MILLER tells us only differs in having paler flowers and blooming in the Spring instead of the Autumn, comes from the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by Sir JOSEPH BANKS. This was also sent by VAN ROYEN from Holland to MILLER in 1754, and flowered in the Chelsea Garden: (α) is very common in the gardens near Lisbon and Florence, at the last of which places it is sold in the markets under the name of the *Belladonna Narcissus*. Our seedsmen receive the bulbs yearly in abundance from Portugal, and these when planted close to the foot of a southern wall will blow annually, after they are once settled, which they are not in less than two or three years; they then produce offsets in plenty: their time of expansion is October. This species is by no means so commonly cultivated as we should have imagined, from its beauty, fragrance, and easy culture, it would have been before this time. G.





Syd. Edward. del. 2. 3. in T. G. G. G. Geo. Criscent. Apr. 1804. P. S. G. G. G.

MUSCARI MOSCHATUM. MUSK GRAPE-HYACINTH.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala, varie campaniformis, sexdentata. Stigm. 1. Caps. trilobo-trigona (angulis alato-extenuatis?) Sem. plura, subglobosa (columellæ affixa?) Tournef. Linn. fil. (ex MS^{ta} ad Schedulas Banksianas transcripto) et Desfont.

Obs. Huc HYACINTHUS monstrosus, comosus (No. 133.) botryoides (No. 157.) racemosus (No. 122.) una cum MUSCARI maritimo et parvifloro. Desf. Fl. Atl. 1. 308, 9. Sectio percommoda et facilis, antiquitus indigitata; plurimis hodiernis Botanicis equidem neglecta, Tournefortio tamen, recentius juniore Linnæo, nuperrime Ustero atque Desfontaines in genus evocata; ab ea HYACINTHORUM discernenda corolla haud sexpartita vel longius fissu; porro (ex Linn. fil.) capsula alatum trigona, seminibus non membranaceo-planis, atque columellæ, nec utrinque interiori margini dissepimentali, annexis. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- MUSCARI moschatum; racemo multifloro, oblongo-ovato; corolla horizontali, urceolato-cylindrica, collo arctato brevissimo fissili in coronulam membranaceam laceram et limbum minutum sexfidum rotatum et cito sphacelatum soluto. G.
- HYACINTHUS Muscari. Sp. Pl. 454. Hort. Cliff. 126. Ups. 85. Hort. Kew. 1. 458. Mart. Mill. Dict. Russel It. Alepp. 2. 250. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 169.
- MUSCARI muscarimi. Ust. Ann. St. 2. p. 15.
- MUSCARI racemosus. Mill. Dict. 3. racemoso a Willd. in Synonymo male adpositus.
- MUSCARI moschatum griseo obsoleto flore. Tournef. 348.
- HYACINTHUS moschatus odoratissimus. Weinm. Phyt. 583. f. 6.
- HYACINTHUS racemosus moschatus. Baub. Pin. 43. Raii Hist. 1162.
- MUSCARI obsoletiore flore. Clus. Hist. 178. Mor. p. 2. f. 4. f. 6. 7. Hort. Eyst. Ord. Vern. 2. t. 13. f. 1.

HYACINTHUS

HYACINTHUS botryoides major mosch. f. Muscari flore
flavo et cineritio. *Park. Par.* 112. n. 1, 2. t. 113.
f. 3, 4.

MUSCARI flavum et Clusii. *Ger. emac.* 120. f. 1, 2.

NARCISSUS. 5. *Camerar.* 442. C.

BOLBO vomitorio. *Cast. Durant.* 81.

Bulb tunicate, ovate, white. Leaves four or thereabouts, lorate-linear, somewhat convolutedly concave, 7—10 inches long and about half a one broad, bluntish, thickish, lax, furrounding the scape, which is weak, shorter, smooth, cylindrical; raceme clofish, oblong-ovate; flowers sparse horizontal; pedicles very short, issuing from hollows sunk in the rachis; bractes minute, still shorter, lacerate. Corolla narrow, ovate-urceolate, obscurely three-cornered, splitting at the neck into a minute, rotate, sexpartite limb, and a yet smaller prominent torn coronet terminating its very narrow orifice, the first the continuation of the outer cuticle, the second of the inner, both quickly fading, while the more substantial part of the flower remains for some time unchanged. Stamens twice shorter than the corolla, almost entirely adnate, alternate ones longer, anthers small, dark-coloured with yellow pollen. Germen ovate, acutely trigonal; style short; stigma obscurely trifid, capitate-trigonal. The flowers are larger than those of the other species, of little beauty, but amply recompensing the want of it by their extreme fragrance; from which circumstance the Turks have given it the appellation of MUSCARI, the scent resembling that of certain pastilles they use to perfume their chambers, which are known by the same name: it was brought from the gardens in the vicinity of Constantinople, according to CLUSIUS, about 1554. Dr. PATRICK RUSSELL found it growing wild near Aleppo, till when its precise habitat was not satisfactorily ascertained. The Italians call it *Muschio greco*. There is a yellow sort, called *Tibcadi Muscari* by the Dutch Florists, supposed to be a mere variety, the fragrance of which is still more exquisite, and we are told that fine roots of it sell for a guinea a piece in Holland. We never saw it. Our variety was cultivated by GERARDE in 1597. It is a hardy plant, thrives in a southern aspect, propagating abundantly both by seed and offsets. G.

LACHENALIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAVED LACHENALIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 588.

Corolla nunquam hexapetala. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *angustifolia*; foliis numerosis, crassis, canaliculato-femiteretibus, subulatum attenuatis, extimis circa scapum brevioribus projectis; racemo conferto, cylindraco, pedicellis capillaribus corolla crateroideo-campanulata duplo brevioribus. G.

LACHENALIA *angustifolia*. *Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 381. Coll. Suppl. 47. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 173.*

Root a small tunicated bulb. Leaves numerous, thick, fleshy, femicylindric, linear-subulate, depressed or slightly channelled, longer than the scape, round which the outer ones are laxly recumbent; scape compressed-round, 4—6 inches high, spotted; raceme cylinder-shaped, closely 12—20-flowered; bracts membranous, ovate, concave, acute, decurrent, twice shorter than the capillary pedicles, these again twice shorter than the corolla, which is six-parted, bowl-shaped or campanulate with an ample rounded base, outer segments ovate, rather acute, broader, but at the same time shorter, marked upwards on each surface with a longitudinal brownish stain; inner obovate-oblong; stamens even with these, gently incurved, conflex; anthers erect, hung inwards from their backs, of a colour between vermilion and brown; style equal to the stamens, rather curved. Stigma obsolete; germen green, trigonal.



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trigonal-ovate, marked with three yellowish furrows. Flowers fragrant; expand about April; but are not produced every year with us; increases easily by offsets; should be kept with other Cape bulbs.

Our drawing was taken from a plant imported from the Cape by Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES. It comes so near to *LACHENALIA hyacinthoides*, that from the drawing and description of JACQUIN, we cannot make out a specific distinction; however, upon comparing living specimens of both plants, such may be found. G.

ADDENDUM.

No. 728, p. 2, l. 22. after "shining," insert "on their first emergence from the ground, but losing gradually all gloss."

1736



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Sc. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1804. F. Sarslem sculp.

MASSONIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. SWEET-SCENTED
MASSONIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 559.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- MASSONIA *angustifolia* (*acaulis*) foliis lanceolato-oblongis nudis; thyro congesto; tubo pedicellis duplo brevior, laciniis oblongo-ovatis reflexis longiore, filamentis æquali; ore ferme clauso. G.
- MASSONIA *angustifolia*. Linn. Suppl. 193. Hort. Kew. 1. 405. t. 4. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 28.
- MASSONIA *lanceolata*. Thunb. Diff. Nov. Gen. Plant. 2. 40. Prod. 60.

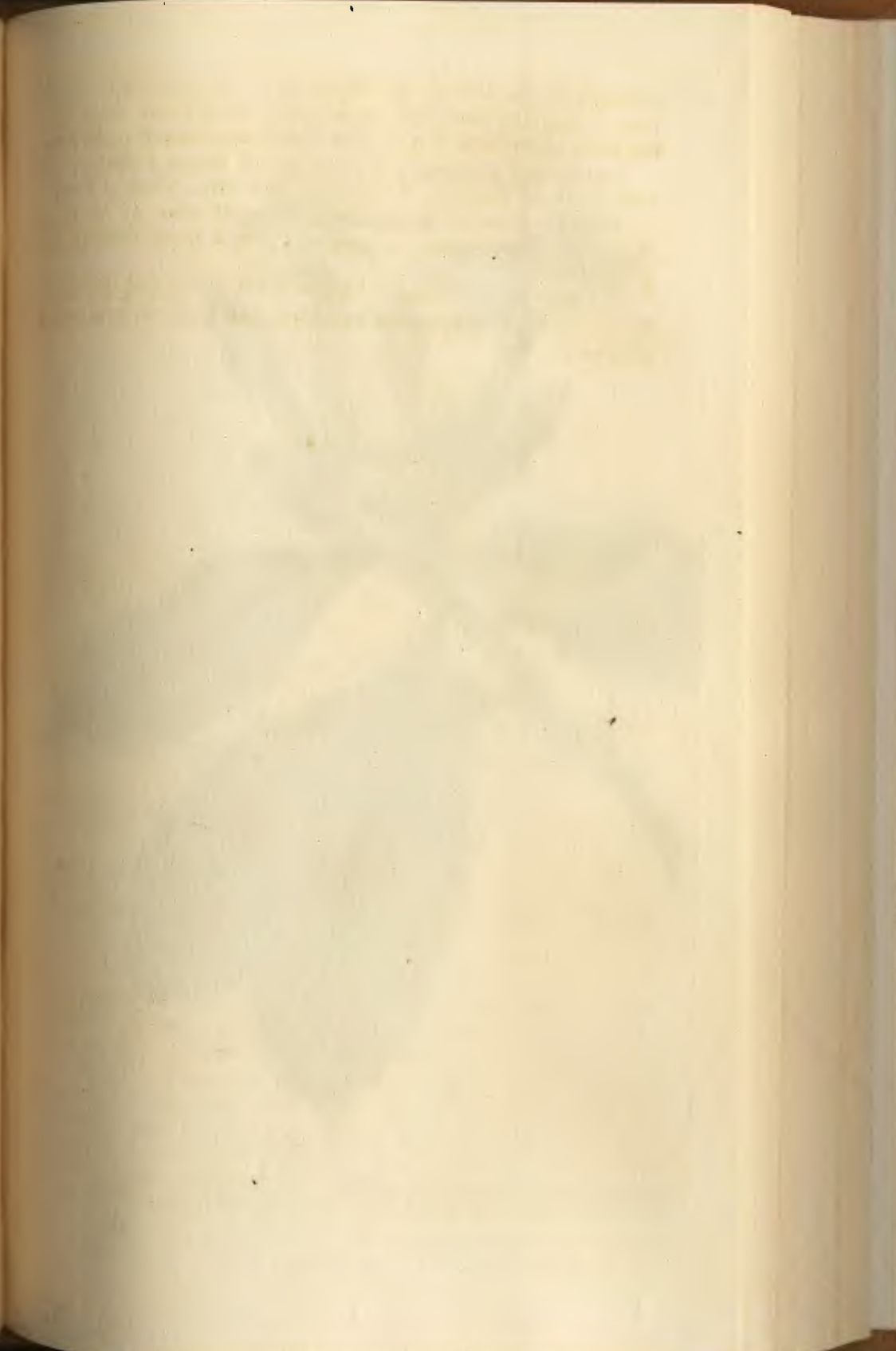
Root a tunicated bulb. Leaves two, smooth, opposite or lateral and contiguous with their inner edges parallel, generally upright and about three times higher than the sub-glomerated thyse, the base of which is even with the ground. Bractes shorter than pedicles and nearly of the same shape with the leaves, but smaller. Corolla tubular, twice shorter than pedicles, narrow cylindrical, with its orifice nearly closed by the style and tumid bases of the filaments; segments oblong-ovate, reflected to beneath the filaments, with a transverse plait at their base; filaments as long as the tube, campanulately conflex, subseffile, gracilescens; anthers small, incumbent. Germen trifurcate, cylinder-shaped; style equal to the filaments attenuated, obscurely three-channelled, angular; stigma obsolete, red. Flowers exceeding sweet, smelling something like the common single oriental Hyacinth; of a watery-white colour, greenish

greenish at the ends of the segments; the honey-like liquid that it secretes does not as in many species rise even with the brim of the tube, but is to be found only towards its bottom.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape of Good Hope on the summit of the Onderste Roggeveldt mountain, where it flowers in August; with us in January. Brought over by MASSON in 1775. To be kept in peat earth on a front shelf in the green-house.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKE's, Kenfington. It propagates by offsets and seeds without much difficulty. G.

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Syl. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Currie, St. Geo. Crescent. Apr. 1861. P. Sanford sculp.

CERBERA AHOUI. OVAL-LEAVED CERBERA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus patens. *Cor.* 5-partitus patens. *Cor.* infundibuliformis; tubo clavato, fauce 5-angulari 5-dentata: limbo magno 5-partito obliquo. *Antherae* conniventes. *Stylus* 1; *Stigma* 2-lobum. *Drupa* magna latere fulcata ac 2-punctata, facta nuce ossea 4-valvi 2-loculari 2-sperma. JUSSIEU.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CERBERA *Ahouai*; foliis ovatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 303. *Reich.* 1. 590.
- CERBERA *Ahouai*. *Willd.* 1. 1222. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 293. *Mart. Mill. DiEt. Bot. Repos.* t. 231.
- THEVETIA. *Hort. Cliff.* 75.
- AHOUI. *Thev. AntarEt.* 66. *Tournef. Inst.* 658. *Raii Hist.* 1676.
- AHOAI major. *Pis. Bras.* 308?
- Arbor americana, foliis pomi, fructu triangulo. *Bauh. Pin.* 434.

A native of Brazil and of some of the West-Indian islands, where it grows to a tree ten feet high, having a crooked stem, and bearing, as is said, some resemblance to our apple-tree. In the stove it forms a handsome ever-green shrub and produces its flower in clusters at or near the extremities of the branches, and not, as represented in the miserable figure of *Piso*, in the axæ of the leaves. This figure is however most probably entirely imaginary and made from the description only. The wood when cut is said to have a very offensive smell, and every part of the tree abounds with a milky juice supposed to be highly deleterious. The hard shells of the nuts

nuts are used by the Indians for the same purpose as morris-bells were formerly, and in some few places still are, applied in this country; a number of them, being strung together and fastened on a kind of bracelet, are thus tied round their arms and legs, both for the sake of ornament and of sound in dancing. Calyx divided half-way in five segments acute and reflected. Tube of corolla nearly straight, dilated at the upper part but closed at the mouth, where it is marked with five deep furrows: Limb divided into five oval segments, oblique or twisted, with undulated margins. Anthers five, on very short filaments, enclosed in the upper inflated part of the tube. Style the length of the tube: Stigma bifid, top-shaped, furrowed at the base by a circle of greenish glands, whence apparently distils a honey, with which, in the specimen we examined, the whole tube was filled; it was colourless, very sweet and perfectly free from any nauseous or acrid taste, notwithstanding the poisonous quality of the other juices of the plant.

CERBERA *Thevetia* and our tree appear to be congeners; but GERTNER observes that CERBERA *Manghas* will by no means unite in the same genus.

In natural order, JUSSIEU agrees with LINNÆUS in assigning it a station with the *apocineæ* (*contortæ*, Lin.) but thus separates it in his system from GARDENIA and HILLIA; with which, particularly the latter, it seems to us to have considerable affinity in the flower and habit, though not in the fruit. Propagated by cuttings or from imported seeds, as it never produces any with us. Cultivated by MILLER in 1739. Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S in May 1801.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1804. F. Sargent sculp.

[738]

BANKSIA ERICÆFOLIA. HEATH-LEAVED
BANKSIA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Amentum squamatum. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Antherae* in cavitate laminarum sessiles. *Caps.* bivalvis. *Sem.* bipartibile. *L. sup.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BANKSIA *ericæfolia*; foliis approximatis acerosis truncato-emarginatis glabris. *Linn. Suppl.* p. 127. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 536. *Bot. Repos.* 156. *Cavan. Icon.* vol. 6. t. 538.

The *Banksia*, a genus so named in honour of its first discoverer, the President of the Royal Society, in a voyage round the world with Captain Cook, is very nearly allied to *Protea*, and like that appears to contain a great number of species of very various forms and size. Our present plant forms a handsome shrub, thrives freely, and has flowered in several collections; our drawing was taken from that of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Esq. at Vauxhall, in April 1802.

The beauty of the flower consists very much in the length of the style; which, from the stigma being long retained within the anthers, is fancifully bent into a loop: when the efflorescence is complete, the petals expand and set the stigma at liberty. The flower is considered by some as monopetalous, but the petals, in *BANKSIA ericæfolia* at least, adhere so slightly at the base only, that they can hardly be kept from separating when removed from the receptacle. The germen in this species is surrounded with brown hairs very like that of many of the *Proteæ*. We could not discover any other calyx than the squama of the *Amentum*, in no respect like that described by GERTNER. A native of New-Holland. By no means tender, and may be kept in a greenhouse with *Proteas* and other Cape shrubs. Propagated by seeds and by cuttings.

N^o 739



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Apr 1. 1804. T. London.

[739]

SANSEVIERA SESSILIFLORA. CHINESE
SANSEVIERA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, monopetala, tubulosa, limbo sexpartito, revo-
luto. Stam. a laciniarum basi libera. Bacca trilocularis; lo-
culis monospermis. Thunb. Nov. Gen. LIRIOPE. Loureir.
SALMIA. Cavan. ALETRIS. Gertn.

OBS. Plantæ herbacæ, perennes, soboliferæ. Radix crassa, carnosæ,
transversim prorepens. Scapus simplex, medius, modo extrafoliaceus. Flores
racemose vel simplicissime spicati. Folia omnia radicalia, bifaria, canaliculata,
gradatim altiora, extima vaginæformia. Capsulæ loculamenta unum aut duo
sæpius supprimuntur. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SANSEVIERA *sessiliflora*; foliis subgramineis, e canaliculato-
convolutis et rigidis lanceolato-explicatis et
lentescentibus, erecto-reflexentibus, glabris,
nervosis; scapo nudo, extrafoliaceo; floribus
sessilibus, suberectis, subappressis, in spica
folitariis; limbo tubum fere superante. G.

OBS. Spica in nostro specimine polygama; superius masculina, abortantibus
pistillis. An character perpetuus? Vix.

LIRIOPE spicata. Lour. coch, 201, etsi ab aliis SANSEVIERÆ zey-
lanicæ in synonymo adposita, nostræ plantæ, cujus itidem concivis, affinium
vixetur; attamen utrisque distincta satis, quantum liceat de adeo rudi ad-
turbatione judicare.

Sistitur in Icone foliorum fasciculus junior, tenerior; idem adultus triplo
evadit procerior. G.

Herb soboliferous, growing in sparse, distant, fascicles.
Root thick, fleshy, horizontal, creeping. Leaves about eight
in

in each fascicle, bifarious, convolute, sterile, outermost gradually shorter; from an upright, rigid, channelled somewhat petiol-like base, they gradually flatten into a lanceolate lamina, slightly channelled and keeled, with the sides more or less deflected; lucid, quite smooth, nerved, inner surface darker coloured; the full grown ones are nearly three times higher than the scape; those figured in the plate had scarcely attained one-third of their height; in this state are not unlike those of the Lily of the Valley. Scape extrafo-
 liaceous, rising from its peculiar bud in the runner of the root, together with the rachis not more than 5—6 inches high, to the rachis from the ground about one and a half, gracilescens, upwards interruptedly angled and coloured, with longish excisions or niches, at the base of which sits the flower. Spike roundish, flowers many, 14—17, sessile, irregularly sparse, fragrant, of a dull flesh or pink colour, removed from each other about the distance of their own length; supported by broad-ovate membranous bractes, closely fitted to the tube. Corolla persistent, upright, adpressed, tubular, with a limb about equal to the tube, six-parted and recurvedly reflected; tube obscurely angled, slightly tumid at the base; segments linear-oblong, flat, rather pointed, outer somewhat broader, longer, and more obtuse. Filaments filiform, springing from the mouth of the tube, upright, scarcely divergent, about equal to the limb; anthers short, linear-oblong, erect. Germen superior, ovate, obsoletely trigonal, pinkish; style subsistent, sharply triquetral, thicker than the filaments, clavately enlarged upwards, into a triately three-lobed stigma, somewhat crest-shaped. In our specimens, the pistils on the upper two-thirds of the spike were abortive; possibly owing to the feebleness of the plant. The corolla has a strong *prima facie* resemblance to that of the oriental Hyacinth.

The species is quite new to us. Was introduced by Mr. EVANS of Stepney, who received it from China.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington, where it flowered for the first time, in the tan-pit of their stove, last January. Seems as if it would ripen the seeds; but at all events will be easily propagated by dividing the roots. An excellent account and figure of *SANSEVIERA zeylanica* will be found in the ensuing number of the *Coromandel Plants*. G.

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CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XX.

FLÈURS CHARMANTES! par vous la nature est plus belle;
 Dans ses brillans tableaux l'art vous prend pour modèle;
 Simple tribut du cœur, vos dons font chaque jour
 Offerts par l'amitié, hasardés par l'amour.
 D'embellir la beauté vous obtenez la gloire;
 Le laurier vous permet de parer la victoire. DE LILLE.

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N^o 74



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[74°]

**TAGETES LUCIDA. SWEET-SCENTED
TAGETES, OR CHILI MARIGOLD.**

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. Pappus aristis 5 erectis. Cal. 1-phyllus, 5-dentatus, tubulosus. Flosculi radii 4, persistentes.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TAGETES *lucida*; foliis simplicibus connatis ovatis argute ferratis ciliatis. *Cavan. Icon. 264. v. 3. n. 289.*

TAGETES *lucida. Bot. Reper. t. 359.*

A native of Chili; of the greater value as, contrary to its more gaudy congeners, it has an agreeable smell. This plant has been accurately described by CAVANILLES from the Madrid garden, whence it was introduced into this country. This author does not notice that the leaves are full of pellucid points, giving them an appearance as if perforated when held up to the light; but this circumstance is common to some other species of Tagetes. He describes the pappus as consisting of usually five unequal aristæ, but there are in fact but two, which are equal, somewhat divaricate upwards, about one-third the length of the seed, minutely jagged on the outside; except these, we could observe only the mere remains of the tube of the floret. The number of the aristæ must be therefore less limited in the generic character or this must be separated from the genus.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES'S. The root is perennial and may be increased by parting, or fresh plants may be raised from seeds, which it produces freely. Is sufficiently hardy to resist moderate frost, but if sheltered in the winter will be more secure, as well as keep longer in flower. Will live in any soil, but thrives best in a strong loam.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Currie S^t Geo Crescent May 1 1804. P. Sanborn sculp

LOBELIA GRACILIS. SLENDER-STEMMED
LOBELIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. L.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Willd.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Caps.* infera, 2 feu 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *gracilis*; foliis ovatis incisis, caule diviso, racemis terminalibus subnudis, corollæ labio superiore barbato.

LOBELIA *gracilis*. *Bot. Repos. t.* 340.

Our drawing of this lively annual was taken at Mr. COLVILLE'S, King's-Road, Chelsea, in September last, but was first raised in the garden of GEORGE HIBBERTS, Esq. at Clapham, in 1801, from seeds sent by his Collector from the Cape of Good Hope. It is an annual of easy culture if it ripen its seeds, which it will not do in this country unless raised on a gentle hot bed in the Spring and planted out about the latter end of May.

In several of the Lobelias it is not easy to determine whether the capsule be superior or inferior; in some the calyx adheres only to the lower part of the capsule, leaving so large a portion free, that it may be considered as much a *capsula supera* as *infera*. This is remarkably the case in this species.

We have some suspicion that our plant may be the Lobelia *patula* of THUNBERG, but from his very imperfect description alone, it is impossible to ascertain this. It agrees with his observation of seldom having flowers and leaves at the same time, but as he says "caulibus patulo diffusis," his plant would not seem to be an annual with only one stalk, therefore we have not dared to adopt the name of *patula*.

N^o 712



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1804. F. Smeaton sculp.

INDIGOFERA CYTISOIDES. ANGULAR-STALKED INDIGO.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. patens. Corollæ carina utrinque calcari subulato patulo. Legumen lineare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

INDIGOFERA cytisoides; foliis quinato-pinnatis ternatisque, racemis axillaribus, caule fruticoso. Syst. Veg. 564. Reich. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 519. Hort. Kew. 3. 68. Mart. Mill. Diet. n. 23.

INDIGOFERA cytisoides. Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 3. p. 401. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 2. p. 58. t. 235. Thunb. Prod. 133.

PSORALEA cytisoides. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1076.

LOTUS africana frutescens, flore spicato rubicundo. Commel. Hort. 2. p. 167. t. 84.

GENISTA capensis spinosa, ligustri folio, pentaphyllos, floribus spicatis rubris. Pluk. Almag. 166. t. 185. f. 5.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced into the Kew Garden, by Mr. MASSON, in the year 1774, and flowered at the late Dr. PITCAIRN'S, in 1779, but as yet by no means common, even in our more general collections.

There is one distinguishing mark of this species that we have not seen noticed by any author, the great roughness of the leaflets, especially on the under side, arising from very minute spines closely adpressed to the leaf, hardly visible to the naked eye, but readily detected by passing the leaf along the lips or other tender part of the skin. In other respects this shrub is so well described by LINNÆUS in the Species Plantarum,

Plantarum, as to make any repetition unnecessary. The variety figured by JACQUIN, if accurately coloured, has the advantage of being more shewy than ours, the wings of the corolla being of a bright red and the other parts of a delicate lilac. The stipulæ in his figure are black; this we have sometimes seen, but more usually with us they are of the same green with the rest of the plant.

Flowers in July, but by artificial heat, which it bears well, may be made to blossom much earlier. In some collections where this plant has long been preserved, its flower-buds which appear annually late in the year, decay without ever expanding. May be propagated by cuttings.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, in February 1803.



J. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo Crescent May 1. 1804 F. Sarslem sculp.

ANDROSACE VILLOSA. HAIRY ANDROSACE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Corolla* tubus ovatus: ore glanduloso. *Caps.* 1-ocularis, globosa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROSACE *villosa*; foliis pilosis perianthiis hirsutis. *Sp. Pl.* 203. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 192. *Scop. Fl. Carn.* n. 202. *Jacq. Fl. Austr. t.* 332. *Mart. Mill. Diet. n.* 4.

ANDROSACE *villosa.* *Jacq. Collect.* 1. p. 193. t. 12. f. 3. ? *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 798. ?

ARETIA foliis ovatis villosis, scapis umbellatis. *Haller. Helv.* n. 620.

CHAMÆJASME. *Baub. Hist.* 3. 869.

SEDUM alpinum 4. *Clus. Pan.* 489. *Hist.* 2. p. 62.

Notwithstanding all the pains that VON WULFEN, in JACQUIN'S *Collectanea*, has taken to establish a distinction between his ANDROSACE *villosa* and *Chamæjasmæ*, we confess ourselves still to have been at a loss to decide to which of these species our plant belongs, nor can we persuade ourselves that the reverend author has satisfactorily established a specific distinction between them. If really different, we should be inclined to consider our plant as the one intended by LINNÆUS, SCOPOLI, and JACQUIN in his *Flora Austriaca*, under this title, and that figured in JACQUIN'S *Collectanea*, as a new species not noticed by any preceding author.

The hairiness of the leaves in the cultivated plant, at least, is not at all to be depended upon; in one we saw last year at Mr. LODDIGES, the leaves were so thickly covered with long white hairs, as to give the whole a hoary appearance; in the same

same this year the leaves are of a deep green colour, with comparatively few hairs; nor are they in all specimens equally obtuse at the point; those in the one from which our drawing was taken being much more acute than in Mr. LODDIGES'S plants, though undoubtedly the same species. HALLER says it has both obtuse and lanceolate leaves; indeed the whole of his excellent description leaves no room to doubt of the identity of his plant with ours.

The scape is red, very erect, as in the figure in JACQUIN'S Flora Austriaca, and the umbel, as in that, is surrounded with an involucre of 5—7 leaflets, similar to the leaves but somewhat narrower. Pedicles about the length of the involucre. Calyx rather ovate-campanulate than turbinate and deeply divided into five conniving segments. Corolla white, but marked at the centre with a bright red or yellow eye: tube perfectly ovate, yellowish, closely embraced by the calyx: limb 5-cleft, segments roundish, quite entire, or sometimes slightly emarginate: faux a circular opening, through which the five yellow anthers are discernible, the glands and plicæ, described by HALLER and other authors, being very minute and not closing this part. Filaments attached to the lower part of the tube. Germen orbicular, depressed at top: style short, erect: stigma capitate. Scentless. Taste of the leaves slightly and not unpleasantly acid. Some of the above characters correspond with VON WULFEN'S *ANDROSACE villosa*, others with his *Chamæjasme*; but the former may perhaps, as before observed, be a new species distinguished more especially by the glaucous colour of the leaves and the involucre consisting of only two or three leaflets.

Our drawing was made at the Botanic Garden, Brompton. Propagated by parting the roots. Though perfectly hardy with respect to cold, these alpine plants are sure to be soon lost, unless planted in a pot; and as they flower very early, they succeed best if sheltered by a hand-glass or common glass frame. During the Summer it is necessary to keep them entirely in the shade.



Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent May 2. 1804. F. Sarslem sculp.

[744]
TRITOMA MEDIA. GLAUOUS-LEAVED
TRITOMA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala, campanulato-cylindræa, 6-dentata, explicata. *Stam.* receptaculo germinis infixa, rectissima, libera, exserta, alterna plurimum longiora. *Stigm.* punctum obscurius penicillatum, stylum acute finiens. *Caps.* cartilagineo-rigescens, ovata, obtuse trigona. *Sem.* 2-ordinum, plurima, triquetra, varieve angulata, sibi invicem adaptata. G.

Obs. Herbae perennantes de C. B. spei. Radix rhizoma castissimum solum, crassius fibratum; folia scirpoidea, radicalia, ambientia, de collo convolutim fasciculato divergenter erecta, carina et canali facta argute triangularia, attenuata sursum. Scapus centralis simplicissimus. Flores penduli, racemose spicati, imbricatim conferti. Fructus erigitur. Sem. nigra, laevibus, angulis extenuatis. Genus primo ALETRIDEM, recentius ad VELTHEIMIAM redactum, etsi revera ALOES plura habeat, a qua dignoscatur tamen foliorum natura haud adeo insigniter succulento vel spongiosocrassa; corolla non ex laciniis levissime coherentibus (quarum intima 3 sua latera habent libera) conflata; potissimum vero staminibus longius exsertis, alterne perdisparibus, neque assurgentibus; denuo capsula cartilagineo-dura. A VELTHEIMIA distat capsula non pendula, neve membranaceo-inflata, nec maxima cum loculis alato-compressis atque submonospermis; ultra, filamentis haud corollæ accretis, præter habitum non bulbosum aliundeque diversum. Ab ALETRIDE rursus (farinosam intelligimus, quæ a fragrantè item heterogenea) corolla non tuberculatim rugosa; staminibus haud corollæ adfixis; stylo haud in 3 solutili, indoleque in universum abunde aliena. Huc VELTHEIMIA uaria et pumila. TRITOMA τρις et τεμνω seco; ob foliorum acies trinas acutas. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITOMA media foliis e lata basi longe attenuatis, glaucis, omni scabritie nudis, tenerrimis, extimis facile refractis; spica oblonga, pyramidata; corolla clavato-cylindrica; crenis patulis. G.

ALETRIS farmentosa. Bot. Rep. tab. 54.

VELTHEIMIA repens. Ejusd. Recens. 18. 63.

Easily

✓ Easily distinguished from *Uvária* by its smaller glaucous leaves, the edges and keel of which are not prickly ferrate as in that; from *pumila* again by its leaves being not so small nor so linear, the corolla neither cyathiformly campanulate nor so short. Our plant is nearly as much larger than the last as it is smaller than the first; hence we have called it *media*; *farmentosa* being absurdly erroneous and *repens* not exact, besides applying equally to the three species.

Introduced, as we are told, into this country by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman at Turnham-Green, who has many very rare Cape liliaceous plants. The stem is higher than the leaves, and sometimes attains three feet, but more commonly does not exceed one and a half. The flowers are produced early in the Winter; have no scent.

It has stood in the open ground with us during the three last Winters; but we have always cut off the flowering stem and placed it in water within doors; the other parts of the plant have endured the weather without protection, and grown vigorously the following Summer.

It is more usually treated as a hardy green-house plant, and kept in deep pots of light earth. Propagates very fast by suckers. G.

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S. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1821. F. & A. 1821.

LACHENALIA PURPUROCÆRULEA. PURPLE-
BLUE LACHENALIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOCYNTIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 588.*

OBS. Corolla ei ALOES simillima, ejus lacinia vero sunt liberae extimæque breviores, nec æquales atque obiter connatae; filamenta quoque nonnihil adnata, nec libera, neque insertionem suam ad juncturam germinis et corollæ habentia. Ambæ in eo ultra analogæ, quod habeant corollas tam regulares quam irregulares et subbilabiatas cum organis assurgentibus. Habitu equidem longius recedunt. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *purpurocærulea* foliis subbinis, sublanceolatis; scapo crasso erecto; racemo multifloro, confertiore, cylindraceo-spicato, fastigiante; corolla ascendente, e curtato-cylindrica reflexo-campanulata, parum inæquali; staminibus figillatim assurgentibus, divergentibus, longioribus. G.

LACHENALIA *purpurocærulea*. Jacq. *ic. rar.* 2. t. 388.
Coll. 5. 63. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 177. Bot.
Rep. t. 251.

- (a) foliis pustulatis.
(b) foliis lævibus.

Bulb tunicated, depressed-spherical, whitish. Leaves generally two, opposite, from convolute upright bases flatly lanceolate, acuminate, recumbent, and, except at the lower part, very thickly beset with small blister-like weals on the upper surface. Scape upright, round, thick, twice shorter than the leaves. Raceme spike-formed, many-flowered, sparse, rather thickset,

thickset, cylindric, conically narrowed towards the summit. Pedicels shorter than the corolla, longer than the small pale ovate subulate bracte. Corolla adscendent, segments converging downwards into a very short trigibbous tube, diverging upwards into a reflexed patent campanulate form; inner ones subcuneate, rather the longest. Stamens divergent, separately assurgent, somewhat longer than the corolla. Stigma obsolete.

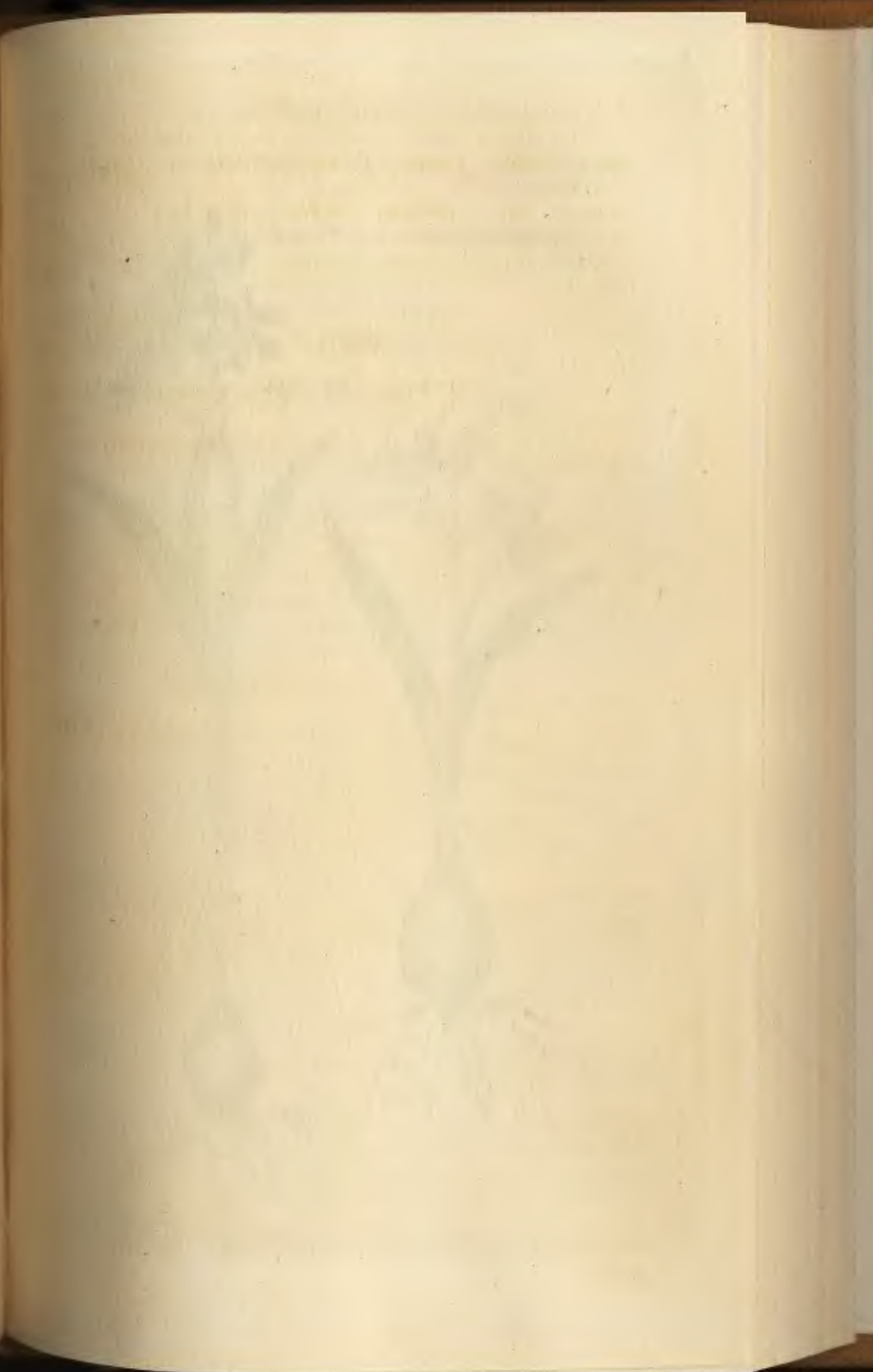
JACQUIN compares the scent of the bloom to May. Blooms about May; should be treated as a hardy green-house plant, and kept in a mixture of peat and loam.

A native of the Cape, from whence the present specimen was received by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, of Turnham-Green, who has also a variety with leaves that are not blistered. G.

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Scilla bifolia. Del. J. Edwards. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, May 1804. E. Sainsbury sculp.

SCILLA BIFOLIA. TWO-LEAVED SQUILL,

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 663.

Obs. Recte rejecerunt LINK et HOFFMANSEGG, utpote fallaces, cunctas differentias ad distinguendam SCILLAM ab ORNITHOGALO hæcenus adductas; sub eodem monentes, priorem corollam habere multo teneriorem, nec non nervo multo principi, unde derivant alii tenuissimi et ferme obsoleti, pericuri; eam alterius istem pluribus, proximis, varicosioribus insigniri, atque ad paginam inferiorem insuper viridescere; subjungentes, quod si isti viderentur characteres nimium vagi, invalidi, aut obscuri, uniri debere generi, dum de colore florum binæ optimæ repetantur subdivisiones. Species adnumeraverunt xxvii, e quibus utique volunt eliminatas unifoliam cum anthericoide, easdem sententes ORNITHOGALO magis analogas. Genera conjunxit Lamarck. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA bifolia foliis subbinis, lato-linearibus, convolutocanaliculatis, longius conduplicatis, subcaudatim finientibus; racemo 3—8-floro, rariusculo, subcorymbofo, subsparso, ebracteato (fere?); corolla rotata; germine trigono, ovato-pyramidato; stylo acuminate desinente. G.

SCILLA bifolia. Sp. Pl. 443. Syst. Veg. Murr. 329. Hort. Kew. 1. 444. Jacq. Austr. 2. p. 11. t. 117. With. Arrang. 338. Eng. Bot. t. 24. Smith Fl. Brit. 7. 365. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 128. Link et Hoffm. Berlin. Gesell. Naturforsch. neue schrift. B. 4. p. 20. Annals of Bot. 1. p. 104. Thuil. Fl. de Par. n. 156.

HYACINTHUS stellatus Fuchsi. Ger. emac. 106.

HYACINTHUS cæruleus mas minor. Fuchs. Hist. 837. et albicans seu feminea, ib. 838.

HYACINTHUS stellaris bifolius germanicus. Baub. Pin. 45.

HYACINTHUS stellatus bifolius vernus dumetorum flore cæruleo. Baub. Hist. 2. p. 579. Mor. Hist. 2. f. 4. t. 12. f. 15. Star-Hyacinth. Pet. H. Brit. t. 67. f. 5.

Obs. Variat floribus cæruleis albis et carneis. Rarius subbracteata.

Bulb

Bulb tunicated, oblong-oval. Leaves two, seldom three, opposite, conduplicate, for some distance downwards, then bifariously diverging, broad-linear, convolute channelled, obtusely keeled, shortly attenuated upwards and subcaudately terminated, obscurely striate, shorter than the stem, which is upright 4—7 inches high, rather lax, ending in a 2—8-flowered generally ebracteate raceme, sometimes approaching the shape of a corymb, at others of a thyrsis, sometimes nearly distich, at others secund. Corolla stellately patent, segments oblong, blunt, equal, with a varicose middle nerve. Stamens slightly adnate to the bottom part of the corolla, subulate, equal, rather shorter than the segments, patent; anthers blue, versatile. Germen trigonal-oval, beakedly continued into a triquetral style nearly of its own length, pointed upwards and ended by an almost imperceptibly pencilled stigma. Varies with blue, white, and pink flowers.

A native of England, but rare, and only found in some woody spots in the West; common about Paris and in the more southern parts of Europe.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES'S. A very useful monograph on this genus will be found in the first number of the "ANNALS OF BOTANY," translated from the German of Messrs. HOFFMANSEGG and LINK, who have enumerated and defined twenty-seven of the species. G.



S. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S^o Geoi. rescent May 1. 1804 F. Sanfon sculp.

HELONIAS BULLATA. SPEAR-LEAVED
HELONIAS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Perianth. o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-sexpartita, æqualis, persistens. *Stam.* corolla longiora vel subæqualia, ad germinis et corollæ commissuram inserta. *Germ.* trilobato-pulvinatum. *Styli* (*Stigmata*?) revoluta-patentes, staminibus valde breviores. *Capf.* 3, junctæ, sursum rostratæ atque solutæ, intus dehiscentes. *Sem.* 1—2 (rarius 3) in singulis capsulis, varia, situ erecta. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELONIAS *bullata* foliis radicalibus, spathulato-lanceolatis, deorsum longius attenuatis, subconvoluto-concavis, recumbenter recurvatis, scapum subaphyllum remote squamatum confertim ambientibus; racemo spicato, cylindræco-ovato, brevi, denso. *G.*

HELONIAS *bullata*. *Sp. Pl.* 485. *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 349. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 491. *Am. Acad.* 3. 12. t. 1. f. 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 273. *Bot. Rep.* t. 352. *Redoute Lil.* t. 13. Exclufis *Plukenet* et *Morison* passim citatis.

HELONIAS *lanceolata*. *Michaux Fl. Bor-Amer.* 1. 212.

VERATRUM scapo fistuloso et squamoso, spica stricta. *Trew. Ebrēt.* n. 41. t. 77.

VERATRUM racemo simplicissimo corollis patentibus, &c. *Mill. ic.* 181. t. 272.

OBS. *Absonus bullatæ titulus de alienissima Plukeneto adumbrata planta, quasi eadem quæ nostra fuisset, a Linnæo desumptus est. Amant rubere Juss.* *G.*

Root perennial, fibrous. Leaves perennial, radical, heaped round the stem, from upright reflected, sometimes arranged in

in the form of a widely-expanded rose, lanceolate, attenuated into a broad convolute petiole-like base, with nerves prominent on the lower surface, and generally tinged with a dull reddish colour. Scape simple, upright, hollow, thickish, and tumid at the base; attenuated upwards, with distant, adpressed, sparse scales, which become at last obsolete. Raceme spiked, close, short, oblong-ovate; pedicles of the same colour as the flowers, nearly of their length, and appearing to be their tube; bractes none. Corolla palish purple, hexapetalous-six-parted, patent, equal; segments lanceolate-ligulate, flat, firm, smooth, continuous with the pedicles. Stamens overtopping the corolla, inserted at its junction with the germen, patent; anthers incumbent, purplish blue. Germen obovate, tritorosely lobed; styles, or rather stigmas, narrow lorate, channelled, revolutely patent. Capsule subtrilocous or compounded of three joined inwards, appearing as if one, diverging upwards, beaked by the persistent styles, each splitting inwards, the whole surrounded by the persistent remains of the corolla. Seeds few, assurgently erect. According to MILLER, who cultivated it, sometimes polygamous. A native of marshy spots in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Hardy; but is generally kept in a pot and sheltered along with the alpine plants to preserve the flowers from being defaced by the winds that prevail at the time of its flowering, which is March. Very common. Should be planted in a mixture of loam and bog-earth; produces suckers freely enough; has no scent. In some seasons it ripens the seed with us. G.

N. B. By an oversight, so unusual with our most excellent Draughtsman, the scales on the stem have been omitted in the figure.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, 34 Geo. Crescent, June 11, 1824. F. Sanson sculp.

HELONIAS ASPHODELOIDES. GRASS-LEAVED
HELONIAS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 747.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELONIAS *asphodeloides* foliis sparsis, lineari-subulatis vel subacicularibus, scariosis, pallide striatis, costatim carinatis, margine scabrida; racemo thyrsiformi; bracteis setaceis, vagis, in petiolo imis mediisve, nunc etiam summis atque flori adpositis. G.

HELONIAS *asphodeloides*. *Sp. Pl.* 485. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 491.
Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 274.

XEROPHYLLUM *setifolium*. *Michaux Bor-Amer.* 1. 211.

OBS. *Vulgo huic adjectum Plukeneti synonymon nobis nimium videtur ambiguum.* G.

Root fibrous. Leaves sparse, set rather thickly round the stem, numerous, narrow, not unlike those of some pines, dry and harsh to the touch, streaked with pale lines, radical ones recumbent linear-subulate, keeled; stem ones setaceous, partly adpressed, all bending the same way in a spiral direction. Stem simple, sometimes a yard high. Flowers arranged in a lax, elongately thyrsiform raceme. Petioles of the same colour as the corollas, than which they are many times longer; each having a single bracte, that is sometimes situate at their base, at others at their middle, and often close to the flower. Corolla white, quite patent; segments oval, flat, the three alternate ones rather the narrowest. Filaments subulate, contiguous at their bases, and inserted under the germen, which is somewhat globular and pulvinately trigonal. Styles or stigmas, narrow-lorate, channelled, from upright revolutely patent. Capsule

Capfule oblong-sphæroid, far longer than the perffistent, furrounding corolla; fubtricocous three-pulvinately trigonal, feparating from the centre, and opening inwards. Seeds two in each cell or capfule, fixed to the lower part of its cavity, upright, oblong, compressed.

MICHAUX has neglected to mention the parts of North-America in which he found it; from others we learn that it is a native of Penfylvania and Virginia. It was brought to Kew-Gardens by Mr. YOUNG, in 1765.

Our drawing was made at Mr. LODDIGE's Nurfery, at Hackney, where it was received from America near twenty years ago, during which period the poffeffor has only feen it flower three or four times, and always about the month of June; nor do we find that others have been more fortunate. This may in fome meafure account for its never having been figured in any work that we are acquainted with. It is faid to require a mixture of bog-earth and loam, as well as to be placed in a northern afpect; but we have feen it generally treated as an alpine plant, and kept in a frame.

Its uniting fo ftrong a refemblance to *ASPHODELUS luteus* in habit, with fo great a difference in character, is very remarkable in this order of plants. We have not followed MICHAUX in confidering it a diftinct genus from *HELONIAS*; he himfelf has offered no difference of character, nor do we think fuch a feparation requifite. G.

SCILLA PERUVIANA. CORYMBOSE SQUIL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 746.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- SCILLA *peruviana* foliis lato linearibus, scapo longioribus, in orbem recumbentibus; bracteis solitariis pedicellos subæquantibus; floribus numerosissimis in corymbum magnum subconicum congestis; corolla stellato-patente, persistente; filamentis lato-subulatis. G.
- SCILLA *peruviana*. *Sp. Pl.* 442. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 328. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 444. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 127. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* n. 5. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 296. *Link et Hoffm. Berlin. Ges. Nat. neue schrift. b.* 4. p. 19. *Annals of Bot.* 1. p. 103.
- SCILLA *peruviana*. *Mill. Diet.* n. 4. *Eriophora*. n. 10.
- ORNITHOGALUM *cæruleum lusitanicum latifolium*. *Tourn. Inst.* 381.
- ORNITHOGALUM *eriphorum peruvianum*. *Tourn. Inst.* 381.
- HYACINTHUS *stellatus peruvianus*. *Clus. Hist.* 182.
- ERIPHORUS *peruvianus*. *Clus. Hist.* 173. *Hort. Eyst. Vern.* 2. t. 9. f. 1.
- HYACINTHUS *indicus bulbosus stellatus*. *Baub. Pin.* 47. *Rudb. Elyf.* 1. 37. f. 1.
- Great Spanish Starry Jacinth. *Park. Parad.* 25. f. 7.

Bulb large, ovate, tunicate. Leaves many, broad-linear, longer than the stem, round which they are spread recumbently, channelled downwards. Scape terminated by a many-flowered thickset somewhat conic corymb, the peduncles in which are rather long, and each is supported by a single membranous bractee of nearly the same length. Corolla persistent; rotately patent, with



Edwards del. Puz. by T. Curtis. N^o Geo. Crescent. June 1832. F. Lindley sculp.

with lanceolate, acute segments; filaments shorter than these, broad-subulate, of the same colour as the corolla; anthers short, horizontally incumbent. Flowers in May and June.

A native of Portugal; found also in the fields of the Algerine and Tunifian territories by DESFONTAINES. LINNÆUS must have been induced to give the specific title of *peruviana*, on the authority of CLUSIUS, who received it with the notice of its coming from Peru out of the garden of EVERARD MUNICHOVEN, a botanical dilettante of that day, but who certainly was mistaken in supposing it to have been brought from the above country, and has led both his friend, and through him LINNÆUS, into error.

It is perfectly hardy, propagates freely by offsets, and was formerly much more common in our gardens than at present. We have seen a white variety of it. Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton. G.





Sp. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, June 1 1804. T. Sayer sculp.

MORÆA PAPILIONACEA. DWARF MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- MORÆA *papilionacea* (*subbarbata*) foliis duriusculis, caule simplice longioribus, extus lineatis, utrinque pubescentibus; spatha angustiore longiore; unguibus laminas lanceolato-ovales et pariter patentes æquantibus, extimis basi foveola mellifera insculptis. G.
- IRIS *papilionacea*. Linn. *Suppl.* 98. Thunb. *Diff. n.* 37. t. 2. f. 1. prod. 12. Jacq. *Coll. Suppl.* 159. t. 3. f. 2. Mart. *Mill. Dict.* Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 238.

Bulb-tuber as usual in the genus. Leaves about two or three, 3—5 inches in length, rather longer than the stem, stiffish, pubescent on both sides, but more shaggily so on the outer, where it is also lineate. Stem simple, terminated by a longish narrow-convolute fascicle of 2—3 flowers. Corolla regular divided to the base into six petal-like segments; the ungues of which are upright and converge cyathiformly, about the length of the laminæ, outer ones broader, slightly bearded within, with a small round honey-bearing cavity at their base; laminæ lanceolate oval, equally patent. Style very short, twice shorter than the germen, and 4—5 times shorter than the ungues; stigmas petaloid, rather shorter than the inner segments, linear-lanceolate, divided to far below the bases of the laminæ, segments narrow, lanceolate, acuminate, upright; inner lip rounded. Filaments connate for the length of the short style, then diverging; anthers linear-oblong. It varies much in the colour of its corolla; of these varieties we have seen several excellent drawings in the Bankian library made at the Cape; all agreeing with ours in stature; it possesses a very pleasing fragrance. THUNBERG and JACQUIN make the corolla beardless (*imberbis*) which certainly was not the case in our specimen, although this pubescence was very slight.

Found by THUNBERG in abundance in sandy spots near Cape Town, in their Spring and our Autumn months. G.



Syl. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent June 11824. E. Sarsen sculp.

FERRARIA ANTHEROSA. GREEN VARIE-
GATED FERRARIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. fasciculata; involucri lanceolato turgido. *Cor.* hexapetalo-sexpartita, regularis, unguibus arcte conniventibus, laminis parum inæqualibus rotato-reflexove-patentibus; ora præcispa fimbriatis. *Fil.* cuniculato-connata, sursum secedentia. *Stigm.* 3, recta, petaliformia, bipartita, capillaceo-multifida in penicillum verticali-trifrontem convergentia. *Caps.* coriacea, tereti-trigona, acuta. *Sem.* numerosa, baccata, orbiculato-ovata, vertice umbilicatum depresso. G.

Obs. Radix tuber nudum, sola epidermide arcte conferruminata obduetum, subinforme, in unversum depresso orbiculatum, subtus umbilicatum, superne gemmam frugiferam radicatam promittens, ipsum effectum evasurum; fibræ haud raro submoniliformiter tuberiparæ. Caulis sursum ramosus crebroque ex suis numerosis et contiguis involucri herbaceis faciem exhibens foliosam. Folia crassiuscula eundo sursum breviora, nec multa. Flores ephemeris, succulenti, fragiles; unguibus carnosis ad basin scrobicula didyma melliflua insculptis; laminis ad latera deflexis medio convexis, ora lichenoides crispata. Antheræ crassiores didymo-biloculares. Stigmata bilamellatim involuto-complicata, indeque si velis bilabiata. Germen atque capsula inclusæ. Corolla superior pagina cum stigmatum lacinulis, ad lentem observatæ, punctulis densissimis prominentibus pruinari deprehenduntur, araneæ instar cutis, absque tamen omni pubescentia. Semina biserialia e majoribus, corrugatum senescentia, cum intimo integumento chalaza insigniore atque umbilico e regione opposita notato. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FERRARIA *antherosa* unguibus cyathiformi-conniventibus, laminas reflexas subæquantibus; antheris crassis, dispanfis, sagittato-didymis; ima parte stigmatum dentatim adaueta; germine capsulaque rostratis productis. G.

FERRARIA *viridis*. Bot. Rep. tab. 285.

This

This species differs from *undulata* (No. 144) of this work, in having a smaller corolla, in being variegately green, in having the ungues and stigmas cyathiformly not campanulately arranged, and the former the length of the laminæ, instead of being three times shorter; the anthers are also much larger, divaricating from their base, are accumbent to the stigma and upright, with yellow pollen; while in that their loculaments are parallel, cernuous, retiring from the stigmas, and filled with deep orange pollen; the stigmas of *antherosa* are moreover toothedly widened towards their base, which is not the case in *undulata*; but a still more prominent difference of the former is the beaked elongation of the germen and capsule, of which there is no trace in the latter. Its scent is faint, not unlike that of fresh olives.

Our figure was drawn from a plant that was raised in Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic-Garden at Brompton, from Cape seeds.

Flowers in March, and should be treated in the manner of the *Ixias*. C.

Ixias antherosa (L.) Salisb. Bot. Gard. Brompton. 1811. p. 10. t. 1. f. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Ixias antherosa (L.) Salisb. Bot. Gard. Brompton. 1811. p. 10. t. 1. f. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Ixias antherosa (L.) Salisb. Bot. Gard. Brompton. 1811. p. 10. t. 1. f. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Ixias antherosa (L.) Salisb. Bot. Gard. Brompton. 1811. p. 10. t. 1. f. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.



Ipomoea bona nox. Pub. by T. Curtis. S^o Geo. Crescent June 1804. P. Sangser del.

IPOMÆA BONA NOX. PRICKLY IPOMÆA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis. *Stigma* capitato-globosum. *Caps.* 3-locularis. [*Bacca* exsucca aut succulenta, 1-locularis, 4-sperma aut per abortum 2-sperma. GÆRTN.]

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IPOMÆA *bona nox*; foliis cordatis acutis integerrimis, caule aculeato, floribus ternis, corollis indivisis. *Linn. Spec. Pl.* 228. *Reich.* 1. 450. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 882. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 216. *Gært. Fruet.* 2. p. 247. t. 134. f. 3. *Martyn Mill. Dict.*

IPOMÆA *bona nox.* *Michaux Fl. Bor-Americ.* 1. p. 140.

CONVOLVULUS foliis cordatis, caule aculeato. *Hort. Cliff.* 496.

CONVOLVULUS *maximus*, caule spinulis obtusis obsito. *Sloane Jam.* 1. p. 151. t. 96. f. 1.

IPOMÆA *sylvestris*, foliis et floribus amplissimis: tubis florum subteretibus. *Brown Jam.* 155.

CONVOLVULUS *americanus* subrotundis foliis viticulis spinosis. *Pluk. Alm.* 115. t. 276. f. 3.

SMILAX *aspera* Indiæ occidentalis. *Bauh. Pin.* 296.

IPOMÆA and CONVULVULUS, as usually characterised, have no certain limits; GÆRTNER, by applying the difference of the fruit to distinguish the two genera, excludes from IPOMÆA all the known species except this and *zeylanica*. We very much regret that we have had no opportunity of examining the fruit in the living plant, to confirm the observation of GÆRTNER, especially as the form of the calyx in his figure not corresponding with that of our plant, rather leads to the supposition of some error,

BROWN

BROWN, in his History of Jamaica, remarks that it varies in the form of the leaves, being sometimes heart-shaped and sometimes lobed, which seems to be a circumstance common to many of the Convolvuli of tropical countries.

Native of the West-Indies, where it grows to a very great length, trailing its branches along the ground and climbing lofty trees.

It is an annual of very rapid growth, but does not readily flower. LINNÆUS remarks, that in the garden of Mr. CLIFFORD, it grew from the seed to the length of twelve feet in about eight weeks, but produced no blossoms.

Introduced to this country by JOHN, Earl of BUTE, in 1773. Is a tender annual requiring the constant heat of the stove. Flowers in July—September.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall.



Sgd Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent June 1804. F. Sander sculp

PODALYRIA BIFLORA. TWO-FLOWERED
PODALYRIA, OR SOPHORA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. subbilabiatu 5-fidus. *Cor.* papilionacea, alæ vexilli lon-
gitudine. *Legumen* ventricosum polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PODALYRIA *biflora*; foliis simplicibus ovatis subtomentosis,
pedunculis bifloris, calycibus basi intrusis to-
mentosis coloratis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p. 505.*

PODALYRIA. *Lamarck Illust. Gen. t. 327. f. 3.*

SOPHORA *biflora.* *Retz. Obs. 1. p. 36. Mart. Mill. Dict.*
n. 21. Hort. Kew. 2. 46. ?

DESC. *Stalk* shrubby, branched: younger branches downy, round. *Leaves* oval, sharp at both ends, with a small acuminate reflexed point, silky on both sides, with silvery adpressed hairs, margin rust-coloured, nearly sessile. *Petiole* very short, exceeded in length by a pair of subulate adpressed stipules. *Peduncle* nearly terminal, twice the length of the leaves, divided into two pedicles, each having a thick blunt scale or bracte at the base and supporting a large white flower that changes reddish with age. *Calyx* three-toothed, subbilabiate, hollowed at the base as if the footstalk was pushed in, covered with a rust-coloured tomentum. The long strigæ making the calyx appear larger than the corolla mentioned by RETZIUS we do not understand. *Corolla* papilionaceous: standard large, obcordate; wings shorter than the standard, axe-shaped, clawed; keel shorter than these, including the parts of fructification. *Stamens*, in the flowers we examined, only seven: filaments distinct,

distinct, inserted in the receptacle; anthers yellow. *Ovarium* ovate: style longer than stamens; stigma simple. Sweet-scented, especially after sun-set.

RETZIUS has distinguished four species of *Sophora* with simple leaves, all of which appear to have been confounded in one by LINNÆUS in the *Species Plantarum*. Our plant is undoubtedly that to which he exclusively applies the name *biflora*.

Whether *SOPHORA biflora* of *Hort. Kew.* be the same with our plant appears extremely doubtful, as the figure of PLUKENET, there quoted, certainly does not belong to it. It is a native of the Cape, and requires the shelter of a greenhouse.

Our drawing was made from a plant sent us by Mr. LODIGES at Hackney last year. Flowers in June.

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Bot. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent June 1834. P. J. Sargent sculp.

GALAX APHYLLA. CAROLINA GALAX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nectarium* tubulosum staminiferum. *Filam.* 5 fertilia, 5 castrata. *Capf.* 3-ocularis, 3-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GALAX aphylla. Linn. Sp. Pl. 289. Reichard. 1. 562. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 1146.

ERYTHRORHIZA rotundifolia. Michaux Flor. Bor-Am. 2. p. 35. t. 36.

BLANDFORDIA cordata. Bot. Repos. 343.

VITICELLA. Mitchel. Gen. 24.

BELVIDERE. Gron. Virg. 25.

PYROLA floribus albis spicatis, caule aphylo; folio subrotundo, ferrato, pediculo longissimo infidenti. Clayt. Virgin. n. 31.

Desc. Root creeping, according to MICHAMX of a deep red colour throughout. Leaves all radical, petioled, subpeltate, round-heart-shaped, crenate-dentate with glandular teeth, rigid like the fronds of an adiantum, strongly veined underneath, margins coloured blackish red by age. Petiole erect, rounded, 3-6 inches long, inserted into the under surface of the leaf very near the base. Scape leafless, a foot and half high, rising from a squamose egg-shaped bud or kind of bulb, rounded, naked except a few minute subulate scales towards the base. Flowers small, milk-white, in a simple spike on very short pedicels, with a single very small bracte below each. Calyx one-leaved, five-cleft, coloured at the points of the segments, persistent. Corolla five-petaled, or at least separating by a very small force, though frequently falling off together with the nectary slightly attached at the base. Petals lanceolate, subemarginate, attached to the receptacle. Nectary tubular, half the length of the petals, divided at the upper part into ten segments: five longer, erect, dilated at the points, without anthers; five shorter, bearing as many suborbicular yellow anthers attached to the inner surface, which is somewhat hollowed out

out to receive them. *Ovary* egg-shaped, superior, 3—4 celled, seeds many, minute; style o, stigma fleshy, three or four-lobed. Resembles in habit a *Plantago*.

MICHAUX considers it of the family of *ERICÆ Juss.* to us its natural affinity is not very apparent; in the form of the nectary, *ACHYRANTHES* comes near it.

This very rare and curious plant appears to have been unknown to every European Botanist since LINNÆUS, who had himself but a very imperfect knowledge from dried specimens, and the little which he could acquire from the observations of MITCHEL and GRONOVIVS, until it was detected and more fully and accurately described by MICHAUX, who gave it the name of *ERYTHORRHIZA*, from the colour of the root, which he says is of a deep red, much like that of Madder.

To the indefatigable Mr. FRASER, of Sloane-Square, Chelsea, we are indebted for its introduction into this country. He informs us that he first discovered it at the foot of the mountains at the back part of the State of Georgia, in the year 1786. Not finding that any Botanist here was at all acquainted with the plant, he felt himself at liberty to name it after the Marquis of BLANDFORD; we are sorry, by restoring the original Linnean appellation, to deprive this nobleman of this well-merited honour. MICHAUX found it on the high mountains of Carolina, flowering in May. This author refers it to Monadelphia, but as it has not the smallest affinity with any other plants of this class, we rather choose to leave it where LINNÆUS had arranged it, although what we call the tubular nectary, to which the stamens are attached, may, perhaps, without impropriety, be considered as formed by the junction of the filaments. It is probably a hardy herbaceous plant, though whilst so scarce it may be safest to shelter it through the Winter in the Green-House, by which means too the old leaves being longer preserved, continue after the plant is in flower, and add much to its beauty. Is easily propagated by means of its creeping root. Should be planted in bog-earth with a mixture of sandy loam.

N^o 755



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis Sc^{ts} Geo. G. & Co. June 1. 1804. F. Saxform sculp

[755]

PERGULARIA MINOR. WEST-COAST
CREEPER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DICYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Neetarium ambiens* genitalia cuspidibus 5 sagittatis. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PERGULARIA *minor*; foliis rotundato-cordatis abrupte acuminatis, calycibus tubum æquantibus, corollæ laciniis obtusis concavis.

PERGULARIA *minor.* *Bot. Repos. Pl.* 184.

PERGULARIÆ *odoratissimæ* var. *Smith Icon. pict. Fasc.* 3. p. 16.

Dr. SMITH considers this as scarcely even a variety of his *PERGULARIA odoratissima*; perhaps, had he seen both in a living state, he might have formed a different conclusion. We acknowledge the affinity is very great, but are inclined to think them distinct.

It is a smaller plant, the leaves are rounder, much more abruptly acuminated, with a slender recurved point. Corolla of a tawny yellow colour, segments blunter, concave, margins not reflected, tube hardly longer than the calyx.

The fragrance of the flowers is exquisite, on which account the plant is much cultivated, to twine round bowers in the gardens, in the East-Indies. Its native country unknown. Introduced to Kew-Gardens by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, in 1784.

Our drawing was taken in the garden of the Dowager Lady DE CLIFFORD, in July 1801.

Dr. SMITH says, that if any plant is to be considered as gynandrous, this certainly is; but he has nevertheless very properly abstained from separating it from *Periploca*, *Cynanchum*, &c.



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T Curtis St Geo Crescent July 1804 F. Sanctorum sculp.

ALOE ARACHNOIDES. SPIDER-FOOTED-
LEAVED ALOE.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA;

Generic Character.

Cor. erecta, ore patulo, fundo nectarifero. *Filam.* receptaculo inferta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *arachnoides* (*acaulis*) foliis erecto et arctatim ambientibus, sublanceolatis, sursum cuspidato-trigonis, exque spinis parallelis filiformibus membranaceo-lentis echinatis; bracteis pedicellos brevissimos superantibus; corolla subventricoso-cylindrica, ore ringente. G.

ALOE *arachnoides*. *Decand. Pl. Gr. liv. 9. t. 50.*

ALOE *arachnoides* α communis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 183. Hort. Kew. 1. p. 467. Thunb. Aloe, n. 7. Prod. 61. Mart. Mill. Diet. n. 3.*

ALOE *pumila* δ *arachnoides*. *Sp. Pl. 460.*

ALOE *africana humilis arachnoidea*. *Comm. Prelud. 78. t. 27. optime. Knorr del. 1. t. A. 11. Brad. Succ. 3. p. 12. t. 30.*

ALOE *arachnoidea humilis*. *Weinm. Phyt. Icon. 73. 6. male.*

ALOES *patte d'araignée*. *Lamarck Encyc. n. 13. var. α .*

Leaves very short, remarkable for the soft membranous spines that edge the upper part of their sides and keel, which somewhat resemble the legs or feet of some spiders, whence it takes its trivial name, and not from the leaves being covered with

with web-like filaments, as in *SEMPERVIVUM arachnoideum*, so that the English name of Cobweb Aloe given by MILLER is inapplicable. The pedicles are very short and far exceeded by the bractes. The corolla ventricosely cylindrical and bilabiate. Filaments somewhat unequal, about equal to corolla. Style very short, stigma trigonal, subcapitate.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape, in Carro, near Swartkop's Saltpans. Cultivated with us so long since as 1725, and is now a very common plant. G.



N^o 757



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S^t. Geo. Crescent July 1804. F. Sanson sculp.

[757]

ALOE HUMILIS. SOFT-SPINED ALOE.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. erecta, ore patulo, fundo nectarifero. Filam. receptaculo inferta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *humilis* (acaulis) foliis ambientibus, cæspitosis, assurgentibus, lato-subulatis, plano convexis; spinis albis, mollibus, inermibus, undique erumpentibus; bracteis pedicellos subæquantibus; corolla cylindrica hexapetalo-partita, ore patulo, reflexo. G.

ALOE *humilis*, acaulis, foliis undique inerme spinosis, ascendens, subulato-trigonis, floribus cylindricis. *Decand. Pl. Gr. liv. 7. n. 39.*

ALOE *humilis*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p. 187. Thunb. Diff. n. 6. Prod. 61.*

ALOE *perfoliata* var. *humilis*. *Sp. Pl. 458. Hort. Kew. 1. 467. Mart. Mill. Diet.*

ALOE foliis erectis subulatis radicatis undique inerme spinosis. *Hort. Cliff. 131. Roy. Lugd. 24.*

ALOE *africana humilis*, spinis inermibus et verrucis obsita. *Comm. præl. 77. t. 26. rar. 46. t. 46. optime. Boerb. ind. alt. 2. 130. n. 23. Til. Hort. Pis. p. 7. t. 6. male.*

ALOE *africana* foliis glaucis margine et dorso superiori parti spinosis. *Weinm. Phyt. t. 73. a.*

DESC. *Stem. none. Leaves* surrounding the scape tuftwise, assurgent, and often slightly incurved upwards, broad-subulate, plano-convex, sometimes nearly trigonal, beset with white subcartilagineous softish spines; these at the edges are toothlike, regularly arranged, more numerous and perfect in shape, but in the other parts are often abortive and appearing

appearing like little white pustules. *Scape* central, upright, from half to two feet high, beset from the base with convolute, acuminate, membranous, white bractes, resembling the upper fertile ones. *Raceme* spiked, longish, not very thickset. *Pedicels* about the length of the bracte. and corolla, upright. *Corolla* pendulous cylindrical, parted to the base, three outer segments narrowest and more succulent, inner ones nearly membranous, all patulously reflected at the mouth. *Filaments* slightly unequal, nearly the length of corolla, sub-erect. *Stigma* simple.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. An old inhabitant of our gardens. Requires the same treatment as the rest of the genus.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington. G.

TRITOMA UVARIA. SERRULATE-LEAVED
TRITOMA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 744.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITOMA *Uvaria*; foliorum margine carinaque spinuloso-ferrata; spica ovali-cylindrica, corolla clavato-cylindrica.

VELTHEIMIA *Uvaria*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 182. Jacq. Fragm. 7. t. 4. f. G.*

ALETRIS *Uvaria*. *Syst. Veg. 277. Hort. Kew. 1. p. 464. Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 4.*

ALOE *Uvaria*. *Sp. Pl. 460. Kniph. cent. 9. n. 5. Knorr delic. 1. t. A. 13.*

ALOE foliis linearibus radicalibus membranaceis. *Hort. Cliff. 133. Roy. Lugd. 23.*

ALOE africana folio triangulari longissimo et angustissimo, floribus luteis fœtidis. *Commel. Hort. 2. p. 29. t. 15. Seb. thes. 1. p. 29. t. 19. f. 3.*

ALOE africana folio triangulo, longo, floribus ex luteo rubris, vulgo Iris uvaria. *Weinm. Phyt. Ic. 45. a.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated in our gardens so long ago as the year 1707. Blooms in the Autumn. Is sufficiently hardy to resist the cold of our milder Winters, but in very severe weather requires to be protected from the frost. Is usually propagated by suckers, as also seed, which it produces freely. G.

N^o 758





Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent July 1804. F. Sargent sculp.

MORÆA CRISPA. SHORT-SPATHED MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *crispa* foliis rigidiusculis, glaberrimis, revolutodivariatis; caule præstricto, lævissimo, his subæquali: involucris herbaceis, brevibus, naviculari-ovatis, basi noduloso-tumidis; laminis obovato-oblongis intimis minoribus, stigmatibus petaliformibus, erecto-convergentibus. G.

IRIS *crispa*. Linn. *Suppl.* 98. Thunb. *Diff.* 36. t. 1. f. 1. Prod. 12. (Nec MORÆA *crispa* in ejusd. *Diff.*) Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 238.

(α) foliis explicatis; caule simplici. G.

(β) foliis subundulato-crispis; caule subramoso. G.

(γ) foliis totis undulato-crispis; caule ramoso. G.

In root and habit this inconspicuous species agrees with the generality of its congeners. It was found at the Cape of Good Hope by THUNBERG on hills near the town.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, Brompton, by whom it was imported. Its specific name will often lead into error, as the leaves are most frequently without any crispature. G.

N^o 760



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S^t Geo. Crescent July. 1. 1804. F. Sanjour sculp.

[760]

PERSOONIA LINEARIS. LINEAR-LEAVED
PERSOONIA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. Petala quatuor, basin versus flaminifera. *Glandulae*
4 ad basin germinis. *Stigma* obtusum. *Drupa* monosperma.
Smith in Aet. Soc. Lin. v. 4. p. 215.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PERSOONIA *linearis*; foliis linearibus.
PERSOONIA *linearis*. *Bot. Rep.* 77.
PERSOONIA *angustifolia*. *Banks. Herb.*

This genus was named by Dr. SMITH, in honour of Mr. CHRISTIAN HENRY PERSOON, author of several Tracts upon Fungi. Is a native of New South-Wales, in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson. A hardy greenhouse shrub, propagated either by cuttings or seeds which it produces freely with us. Flowers the latter-end of Summer.

Introduced by the late J. ROBERTSON, Esq. of Stockwell, who was so much attached to the science of Botany as to intend leaving his garden for the use of the public; but through some informality in the instrument, the will was set aside, and his intention of course frustrated.



Sed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Cræcum, July 1. 1804. Edinb. 1804.

PELARGONIUM INCRASSATUM. FLESHY-LEAVED
PELARGONIUM, or CRANE'S-BILL.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 524.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *incrassatum*; subcaule, scapo diviso hirsuto, foliis lobato-pinnatifidis glabris: pinnulis obtusissimis, petalis, superioribus obcordatis.

GERANIUM *incrassatum.* *Bot. Rep.* 246.

This belongs to the second section in Prof. WILLDENOW'S edition of the Species Plantarum, and has considerable affinity with PELARGONIUM *carneum* of JACQUIN. Of the tuberous-rooted Geraniums this is one of the most desirable for the beauty of its flowers, but is equally tender with the rest of the tribe.

Our drawing was made at Mr. COLVILLE'S, in the King's-Road, in June 1802, who was at that time we believe its sole possessor in this country.

Is propagated with difficulty by cuttings of the root, or by seed, which it produces very sparingly with us.

N^o 762



Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. George's Crescent July 11 1804. F. Sanson sculp.

DAHLIA COCCINEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED DAHLIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-plex. Cor. radiata radiis laciniis calycis numero æquantibus: corollulæ pedicellatæ. Recept. paleaceum. Stigmata plumosa. Pappus o.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAHLIA coccinea; foliis impari-pinnatis scabris, calyce externo pentaphyllo reflexo: interno multipartito. DAHLIA coccinea; foliis bipinnatis: pinnulis ovato-acuminatis ferratis. Cavan. Icon. 266.

Of the genus DAHLIA* there are three species described by CAVANILLES, in his *Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum*, with neither of which our plant exactly corresponds, but we suppose it to belong to his *coccinea*: the circumstance of the lower pinnæ of the leaf in his plant being again divided into three leaflets, may arise from too luxurious growth. In the roughness of the upper surface of the leaves, the reflected five-leaved outer calyx, the deep division of the segments of the inner, the size and colour of the corolla, the number of the radius, and in the height of the stalk, both plants perfectly correspond. The paleæ of the receptacle are yellow,

* So named by M. CAVANILLES in honour of ANDREW DAHL, a Swedish Botanist, Author of *Observationes Botanicae*, and not to be confounded with DALEA of *Hort. Cliff.* and JUSSIEU, a plant named after DALE the friend of RAY.

lanceolate,

lanceolate, erect, and surround the outer circle of the florets of the disc, but being somewhat shorter than these are not seen in the figure. The tube of the floret is very long and contracted below, giving it the appearance of being raised upon a pedicle. The florets in the centre appear to be all male, those in the circumference of the disc female, and the radius neuter; so that our species at least more properly belongs to the order of *POLYGAMIA necessaria* and seems to unite still closer with *POLYMNIA*, to which genus M. CAVANILLES has pointed out its near affinity.

Is a native of South-America, and may be considered as a hardy greenhouse herbaceous perennial.

Our drawing was taken in June 1803, at Mr. FRASER'S, of Sloane-Square, who has the credit of introducing this ornamental plant among us from France.

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Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent July 1804. E. Savin sculp.

XERANTHEMUM SESAMOIDES, var. γ . STRAW-COLOURED XERANTHEMUM.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum. *Pappus* setaceus. *Cal.* imbricatus, radiatus: radio colorato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XERANTHEMUM *sesamoides*; ramis unifloris imbricatis tomentosis, foliis linearibus, superioribus ramo adpressis: inferioribus liberis fasciculatis.

XERANTHEMUM *sesamoides*; ramis unifloris imbricatis, foliis linearibus adpressis. *Sp. Pl.* 1203. *Reich.* 3. 776. *Mill. Diet.* n. 6. *Berg. Cap.* 273.

XERANTHEMUM *sesamoides*; foliis trigonis adpressis. *Thunb. Prod.* 152.

α . calycibus externe purpureis. *Bot. Mag.* 425.
XERANTHEMUM flore rubicundo in lutescentem album languente D. Oldenland. *Raii. Hist.* III. p. 180.

β . calycibus niveis.
XERANTHEMUM *sesamoides*, flore albo, ericæfoliis cauli tomentoso adstrictis; ad radicem vero stæchadis citrinis longioribus et solutis. *Pluk. Amalth.* 213. t. 449. f. 5.

XERANTHEMUM squamosum, foliis squamosis linearibus, floribus argenteis. *Burm. Afr.* 181. t. 67. f. 2.

ELICHRYSUM africanum lanuginosum, angustissimo folio, calyce floris argenteo et amplissimo. *Breyn. ic.* 27. t. 16. f. 2.

γ . calycibus sulphureis.
XERANTHEMUM fasciculatum. *Bot. Repos.* 242.
ELYCHRYSUM

ELYCHRYSUM africanum lanuginosum, angustissimo folio,
calyce floris sulphureo amplo. *Breyer*
ic. 28. t. 16. f. 3.

CHRYSOCOME feu ARGYROCOME africana ericoides,
capitis b. spei. *Seb. thes. 2. t. 43. f. 5.*
male.

The leaves of all the varieties of *XERANTHEMUM sesamoides* are fasciculated, in some degree resembling those of some species of pine-tree; upon the branches they are very short, closely adpressed to the stalk, and as it were glued thereto by the woolly pubescence. The sort with sulphur- or straw-coloured flowers is as elegant as any, is a native of the Cape, blows freely most of the summer, and is increased by cuttings.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the magnificent collection of *GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq.* at Clapham-Common, by whom it was first introduced into this country.



N^o 764



Syl. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis Sc. Gen. Crescent April 1805. P. Sayer sculp.

[764]

TRITOMA PUMILA. LESSER TRITOMA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 744.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITOMA *pumila* foliis distichis, margine et carina perminutum ferrulato-scabrida; caule brevior; spica oblonga, conferta; corolla curtata, cyathiformi-campanulata. G.

VELTHEIMIA *pumila*. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 182.

ALETRIS *pumila*. Hort. Kew. 1. 464. Mart. Mill. DiEt.

This smaller species differs widely from the two foregoing; in having the leaves arranged distichwise or opposite, and not alternately as in those; in having a short corolla of a campanulate shape; as also in size, and time of flowering. From *media* it may be known at first sight by its leaves not being glaucous; from *Uvaria* by smaller size and shortness of corolla.

Found at the Cape by MASSON, and introduced by him into Kew Gardens in 1774. Blooms from September to November.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S; we also saw it at Mr. WILLIAMS'S Nursery, Turnham-Green; it seems as hardy as the others. G.

N^o 765



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 11. 1831. F. Smith sculp.

ALOE MACULATA. SPOTTED ALOE.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 756.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *maculata* (*subacaulis*) foliis inæqualiter trigonis, maculatis, junioribus subdistichis, longe acuminatis; scapo elongato, fursum ramofo; floribus racemosis, pedicellos parum excedentibus; corolla curvata, deorsum ventricosa, laciniis externis longius unitis; organis inclusis. G.

ALOE *maculata*. Thunb. Diff. 10. Hort. Kew. 1. 469. Mart. Mill. Diæt. Willd. Sp. Pl.

ALOE *maculata* (*pulchra*). Mill. f. 195. t. 292.

ALOE *obliqua*. Decand. Pl. Gr. l. 16. t. 91.

Stem very short, generally covered with leaves, the lower of which are ambient, the younger commonly distich and far acuminate; all variegated or spotted with white, quite smooth, polished, with entire even edges. Scape tall, slender, branched upwards. Flowers growing in a loose pendulous raceme, rather longer than the pedicles, as these are than the bracts. Corolla cylindrical, ventricose downwards, curved towards the middle; the three outer segments are connate as far as the curve; inner thinner. Stigma simple. Filaments enclosed in the slender part of the corolla. Seeds flat, membranously alate.

Cultivated here by MILLER. Found at the Cape of Good Hope by THUNBERG, growing wild in the Houtniquas mountains; but often cultivated at Cape Town.

To be treated like the other Cape Aloes. Blooms freely, and is easily propagated by offsets; very common. G.



Spal. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1 1804. F. S. Simpson sculp.

LACHENALIA UNIFOLIA. ONE-LEAVED
LACHENALIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 588.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *unifolia* folio unico; racemo raro, laxo; corolla pedicello brevior, urceolato-cylindrica, bilabiato-irregulari; laciniis extimis brevioribus, attenuatis, intimis sursum dilatatis; lacinia una convoluta, minore; organis inclusis assurgentibus. G.

LACHENALIA *unifolia*. *Jacq. Hort. Schænb. 1. p. 4. t. 83.*
Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 178.

This species is remarkable for having only one leaf; the other characteristics are fully given in the above specific description. The bractes are membranous and far shorter than the pedicles. The Stigma simple. Quite scentless.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD'S, by whom the bulb was imported from the Cape, as we suppose, for the first time into this country. Requires the treatment of the hardier Cape bulbs, that is mere protection from frost, and from too much wet in the winter. G.

N^o. 767



Sed Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. George's Coffee House, Aug. 1804.

[767]

MELANTHIUM UNIFLORUM. YELLOW
MELANTHIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 641 & 694.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- MELANTHIUM *uniflorum* foliis lato-subulatis, canaliculatis, acute carinatis, subciliatis, lævibus; floribus paucis, petalis distinctissimis, unguiculatis, deorsum conniventibus, sursum patentibus, lanceolatis; germine trigonocolumnari; styli brevissimis, hamato-recurvatis, stigmatibus obsoletis, hirtiusculis. G.
- MELANTHIUM *uniflorum*. Jacq. *ic. rar.* 2. t. 450. Coll. 4. 100. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 269.
- MELANTHIUM *ciliatum*. Jacq. *fragm.* 6. 23. t. 3. f. 3. neque *Thunbergii* aut *Linnæi fil.* cui spica densa multiflora floresque albi.

OBS. *Nomen specificum omnino fallax, planta enim vix unquam uniflora.* G.

Bulb as usual in the genus. Leaves 4—7, or even more, distich, broad-subulate, channelled, carinate, smooth, shining, very minutely ciliate, convolute at their bases, cauline ones or bractes gradually shorter, sometimes barren, at others supporting a one-flowered peduncle. Stem from three inches to a foot high, generally about the length of the lowermost leaves. Flowers about an inch in diameter, 2—6. Corolla distinctly hexapetalous, petals standing on the subtumid apex of the peduncle, unguiculate, ungues linear, flaminiferous their whole length, generally of a deep crimson colour; laminae lanceolate, patent, flat, of a deep yellow within, brownish-crimson without, twice

twice the length of the unguis. Germen a trigonal deeply trifurcate shaft, longer than the unguis, about half the length of the petals; styles continuous, very short, subulate, hooked-recurved, divergent; stigmas nearly obsolete, but when examined very close are perceived to be pubescent or somewhat pencilled; filaments adnate to the unguis, equal to about half the length of the corolla; anthers sagittate-oblong, yellow. Capsule coriaceous-membranous, bluntly triquetral, deeply trifurcate, as if composed of three distinct shafts, each beaked by its short persistent style; seeds many, roundish. When the plant is very short and the leaves luxuriant, it reminds us of *MELANTHIUM eucomoides*.

JACQUIN in his *Fragmenta* observes very justly, that he has found *uniflorum* to be a specific name ill adapted to the plant, indeed the rudiments of a second peduncle and flower are perceptible in his own figure in the *Icones Pl. rar.*

The drawing was taken from a Cape bulb imported by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

Its flowers have no scent; expand during the Summer months; should be kept with the *IXIAS* and hardier Cape plants in small pots of sandy peat-earth, and protected from too much moisture while quiescent. G.

OTHONNA PINNATA. PINNATED OTHONNA,
OR AFRICAN RAGWORT.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. Pappus subnullus. Cal. 1-phyllus multifidus, subcylindricus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OTHONNA *pinnata*; radice tuberosa, caule herbaceo, decumbente foliis radicalibus glaucis obovatis integerrimis et pinnatifidis: caulinis ovatis sessilibus, pedunculis unifloris longissimis.

OTHONNA *pinnata*; foliolis pinnatifidis pinnis lanceolatis integerrimis decurrentibus. *Linn. Suppl. 387. Mart. Mill. Dict. a. 10.*

OTHONNA *bulbosa*. β . *Spec. Plant. 1309. Reich. 3. 933. Hort. Kew. 3. p. 276.*

JACOBÆÆ affinis planta tuberosa capitis b. spei. *Breyn. Cent. 1. t. 66. Morison. Hist. f. 7. t. 18. f. 33. (quæ est Breynii figura contracta.)*

The bulbous-rooted *Othonna* is said to put on as great a variety of appearances as any plant whatever, but perhaps some really distinct species have been confounded together, and by the advice of Prof. THUNBERG this variety was separated in the Supplementum Plantarum by the younger LINNÆUS. This change has been adopted by MARTYN in his edition of MILLER'S Dictionary; under such authority we acquiesce, although we have no doubt but our plant is the same with that figured by BREYNIUS, which probably is the one that LINNÆUS had particularly in view when he framed his specific character of *OTHONNA bulbosa*; in this figure one of the younger leaves is evidently pinnated. The leaves in our species are glaucous, obovate, very obtuse, some quite entire, others pinnatifid; the calyx is cylindrical, eight-toothed; teeth acute, black at the point; the seeds are crowned with a sessile hairy pappus. Before the flowering-stem shoots forth, this plant has very much the appearance of a tuberous-rooted *Geranium*. It has a very particular manner of sleeping, the petals being neatly rolled back every evening from the apex to the base, remain in this state till morning, when they again expand. We were favoured with this very rare plant by Messrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Nurserymen, in Wandsworth-Road. Flowers in May, and requires the same treatment as the bulbous-rooted *Geraniums*.

no 768



Ed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent Aug 1. 1803. P. Sauter sculp.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Sc. Gen. Crescent Aug. 1. 1804. Edinb.

LAGUNÆA PATERSONIA. NORFOLK-ISLAND
LAGUNÆA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. simplex, 5-fidus. *Styl.* 5-fidus. *Caps.* 5-locularis, dissepimentis contrariis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAGUNÆA *Patersonia*; foliis alternis simplicibus integerrimis ovatis subtus cinereis, floribus villosis.

HIBISCUS *Patersonius*. *Bot. Reps.* t. 286.

LAGUNÆA squamea. *Jard. de Malmaison*, t. 42.

DESC. *Stalk* shrubby, with a rough spotted bark, erect, said to grow twelve feet high: branches short, alternate, horizontal, like the trunk. *Leaves* ovate, quite entire, two or three inches long, dark green and dotted above, ash-coloured underneath, on very short footstalks, which bend downwards. *Peduncle* an inch and half long, thick, erect, from the axil of the petiole. *Calyx* persistent, inferior, simple, cup-shaped, border divided into five segments. *Corolla* five-petal-like but united at the base and falling off in one piece, pale rose-coloured; petals fleshy, ovate, oblique, twisted, acute, freckled with minute hairy scales on the inner-side and villous on the outer: the villi lying one way extend beyond the petal on one side, which makes it appear ciliated on that edge, and not on the other. *Stamens* monadelphous: filaments very many, united into a tube almost the whole length, but free at the upper part, unequal in length: anthers yellow, roundish. *Germen* ovate, superior, not filling the calyx, five-celled: style erect, longer than stamens: stigma fleshy, peltate, obtusely five-lobed.

This.

This plant has been known in the few collections that possess it by the name of *Paterfonia*; it appears to correspond with the character of *LAGUNÆA*, but agrees so little in habit with the other known species of this genus, that perhaps it may hereafter be considered as a distinct genus. On this account, and not merely from the right of priority, we prefer retaining the trivial name we had previously fixed upon, to adopting that of Monf. VENTENAT.

The *LAGUNÆA Paterfonia* is a native of Norfolk-Island, from whence the seeds were brought to England by Colonel PATERSON.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton, in June 1801, when it flowered perhaps for the first time in Europe. Requires to be kept in the stove, at least in the Winter, but should be allowed a free access of air in the Summer months.



N^o 770

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1804. E. Saffery sculp.

PROTEA CYNAROIDES. ARTICHOKE-
FLOWERED PROTEA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala (petalis subinde vario modo cohærentibus.)
Antheræ insertæ petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1, superum, nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *cynaroides*; foliis subrotundis petiolatis glabris.
Thunb. Diff. 59. *Prod.* 28.

PROTEA *cynaroides*; floribus solitariis radio calycino lanceolato stricto, foliis suborbiculatis petiolatis.
Linn. Mant. 190. *Reich.* 1. p. 263.

PROTEA *cynaroides.* *Mant.* 190. *Bol. Repos.* 288.

LEUCADENDRON *cynaroides.* *Spec. Pl.* 135.

LEUCADENDRON foliis subrotundis patentissimis petiolatis, foliolis calycinis carinatis. *Wach. ult.* 204.

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON folio subrotundo rigido, in pedunculo longo crasso, flore maximo purpureo.
Boerb. Lugd. 2. 184. (t. 189. vero ad hanc nequam pertinet.

This is a very low shrub, but in the size of its flowers hardly yields to any. Few if any of the Proteas are remarkable for brilliancy of colouring, the beauty of the flowers arising more from their curious structure and the variety of their parts than from colour.

We have seldom so far deviated from our usual plan as to give double plates, but for the sake of such a representation of so magnificent a flower as the present we run no risk of incurring blame. We have only to regret that the very low price of the work will not admit of our giving the usual number of figures. The expence and trouble of this number are fully equal to those which contain eight; and, were the labour of our artists adequately rewarded, would be considerably greater.

Our drawing was taken from a very fine specimen which flowered last Spring in the collection of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Esq. at Vauxhall. Another is at this time coming into flower at Mr. BARR's, Ball's-Pond, Islington, which though of smaller size promises a greater intensity of colour, which is probably owing to the time of year admitting of a more free exposure to air, a circumstance generally known to heighten the colour of flowers. Requires the protection of a greenhouse and the same culture as the rest of the genus.

MORÆA RAMOSA. BRANCHING MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MORÆA *ramosa* (*imberbis*) caule stricto paniculato-ramosissimo, ramulis fasciculatis; foliis lato-subulatis, carinato-caniculatis, margine ferrulato-scabrida; laminis uniformibus unguibus duplo longioribus; spatha germine et capsula parva. G.

IRIS *ramosa*. Thunb. *Diff.* n. 24. *prod.* 12. Mart. *Mill. Diss.* Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 234.

IRIS *ramosissima*. Linn. *Suppl.* 99.

The leaves of this very distinct species have not the caudate termination so usual in this genus, and are further anomalous in being acutely carinate-channelled with ferrulate margins. Root a Bulb-Tuber. Stem three feet high, round, upright, and very much branched, with something of a tree-like appearance, is as thick as the little finger at the base, and produces a profusion of bloom in succession, having however seldom more than two or three flowers open at one time; the smell of these resembles that of the Day-Lily (*HEMEROCALLIS flava*); they are large, but the spathes, germen, and capsule, are very small in proportion, which probably led THUNBERG, who ever describes from dried specimens, to think that the flowers were so likewise, as when they are rolled up together with the germen they are not bigger than a pea; style two or three times shorter than the unguis, inner lip of the stigmas equal to the smaller laminæ, upright, with acuminate segments, which are somewhat remote; inner lip small, bidentately notched, with recurved teeth.—This is certainly one of the most desirable of the genus, continuing to bloom for near a month. Never figured in any work known to us, and most probably was introduced from the Cape for the first time by Mr. WOODFORD, at whose garden our drawing was taken the latter-end of last May.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape, on sandy spots in the district of Schwartzland. G.



N^o. 772



Sol. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, N^o. 772. Crescent Sep. 1. 1804. F. Sargent sculp.

[772]

MORÆA TRICUSPIS, var. γ. LUTEA. YELLOW TRIDENT-PETALED MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *tricuspis*; (*barbata*) glabra; caule subramoso; unguibus turbinatim convergentibus; laminis extimis rotundato-ovatis, intimis perperillis tridentatim partitis; filamentis unguibus 2—3-plo brevioribus, connatis. G. Vide supra No. 696, ubi *synonyma petenda*. γ. corollis luteis.

Three varieties of MORÆA *tricuspis*, all very distinct in the colour of the flowers, but in other respects too nearly resembling each other to allow of their separation, have been now figured in this work: (α) occurs at No. 696, (β) at No. 168, under the mistaken name of IRIS *Pavonia*, and (γ) is our present plant, which was imported from the Cape by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. at whose garden at Clapham our drawing was taken in June last.

ASPHODELUS LUTEUS. YELLOW ASPHODEL,
OR KINGSPEAR.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita. *Stam.* filamentis basi latioribus fornicatis
(*Nectarium* Linn.) germen tegentibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASPHODELUS *luteus*; caule folioso, foliis triquetris striatis.
Spec. Plant. 443. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 132.
Blackwell t. 233. *Jacq. Hort.* 1. p. 32. *t.* 77.
Kniph. Cent. 8. n. 9. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 1.

ASPHODELUS caule folioso, foliis angulatis, striatis, stipulis
maximis. *Hall. Helv.* n. 1206.

ASPHODELUS *luteus* flore et radice. *Bauh. Pin.* 28.

ASPHODELUS *foemina.* *Cam. Epit.* 372.

ASPHODELUS *luteus.* *Dodon. Coron.* p. 142, 143. *Dod.*
Pempt. 208. *Raii Hist.* 1192.

ASPHODELUS *luteus minor* five *haftula regia.* *Park. Parad.*
p. 147. *t.* 149. f. 3.

ASPHODELUS *luteus major.* *Weinm. Phyt.* t. 185. 6.

Of the three species of Asphodel cultivated in our gardens the *luteus* is by far the most common; which is easily accounted for, as it is perfectly hardy, will grow in any soil, and multiplies greatly by offsets, by which it spreads so much as to require frequent reducing. Its flowering stems, covered with three-cornered striated leaves fancifully curling round it, rise to the height of two or three feet, terminated with a spike of flowers, a foot or more in length. Corolla nearly six-petaled, the ungues only being united together: petals yellow with a green stripe, somewhat irregular, four of them growing crosswise and two inserted between the three uppermost, thus leaving the lowermost petal standing alone. Stamens and style assurgent, three of the filaments much shorter than the others. Seed-vessel globular. Seeds angular. Flowers from May to the end of July.

The yellow succulent roots, the stems, and the seeds, we learn from HALLER, who derives his information from SUIDAS and BAPTIST PORTA, are all convertible into bread, but we do not find that any other author has noticed the edible nature of this plant. It is a native of Sicily; was cultivated here by GERARD in 1596.

N^o 773



Jyd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 11. 1804. F. Sanj. sculp.



Edw. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Sep 1804. E. Sarsfield sculp.

[774]

ALLIUM CILIATUM. HAIRY-LEAVED
GARLICK.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, patens. *Spatha* multiflora; *Umbella* congesta.
Caps. supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *ciliatum*, caule tereti inferne folioso, foliis carinatis
ciliatis, umbella laxa, staminibus simplicibus co-
rolla brevioribus.

This species of Allium, which does not appear to have been
hitherto described, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope,
from whence it was imported by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. in
whose superb collection at Clapham it is at present only to be
found.

Flowers in May; scentless.



Ed. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis Sculp. Crescent. Sep. 1834. F. S. G. 200/1

KNOWLTONIA VESICATORIA. BLISTERING
KNOWLTONIA.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5 aut plura, ungue nudo. *Germina* receptaculo globofo imposita. *Baccæ* plurimæ 1-spermæ. VENT.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

KNOWLTONIA *vesicatoria*; foliis biternatis: foliolis ovalibus ferratis glabris, umbella subsimplici pauciflora, petalis linearibus.

ADONIS *vesicatoria*; foliis biternatis: foliolis ferratis glabris floribus decapetalis. *Linn Suppl. Pl.* 272. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 264. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* a. 6.

ANAMENIA *laserpitiifolia*; foliolis subcordatis rigidis glabriusculis: lateralibus basi oblique truncatis, umbella subsimplici pauciflora. *Vent. Hort. Malmaif.* n. 22. in textu.

IMPERATORIA *Ranunculoides Africana enneaphyllos Laserpitii lobatis foliis rigidis margine spinosis.* *Pluk. Alm.* 198. *Phyt.* t. 95. f. 2.

ASTRANTIA *Africana Laserpitii foliis latioribus rigidis et spinosis.* *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 279.

M. VENTENAT, a celebrated French Botanist, has very properly separated the species of Cape Adonis from the others, forming them into a distinct genus; but as this was done before, by R. A. SALISBURY, Esq. in the Prodrômus of Plants growing in his garden at Chapel Allerton, published in 1796, we retain the name of KNOWLTONIA, given by him, in commemoration of Mr. KNOWLTON, an ingenious and successful cultivator,

cultivator, a contemporary of Mr. PHILIP MILLER, who formerly had the management of Dr. SHERARD'S celebrated garden at Eltham; both as having the right of priority and being preferable to ANAMENIA, a word formed from the Arabic *Anabaman*, signifying an Adonis or Anemony.

Mr. SALISBURY doubts whether this be really a distinct species from *capensis*, from which it seems to differ chiefly in bearing an umbel of much fewer flowers and in the narrowness of the petals. M. VENTENAT has given an excellent figure of the latter, under the name of *ANAMENIA coriacea*. As all the species are from the Cape, *capensis* is undoubtedly an improper name, but we think ought nevertheless to be retained, for we consider it as a rule, rarely to be deviated from, that where it may become necessary to change the genus, the specific name before in use should still be preserved.

All the species of this genus are very acrid plants, and this is said to be used by the inhabitants of the Cape, in the room of Cantharides, to blister the skin. Is a hardy greenhouse plant, requiring the same treatment as *ATRAGENE capensis*. Cultivated in the royal garden at Hampton-Court, in 1691, as we are told both by MORISON and PLUKENET.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington, in April last, from an old plant, purchased out of the collection of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL at Upton.





Edw. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1804. E. Savinon sculp.

XERANTHEMUM VARIEGATUM. BROWN-TIPPED XERANTHEMUM.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum. *Pappus* setaceus. *Cal.* imbricatus, radiatus: radio colorato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- XERANTHEMUM *variegatum*; floribus solitariis nutantibus, squamis calycinis obtusis maculatis. *Syst. Veg. ed. 13* 625. *ed. Murr.* 750. *Reich. Sp. Pl.* 3. 766.
- XERANTHEMUM *variegatum.* *Bot. Repos.* 384.
- XERANTHEMUM *africanum*, gnaphalii foliis tomentosis, foliis et squamorum summitatibus ferrugineis. *Raii Suppl.* 181.

XERANTHEMUM *variegatum* appears to be very subject to vary in the size and colour of its flowers, being sometimes nearly white, but the coloured tips of the scales of the calyx seem to be constant in all. This colour is always ferrugineous but sometimes mixed more or less with purple or red; the margins and tips of the leaves likewise partake of the same colour.

Of all the varieties that we have seen, the one here figured is by far the most splendid: it flowered in May last at Mr. SALISBURY'S, at the Botanic Garden, Brompton; the disc of the flower, at a particular period of its blooming, shewing three distinct circles of different and highly contrasted colours; the outer circle, consisting of the fully expanded florets which shew their yellow insides, is of a golden hue; the next, composed of florets

florets not yet opened and shewing their dark outfides, is of a black purple, whilst the centre is white from the young florets remaining as yet hidden below the pappus. The stalk is somewhat twisted, which gives the leaves a spiral turn around it; this is more especially observable before the plant comes into flower; and we suspect that *XERANTHEMUM spirale* is a mere variety of this species.

Is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and the shelter of the greenhouse is necessary to preserve it from frost; but with most of its congeners it requires an airy situation, or is in danger of being destroyed by damps.



N^o 777



Sed Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Continent. Sep. 1. 1804. P. Sargent sculp.

EPIDENDRUM UNDULATUM. SPREAD-EAGLE
EPIDENDRUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Neetarium turbinatum, obliquum, reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *undulatum*; foliis ellipticis acutis, scapo
farmentoso ramofissimo petalis ovatis ungui-
culatis obtusis, labio dilatato emarginato
undulato. *Swartz Prod.* 122.

EPIDENDRUM *carthagenense*. *Jacq. Amer.* 228. t. 133. f. 4.?
SATYRIUM 15. *Brown Jam.* 326

VISCUM radice bulbosa majus et elatius Delphinii flore fer-
rugineo et guttato. *Sloan. Hist.* 1. 250. t.
148. f. 1.

HELLEBORINE maculosa, foliis alöes carinatis. *Plum. Icon.*
178. f. 2.

It is from that inexhaustible source of curious plants, Mr. WOODFORD'S garden at Vauxhall, that we are enabled to give a figure of this very rare species of EPIDENDRUM, said to be the largest of the whole genus, growing sometimes, according to Sir HANS SLOANE, to the length of six feet, and producing a multitude of flowers, which BROWN, in his History of Jamaica, not unaptly compares to patches of Dutch chintz. The colours are doubtless much more vivid when growing in the open air, than when confined in the stove, where all these plants must necessarily be in this northern climate.

It

It is doubtful whether JACQUIN'S *EPIDENDRUM caribagenense* belong to this species or not, otherwise his name would have been retained.

We have no doubt but that the synonym of SLOANE is properly placed here, as is done by SWARTZ, though applied by JACQUIN to his *altissimum*, which resembles in many respects our plant, but is sufficiently distinct, as we are satisfied from a careful comparison of our drawing with JACQUIN'S original specimen in the Banksian Herbarium.

It flowered in May last, as we suppose, for the first time in this country, throwing up a branched scape about two feet in length. Is a native of the West-Indies, and must be kept constantly in the stove.





And. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1804. F. Sowerby sculp.

PYROLA UMBELLATA. UMBELLED WINTER-GREEN.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* 5-locularis, angulis de-
hiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PYROLA *umbellata*; pedunculis subumbellatis. *Linn. Flor. Suec.* 333, 363. *Spec. Plant.* 567. *Willd.* 2. 622. *Hort. Kew.* 274. *Reich.* 2. 300. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 129. n. 18. *Pollich. Pal. n.* 398. *Svensk Botanik*, t. 27. *Retz Obs. fasc.* 1. p. 17. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. p. 251.

PYROLA *frutescens* arbuti folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 191.

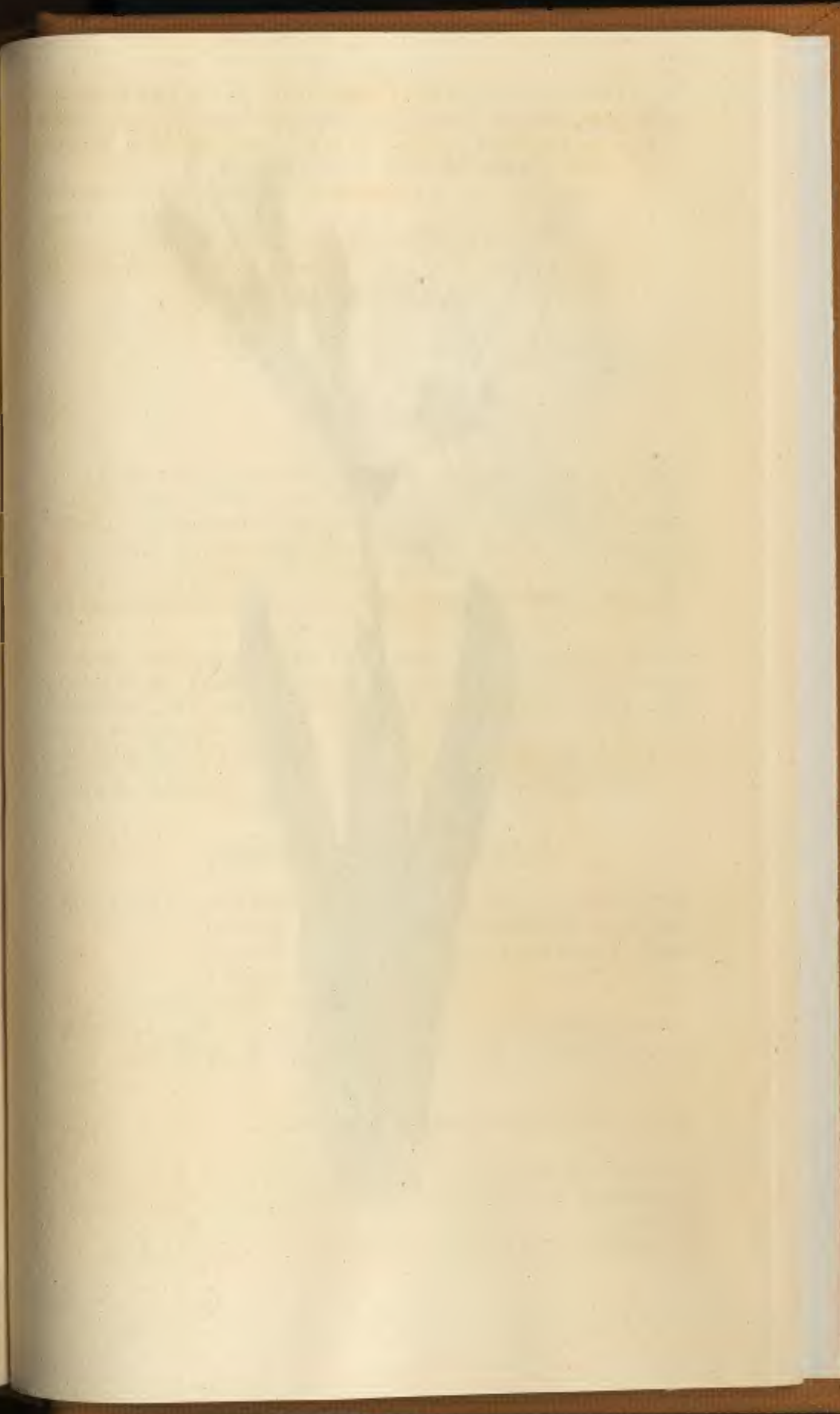
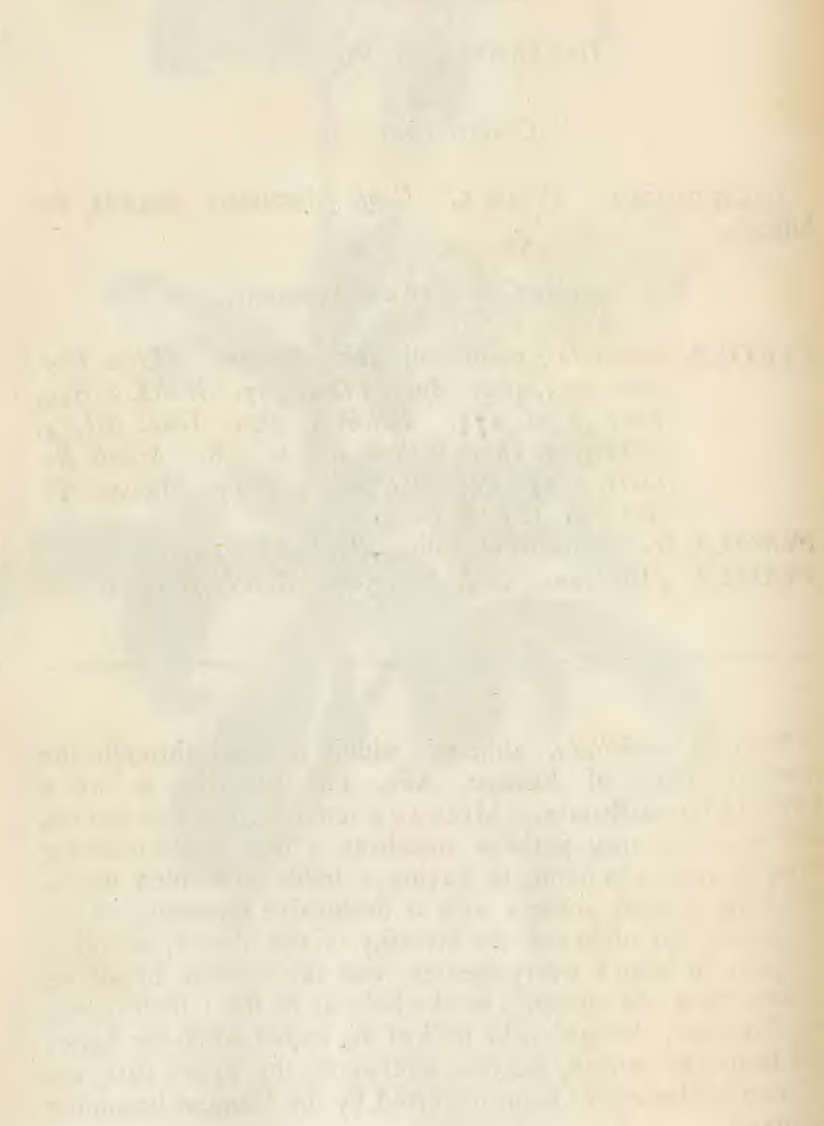
PYROLA *3-fruticans.* *Clus. Pan.* 507. *Raii Hist.* 1234.

PYROLA *umbellata*, although widely diffused through the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, is not a native of Great-Britain. MICHAUX remarks, that this species, with *maculata*, may perhaps constitute a new genus differing from the others in habit, in having a sessile undivided stigma and short beaked anthers with a subbivalve foramen. RETZIUS long ago observed the diversity of the stigma, which is different in almost every species, and the anthers of all we believe have two openings at the base as in this: these openings however, though at the base of the anther when the flower first begins to expand, become afterwards the upper part, the position of the anther being reversed by the filament becoming incurved.

This

This species is the most beautiful of all the genus; flowers in June, and continues a long time in bloom. Requires to be kept in bog-earth, to be frequently watered, and sheltered from the mid-day sun.

Our drawing was taken from a fine plant sent us by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, who raised it from seeds from North-America. In its native situations in Europe it rarely produces so many as five flowers in an umbel. First introduced to the Kew Garden by Mr. JOHN BARTRAM, in 1762.





SPARAXIS GRANDIFLORA, var. β . STREAKED-
FLOWERED SPARAXIS.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-valvis grandior, scariofo-membranacea, ora spha-
celato-lacera. *Cor.* pars inferior infundibuliformi-tubulosa ;
limbus vel regularis vel pene æqualis, aut irregularis itidemque
inæqualis. *Stam.* recta atque inclinata, rarius adscendentia.
Stigmata 3, recurvo-patentia, antheras excedentia. *Caps.*
oblongo-rotunda, nodulosa. *Sem.* plurima globosa. G.

OBS. Bulbo-tuber ovatum cum acumine, obtectum tunicis e reticulis
sericeo-fibrosis. Caulis fere semper ad folia axillariter bulbifer. Folia 6—10,
ensiformia, striis tenuibus crebris celata. Flores majusculi, remotiores, nun-
quam contigui atque numerosi. *Spatha* sæpius tubi longitudine vel ultra.
Limbus modo stellato-explanatus, modo deorsum connivens, modo bilabiatus
lacinia suprema galeatim erecta; hic vero organa adscendunt, cum aliter
inclinent et divergant. *Spatha* generi dat characterem nomenque. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPARAXIS *grandiflora*; foliis subtiliter striatis; spathis aris-
tato laceris; tubo brevi: laciniis stellato-patenti-
bus oblongo-cuneatis, apice rotundatis; stami-
nibus lateralibus. G.

α . floribus purpureis.

IXIA *grandiflora*. Bot. Mag. 541. Ubi synonyma petenda.

β . caule altiore floribus extus striatis, intus flavescens basi
maculatis.

This beautiful variety of SPARAXIS *grandiflora* was im-
ported from the Cape by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic
Garden,

Garden, Brompton, where our drawing was taken. Flowers early in the spring, and requires the same treatment as the other Cape bulbs.

SPARAXIDIS species adhuc observatæ sunt

- anemoniflora. *Jacq. Ic. rar. 2. t. 273.* (IXIA.)
fragrans. *Jacq. Ic. rar. 2. t. 274.* (IXIA.)
tricolor. *Bot. Mag. t. 381.* (IXIA.)
galeata. *Jacq. Ic. rar. 2. t. 258.* (GLADIOLUS.)
bicolor. *Bot. Mag. t. 548.* (IXIA.)
grandiflora. *Bot. Mag. t. 541.* (IXIA.)
bulbifera. *Bot. Mag. 545.* (IXIA.)
fimbriata. *La Marck Encyc. 3. 337.* (IXIA.)
lacera. *Herb. Banks.* (IXIA.) Vide *Bot. Mag. No. 548,* et
Annals of Botany, v. 1. p. 227.



S. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S. Soc. Crescent Oct. 1. 1804. E. Sanford sculp.

SARRACENIA FLAVA. YELLOW SIDE-SADDLE
FLOWER.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* duplex 3-phyllus et 5-phyllus. *Caps.* 5-
locularis, stylo stigmatate clypeato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- SARRACENIA *flava*; foliis strictis scapo longioribus; ap-
pendice ovato-acuminato erecto.
- SARRACENIA *flava*; foliis strictis. *Sp. Pl.* 729. *Reichard*
2. 577. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 225. *Mart. Mill.*
Diët. 1. *Hort. Cliff.* 497. *Gron. Virg.* 164.
- SARRACENIA *flava* foliis erectis tubulatis, valva collo con-
tracto, apice plana erecta. *Walt. Carol.* 153.
Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 1150.
- SARRACENIA *flava*; foliis strictis longissime infundibulatis;
fauce patula; ala ventrali subnulla: appen-
dice erecta, basi coarctata, ima parte lateri-
bus retroflexis; mucrone subulato. *Michaux*
Fl. Bor. Am. 1. p. 310.
- SARRACENA foliis longioribus et angustioribus. *Catesb. Car.*
2. p. 69. t. 69. ?
- COILOPHYLLUM virginianum, longiore folio erecto, flore
luteo. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 533.
- BUCANEPHYLLUM elatius virginianum. *Pluk. Alm.* 72.
Amalb. 46. t. 152. f. 3. et t. 376. f. 5.
- THURIS limpidi folium. *Bauh. Hist.* 1. p. 307. *Dalech. Hist.*
1754. *Lob. adv.* 430.

The singular structure both of the flower and the leaves of
this plant has long made it an object of curiosity, but the dif-
ficulty of cultivation continues to render it still a rarity in this
country,

country, though a common inhabitant of the swamps in North-America from Carolina to Florida. The singularity of the flower consists principally in the stigma, which is spread over the parts of fructification like an umbrella. Between the angles of this umbrella the flaccid petals hang down somewhat in the manner as a woman's leg hangs over the pommel of the fiddle-fiddle, which we suppose was the origin of the name given it by the first English settlers.

The leaves being hollow tubes capable of holding water, LINNÆUS ingeniously considered this curious conformation as a metamorphosis of the leaves of a *Nymphæa* into a form fit for receiving and retaining rain water. And we are told that "the hollow parts of the leaves have always water standing in them, and the top or ear is supposed, in hot dry weather, to shrink, and fall over the mouth of the tube, and serve as a lid to prevent the exhalation of the water. In great droughts birds and other animals repair to these plants." There would be more probability in this hypothesis if these plants were found growing in dry places, but they will not live except in wet situations, where the roots can readily find water without the aid of these supposed reservoirs. In the cultivated plant we rarely find any water in the leaves; nor does it appear that the appendix at the end in this species ever closes upon the opening, so that the real purpose of this curious construction is probably not yet discovered. In some of the species a great number of insects find a prison, from which it seems they cannot easily extricate themselves, but what purpose the death of these can serve in the economy of this plant, or in any other of the fly-traps, is as yet totally unknown.

MILLER recommends the pots to be kept constantly in water, and only protected from frost by a glass-frame in the winter; but we more usually see them kept in an airy part of the stove. In a manuscript journal of the late Mr. THOMAS COLLINSON, he remarks having seen the *Sarracenia* (but whether the yellow or purple is not noted) flowering in the open air in the greatest perfection he ever saw, in the wet rock-work at the Duke of ATHOL's at Dunkeld.

The figure in CATESBY's Natural History of Carolina differs so materially from our plant, especially in the shape of the appendage of the leaves, as to lead to a suspicion that it belongs to a different species.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. FRASER's, Sloane-Square.



S. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct 1. 1804. Edinb.

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS. GREAT TRUMPET
HONEYSUCKLE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala irregularis. *Bacca* polysperma 2-locularis
infera. [CAPRIFOLIUM *Juss.*]

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LONICERA *sempervirens*; spicis subnudis terminalibus, foliis
oblongis: summis connato-perfoliatis, corollis
subæqualibus: tubo superne ventricoso. *Hort.*
Kew. 1. p. 230. et *major*; foliis subrotundis.

LONICERA *sempervirens*. *Sp. Pl.* 247. *Reich.* 1. 480. *Willd.*
1. 983. *Hort. Cliff.* 58. *Fabric. Helust.* 398. *Du*
Roi Harpk. 1. p. 337. *Hort. Angl.* t. 7. *Kniph.*
Cent. 3. n. 59. *Knorr. Delic.* 1. t. 53. *Mart.*
Mill. Diet. n. 3.

PERICLYMENUM *perfoliatum virginianum sempervirens et*
florens. *Herm. Lugd.* 484. t. 485. *Raii Hist.*
1491.

PERICLYMENUM *virginianum.* *Riv. Mon.* 116.

PERICLYMENUM *sempervirens floribus speciosis coccineis.*
Clayt. n. 705.

PERICLYMENUM *five Caprifolium floribus rubellis.* *Weinm.*
Phyt. t. 802.

CAPRIFOLIUM *sempervirens*; spicæ verticillis distantibus:
corolla subregulari, rutilo-coccinea. *Michaux*
Flor. Bor. Am. 1. 105.

MILLER enumerates two varieties; the present plant, which
he says is a native of Virginia, and a smaller and much
tenderer fort, native of Carolina. The latter rarely if ever
occurs in our gardens at the present time; but the former is
not

not uncommon, and if planted in a warm sheltered situation, and trained up a wall, paling, or lattice, is a very desirable plant both for its foliage and flowers, which latter are produced in June and continue in succession till the autumn.

It has not however the pleasing scent of the other Honey-suckles, from which it differs in having nearly a regular corolla, except that one of the segments is a little separated from the rest by being more bent back.

Propagated by laying down the young branches, which readily take root. Cultivated by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT, Jun. in 1656.





Bot. Edwardsk. Pub. by T. Curtis, Sculp. Crolicent Oct. 1804. E. Sandera del.

CAMPANULA CAPENSIS. CAPE CAMPANULA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum [subinde 5-fidum.] *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *capensis*; foliis lanceolatis dentatis pedunculisque longissimis hirtis, capsulis subdeangularibus hispidis apice conico quinquevalvi dehiscentibus.

CAMPANULA *capensis* foliis lanceolatis dentatis hispidis, pedunculis longissimis, capsulis strigosis. *Sp. Pl.* 240.

CAMPANULA *capensis*; foliis lanceolatis dentato-undatis hirtis, floribus solitariis terminalibus, calycibus hispidis. *Thunb. Prod.* 39.

CAMPANULA *africana* annua hirsuta, latis ferratisque foliis, flore magno violaceo. *Comm. Hort.* 2. p. 69. t. 35.

DESCR. *Root* annual. *Stalk* hairy, branched. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, toothed, waved, hairy on both sides, opposite on the lower parts, but without order upwards. *Peduncles* often a foot long, hairy: hairs mostly pointing downwards, one-flowered. *Calyx* connate with the germen very hispid at the base, border five-cleft: segments linear-lanceolate, quite entire, spreading, without reflexed sinuses. *Corolla* nodding, one-petaled, funnel-shaped, tube very short, hairy within; limb five-cleft, segments ovate, acute, whitish on the outside, lively blue within: sinuses circular, so that when viewed in front the

the flower appears to have five round openings at the margin of the tube. *Nectary* five roundish membranous ciliated scales, to the points of which the filaments are attached. *Stamens* five, of very short duration, filaments thread-like, anthers linear, pollen verdigrise-green. *Ovary* five-celled; style erect, stigma five-cleft: segments petal-like, ovate, patent, deep blue, hispid underneath. *Capsule* erect, hispid, obsoletely ten-angled, inferior, crowned with the persistent segments of the calyx, above which the capsule rises in a conical form consisting of five lanceolate valves, which separate, when the seed is ripe, down to the calyx. Thus the seed is discharged at the apex of the capsule, and not, as usual in the genus *Campanula*, by lateral pores. *Seeds*, flat, shining, many.

The different construction of the organs of fructification in this plant, perhaps may be thought sufficient to separate it from the genus *CAMPANULA*; but as there can be no doubt of its being the same as that figured by *COMMELIN*, and referred to by *LINNÆUS*, we leave it as we found it.

It frequently happens that the stamens in this genus are of very transient duration; this is so remarkably the case in this species, that if not examined before or immediately after the opening of the flower, they will not be found; and the under surface of the stigma being at this time loaded with pollen, may very easily be taken for five anthers attached to the stigma. And we were actually deceived by this appearance, in the first specimen we examined, which had but one flower, in which there was no other sign of filament or anther. The flowers vary considerably in size, and under some circumstances are never expanded, but ripe seed will nevertheless be produced.

We were favoured with specimens of this plant from Messrs. *NAPIER* and *CHANDLER*, Wandsworth-Road, who raised it both last year and the present from seeds imported from the Cape.

N^o 783



Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis Sc. Geog. & recent. Oct. 1844. S. Searson sculp.

PHILYDRUM LANUGINOSUM. WOOLLY
PHILYDRUM.

Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 1-flora: *Cal.* o. *Cor.* 4-petala irregularis. *Capsula*
3-locularis polysperma. (*Nom.* Bankf. a φιλυδρῶν aquæ amans.)

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHILYDRUM *lanuginosum.* Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 17.
PHILYDRUM. *Gært. Sem.* 1. p. 62. t. 16. f. 10.
GARCIANA *cochinchinensis*; foliis equitantibus, spica ter-
minali. *Loureiro Flor. Coch.* p. 15. *Id. edit.*
Willd. p. 20.

DESCR. *Leaves* sword-shaped, equitant, one or two feet long, striated, acute. *Stalk* woolly, four feet high, branched upwards with a leaf-like stem-embracing involucre at each division. *Flowers* sessile in long spikes, each supported by an ovate long-acuminate woolly bract, reflected, when the flower is fully expanded. *Corolla* four-petaled: two petals external, large, ovate, crenulate, bilabiate arranged: two internal, minute, three-toothed. *Filament* one, inserted into the base of the upper petal, thickest at the lower end. *Anther* double, yellow. *Ovary* ovate: style short, oblique; stigma globular. *Capsule* covered with the enlarged bract and decayed corolla, ovate, woolly, three-celled, three-valved: valves contrary to the dissepiment. *Seeds* many, very minute, oval, crowned with a sort of cap-like appendix.

This

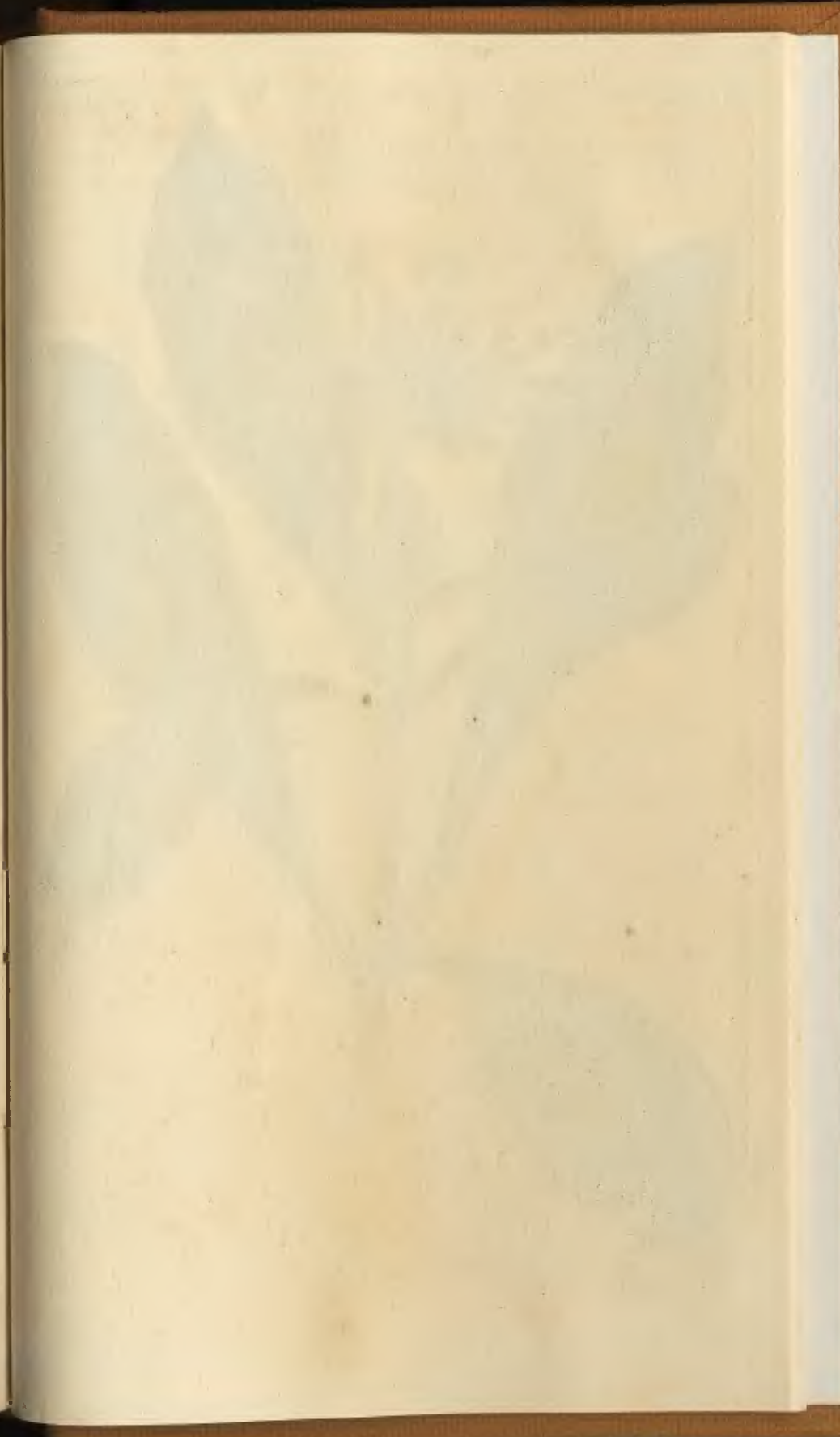
This is certainly not a plant of much beauty, but will recommend itself to the Botanist by the very singular construction of its flowers. It is truly, as the name imports, a lover of water, and will not thrive at all unless the pot containing it is plunged deep in water; but so treated and kept in an airy part of the stove, it grew to a very great size and produced plenty of ripe seeds, at Mr. WOODFORD'S at Vauxhall, where our drawing was taken in June last.

It is a native of New-Holland, of China, and Cochinchina, and from the latter place specimens were sent into Europe by LOUREIRO in the year 1774.

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J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis Sculp. Crætan. Vol. 2. 1784. *Bombay*

OPHIOXYLUM SERPENTINUM. THREE-LEAVED OPHIOXYLUM.

Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPH. Cal. 5-fidus. Cor. 5-fida infundibuliformis. Stam. 5. Pist. 1.

MASC. Cal. 2-fidus. Cor. 5-fida infundibuliformis, ore nectario cylindrico. Stam. 2.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OPHIOXYLUM *serpentinum*. Sp. Pl. 1478. Reich. 4. 329. Flor. Zeylan. 329. Mat. Med. 219.

OPHIOXYLUM *trifoliatum*. Gært. Sem. 2. p. 129. t. 109. LIGUSTRUM foliis ad singula genicula ternis. Burm. Zeyl. 141. t. 64.

Clematis *indica perficæ foliis, fructu periclymeni*. Baub. Pin. 304. Radix *mustelæ*. Rumph. Amb. 7. p. 26. t. 16.

Tsjovanna. Rheed. Malab. 6. p. 87. t. 7.

Note. GÆRTNER considers that of Rumph. t. 16. as a distinct species.

DESC. *Stalk* shrubby, erect, with ash-coloured bark: branches straight, warty. *Leaves* ternate, lanceolate-ovate, decurrent down the footstalk, quite entire, veined, pale underneath. *Flowers* terminal, aggregate, flesh-coloured. *Peduncles* short; coloured. *Calyx* small, five-cleft, erect, conniving, persistent. *Corolla* tubular: tube very long, red, swollen in the middle: limb white, five-cleft, contort: segments obtuse, cupped:

cupped: faux hairy. *Stamens* five, concealed in the swollen part of the tube; filaments very short; anthers acute, erect, yellow. *Ovary* marked with five lines, two-celled: *Ovula* solitary. *Style* half the length of the tube. *Stigma* curiously urn-shaped, or like an egg crowned with a fringed border and having a sort of fringed curtain round the lower part.

This is the description of the hermaphrodite flower, nor could we find any male flowers in the several specimens we examined. Fruit we have not seen. The whole plant abounds with a milky juice.

RUMPHIUS remarks, that there is a variety with scarlet flowers, the root of which is less bitter.

The *OPHIOXYLUM serpentinum* is supposed to produce the *LIGNUM COLUBRINUM*, a medicine formerly of great celebrity in the East for the cure of the bite of venomous serpents and of malignant diseases.

Our drawing was taken from a plant sent us by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney. It is a native of the East-Indies, requires the heat of the bark stove, but does not like sun. In a hot sun in the open air it becomes flaccid and appears as if dead, but is restored to vigour by the cool of the evening. RUMPHIUS has made the same observation in its native soil.



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T Curtis, S^t Geo Crescent Oct 11804. F. Sander sculp

DIONÆA MUSCIPULA. VENUS'S FLY-TRAP.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA (*reEllius* POLYANDRIA) MONOCYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Capf.* unilocularis polysperma.
Sem. obovata in receptaculo favoso partim immerfa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIONÆA *Muscipula.* Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 574. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 63. *Syst. Vegetab.* 402. *Reich.* 2. 281. *Shaw Misc.* t. 40. *Mart. Mill. DiÆt.* *Ellis AÆt. Ups.* Nov. 1. 98. t. 8. *Ejusd. Monog. fig. et descrip.* *Ventenat Hort. Malmaison,* 29. *Curtis's Lectures,* t. 1.

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Leaves* all radical, supported on long winged fleshy and strongly veined footstalks, the wings widen upwards and terminate a little short of the end of the footstalk, leaving a small portion of this next the leaf naked; the leaf itself consists of two semioval lobes jointed at the back so as to allow them to fold close together, fleshy, and when viewed through a lens, glandular; sometimes but not always of a reddish colour on the upper surface; the sides of both lobes but not the ends are furnished with a row of cartilaginous ciliæ, which stand nearly at right angles with the surface of the leaf, and lock into each other when the lobes close. In about the middle of each lobe are three very small spines or bristles. These small spines are mentioned and figured by ELLIS, and supposed by him to assist in destroying the entrapped animal; but that they are the only irritable points, and that any other part of the leaf may be touched with impunity, was discovered by our draughtsman, Mr. EDWARDS, several years ago, when taking a sketch of the plant flowering at Mr. LIPTRAP'S, Mile-End, and has been since repeatedly confirmed. The same observation was made, without knowing it had been previously noticed, by our friend Mr. CHARLES KONIG, In

In warm weather the lobes are fully expanded, and at this time particularly are highly irritable, and if a fly or other insect light upon them they suddenly close together, and the poor animal is entrapped. The scape rises in the centre of the leaves, is round, from six inches to a foot and half high, bearing at the top a corymb of flowers on long peduncles, under each of which is an ovate acuminate bracte. *Calyx* persistent, of five lanceolate leaves. *Corolla* five-petaled, white, streaked: petals oblong-obcordate, somewhat puckered at the tip, do not fall off but roll up from the point to the base and remain. *Stamens* about twenty, never so few as ten: filaments not half the length of the petal, inserted into the edge of the receptacle. *Germen* superior, hemispherical: style erect, shorter than the filaments; stigma globular, hollowed, hairy. *Capsule* one-celled, flat at the top. *Seeds* black, shining, obovate, very acute at the lower end, half buried in the cavities of the honeycombed receptacle.

Great numbers of this very singular plant have been cultivated both this and the last year by Mr. SALISBURY, at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where our drawing was taken. Many of these have flowered and produced ripe seeds in an airy stove. They should be planted in bog earth mixed with white sand, and the pot kept in a pan of water.

The plant may be kept very well in a window of a room that has a warm aspect if covered with a glass cylinder open at top, and has been known to flourish better with this treatment than when nursed in a stove.

Introduced to the Kew Garden by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, in 1768.



STAPELIA VERRUCOSA. WARTY-FLOWERED
STAPELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *verrucosa*; ramis pluribus suberectis, dentibus ramorum acutis decussatis, corolla plana verrucosa, medio parum elevata in pentagonum, genitalia ambiens, scabrum. *Masson Stap. p. 11. n. 8. t. 8.*

STAPELIA *verrucosa*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 1291.*

DESC. *Branches* assurgent; teeth distant, horizontal. *Peduncles* near the base of the branch, sometimes from the fork of the division either solitary or two together; sometimes longer than the flower, at others shorter. *Corolla* subcampanulate, five-cleft halfway: laciniae acute, revolute at the point, yellow, spotted with dark purple: bottom concave: margin slightly raised into an obtusely pentagonal ring; organs of fructification raised on a short thick spotted column; under star erect, laciniae emarginate; upper star five yellow oval bodies.

This species of *Stapelia* does not exactly correspond with the *verrucosa* of MASSON, but so nearly agrees in the most material points that we do not hesitate in considering it as the same. The colour in the branches is accidental and appears to be owing to keeping the plant very dry.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WHITLY and BRAME'S, Old Brompton, the description from a plant sent us by JOSEPH WALKER, Esq. who has a very copious collection of *Stapelias*, among other rare plants, in his extensive collection at Stockwell.

I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Nineteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
 720 *Albuca minor.*
 733 *Amaryllis Belladonna.*
 725 ——— *curviflora.*
 726 ——— *variciflora.*
 716 *Atragene capensis.*
 738 *Bankia ericaefolia.*
 715 *Bauera rubioides.*
 700 *Betonica grandiflora.*
 737 *Cerbera ahouai.*
 729 *Cheiranthus tristis.*
 707 *Chironia decussata.*
 699 *Convolvulus cairicus.*
 732 ——— *sepium (β) americanaus.*
 713 *Draba pyrenaica.*
 706 *Erica longifolia.*
 705 *Gentiana adscendens (α).*
 723 ——— *adscendens (β).*
 727 *Gladiolus hirsutus.*
 719 ——— *segetum.*
 708 *Hedychium coronarium.*
 730 *Hesperis tristis.*
 721 *Hillia longiflora.*
 709 *Hypoxis ferrata.*
 710 ——— *erecta.*
 711 ——— *fobolifera.*
 703 *Iris virginica.*
 735 *Lachenalia angustifolia.*
 701 *Marica striata.*
 736 *Maffonia angustifolia.*
 694 *Melanthium spicatum.*
 717 ——— *uniflorum.*
 695 *Moræa flexuosa.*
 693 ——— *Iridioides.*
 712 ——— *longiflora.*
 696 ——— *tricuspis (α).*
 702 ——— *tripetala.*
 734 *Muscari moschatum.*
 731 *Nolana prostrata.*
 728 *Ornithogalum arabicum.*
 718 *Pancratium illyricum.*
 697 *Protea anemonifolia.*
 698 ——— *Scolymus.*
 739 *Sansevieria fessiliflora.*
 724 *Stapelia revoluta.*
 722 *Trichosanthes anguina.*
 704 *Tritonia fenestrata.*
 714 *Valeriana fibrica.*

I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Nineteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
 720 *Albuca, lesser.*
 725 *Amaryllis, glaucous-leaved.*
 726 ——— *divaricate-petaled.*
 716 *Atragene, Cape.*
 738 *Bankia, heath-leaved.*
 715 *Bauera, madder-leaved.*
 700 *Betony, great-flowered.*
 699 *Bindweed, Egyptian.*
 732 ——— *great American.*
 737 *Cerbera, oval-leaved.*
 707 *Chironia, cross-leaved.*
 719 *Corn-flag, round-seeded.*
 727 ——— *shaggy variegated.*
 703 *Flag, Virginian.*
 708 *Garland-flower, sweet-scented.*
 705 *Gentian, porcelain-flowered.*
 723 ——— *dwarf porcelain-flowered.*
 734 *Grape Hyacinth, musk.*
 706 *Heath, flesh-coloured long-leaved.*
 721 *Hillia, long-tubed.*
 709 *Hypoxis, saw-leaved.*
 710 ——— *upright.*
 711 ——— *creeping.*
 735 *Lachenalia, narrow-leaved.*
 733 *Lily, belladonna.*
 693 *Moræa, perennial-leaved.*
 694 ——— *star-flowered.*
 695 ——— *flexuose.*
 696 ——— *trident-petaled.*
 702 ——— *three-petal-like.*
 712 ——— *long-flowered.*
 701 *Marica, streaked-flowered.*
 736 *Maffonia, sweet-scented.*
 713 *Melanthium, yellow-flowered.*
 731 *Nolana, trailing.*
 718 *Pancratium, Illyrian.*
 797 *Protea, fork-leaved.*
 798 ——— *small smooth-leaved.*
 730 *Rocket, night-smelling.*
 739 *Sansevieria, Chinese.*
 722 *Suake-gourd.*
 724 *Stapelia, revolute-flowered.*
 728 *Star of Bethlehem, large-flowered.*
 729 *Stock, dark-flowered.*
 704 *Tritonia, open-flowered.*
 714 *Valerian, Siberian.*
 713 *Whitlow-grafs, mountain.*

I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the Twentieth Volume are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
- 774 Allium ciliatum.
 756 Aloe arachnoides.
 757 ——— humilis.
 765 ——— maculata.
 743 Andropogon villosus.
 773 Asphodelus luteus.
 782 Campanula capensis.
 762 Dahlia coccinea.
 785 Dionæa muscipula.
 777 Epidendrum undulatum.
 751 Ferraria antherosa.
 754 Galax aphylla.
 747 Helonias bullata.
 748 ——— asphodeloides.
 742 Indigofera cyrtoides.
 752 Ipomæa bona nox.
 775 Knoultonia veficatoria.
 745 Lachenalia purpurascens.
 766 ——— unifolia.
 769 Lagunæa Paterfonia.
 741 Lobelia gracilis.
 781 Loniceræ sempervirens.
 767 Melanthium uniflorum.
 750 Moræa papilionacea.
 759 ——— crispa.
 772 ——— tricuspis, var. γ . lutea.
 771 ——— ramosa.
 784 Ophioxylum serpentinum.
 768 Othonna pinnata.
 761 Pelargonium incrassatum.
 755 Pergularia minor.
 760 Perfoonia linearis.
 783 Philydium lanuginosum.
 753 Podalyria biflora.
 770 Protea cynaroides.
 778 Pyrola umbellata.
 780 Sarracenia flava.
 746 Scilla bifolia.
 749 ——— peruviana.
 779 Sparaxis grandiflora, var. β .
 786 Stapelia verrucosa.
 740 Tagetes lucida.
 744 Tritoma media.
 764 ——— pumila.
 758 ——— Uvaria.
 763 Xeranthemum sesamoides, γ .
 776 ——— variegatum.

I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the Twentieth Volume are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
- 757 Aloe, soft-spined.
 756 ——— spider-footed-leaved.
 765 ——— spotted.
 743 Andropogon, hairy.
 773 Asphodel, yellow, or Kingspear.
 782 Campanula, Cape.
 755 Creeper, West-Coast.
 762 Dahlia, scarlet-flowered.
 777 Epidendrum, spread-eagle.
 751 Ferraria, green variegated.
 785 Fly-trap, Venus's.
 754 Galax, Carolina.
 774 Garlick, hairy-leaved.
 747 Helonias, spear-leaved.
 748 ——— grass-leaved.
 781 Honeyfuckle, great trumpet.
 742 Indigo, angular-stalked.
 752 Ipomæa, prickly.
 775 Knoultonia, blistering.
 766 Lachenalia, one-leaved.
 745 ——— purple-blue.
 769 Lagunæa, Norfolk-Island.
 741 Lobelia, slender-stemmed.
 767 Melanthium, yellow.
 771 Moræa, branching.
 750 ——— dwarf.
 759 ——— short-spined.
 772 ——— yellow trident-petaled.
 784 Ophioxylum, three-leaved. [wort.
 768 Othonna pinnated, or African rag-
 761 Pelargonium, fleshy-leaved, or
 Crane's-bill.
 760 Perfoonia, linear-leaved.
 783 Philydium, woolly. [phora.
 753 Podalyria, two-flowered, or fo-
 770 Protea, artichoke-flowered.
 780 Side-saddle-flower, yellow.
 779 Sparaxis, streaked-flowered.
 749 Squil, corymbose.
 746 ——— two-leaved.
 786 Stapelia, warty-flowered.
 740 Tagetes, sweet-scented, or Chili
 Marigold.
 744 Tritoma, glaucous-leaved.
 764 ——— lesser.
 758 ——— ferrulate-leaved.
 778 Winter-green, umbelled.
 753 Xeranthemum, straw-coloured.
 776 ——— brown-tipped.