CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL
MAGAZINE

1-2
1790

THE BOTANICAL MAGAZINE; OR, Flower-Garden Displayed:

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, Class, 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 WORK

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

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,
Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. I.

"A Garden is the purest of human Pleasures."
VERULAM.

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PREFACE.

THE prefent periodical publication owes its commencement to the repeated folicitations of feveral Ladies and Gentlemen, Subfcribers to the Author's BOTANIC GARDEN, who were frequently lamenting the want of a work, which might enable them, not only to acquire a fyftematic knowledge of the Foreign Plants growing in their gardens, but which might at the fame time afford them the beft information refpecting their culture — in fact, a work, in which Botany and Gardening (fo far as relates to the culture of ornamental Plants) or the labours of LINNÆUS and MILLER, might happily be combined.

In compliance with their wifhes, he has endeavoured to prefent them with the united information of both authors, and to illuftrate each by a fet of new figures, drawn always from the living plant, and coloured as near to nature, as the imperfection of colouring will admit.

He does not mean, however, to confine himfelf folely to the Plants contained in the highly efteemed works of thofe luminaries of Botany and Gardening, but

but ſhall occaſionally introduce new ones, as they may flower in his own garden, or thoſe of the curious in any part of Great-Britain.

At the commencement of this publication, he had no deſign of entering on the province of the Floriſt, by giving figures of double or improved Flowers, which ſometimes owe their origin to culture, more frequently to the ſportings of nature; but the earneſt entreaties of many of his Subſcribers, have induced him ſo far to deviate from his original intention, as to promiſe them one, at leaſt, of the Flowers moſt eſteemed by Floriſts.

The encouragement given to this work, great beyond the Author's warmeſt expectations, demands his moſt grateful acknowledgements, and will excite him to perſevere in his humble endeavours to render Botany a laſting ſource of rational amuſement, and public utility.

BOTANIC GARDEN,
Lambeth-Marſh,
1787.

IRIS PERSICA. PERSIAN IRIS.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita: Petalis alternis, reflexis, Stigmata petaliformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *Perſica* corolla imberbi, petalis interioribus breviſſimis patentiſſimis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 79. *Sp. Pl. p.* 59.

IRIS bulboſa præcox minus odora Perſica variegata. *Moriſ. hiſt.* 2. *p.* 357.

XIPHIUM Perſicum. *Miller Dict. ed.* 6. *4to.*

The Perſian bulbous Flower-de-luce. *Parkinſ. Parad. p.* 172.

A native of Perſia. Flowers in February and March. Its beauty, early appearance, and fragrant bloſſoms, make it highly eſteemed by all lovers of flowers; like the Hyacinth or Narciſſus it will blow within doors in a water-glaſs, but ſtronger in a ſmall pot of ſand, or ſandy loam; a few flowers will ſcent a whole apartment: it will alſo bloſſom in the open air, but requires warmth and ſhelter; it is propagated by offsets and ſeeds; the beſt flowering roots are imported from Holland, they bear forcing well; and hence this plant may be had to flower a full month or ſix weeks in ſucceſſion.

PARKINSON remarks, that in his time (1629) it was very rare, and ſeldom bore flowers.

RUDBECKIA PURPUREA. PURPLE RUDBECKIA.

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum, conicum. Pappus margine quadridentato. Calyx duplici ordine ſquamarum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RUDBECKIA *purpurea* foliis lanceolato-ovatis alternis indivisis, radii petalis bifidis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 651. *Sp. Pl. p.* 1280.

DRACUNCULUS virginianus latifolius, petalis florum longiſſimis purpuraſcentibus. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 42. *ſ.* 6. *t.* 9. *f.* 1.

This ſpecies differs from the other plants of the genus, in the colour of its outermoſt petals, which are long, narrow, purple, and pendulous, and not unaptly reſemble ſmall pieces of red tape. Notwithſtanding it is a native of the warm climates Carolina and Virginia, it ſucceeds very well with us in an open border: but, as Mr. MILLER very juſtly obſerves, it will always be prudent to ſhelter two or three plants under a common hot-bed frame in winter, to preſerve the kind, becauſe in very ſevere winters, thoſe in the open air are ſometimes killed. It flowers in July. As it rarely ripens its ſeeds with us, the only mode of propagating it, is by parting the roots; but in that way the plant does not admit of much increaſe.

HELLEBORUS HYEMALIS. WINTER HELLEBORE, or ACONITE.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA*.

Generic Character.

Calyx o. Petala 5 five plura. Nectaria bilabiata, tubulata. Capſulæ polyſpermæ erectiuſculæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELLEBORUS *hyemalis* flore folio inſidente. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 431. *Sp. Pl. p.* 783.

ACONITUM unifolium bulboſum. *Bauh. Pin.* 183.

The Winter's Wolfeſbane. *Park. Parad. p.* 214.

Grows wild in Lombardy, Italy, and Auſtria, affects mountainous ſituations, flowers with us in February, and hence is liable to be cut off by ſevere froſts. " Is propagated by offsets, " which the roots ſend out in plenty. Theſe roots may be " taken up and tranſplanted any time after their leaves decay, " which is generally by the beginning of June till October, " when they will begin to put out new fibres; but as the roots " are ſmall and nearly the colour of the ground, ſo if care is " not taken to ſearch for them, many of the roots will be left " in the ground. Theſe roots ſhould be planted in ſmall " cluſters, otherwiſe they will not make a good appearance, " for ſingle flowers ſcattered about the borders of theſe ſmall " kinds are ſcarce ſeen at a diſtance; but when theſe and the " Snowdrops are alternately planted in bunches, they will have " a good effect, as they flower at the ſame time, and are " much of a ſize." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

* Moſt of the Hellebores vary greatly in the number of their piſtils, which in general are too few to juſtify the placing thoſe plants in the order Polygynia.

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CYCLAMEN COUM. ROUND-LEAV'D CYCLAMEN.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata, reflexa, tubo breviffimo fauce prominente. Bacca tecta capfula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYCLAMEN *Coum* foliis orbiculatis planis, pediculis brevibus, floribus minoribus. *Miller's Dict.*

CYCLAMEN hyemale orbiculatis foliis inferius rubentibus purpurafcente flore; Coum Herbariorum. *Hort. reg. Paris. Herm. Cat.*

CYCLAMEN orbiculato folio inferne purpurafcente. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 307.

The common round-leav'd Sowebread. *Park. Parad. p.* 198.

Grows wild in many parts of Italy and Germany, and is fometimes found with white flowers; if the feafon be mild, or the plants fheltered from the inclemency of the weather, this fpecies will flower as early as February, or much earlier by artificial heat.

As it grows naturally in woods and fhady places, it will thrive beft in a mixture of bog-earth and loam placed in a north border; if planted in the open border, it will require to be covered with a hand-glafs during winter, and in the fpring, when in bloom; the more ufual method with gardeners is to preferve them in pots in a common hot-bed frame, the advantage of this method is that they may, at any time, be removed to decorate the parlour or the ftudy.

The plants of this genus admit of but little increafe by their roots; the beft method of propagating them is by feed, which fhould be fown foon after they are ripe in boxes or pots, and covered about half an inch deep, placing them where they may have only the morning-fun, till the beginning of September, when they may be removed to a warmer expofure.

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Erythronium Dens Canis. Dogs-Tooth, or Dogs-Tooth Violet.

Clafs and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, campanulata: Nectario tuberculis 2-petalorum alternorum bafi adnatis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERYTHRONIUM *Dens Canis.* *Lin. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 269. *Sp. Pl. p.* 437.

Dens Canis latiore rotundioreque folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 87.

Dogs-Tooth with a pale purple flower. *Park. Parad. p.* 194.

Of this genus Mr. Miller makes too fpecies; Linnæus, perhaps with more propriety, only one, for breadth of leaves or colour of flowers can fcarcely be confidered as fufficient to conftitute a fpecific difference.

It is found in the gardens with purple flowers of two different tints, alfo with white and yellow blofloms, grows naturally in Hungary and fome parts of Italy, and blows in the open border at the beginning of April.

" They are propagated by offsets from their roots. They " love a fhady fituation and a gentle loamy foil, but fhould not " be too often removed. They may be tranfplanted any time " after the beginning of June, when their leaves will be quite " decayed, till the middle of September; but the roots fhould " not be kept very long out of the ground, for if they fhrink " it will often caufe them to rot. The roots of thefe flowers " fhould not be planted fcattering in the borders of the flower- " garden, but in patches near each other, where they will " make a good appearance." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

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NARCISSUS MINOR. LEAST DAFFODIL.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6, æqualia: Nectario infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo. Stamina intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *minor* fpatha uniflora, nectario obconico erecto crifpo fexfido æquante petala lanceolata. *Lin. Sp. Pl. p.* 415. *Syft. Vegetab. p.* 262.

NARCISSUS parvus totus luteus. *Bauhin. Pin.* 53.

The leaft Spanifh yellow baftard Daffodil. *Park. Parad. p.* 105.

We are not a little furprifed that Mr. Miller fhould have taken no notice of the prefent fpecies, as it muft have been in the Englifh gardens long before his time, being mentioned by Parkinfon in his Garden of pleafant Flowers: it is nearly related to the *Pfeudo-Narciffus*, but differs from it in many particulars except fize, *vid. Lin. Sp. Pl.* and *Parkinfon* above quoted.

Though its bloffoms are not fo large as thofe of the other fpecies, yet when the roots are planted in a clufter, they make a very pretty fhew, and have this advantage, that they flower fomewhat earlier than any of the others.

Like the common Daffodil it propagates very faft by the roots, and will thrive in almoft any foil or fituation.

Though a native of Spain, it is feldom injured by the feverity of our climate.

CYNOGLOSSUM OMPHALODES. BLUE NAVELWORT.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis, fauce claufa fornicibus. Semina depreffa interiore tantum latere ftylo affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYNOGLOSSUM Omphalodes repens, foliis radicalibus cordatis*, *Lin. Sp. Pl. p.* 193. *Syft. Vegetab. p.* 157. *Scopoli Fl. Carn. p.* 124. *t.* 3.

SYMPHYTUM minus borraginis facie. *Bauh. Pin.* 259.

BORAGO minor verna repens, folio lævi. *Moris. hift.* 3. *p.* 437. *f.* 11. *t.* 26. *fig.* 3.

A native of Spain, Portugal, and Carniola, and an inhabitant of woods and fhady fituations, flowers in March and April: in the autumn it puts forth trailing fhoots, which take root at the joints, whereby the plant is moft plentifully propagated; thrives beft under a wall in a North border.

* " Stolones repunt non caulis florifer, cui folia ovalia, et minime cordata. " TOURNEFORTIUS feparavit a SYMPHITO, et dixit OMPHALLODEM " *pumilam vernam, fymphyti folio,* fed bene monet LINNÆUS folam fructus " afperitatem aut glabritiem, non fufficere ad novum genus conftruendum." *Scopoli Fl. Carn. p.* 124.

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HELLEBORUS NIGER. BLACK HELLEBORE, or CHRISTMAS ROSE.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx nullus. Petala 5 five plura. Nectaria bilabiata, tubulata. Capsulæ polyspermæ, erectiusculæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELLEBORUS niger scapo sub-bifloro subnudo, foliis pedatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 431. *Sp. Pl. p.* 783.
HELLEBORUS niger flore roseo, *Bauh. Pin.* 186.
The true Black Hellebore, or Christmas flower. *Parkins. Parad. p.* 344.

As our Publication seems likely to fall into the hands of such as are totally unacquainted with Botany, or botanical writings, it must plead as an apology for our often explaining many circumstances relative to plants, which may be well known to adepts in the science.

This plant derives its first name from the black colour of its roots, its second from its early flowering, and the colour of its petals, which though generally milk-white on their first appearance, yet have frequently a tint of red in them, which increases with the age of the blossom and finally changes to green; in some species of Hellebore, particularly the *viridis*, the flower is green from first to last.

Black Hellebore grows wild on the Appenine and other mountains, preferring such as are rocky.

If the weather be unusually mild, it will flower in our gardens, in the open border, as early as December and January; it may indeed be considered as the herald of approaching spring.

Like most other alpine plants, it loves a pure air, a situation moderately moist, and a soil unmanured: as the beauty of its flowers is apt to be destroyed by severe frosts, it should be covered during the winter with a hand-glass, or if it be treated in the manner recommended for the round-leav'd Cyclamen, it may be had to flower in still greater perfection.

It is propagated by parting its roots in autumn: neither this species nor the *hyemalis* thrive very near London.

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IRIS PUMILA. DWARF IRIS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla sex-partita: Petalis alternis, reflexis. Stigmata petaliformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS pumila corollis barbatis, caule foliis breviore unifloro. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 78. *Sp. Plant. p.* 56. *Jacq. Fl. Austr. t.* 1.

CHAMÆIRIS minor flore purpureo. *Bauh. Pin.* 33.

The lesser purple dwarf Flower-de-luce. *Park. Parad. p.* 186.

Gardeners, in former days, not having that profusion of plants to attend to and cultivate, which we can at present boast, appear to have been more solicitous in increasing generally the varieties of the several species; accordingly, we find in the *Paradisus terrestris* of the venerable PARKINSON, no less than six varieties of this plant*, most of which are now strangers to the Nursery Gardens. We may observe, that varieties in general not being so strong as the original plant, are consequently much sooner lost.

The Iris pumila grows wild in many parts of Hungary, affects open and hilly situations, and flowers in our gardens in the month of April; it is a very hardy plant, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation; is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

* The lesser purple dwarf Flower-de-luce with white blossoms;
——— ——— ——— ——— straw colour ditto.
——— ——— ——— ——— pale blue ditto.
——— ——— ——— ——— blush-coloured ditto.
——— ——— ——— ——— yellow variable ditto.
——— ——— ——— ——— blue variable ditto, and
the purple dwarf Sea Flower-de-luce of the same author, is probably no other than a variety.

ANEMONE HEPATICA. HEPATICA, or NOBLE LIVERWORT.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx nullus. Petala 6. 9. Semina plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *Hepatica* foliis trilobis integerrimis. *Lin. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 424. *Sp. Pl. p.* 758. *Fl. Suec. n.* 480.

TRIFOLIUM hepaticum flore fimplici et pleno. *Bauh. Pin.* 339.

Red Hepatica or noble Liverwort. *Park. Parad. p.* 226.

Dillenius, Miller, and fome other authors, make a diftinct genus of the *Hepatica:* Linnæus unites it with the *Anemone*, obferving, that though it differs from the *Anemone* in having a calyx, yet that calyx is at fome diftance from the flower, and partakes more of the Nature of an Involucrum, which is not uncommon to the Anemonies.

The Hepaticas, as Parkinfon obferves, flower foon after the winter Hellebore, " and making their pride appear in winter, " are the more welcome early guefts."

It is found wild in its fingle ftate, with red, blue, and white flowers, in the woods and fhady mountains of Sweden, Germany, and Italy; the red variety with double flowers is the one moft commonly cultivated in our gardens; the double blue is alfo not unfrequent; the fingle white is lefs common; and the double white Miller never faw, yet admits that it may exift fpontaneoufly, or be produced from feed: Parkinfon mentions a white variety with red threads or ftamina.

According to Miller, this plant delights in a loamy foil, and in an eaftern pofition where it may have only the morning fun: the fingle forts are eafily raifed from feed; the double, increafed by parting the roots, which ought to be done in March when they are in bloom; they fhould not be divided into very fmall heads: thefe plants, if often removed and parted, are apt to die, but left undifturbed for many years, they will thrive exceedingly, and become very large roots.

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ERICA HERBACEA. HERBACEOUS HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-phyllus. Corolla 4-fida. Filamenta receptaculo inserta. Antheræ bifidæ. Capsula 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *herbacea* antheris muticis exsertis, corollis oblongis, stylo exserto, foliis quaternis, floribus secundis, *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 306. *carnea Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 504.
ERICA *carnea. Jacq. Fl. Austr. v.* 1. *tab.* 32.
ERICA procumbens herbacea. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 486.

Since the days of Mr. Miller, who, with all his imperfections, has contributed more to the advancement of practical gardening than any individual whatever, our gardens, but more especially our green-houses, have received some of their highest ornaments from the introduction of a great number of most beautiful Heaths: the present plant, though a native of the Alps and mountainous parts of Germany, is of modern introduction here, what renders it particularly acceptable, is its hardiness and early flowering; its blossoms are formed in the autumn, continue of a pale green colour during the winter, and expand in the spring, flowering as early as March, especially if kept in a green-house, or in a common hot-bed frame, which is the more usual practice.

It may be propagated by seeds or cuttings, the latter is the most ready way of increasing this and most of the other species of the genus: when the cuttings have struck root, they should be planted in a mixture of fresh loam and bog earth, either in the open border, under a wall, or in pots.

The name of *herbacea*, which Linnæus has given to this plant, is not very characteristic, but it should be observed, that Linnæus in this, as in many other instances, has only adopted the name of some older botanist; and it should also be remembered, that in genera, where the species are very numerous, it is no easy matter to give names to all of them that shall be perfectly expressive.

This species does not appear to us to be specifically different from the *mediterranea*.

J. Sowerby del. et sculp.. Published as the Act directs by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth March

DODECATHEON MEADIA. MEAD'S DODECATHEON, OR AMERICAN COWSLIP.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata, reflexa. *Stamina* tubo insidentia. *Capsula* unilocularis, oblonga.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DODECATHEON *Meadia. Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 163. *Sp. Plant. p.* 163.

MEADIA *Catesb. Car.* 3. *p.* 1. *t.* 1. *Trew. Ehret. t.* 12.

AURICULA ursi virginiana floribus boraginis instar rostratis, cyclaminum more reflexis. *Pluk. alm.* 62. *t.* 79. *f.* 6.

This plant grows spontaneously in Virginia and other parts of North America, from whence, as Miller informs us, it was sent by Mr. Banister to Dr. Compton, Lord Bishop of London, in whose curious garden he first saw it growing in the year 1709.

It is figured by Mr. Catesby, in his Natural History of Carolina, among the natural productions of that country, who bestowed on it the name of *Meadia*, in honour of the late Dr. Mead, a name which Linnæus has not thought proper to adopt as a generic, though he has as a trivial one.

" It flowers the beginning of May, and the seeds ripen in " July, soon after which the stalks and leaves decay, so that the " roots remain inactive till the following spring.

" It is propagated by offsets, which the roots put out freely " when they are in a loose moist soil and a shady situation; " the best time to remove the roots, and take away the offsets, " is in August, after the leaves and stalks are decayed, that " they may be fixed well in their new situation before the frost " comes on. It may also be propagated by seeds, which the " plants

" plants generally produce in plenty; thefe fhould be fown
" in autumn, foon after they are ripe, either in a fhady moift
" border, or in pots, which fhould be placed in the fhade; in
" the fpring, the plants will come up, and muft then be kept
" clean from weeds; and, if the feafon proves dry, they muft
" be frequently refrefhed with water: nor fhould they be ex-
" pofed to the fun; for while the plants are young, they are
" very impatient of heat, fo that I have known great numbers
" of them deftroyed in two or three days, which were growing
" to the full fun. Thefe young plants fhould not be tranf-
" planted till the leaves are decayed, then they may be care-
" fully taken up and planted in a fhady border, where the foil
" is loofe and moift, at about eight inches diftance from each
" other, which will be room enough for them to grow one
" year, by which time they will be ftrong enough to produce
" flowers, fo may then be tranfplanted into fome fhady borders
" in the flower-garden, where they will appear very ornamental
" during the continuance of their flowers." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

CORONILLA GLAUCA. SEA-GREEN, or DAY-SMELLING CORONILLA.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx bilabiatus: $\frac{2}{3}$: dentibus superioribus connatis. *Vexillum* vix alis longius. *Legumen* isthmis interceptum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORONILLA *glauca* fruticosa, foliolis septenis, obtusissimis, stipulis lanceolatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 557. *Sp. Pl.* 1047.

CORONILLA maritima, glauco folio. *Tournef. inst.* 650.

COLUTEA scorpioides maritima, glauco folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 397. *prodr.* 157.

This charming shrub, which is almost perpetually in blossom, and admirably adapted for nosegays, is a native of the south of France, and a constant ornament to our green-houses.

Linnæus has observed, that the flowers, which in the day time are remarkably fragrant, in the night are almost without scent.

" It is propagated by sowing the seeds in the spring, either " upon a gentle hot-bed, or on a warm border of light earth: " when the plants are come up about two inches high, they " should be transplanted either into pots, or into a bed of fresh " earth, at about four or five inches distance every way, where " they may remain until they have obtained strength enough " to plant out for good, which should be either in pots filled " with good fresh earth, or in a warm situated border, in which, " if the winter is not too severe, they will abide very well, " provided they are in a dry soil." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

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PRIMULA VILLOSA. MOUNTAIN PRIMULA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus: ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *villofa* foliis obovatis dentatis villofis, fcapo breviffimo multifloro.

PRIMULA *villofa*. *Jacquin Fl. Auftr. opp. t.* 27.

Mr. Miller, in the Sixth Edition of the Abridgment of his Gardener's Dictionary, mentions only four Primulas, exclufive of the Auricula, the two firft of which are named erroneoufly, and of the two laft not a fyllable is faid either as to their place of growth or culture.

The plant here figured, has been introduced pretty generally into the Nurfery-Gardens in the neighboured of London within thefe few years: Mr. Salifbury informs me, that a variety of this plant with white flowers, brought originally from the Alps of Switzerland, has for many years been cultivated in a garden in Yorkfhire.

It is not noticed by Linnæus: Profeffor Jacquin, in his Flora Auftriaca, has figured and defcribed a Primula, which, though not agreeing fo minutely as could be wifhed with the one we have figured, is nevertheleſs confidered by fome of the firft Botanifts in this country as the fame fpecies; he gives it the name of *villofa*, which we adopt, though with us it is fo flightly villous as fcarcely to deferve that epithet.

It varies in the brilliancy of its colours, flowers in April, and will fucceed with the method of culture recommended for the Round-Leaved Cyclamen.

NARCISSUS JONQUILLA. COMMON JONQUIL.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala fex. *Nectario* infundibuliformi, monophyllo.

Stamina intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *Jonquilla* fpatha multiflora, nectario hemifphærico crenato, breviore petalis, foliis femiteretibus. *Lin. Spec. Pl. p.* 417.

The fragrant Jonquil is a native of Spain, flowers in the open ground, about the latter-end of April, or beginning of May, and will thrive in almoft any foil or fituation, but prefers, as moft bulbs do, a frefh loamy earth; indeed fuch a foil is favourable to the growth of moft plants, as being exempt from a variety of fubterraneous infects, which are apt to infeft ground which has been long cultivated.

It is found in the gardens with double flowers.

Our plant accords exactly with the defcription of Linnæus, above quoted, but muft be carefully diftinguifhed from fome others very fimilar to it.

IRIS VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED IRIS.

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Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita; *Petalis* alternis, reflexis. *Stigmata* petaliformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *variegata* corollis barbatis, caule ſubfolioſo longitudine foliorum multifloro. *Linn. Spec. Pl. p.* 56.

IRIS latifolia pannonica, colore multiplici. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

The yellow variable Flower-de-Luce. *Parkinſon Parad. p.* 182.

This ſpecies of Iris, inferior to few in point of beauty, is a native of the hilly paſtures of Hungary, and flowers in our gardens in the month of May, and beginning of June. It is a hardy perennial, requires no particular treatment, and may be eaſily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

CACTUS FLAGELLIFORMIS. CREEPING CEREUS.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-phyllus, ſuperus, imbricatus. *Corolla* multiplex. *Bacca* 1-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character.

CACTUS *flagelliformis* repens decemangularis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 460.

CEREUS *flagelliformis. Miller's Gard. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

Grows ſpontaneouſly in South-America, and the Weſt-Indies, flowers in our dry ſtoves early in June, is tolerably hardy, and will thrive even in a common green-houſe, that has a flue to keep out the ſevere froſts.

It is ſuperior to all its congeners in the brilliancy of its colour, nor are its bloſſoms ſo fugacious as many of the other ſpecies.

No plant is more eaſily propagated by cuttings; theſe Miller recommends to be laid by in a dry place for a fortnight, or three weeks, then to be planted in pots, filled with a mixture of loam and lime rubbiſh, having ſome ſtones laid in the bottom of the pot to drain off the moiſture, and afterwards plunged into a gentle hot-bed of Tanners bark, to facilitate their rooting, giving them once a week a gentle watering: this buſineſs to be done the beginning of July.

It is ſeldom that this plant perfects its ſeeds in this country: Miller relates that it has borne fruit in Chelſea gardens.

Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

Sowerby del. et sculp.

Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth, March 1st 1787.

GERANIUM REICHARDI. DWARF GERANIUM.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogynia. Stigmata 5. Fructus rostratus, 5-coccus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *Reichardi* scapis unifloris, floribus pentandris, foliis subreniformibus inciso-crenatis.

GERANIUM *Reichardi* scapis unifloris, foliis plerisque oblongis trilobis vel quinquelobis inciso-crenatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. Murr.* 14. *p.* 618.

This species of Geranium, so strikingly different from all others at present cultivated in our gardens, has been known for several years to the Nursery-men in the neighbourhood of London, by the name of *acaule*, a name we should gladly have retained, had not Professor Murray described it in the 14th edition of Linnæus's *Systema Vegetabilium*, under the name of *Reichardi*, a name he was disposed to give it in compliment to a French gentleman, who first discovered it in the island of Minorca, and introduced it into the gardens of France.

Linnæus describes many of the Geraniums, as having only five antheræ, though several of those he thus describes have to our certain knowledge ten, the five lowermost of which shedding their pollen first, often drop off, and leave the filaments apparently barren: but in this species (with us at least) there never are more than five, but betwixt each stamen, there is a broad pointed barren filament or squamula, scarcely to be distinguished by the naked eye.

The usual and best practice is to make a green-house plant of this species, though it has been known to remain in the open ground, during a mild winter, unhurt.

It continues to have a succession of blossoms during the greatest part of the summer, and may be propagated either by seed or parting its roots.

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA. YELLOW DAY-LILY.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanuláta, tubus cylindraceus.

Stamina declinata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEMEROCALLIS *flava* foliis lineari-fubulatis carinatis, corollis flavis. *Linn. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. *p.* 339.

LILIUM lutęum, afphodeli radice. *Bauh. Pin.* 80.

The Yellow Day-Lily. *Parkinf. Parad. p.* 148.

This Genus has been called *Hemerocallis*, in Englifh, *Day-Lily*, from the fhort duration of its bloffoms, but thefe are not quite fo fugacious in this fpecies as in the *fulva*.

It very rarely happens that Linnæus, in his fpecific character of a plant, has recourfe to colour, he has however in this inftance; but this feems to arife from his confidering them rather as varieties, than fpecies. To us they appear to be perfectly diftinct, and in addition to feveral other characters, the flava is diftinguifhed by the fragrance of its bloffoms.

This fpecies is an inhabitant of Hungary and Siberia, and confequently bears our climate exceedingly well; it requires a moift foil, and a fituation fomewhat fhady, and is eafily propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

Published by W Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh.

J. Sowerby del. et sculp.

Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh 1787.

GERANIUM PELTATUM. IVY-LEAVED GERANIUM.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Stigmata* quinque. *Fructus* rostratus. 5-coccus.

Specific Character.

GERANIUM *peltatum* calycibus monophyllis, foliis quinquelobis integerrimis glabris subpeltatis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 613.

GERANIUM africanum, foliis inferioribus asari, superioribus staphidisagriæ maculatis splendentibus et acetosæ sapore. *Comm. Præl.* 52. *t.* 2.

A native of Africa, as are most of our shewy Geraniums, is not so tender as many others, and may be propagated very readily from cuttings.

A leaf, having its foot-stalk inserted into the disk or middle part of it, or near it, is called by Linnæus, peltatum, hence the Latin trivial name of this plant. It may be observed, however, that some of the leaves have this character more perfectly than others.

The African Geraniums differ much from the European, in the irregularity of their Petals, but exhibit the character of the Class *Monadelphia* much better than any of our English ones, having their filaments manifestly united into one body; this species has only 7 filaments bearing antheræ, but 3 barren ones may be discovered upon a careful examination, which makes it of the order *Decandria*.

J. Sowerby del et sculp Published by W Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth March

Iris Versicolor. Particoloured Iris.

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Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata. Conf. *Thunb. Dif. de Iride.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *verficolor* imberbis foliis enfiformibus, fcapo tereti flexuofo, germinibus fubtrigonis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 90. *Sp. Plant. ed.* 3. *p.* 57.

IRIS Americana verficolor ftylo crenato. *Dill. Elth.* 188. 1. 155. f. 188.

A native of Virginia, Maryland, and Penfylvania, has a perennial root, is hardy, and will thrive in almoft any foil or fituation; may be increafed by parting its roots in autumn.

Our plant is the *picta* of Miller, and the *verficolor* of Miller is, we believe, the *fibirica* of Linnæus.

This fpecies has, for the moft part, a ftalk unufually crooked or elbowed, by which it is particularly diftinguifhed. It flowers in June, as do moft of this beautiful tribe.

NIGELLA DAMASCENA. GARDEN FENNEL-FLOWER, LOVE IN A MIST, DEVIL IN A BUSH.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. nullus. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5. trifida, intra corollam. *Capsulæ* 5 connexæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NIGELLA *damascena* floribus involucro foliofo cinctis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 506. *Sp. Pl. p.* 753.
NIGELLA anguftifolia, flore majore fimplici cæruleo. *Bauh. Pin.* 145.
The great Spanifh Nigella. *Park. Parad. p.* 287.

Is an annual, and grows wild among the corn in the fouthern parts of Europe; varies with white and blue flowers, both fingle and double.

" May be propagated by fowing their feeds upon a bed of " light earth, where they are to remain (for they feldom fuc- " ceed well if tranfplanted); therefore, in order to have them " intermixed among other annual flowers in the borders of the " Flower Garden, the feeds fhould be fown in patches at pro- " per diftances: and when the plants come up, they muft be " thinned where they grow too clofe, leaving but three or " four of them in each patch, obferving alfo to keep them " clear from weeds, which is all the culture they require. In " July they will produce their flowers, and their feeds will " ripen in Auguft.

" The feafon for fowing thefe feeds is in March; but if you " fow fome of them in Auguft, foon after they are ripe, upon " a dry foil and in a warm fituation, they will abide through " the winter, and flower ftrong the fucceeding year; by fow- " ing of the feeds at different times, they may be continued " in beauty moft parts of the fummer." *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed.* 6. *4to.*

Curtis del et sculp. Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

TROPÆOLUM MAJUS. GREATER INDIAN-CRESS, or NASTURTIUM.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-phyllus, calcaratus. *Petala* 5 in æqualia. *Baccæ* tres, siccæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TROPÆOLUM *majus* foliis peltatis subquinquelobis, petalis obtusis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 357. *Sp. Pl. p.* 490.

CARDAMINDUM ampliori folio et majori flore. *Grande Capucine Tournef. Inst. p.* 430.

The present plant is a native of Peru, and is said by Linnæus to have been first brought into Europe in the year 1684; it is certainly one of the greatest ornaments the Flower-Garden can boast: it varies in colour, and is also found in the Nurseries with double flowers. The former, as is well known, is propagated by seed; the latter by cuttings, which should be struck on a hot-bed. To have these plants early, they should be raised with other tender annuals; they usually begin to flower in July, and continue blossoming till the approach of winter: the stalks require to be supported, for if left to themselves they trail on the ground, overspread, and destroy the neighbouring plants.

Elizabeth Christina, one of the daughters of Linnæus, is said to have perceived the flowers to emit spontaneously, at certain intervals, sparks like those of electricity, visible only in the dusk of the evening, and which ceased when total darkness came on.

The flowers have the taste of water-cress, with a degree of sweetness, which that plant does not possess, more particularly resident in the spur of the calyx or nectary; hence are sometimes used in sallads, and hence the plant acquires its name of *Nasturtium*.

J. Sowerby del et sculp. Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA. ROSE COCKLE, or CAMPION.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata: limbo obtuso, indiviso. *Caps.* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AGROSTEMMA *coronaria* tomentosa, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, petalis emarginatis coronatis serratis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 435. *Sp. Pl. p.*

LYCHNIS coronaria dioscoridis sativa. *Bauh. Pin.* 203. The single red Rose Campion. *Parkins. Parad. p.* 252.

Grows spontaneously in Italy and Siberia; Linnæus informs us that the blossom is naturally white, with red in the middle.

" The single Rose Campion has been long an inhabitant of " the English gardens, where, by its seeds having scattered, " it is become a kind of weed. There are three varieties of " this plant, one with deep red, another with flesh-coloured, " and a third with white flowers, but these are of small esteem, " for the double Rose Campion being a finer flower, has turned " the others out of most fine gardens. The single sorts pro- " pagate fast enough by the seeds, the sort with double flowers " never produces any, so is only propagated by parting of the " roots; the best time for this is in autumn, after their flowers " are past; in doing of this, every head which can be slipped off " with roots should be parted; these should be planted in a " border of fresh undunged earth, at the distance of six inches, " observing to water them gently until they have taken root, " after which they will require no more, for much wet is inju- " rious to them, as is also dung. After the heads are well " rooted, they should be planted into the borders of the " Flower-Garden, where they will be very ornamental during " the times of their flowering, which is in July and August." *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

Miller, by mistake, calls this plant *Cæliosa.*

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS. CHINA or INDIAN PINK.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx cylindricus, 1-phyllus: basi squamis 4. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Capsula* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *chinensis* floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis subulatis patulis, tubum æquantibus, corollis crenatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 418. *Sp. Pl.* 588.

CARYOPHYLLUS sinensis supinus, leucoji folio, flore unico. *Tournef. act.* 1705. *p.* 348. *f.* 5.

This species, unknown to the older botanists, is a native of China, hence its name of China Pink; but, in the nurseries, it is in general better known by the name of Indian Pink.

Though it cannot boast the agreeable scent of many of its congeners, it eclipses most of them in the brilliancy of its colours; there are few flowers indeed which can boast that richness and variety found among the most improved varieties of this species; and as these are easily obtained from seed, so they are found in most collections, both single and double.

It is little better than an annual, but will sometimes continue two years in a dry soil, which it affects.

Attempts have been made to force it, but, as far as we have learned, with no great success.

Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh J. Sowerby del. et sculp.

J. Sowerby, del. et sculp. Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh.

STAPELIA VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED STAPELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *variegata* denticulis ramorum patentibus. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 260. *Sp. Pl. p.* 316.

ASCLEPIAS aizoides africana. *Bradl. suc.* 3. *p.* 3. *t.* 22.

This very singular plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it grows and flourishes on the rocks with the *Stapelia hirsuta*.

If these plants be kept in a very moderate stove in winter, and in summer placed in an airy glass-case where they may enjoy much free air, but screened from wet and cold, they will thrive and flower very well; for although they will live in the open air in summer, and may be kept through the winter in a good green-house; yet these plants will not flower so well as those managed in the other way. They must have little water given them, especially in winter.

It is very seldom that the *variegata* produces seed-vessels in this country; MILLER observes, in upwards of forty years that he cultivated it, he never saw it produce its pods but three times, and then on such plants only as were plunged into the tan-bed in the stove.

This plant may be propagated without seeds, as it grows fast enough from slips; treatment the same as that of the Creeping Cereus, which see.

It takes its name of *Stapelia* from *Stapel*, a Dutchman, author of some botanical works, particularly a Description of Theophrastus's plants.

J. Sowerby del. et sculp. Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR. SMALL CONVOLVULUS or BINDWEED.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capsula* 2-locularis: loculis dispermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *tricolor* foliis lanceolato ovatis glabris, caule declinato, floribus solitariis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 203. *Sp. Pl. p.* 225.

CONVOLVULUS peregrinus cæruleus, folio oblongo. *Bauh. Pin.* 295. Flore triplici colore insignito. *Moris. hist.* 2. *p.* 17. *s.* 1. *t.* 4. *f.* 4.

The Spanish Small Blew Bindeweede. *Parkins. Parad. p.* 4.

This species has usually been called *Convolvulus minor* by gardeners, by way of distinguishing it from the *Convolvulus purpureus*, to which they have given the name of *major*. It is a very pretty annual; a native of Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, and very commonly cultivated in gardens.

The most usual colours of its blossoms are blue, white, and yellow, whence its name of *tricolor*; but there is a variety of it with white, and another with striped blossoms.

The whole plant with us is in general hairy, hence it does not well accord with LINNÆUS's description. It is propagated by seeds, which should be sown on the flower-borders in the spring, where the plants are to remain: they require no other care than to be thinned and weeded.

PASSIFLORA CŒRULEA. COMMON PASSION-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA ~~HEX~~ Pent ANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Trigyna. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* corona. *Bacca* pedicellata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PASSIFLORA *cœrulea* foliis palmatis integerrimis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 823. *Sp. Pl. p.* 1360.
GRANADILLA polyphyllos, fructu ovato. *Tourn. inst.* 241.
FLOS PASSIONIS major pentaphyllus. *Sloan. Jam.* 104. *hist.* 1. *p.* 229.

The Passion-Flower first introduced into this country was the *incarnata* of Linnæus, a native of Virginia, and figured by Parkinson in his *Paradisus Terrestris*, who there styles it the surpassing delight of all flowers: the present species, which, from its great beauty and superior hardiness, is now by far the most common, is of more modern introduction; and, though a native of the Brasils, seldom suffers from the severity of our climate; flowering plentifully during most of the summer months, if trained to a wall with a southern aspect, and, in such situations, frequently producing ripe fruit, of the size and form of a large olive, of a pale orange colour.

This most elegant plant may be propagated by seeds, layers, or cuttings; foreign seeds are most to be depended on; they are to be sown in the spring, on a moderate hot-bed, and when the plants are grown to the height of two or three inches, they are to be carefully taken up, and each planted in a separate small pot, filled with good loam, then plunged into a moderate hot-bed, to forward their taking new root; after which they should be gradually inured to the common air: the younger the plants the more shelter they require, and if ever so old or strong, they are in danger from severe frosts. The layers and cuttings are to be treated in the common way, but seedling plants, if they can be obtained, are on many accounts to be preferred.

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RESEDA ODORATA. SWEET-SCENTED RESEDA or MIGNONETTE.

Clafs and Order.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, partitus. *Petala* laciniata. *Capf.* ore dehifcens, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RESEDA *odorata* foliis integris trilobifque, calycibus florem æquantibus. *Lin. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 449.

RESEDA foliis integris trilobifque, floribus tetragynis. *Mill. Dict. t.* 217.

Mignonette grows naturally in Egypt, it was unknown to the older Botanifts; Miller fays he received the feeds of it from Dr. Adrian Van Royen, Profeffor of Botany at Leyden, fo that it is rather a modern inhabitant of our gardens.

The luxury of the pleafure-garden is greatly heightened by the delightful odour which this plant diffufes; and as it is moft readily cultivated in pots, its fragrance may be conveyed to the parlour of the reclufe, or the chamber of the valetudinarian; its perfume, though not fo refrefhing perhaps as that of the Sweet-Briar, is not apt to offend on continuance the moft delicate olfactories.

Being an annual it requires to be raifed yearly from feed; when once introduced on a warm dry border it will continue to fow itfelf, and grow very luxuriantly, flowering from June to the commencement of winter; but as it is defirable to have it as early as poffible in the fpring, the beft way is either to fow the feed in pots in autumn, fecuring them through the winter in frames, or in a greenhoufe, or to raife the feeds early on a gentle hot bed, thinning the plants if they require it, fo as to have only two or three in a pot.

J. Sowerby del. et fculp. Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

J. Sowerby del. et sculp. Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth March

LILIUM CHALCEDONICUM. CHALCEDONIAN LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata: *linea* longitudinali nectarifera. *Caps.* valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *chalcedonicum* foliis sparsis lanceolatis, floribus reflexis, corollis revolutis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 324.

LILIUM byzantium miniatum. *Bauh. Pin.* 78.

The Red Martagon of Constantinople. *Park. Parad. p.* 34.

This species is best known in the nurseries by the name of the *Scarlet Martagon*; but as it is not the Martagon of Linnæus, to avoid confusion it will be most proper to adhere to the name which Linnæus has given it.

It is a native not only of Persia, but of Hungary; Professor Jacquin, who has figured it in his most excellent *Flora Austriaca*, describes it as growing betwixt Carniola and Carinthia, and other parts of Hungary, but always on the tops of the largest mountains.

It varies in the number of its flowers, from one to six, and the colour in some is found of a blood red.

Authors differ in their ideas of its smell: Jacquin describing it as disagreeble, while Scopoli compares it to that of an orange.

It flowers in June and July; and is propagated by offsets, which it produces pretty freely, and which will grow in almost any soil or situation.

The best time for removing the roots is soon after the leaves are decayed, before they have begun to shoot.

JASMINUM OFFICINALE. COMMON JASMINE or JESSAMINE.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-fida. *Bacca* dicocca. *Sem.* arillata. *Antheræ* intra tubum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JASMINUM *officinale* foliis oppositis; foliolis distinctis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 56.
JASMINUM vulgatius flore albo. *Bauh. Pin.* 397.
Jasmine or Gesmine. *Park. Parad. p.* 406.

There is an elegance in the Jasmine which added to its fragrance renders it an object of universal admiration.

" It grows naturally at Malabar, and in several parts of " India, yet has been long inured to our climate, so as " to thrive and flower extremely well, but never produces " any fruit in England. It is easily propagated by laying " down the branches, which will take root in one year, and " may then be cut from the old plant, and planted where they " are designed to remain: it may also be propagated by cut- " tings, which should be planted early in the autumn, and " guarded against the effects of severe frosts.

" When these plants are removed, they should be planted " either against some wall, pale, or other fence, where the " flexible branches may be supported. These plants should " be permitted to grow rude in the summer, otherwise there " will be no flowers; but after the summer is past, the luxu- " riant shoots should be pruned off, and the others must be " nailed to the support.

" There are two varieties of this with variegated leaves, " one with white, the other with yellow stripes, but the latter " is the most common: these are propagated by budding them " on the plain Jasmine; they require to be planted in a warm " situation, especially the white-striped, for they are much " more tender than the plain, and in very severe winters " their branches should be covered with mats or straw to pre- " vent their being killed." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

J. Sowerby del et sculp. Publish'd by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh 1767

J. Sowerby del et sculp. Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth March 1787

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM DOLABRIFORME.
HATCHET-LEAV'D FIG-MARIGOLD.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia. *Caps.* carnosa infera, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *dolabriforme* acaule, foliis dolabriformibus punctatis. *Lin. Syst. Veg. p.* 470.

FICOIDES capensis humilis, foliis cornua cervi referentibus, petalis luteis noctiflora. *Bradl. suc.* 1. *p.* 11. *t.* 10. *Dillen Hort. Elth. t.* 191. *f.* 237.

Though many Latin names of plants, as *Geranium*, *Hepatica*, *Convolvulus*, &c. are more familiar to the ear, and more generally used than their English ones, yet *Mesembryanthemum* though used by some, appears too long to be generally adopted, its English name of *Fig-marigold* is doubtless to be preferred.

The Fig-marigolds are a very numerous tribe, chiefly inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope; no less than thirty-three species are figured in that inestimable work the *Hortus Elthamensis* of Dillenius. As most of these plants grow readily from slips, or cuttings, and require only the shelter of a common greenhouse, and as they recommend themselves to our notice, either from the extreme singularity of their foliage, the beauty of their flowers, or the peculiarity of their expansion, so they are a favourite class of plants with many.

The present species is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is particularly distinguished by having leaves somewhat resembling a hatchet, whence its name; it is as hardy as most, and flowers as freely, but its blossoms fully expand in the evening and night only.

It is very readily propagated by cuttings.

T. Sowerby del. et sculp.

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ASTER TENELLUS. BRISTLY-LEAV'D ASTER.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cor.* radii plures 10. *Cal.* imbricati squamæ inferiores patulæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTER *tenellus* foliis subfiliformibus aculeato-ciliatis, pedunculis nudis, calycibus hemisphæricis æqualibus. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 760.

ASTER parvus æthiopicus, chamæmeli floribus, tamarisci ægyptiaci foliis tenuissime denticulatis. *Pluk. alm.* 56. *t.* 271. *f.* 4. *Raii. Suppl.* 164. *n.* 84.

Most of the numerous species of this genus flower about Michaelmas, hence their vulgar name of *Michaelmas-Daisy*; a name exceptionable not only on account of its length, but from its being a compound word. *Aster*, though a Latin term, is now so generally received, that we shall make no apology for adopting it.

We are indebted to North-America for most of our Asters, but the present species, which is omitted by *Miller*, and is rather a scarce plant in this country, though not of modern introduction, being figured by *Plukenet* and described by *Ray*, is a native of Africa, and, like a few others, requires in the winter the shelter of a greenhouse.

It is particularly distinguished by having very narrow leaves with short bristles on them, and by its blossoms drooping before they open.

It is a perennial, flowers in September and October, and may be propagated by slips or cuttings.

The plant from whence our drawing was made, came from Messrs. *Gordon* and *Thompson*'s Nursery, Mile-End.

BROWALLIA ELATA. TALL BROWALLIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Cor.* limbus 5-fidus, æqualis, patens: umbilico clauso Antheris 2, majoribus. *Caps.* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BROWALLIA *elata* pedunculis unifloris multiflorisque. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 572. *Sp. Pl.* 880. *Mill. Dict.*

Of this genus there are only two species, both natives of South-America, the *elata*, so called from its being a much taller plant than the *demissa*, is a very beautiful, and not uncommon stove or green-house plant; it is impossible, by any colours we have, to do justice to the brilliancy of its flowers.

Being an annual, it requires to be raised yearly from seed, which must be sown on a hot-bed in the spring, and the plants brought forward on another, otherwise they will not perfect their seeds in this country. Some of these may be transplanted into the borders of the flower-garden which are warmly situated, where, if the season prove favourable, they will flower and ripen their seeds; but, for security's sake, it will be prudent to keep a few plants in the stove or green-house.

As these plants have not been distinguished by any particular English name, MILLER very properly uses its Latin one; a practice which should as much as possible be adhered to, where a genus is named in honour of a Botanist of eminence.

J. Sowerby del. et sculp. Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

CREPIS BARBATA. BEARDED CREPIS, or PURPLE-EYED SUCCORY-HAWKWEED.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Cal.* calyculatus squamis deciduis. *Pappus* plumosus, stipitatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CREPIS *barbata* involucris calyce longioribus: squamis setaceis sparsis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 719.

HIERACIUM proliferum falcatum. *Bauh. Pin.* 128.

HIERACIUM calyce barbato. *Col. ecphr.* 2. *p.* 28. *t.* 27. *f.* 1.

HIERACIUM boeticum medio nigro. *Herm. Parad. Bat.* 185. *t.* 185.

Grows spontaneously in the south of France, about Montpelier; also, in Spain, Italy, Sicily, and elsewhere in the south of Europe: is one of the most common annuals cultivated in our gardens. It begins flowering in July, and continues to blossom till the frost sets in.

No other care is necessary in the cultivation of this species than sowing the seeds in the spring, in little patches, on the borders where they are to remain, thinning them if they prove too numerous.

MILLER calls this species *bætica*, and improperly describes the centre of the flower as black, as also does HERMAN: in all the specimens we have seen, it has evidently been of a deep purple colour, or, as LINNÆUS expresses it, *atropurpurascens*.

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LILIUM BULBIFERUM. ORANGE LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata: *linea* longitudinali nectarifera. *Caps.* valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *bulbiferum* foliis sparsis, corollis campanulatis erectis: intus scabris. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 324. *Jacq. Fl. Austr. t.* 226.

LILIUM purpureo-croceum majus. *Bauh. Pin.* 76.

LILIUM aureum, the gold red Lily. *Park. Parad. p.* 37.

" The common orange or red Lily is as well known in the " English gardens as the white Lily, and has been as long " cultivated here. This grows naturally in Austria and some " parts of Italy. It multiplies very fast by offsets from the " roots, and is now so common as almost to be rejected; " however, in large gardens these should not be wanting, " for they make a good appearance when in flower, if they " are properly disposed; of this sort there are the following " varieties:

" The orange Lily with double flowers,
" The orange Lily with variegated leaves,
" The smaller orange Lily.

" These varieties have been obtained by culture, and are " preserved in the gardens of florists. They all flower in " June and July, and their stalks decay in September, when " the roots may be transplanted and their offsets taken off, " which should be done once in two or three years, otherwise " their branches will be too large, and the flower-stalks " weak. This doth not put out new roots till towards spring, " so that the roots may be transplanted any time after the " stalks decay till November. It will thrive in any soil or " situation, but will be strongest in a soft gentle loam, not too " moist." *Mill. Dict.*

Bears the smoke of London better than many plants.

Varies with and without bulbs on the stalks.

CHIRONIA FRUTESCENS. SHRUBBY CHIRONIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Pistillum* declinatum. *Stamina* tubo corollæ insidentia. *Antheræ* demum spirales. *Peric.* 2-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHIRONIA *frutescens*, foliis lanceolatis subtomentosis, calycibus campanulatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 229.

CENTAURIUM foliis binis oppositis angustis linearibus, flore magno rubente. *Burm. Afric.* 205. *t.* 74. *fig.* 1.

Of the genus *Chironia*, ten species are enumerated in Prof. MURRAY's last edition of the *Syst. Vegetab.* of LINNÆUS, exclusive of the *Chironia Centaurium* which we first added to this genus in the 42d number of the *Flora Londinensis*.

Of these, the *frutescens* is the most shewy, and therefore the most cultivated.

It is a native of different parts of Africa.

The flowers are produced from June to autumn, and the seeds ripen in October. This plant should be placed in an airy glass case in winter, where it may enjoy a dry air, and much sun, but will not thrive in a warm stove, nor can it be well preserved in a common greenhouse, because a damp moist air will soon cause it to rot.

The seed of this plant should be sown in small pots filled with light sandy earth, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed; sometimes the seeds will lie a long time in the ground; so that if the plants do not appear the same season, the pots should not be disturbed, but preserved in shelter till the following spring, and then plunged into a fresh hot-bed, which will bring up the plants in a short time if the seeds are good. When the plants are fit to remove, they should be transplanted into small pots, four or five in each pot, then plunged into a moderate hot-bed, where they must have a large share of air in warm weather; when they have obtained some strength, they must be gradually inured to the open air; when exposed abroad, they should be mixed with such plants as require little water, placed in a warm situation, and screened from heavy rains, which are apt to rot them. The cuttings of this sort will take root if properly managed. *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

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VIBURNUM TINUS. COMMON LAURUSTINUS.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus, fuperus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Bacca* 1-fperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VIBURNUM *Tinus* foliis integerrimis ovatis: ramificationibus venarum fubtus villofo-glandulofis. *Lin. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 294.

LAURUS fylveftris, corni fæminæ foliis fubhirfutis. *Bauh. Pin.* 461.

The wild Bay-tree. *Park. Parad. p.* 400.

We fcarcely recollect a plant whofe bloffoms are fo hardy as thofe of the Lauruftinus, they brave the inclemency of our winters, and are not deftroyed but in very fevere feafons.

The beauties of this moft charming fhrub can be enjoyed by thofe only who cultivate it at fome little diftance from town, the fmoke of London being highly detrimental to its growth.

It is a native of Portugal, Spain, and Italy.

Botanifts enumerate many varieties of the Lauruftinus, and fo confiderably do fome of thefe differ, that MILLER has been induced to make two fpecies of them, which he diftinguifhes by the names of *Virburnum Tinus* and *V. lucidum*; the laft of thefe is the moft ornamental, and at the fame time the moft tender; there are fome other trifling varieties, befides thofe, with variegated leaves, or the gold and filver-ftriped.

It is only in very favourable fituations that thefe fhrubs ripen their feeds in England, hence they are moft commonly propagated by layers, which readily ftrike root: MILLER fays, that the plants raifed from feeds are hardier than thofe produced from layers.

It thrives beft in fheltered fituations and a dry foil.

Edwards del.t Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh. J. Sowerby sculp.t

FRANKLIN'S TARTAR.

A Scarlet Bizarre Carnation.

The Carnation here exhibited is a ſeedling raiſed by Mr. FRANKLIN, of Lambeth-Marſh, an ingenious cultivator of theſe flowers, whoſe name it bears: we have not figured it as the moſt perfect flower of the kind, either in form or ſize, but as being a very fine ſpecimen of the ſort, and one whoſe form and colours it is in the power of the artiſt pretty exactly to imitate.

The *Dianthus Caryophyllus* or *wild Clove* is generally conſidered as the parent of the Carnation, and may be found, if not in its wild ſtate, at leaſt ſingle, on the walls of Rocheſter Caſtle, where it has been long known to flouriſh, and where it produces two varieties in point of colour, the pale and deep red.

Flowers which are cultivated from age to age are continually producing new varieties, hence there is no ſtandard as to *name*, *beauty*, or *perfection*, amongſt them, but what is perpetually fluctuating; thus the *red Hulo*, the *blue Hulo*, the *greateſt Granado*, with ſeveral others celebrated in the time of PARKINSON, have long ſince been conſigned to oblivion; and it is probable, that the variety now exhibited, may, in a few years, ſhare a ſimilar fate; for it would be vanity in us to ſuppoſe, that the Carnation, by aſſiduous culture, may not, in the eye of the Floriſt, be yet conſiderably improved.

To ſucceed in the culture of the Carnation, we muſt advert to the ſituation in which it is found wild, and this is obſerved to be dry and elevated; hence exceſſive moiſture is found to be one of the greateſt enemies this plant has to encounter; and, on this account, it is found to ſucceed better, when planted in a pot, than in the open border; becauſe in the former, any ſuperfluous moiſture readily drains off; but, in guarding againſt too much wet, we muſt be careful to avoid the oppoſite extreme.

To keep any plant in a ſtate of great luxuriance, it is neceſſary that the ſoil in which it grows be rich; hence a mixture of light loam, and perfectly rotton horſe or cow dung, in equal propor-

proportions, is found to be a proper compoſt for the Carnation. Care ſhould be taken that no worms, grubs, or other inſects, be introduced with the dung; to prevent this, the dung, when ſifted fine, ſhould be expoſed to the rays of the ſun, on a hot ſummer's day, till perfectly dry, and then put by in a box for uſe; ſtill more to increaſe the luxuriance of the plants, water it in the ſpring and ſummer with an infuſion of ſheep's dung.

The Carnation is propagated by ſeeds, layers, and pipings; new varieties can only be raiſed from ſeed, which, however, is ſparingly produced from good flowers, becauſe the petals are ſo multiplied as nearly to exclude the parts of the fructification eſſential to their production.

" The ſeed muſt be ſown in April, in pots or boxes, very " thin, and placed upon an Eaſt border.

" In July, tranſplant them upon a bed in an open ſituation, " at about four inches aſunder; at the end of Auguſt tranſplant " them again upon another bed, at about ten inches aſunder, " and there let them remain till they flower: ſhade them till " they have taken root, and in very ſevere weather in winter, " cover the bed with mats over ſome hoops.

" The following ſummer they will flower, when you muſt " mark ſuch as you like, make layers from, and pot them." *Ellis's Gardener's Pocket Calendar.*

The means of increaſing theſe plants by layers and pipings, are known to every Gardener.

Such as wiſh for more minute information concerning the culture, properties, diviſions, or varieties, of this flower, than the limits of our Work will admit, may conſult *Miller's Gard. Dict.* or the *Floriſts Catalogues.*

TRILLIUM SESSILE. SESSILE TRILLIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Bacca* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRILLIUM flore sessili erecto. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 349.
PARIS foliis ternatis, flore sessili erecto. *Gron. virg.* 44.
SOLANUM triphyllum. *Pluk. alm.* 352. *t.* 111. *f.* 6. *Catesb. car. t.* 50.

Of this genus there are three species, all of which are natives of North-America, and described by MILLER, in his *Gardener's Dictionary*, where the genus is called *American Herb Paris*; but as the *Paris* and *Trillium*, though somewhat similar in the style of their foliage, are very different in their parts of fructification, we have thought it most expedient to anglicise *Trillium*, it being to the full as easily pronounced as *Geranium*, and many other Latin names now familiar to the English ear.

"This species takes it trivial name of *sessile*, from the flowers having no footstalk, but sitting as it were immediately on the end of the stalk."

The figure here exhibited was taken from a plant which flowered in my garden last spring, from roots sent me the preceding autumn, by Mr. ROBERT SQUIBB, Gardener, of Charleston, South-Carolina, who is not only well versed in plants, but indefatigable in discovering and collecting the more rare species of that country, and with which the gardens of this are likely soon to be enriched.

It grows in shady situations, in a light soil, and requires the same treatment as the *Dodecatheon* and *round-leav'd Cyclamen*. We have not yet had a fair opportunity of observing whether this species ripens its seeds with us: though of as long standing in this country as the *Dodecatheon*, it is far less common; hence one is led to conclude that it is either not so readily propagated, or more easily destroyed.

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CALCEOLARIA PINNATA. PINNATED SLIPPER-WORT.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens inflata. *Caps.* 2-locularis, 2-valvis. *Cal.* 4-partitus æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALCEOLARIA *pinnata* foliis pinnatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 64.

CALCEOLARIA foliis scabiosæ vulgaris. *Fewill Peruv.* 3, *t.* 12. *fig.* 7.

There being no English name to this plant, we have adopted that of *Slipper-wort*, in imitation of *Calceolaria*, which is derived from *Calceolus*, a little shoe or slipper.

This species of Calceolaria is one of the many plants introduced into our gardens, since the time of MILLER: it is an annual, a native of Peru, and, of course, tender: though by no means a common plant in our gardens, it is as easily raised from seed as any plant whatever. These are to be sown on a gentle hot-bed in the spring; the seedlings, when of a proper size, are to be transplanted into the borders of the flower-garden, where they will flower, ripen, and scatter their seeds; but being a small delicate plant, whose beauties require a close inspection, it appears to most advantage in a tan stove, in which, as it will grow from cuttings, it may be had to flower all the year through, by planting them in succession.

This latter mode of treatment is used by Mr. HOY, Gardener to his Grace of Northumberland, at Sion-House, where this plant may be seen in great perfection.

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CAMELLIA JAPONICA. ROSE CAMELLIA.

Clafs and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx imbricatus, polyphyllus: foliolis interioribus majoribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMELLIA *japonica* foliis acute ferratis acuminatis. *Lin. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 632. *Thunberg Fl. Japon. t.* 273.

TSUBAKI *Kempfer Amæn.* 850. *t.* 851.

ROSA chinenfis. *Ed. av.* 2. *p.* 67. *t.* 67.

THEA chinenfis pimentæ jamaicenfis folio, flore rofeo. *Pet. Gaz. t.* 33. *fig.* 4.

This moft beautiful tree, though long fince figured and defcribed, as may be feen by the above fynonyms, was a ftranger to our gardens in the time of MILLER, or at leaft it is not noticed in the laft edition of his Dictionary.

It is a native both of China and Japan.

THUNBERG, in his *Flora Japonica*, defcribes it as growing every where in the groves and gardens of Japan, where it becomes a prodigiouſly large and tall tree, highly efteemed by the natives for the elegance of its large and very variable bloffoms, and its evergreen leaves; it is there found with fingle and double flowers, which alfo are white, red, and purple, and produced from April to October.

Reprefentations

Representations of this flower are frequently met with in Chinese paintings.

With us, the *Camellia* is generally treated as a stove plant, and propagated by layers; it is sometimes placed in the greenhouse; but it appears to us to be one of the propereſt plants imaginable for the conſervatory. At ſome future time it may, perhaps, not be uncommon to treat it as a *Lauruſtinus* or *Magnolia:* the high price at which it has hitherto been ſold, may have prevented its being hazarded in this way.

The bloſſoms are of a firm texture, but apt to fall off long before they have loſt their brilliancy; it therefore is a practice with ſome to ſtick ſuch deciduous bloſſoms on ſome freſh bud, where they continue to look well for a conſiderable time.

Petiver conſidered our plant as a ſpecies of Tea tree; future obſervations will probably confirm his conjecture.

CISTUS INCANUS. HOARY, or ROSE CISTUS.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 5-petala. *Calyx* 5-phyllus, foliolis duobus minoribus. *Capsula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CISTUS *incanus* arborescens exstipulatus, foliis spatulatis tomentosis rugosis inferioribus basi connatis vaginantibus. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 497.

CISTUS mas angustifolius. *Bauh. Pin.* 464.

Few plants are more admired than the Cistus tribe; they have indeed one imperfection, their petals soon fall off: this however is the less to be regretted, as they in general have a great profusion of flower-buds, whence their loss is daily supplied. They are, for the most part, inhabitants of warm climates, and affect dry, sheltered, though not shady, situations.

The present species is a native of Spain, and the south of France, and being liable to be killed by the severity of our winters, is generally kept with green-house plants.

It may be propagated either by seeds, or cuttings; the former make the best plants.

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CYCLAMEN PERSICUM. PERSIAN CYCLAMEN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata, reflexa, tubo breviſſimo: fauce prominente. *Bacca* tecta capſula.

Specific Character.

CYCLAMEN *perſicum* foliis cordatis ſerratis. *Miller's Dict. 4to. ed.* 6.

LINNÆUS in this, as in many other genera, certainly makes too few ſpecies, having only two; MILLER, on the contrary, is perhaps too profuſe in his number, making eight. The aſcertaining the preciſe limits of ſpecies, and variety, in plants that have been for a great length of time objects of culture, is often attended with difficulties ſcarcely to be ſurmounted, is indeed a Gordian Knot to Botaniſts.

Our plant is the *Cyclamen perſicum* of MILLER, and has been introduced into our gardens long ſince the European ones; being a native of the Eaſt-Indies, it is of courſe more tender than the others, and therefore requires to be treated more in the ſtyle of a green-houſe plant.

It is generally cultivated in pots, in light undunged earth, or in a mixture of loam and lime rubbiſh, and kept in frames, or on the front ſhelf of a green-houſe, where it may have plenty of air in the ſummer, but guarded againſt too much moiſture in the winter.

May be raiſed from ſeeds in the ſame manner as the round-leaved Cyclamen already figured in this work, p. n. 4.

Flowers early in the ſpring, and is admirably well adapted to decorate the parlour or ſtudy.

Varies with fragrant flowers, and the eye more or leſs red.

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Crocus vernus. Spring Crocus.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita, æqualis. *Stigmata* convoluta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *vernus* foliis latioribus margine patulo. *Jacq. Fl. Austr. Vol.* 5. *app. t.* 36. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 83. var. fativ.

CROCUS vernus latifolius. *Bauh. Pin.* 65, 66.

The Yellow Crocus. *Parkinf. Parad. p.* 166.

Linnæus considers the Crocus, or Saffron of the shops, which blows invariably in the autumn, and the spring Crocus, with its numerous varieties (of which Parkinson, in his Garden of Pleasant Flowers, enumerates no less than twenty-seven) as one and the same species: other Botanists have considered them as distinct, particularly Prof. Jacquin, whose opinion on this subject we deem the most decisive.

We have figured the yellow variety, which is the one most commonly cultivated in our gardens, though according to the description in the *Flora Austriaca*, the *Crocus vernus*, in its wild state, is usually purple or white.

The cultivation of this plant is attended with no difficulty; in a light sandy loam, and dry situation, the roots thrive, and multiply so much as to require frequent reducing; they usually flower about the beginning of March, and whether planted in rows, or patches, on the borders of the flower-garden, or mixed indiscriminately with the herbage of the lawn, when expanded by the warmth of the sun, they produce a most brilliant and exhilirating effect.

The most mischievous of all our common birds, the sparrow, is very apt to commit great depredations amongst them when in flower, to the no small mortification of those who delight in their culture; we have succeeded in keeping these birds off, by placing near the object to be preserved, the skin of a cat properly stuffed: a live cat, or some bird of the hawk kind confined in a cage, might perhaps answer the purpose more effectually, at least in point of duration.

LEUCOJUM VERNUM. SPRING SNOW-FLAKE.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campaniformis, 6-partita, apicibus incraſſata, *Stigma* ſimplex.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LEUCOJUM *vernum* ſpatha uniflora, ſtylo clavato. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 316.
LEUCOJUM bulboſum vulgare. *Bauh. Pin.* 55.
The great early bulbous Violet. *Park. Parad.*

The bloſſoms of the *Leucojum* and *Galanthus*, or Snow-Drop, are very ſimilar at firſt ſight, but differ very eſſentially when examined; the Snow-Drop having, according to the Linnæan deſcription, a three-leaved nectary, which is wanting in the Leucojum; the two genera then being very diſtinct, it becomes neceſſary to give them different names; we have accordingly beſtowed on the Leucojum the name of *Snow-Flake*, which, while it denotes its affinity to the Snow-Drop, is not inapplicable to the meaning of Leucojum.

As the ſpring Snow-Flake does not increaſe ſo faſt by its roots, as the Snow-Drop, or even the ſummer Snow-Flake, ſo it is become much ſcarcer in our gardens; it may, indeed, be almoſt conſidered as one of our plantæ rariores, though at the ſame time a very deſirable one.

It does not flower ſo ſoon by almoſt a month, as the Snow-Drop; but its bloſſoms, which are uſually one on each foot-ſtalk, ſometimes two, are much larger, and delightfully fragrant.

It is found wild in ſhady places and moiſt woods in many parts of Germany and Italy. The moſt proper ſituation for it is a north or eaſt border, ſoil a mixture of loam and bog earth; but by having it in different aſpects, this, as well as other plants, may have its flowering forwarded or protracted, and, conſequently, the pleaſure of ſeeing them in bloſſom, conſiderably lengthened.

In a favourable ſoil and ſituation, it propagates tolerably faſt by offsets.

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AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA. JACOBÆAN AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, campanulata. *Stigma* trifidum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *formosissima* spatha uniflora, corolla inæquali petalis tribus, staminibus pistilloque declinatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 320.

LILIO-NARCISSUS jacobæus, flore sanguineo nutante. *Dillen. elth.* 195. *t.* 162. *f.* 196.

The Indian Daffodil with a red flower. *Park. Par.* 71. *f.* 3.

A native of South-America: according to LINNÆUS, first known in Europe in 1593, figured by PARKINSON in 1629, and placed by him among the Daffodils; stoves and green-houses were then unknown, no wonder therefore it did not thrive long.

" Is now become pretty common in the curious gardens in " England, and known by the name of Jacobæa Lily; the " roots send forth plenty of offsets, especially when they are " kept in a moderate warmth in winter; for the roots of this " kind will live in a good green-house, or may be preserved " through the winter under a common hot-bed frame; but " then they will not flower so often, nor send out so many " offsets as when they are placed in a moderate stove in " winter. This sort will produce its flowers two or three " times in a year, and is not regular to any season; but from " March to the beginning of September, the flowers will be " produced, when the roots are in vigour.

" It is propagated by offsets, which may be taken off every " year; the best time to shift and part these roots is in August, " that they may take good root before winter; in doing of " this, there should be care taken not to break off the fibres " from their roots. They should be planted in pots of a " middling size, filled with light kitchen-garden earth; and, if " they are kept in a moderate degree of warmth, they will " produce their flowers in plenty, and the roots will make " great increase." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

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NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS. REFLEXED DAFFODIL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala sex, æqualia. *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo, *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *triandrus* spatha sub-biflora, floribus cernuis, petalis reflexis, staminibus tribus longioribus.

NARCISSUS *triandrus* spatha sub-uniflora, nectario campanulato crenato dimidio petalis breviore, staminibus ternis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 317.

NARCISSUS juncifolius, albo flore reflexo. *Clus. app. alt.* The yellow turning Junquilia, or Rush Daffodil. *Parkins. Parad.* 93. *fig.* 2, 3.

The present species of *Narcissus* is considered by the Nurserymen near London as the *triandrus* of LINNÆUS, which it no doubt is, though it does not accord in every particular with his description: his *triandrus* is white, ours is pale yellow, but colour is not in the least to be depended on, for it is found to vary in this as in all the other species; his *triandrus* he describes as having in general only three stamina, whence the name he has given it; ours, so far as we have observed, has constantly six, three of which reach no further than the mouth of the tube, a circumstance so unusual, that LINNÆUS might overlook it without any great impeachment of his discernment; he says, indeed, that it has sometimes six: perhaps, the three lowermost ones may, in some instances, be elongated so as to equal the others; if he had observed the great inequality of their length, he would certainly have mentioned it.

This species is found wild on the Pyrenean mountains; was an inhabitant of our gardens in the time of PARKINSON (who has very accurately described it, noticing even its three stamina) to which, however, it has been a stranger for many years: it has lately been re-introduced, but is as yet very scarce. Our figure was taken from a specimen which flowered in Mr. LEE's Nursery at Hammersmith.

It grows with as much readiness as any of the others of the genus, and flowers in March and April.

SOLDANELLA ALPINA. ALPINE SOLDANELLA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, lacero-multifida. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, apice multidentata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SOLDANELLA *alpina.* *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 194.

SOLDANELLA alpina rotundifolia. *Bauh. Pin.* 295.

Of this genus there is at preſent only one known ſpecies, the *alpina* here figured, which is a native of Germany, and, as its name imports, an alpine plant

Its bloſſoms are bell-ſhaped, of a delicate blue colour, ſometimes white, and ſtrikingly fringed on the edge.

It flowers uſually in March, in the open ground; requires, as moſt alpine plants do, ſhade and moiſture in the ſummer, and the ſhelter of a frame, in lieu of its more natural covering ſnow, in the winter; hence it is found to ſucceed beſt in a northern aſpect: will thrive in an open border, but is more commonly kept in pots.

May be increaſed by parting its roots early in autumn.

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IRIS SIBIRICA. SIBERIAN IRIS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata. *Thunb. Diss. de Iride.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *sibirica* imberbis foliis linearibus, scapo subtrifloro tereti, germinibus trigonis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 91.

IRIS pratensis angustifolia, non fœtida altior. *Bauh. Pin.* 32.

IRIS *bicolor. Miller's Dict. ed.* 6, 4*to.* ?

The greater blue Flower-de-luce with narrow leaves. *Parkins. Parad. p.* 185. *fig.* 2.

This species of Iris is a native of Germany and Siberia, and is distinguished from those usually cultivated in our gardens by the superior height of its stems, and the narrowness of its leaves; from which last character it is often, by mistake, called *graminea;* but the true *graminea* is a very different plant.

The *Iris sibirica* is a hardy perennial, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation; but grows most luxuriantly in a moist one, and flowers in June.

Is propagated most readily, by parting its roots in autumn.

Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh.

NARCISSUS MAJOR. GREAT DAFFODIL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6 æqualia: *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo. *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *major* foliis subtortuosis, spatha uniflora, nectario campanulato patulo crispo æquante petala.

NARCISSUS *major* totus luteus calyce prælongo. *Bauhin Pin.* 52.

NARCISSI sylvestris alia icon. *Dodon. Stirp. p.* 227.

The great yellow Spanish Bastard Daffodil. *Parkins. Parad. t.* 101. *fig.* 1.

The present species of Daffodil is the largest of the genus, and bears the most magnificent flowers, but, though it has long been known in this country, it is confined rather to the gardens of the curious.

It is a native of Spain, and flowers with us in April. As its roots produce plenty of offsets, it is readily propagated.

It approaches in its general appearance very near to the *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*, but differs in being a much taller plant, having its leaves more twisted, as well as more glaucous, its flowers (but especially its Nectary) much larger, and its petals more spreading; and these characters are not altered by culture.

It answers to the *bicolor* of LINNÆUS in every respect but colour, and we should have adopted that name, had not the flowers with us been always of a fine deep yellow; we have therefore taken BAUHIN's name as the most expressive.

It varies with double flowers.

GENTIANA ACAULIS. LARGE-FLOWERED GENTIAN, or GENTIANELLA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla monopetala. *Capsula* bivalvis, 1-locularis. *Receptaculis* 2-longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *acaulis* corolla quinquefida campanulata caulem excedente. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 267.

GENTIANA alpina latifolia magno flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 187.

Small Gentian of the Spring. *Park. Par. p.* 352. *t.* 351. *f.* 3.

Plants growing in mountainous situations, where they are constantly exposed to strong-blowing winds, are always dwarfish; in such situations, the present plant has no stalk, whence its name *acaulis*, but cultivated in gardens it acquires one.

Most of the plants of this family are beautiful, and, cultivated in gardens, in brilliancy of colour none exceed the present species.

As most Alpine plants do, this loves a pure air, an elevated situation, and a loamy soil, moderately moist; it is however somewhat capricious, thriving without the least care in some gardens, and not succeeding in others; at any rate it will not prosper very near London.

It flowers usually in May, and sometimes in the autumn.

Is propagated by parting its roots at the close of summer; but MILLER says, the strongest and best plants are produced from seed.

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CINERARIA LANATA. WOOLLY CINERARIA.

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Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* simplex. *Calyx* simplex, polyphyllus, æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CINERARIA *lanata* caule suffruticoso, foliis subquinquelobis, subtus tomentosis; foliolis ad pedunculos lanatis.

In the beauty of its blossoms, this species of *Cineraria*, lately introduced from Africa, by far eclipses all the others cultivated in our gardens; its petals exteriorly are of a most vivid purple, interiorly white; this change of colour adds much to the brilliancy of the flower.

What renders this plant a more valuable acquisition to the green-house, is its hardiness, its readiness to flower, and the facility with which it may be propagated.

It flowers early in the spring, and, by proper management, may be made to flower the whole year through; it is sometimes kept in the stove, and may be made to flower earlier by that means; but it succeeds better in a common green-house, with no more heat than is just necessary to keep out the frost, indeed it may be preserved in a common hot-bed frame through the winter, unless the weather prove very severe.

Certain plants are particularly liable to be infested with *Aphides*, or, in the vulgar phrase, to become lousy, this is one: the only way to have handsome, healthy, strong-flowering plants, is to procure a constant succession by cuttings, for there is no plant strikes more readily; these should be placed in a pot, and plunged into a bed of tan.

Anemone Sylvestris, Snowdrop Anemony.

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Class and Order.

Polyandria Polygynia.

Generic Character.

Calyx nullus. *Petala* 6—9. *Semina* plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *sylvestris* pedunculo nudo, seminibus subrotundis, hirsutis, muticis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 510.

ANEMONE sylvestris alba major. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 176.

The white wild broad-leafed Wind-Flower. *Park. Par.* 202.

Parkinson very accurately notices the striking characters of this species of Anemone, which are its creeping roots, its large white flowers standing on the tops of the flower-stalks, which sometimes grow two together, but most commonly singly; the leaves on the stalk, he observes, are more finely divided than those of the root, and its seeds are woolly.

Miller describes it as having little beauty, and therefore but seldom planted in gardens; it is true, it does not recommend itself by the gaudiness of its colours, but there is in the flowers, especially before they expand, a simple elegance, somewhat like that of the Snowdrop, and which affords a pleasing contrast to the more shewy flowers of the garden.

It flowers in May, and ripens its seeds in June.

It will grow in almost any soil or situation, is propagated by offsets from the root, which it puts out most plentifully, so as indeed sometimes to be troublesome. Is a native of Germany.

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GERANIUM STRIATUM. STRIPED GERANIUM.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogynia. *Stigmata* 5. *Fructus* roſtratus 5-coccus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *ſtriatum* pedunculis biſloris, foliis quinquelobis: lobis medio dilatatis, petalis bilobis venoſo-reticulatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 616.

GERANIUM *ſtriatum* pedunculis biſloris, foliis caulinis trilobis, obtuſe crenatis. *Miller's Dict.*

GERANIUM Romanum verſicolor ſive ſtriatum.

The variable ſtriped Craneſbill. *Park. Parad. p.* 229.

This ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed by having white petals, finely reticulated with red veins, and the corners of the diviſions of the leaves marked with a ſpot of a purpliſh brown colour, which PARKINSON has long ſince noticed.

Is ſaid by LINNÆUS to be a native of Italy, is a very hardy plant, flowers in May and June, and may be propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, or by ſeed; preſers a loamy ſoil and ſhady ſituation.

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GERANIUM LANCEOLATUM. SPEAR-LEAVED GERANIUM.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Stigmata* 5. *Fructus* roſtratus 5-coccus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *glaucum* calycibus monophyllis, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis glaucis, caule erecto ſuffruticoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 614. *Supp. Pl. p.* 306.

This elegant and very ſingular ſpecies of *Geranium* appears to have been firſt cultivated in this country; its introduction was attended with circumſtances rather unuſual. Mr. LEE, Nurſeryman of the Vineyard, Hammerſmith, in looking over ſome dried ſpecimens in the Poſſeſſion of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, which he had recently received from the Cape of Good Hope, was ſtruck with the ſingular appearance of this Geranium, no ſpecies having before been ſeen in this country with ſpear-ſhaped leaves; on examining the ſpecimens attentively, he perceived a few ripe ſeeds in one of them, thoſe he ſolicited, and obtained; and to his ſucceſs in making them vegetate, we are indebted for the preſent ſpecies.

The ſhape of the leaf readily ſuggeſted the name of *lanceolatum*, an epithet by which it has been generally diſtinguiſhed in this country, and which, from its extreme fitneſs, we have continued, notwithſtanding young Profeſſor LINNÆUS has given it that of *glaucum*, though, at the ſame time, his illuſtrious father had diſtinguiſhed another ſpecies by the ſynonymous term of *glaucophyllum*.

This ſpecies rarely ripens its ſeeds with us, and is therefore to be raiſed from cuttings, which however are not very free to ſtrike.

It has been uſual to keep it in the ſtove, but we have found by experience, that it ſucceeds much better in a common green-houſe, in which it will flower during the whole of the ſummer. Small young plants of this, as well as moſt other Geraniums, make the beſt appearance, and are therefore to be frequently obtained by cuttings.

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PAPAVER ORIENTALE. EASTERN POPPY.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Capsula,* 1-locularis sub stigmate persistente poris dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PAPAVER *orientale* capsulis glabris, caulibus unifloris scabris foliosis pinnatis serratis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 490.

Papaver orientale hirsutissimum, magno flore. *Tournef. cor.* 17. *itin.* 3. *p.* 127. *t.* 127.

Most of the plants of this tribe are distinguished by the splendour of their colours, most of them also are annuals, in gaiety of colour none exceed the present species; but it differs in the latter character, in having not only a perennial root, but one of the creeping kind, whereby it increases very much, and by which it is most readily propagated.

Though a native of the East, as its name imports, it bears the severity of our climate without injury, flowers in May, and as its blossoms are extremely shewy, it gives great brilliancy to the flower-garden or plantation; prefers a dry soil.

IRIS SPURIA. SPURIOUS IRIS.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata. *Conf. Thunb. Diss. de Iride.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *spuria* imberbis foliis linearibus, scapo subtrifloro tereti, germinibus hexagonis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 91. *Jacq. Fl. austr. tab.* 4.

IRIS pratensis angustifolia, folio fœtido. *Bauh. Pin.* 32.

The greater blue Flower-de-luce with narrow leaves. *Park. Parad. p.* 184.

Some plants afford so little diversity of character, that an expressive name can scarcely be assigned them; such is the present plant, or LINNÆUS would not have given it the inexpressive name of *spuria*, nor we have adopted it.

This species is distinguished by the narrowness of its leaves, which emit a disagreeable smell when bruised, by the colour of its flowers, which are of a fine rich purple inclining to blue, and by its hexangular germen.

It is a native of Germany, where, as Professor JACQUIN informs us, it grows in wet meadows; is a hardy perennial, thrives in our gardens in almost any soil or situation, flowers in June, and is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

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MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BICOLORUM. TWO-COLOURED FIG-MARIGOLD.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia. *Caps.* carnosa, infera, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *bicolorum* foliis subulatis punctatis lævibus distinctis, caule frutescente, corollis bicoloribus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 470.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM tenuifolium fruticescens, flore croceo. *Dill. Elth.* 267. *t.* 202. *f.* 258.

Contrary to the *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme*, lately figured in this work, this species expands its flowers in the day-time, and that only when the sun shines powerfully on them; on such occasions, the blossoms on the top of the branches being very numerous, exhibit a most splendid appearance.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, flowers in July, and is most readily propagated by cuttings.

Like most of the Cape plants, it requires the shelter of a green-house during the winter.

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LATHYRUS ODORATUS. SWEET PEA, or VETCHLING.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, supra villosus, superne latior. *Cal.* laciniæ superiores 2-breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *odoratus* pedunculis bifloris, cirrhis diphyllis, foliolis ovato-oblongis, leguminibus hirsutis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 663.

LATHYRUS distoplatyphyllos hirsutus mollis, magno et peramæno flore odoro. *Comm. hort.* 2. *p.* 219. *t.* 80.

There is scarcely a plant more generally cultivated than the *Sweet Pea*, and no wonder, since with the most delicate blossoms it unites an agreeable fragrance.

Several varieties of this plant are enumerated by authors, but general cultivation extends to two only, the one with blossoms perfectly white, the other white and rose-coloured, commonly called the *Painted Lady Pea*.

The Sweet Pea is described as a native of Sicily, the Painted Lady Variety as an inhabitant of Ceylon; they have both been introduced since the time of PARKINSON and EVELYN.

It is an annual, and not a very tender one; seedling plants sown in Autumn frequently surviving our winters.

As it is desirable to have this plant in flower for as great a length of time as possible, to have them early, we must sow them in the Autumn, either in pots or in the open border; if sown in pots, they can the more readily be secured from any severe weather, by placing them in a hot-bed frame, a common practice with gardeners who raise them for the London markets, in which they are in great request: others again should be sown early in the spring, and the sowings repeated every month; they grow readily in almost any soil or situation, and by this means may be had to flower most of the year through.

If sown in pots, care must be taken to water them frequently.

IRIS OCHROLEUCA. TALL IRIS.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata. *Thunb. Diff. de Iride.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ochroleuca* imberbis foliis enfiformibus, fcapo fubtereti germinibus hexagonis. *Lin. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 90.

Of the feveral fpecies of Iris cultivated in our gardens, this excels in point of height; we have taken our Englifh name therefore from this character, and not from the term *ochroleuca*, which, if tranflated, would be too expreffive of the colour of the bloffoms of the *Iris Pfeudacorus*, with which the *ochroleuca* has fome affinity in point of fize as well as colour.

Notwithftanding Mr. MILLER's defcription of his *orientalis* accords very badly with that of LINNÆUS's *ochroleuca*, they have been generally confidered in this country as one and the fame plant, diftinguifhed by the name of POCOCKE's Iris, Dr. POCOCKE being the perfon who, according to MILLER, in his time firft introduced it from *Carniola* (by inadvertence fpelt *Carolina*, in the 6th 4to edition of the Dictionary). There are grounds, however, for fufpecting fome error in the habitat of this plant, for had it grown fpontaneoufly in Carniola, it is not probable that SCOPOLI would have omitted it in his *Flora Carniolica*.

Leaving its place of growth to be more accurately afcertained hereafter, we fhall obferve, that it appears perfectly naturalized to this country, growing luxuriantly in a moift rich foil, and increafing, like moft of the genus, very faft by its roots. It flowers later than moft of the others.

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CENTAUREA GLASTIFOLIA. WOAD-LEAVED CENTAUREA.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum setosum. *Pappus* simplex. *Corollæ* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *glastifolia* calycibus scariosis, foliis indivisis integerrimis decurrentibus. *Lin. Syst. Veg. p.* 787. *Gmelin Sib.* 2. *p.* 83.

CENTAURIUM majus orientale erectum, glasti folio, flore luteo. *Comm. rar.* 39. *t.* 39.

Assumes the name of *glastifolia* from the similitude which the leaves bear to those of the *Isatis tinctoria*, or *Woad*, *Glastum* of the old Botanists.

In this plant we have an excellent example of the *Folium decurrens* and *Calyx scariosus* of LINNÆUS, the leaves also exhibit a curious phenomenon, having veins prominent on both their sides; the scales of the calyx are moreover distinguished by a beautiful silvery appearance, which it is difficult to represent in colours.

It is a native of the East, as well as of Siberia; flowers with us in July, in the open border, and is readily propagated by parting its roots in autumn, which are of the creeping kind: requires no particular treatment.

MILLER, in the last 4to edition of his Dictionary, enumerates a *Cent. glastifolia;* but his description in detail, by no means accords with the plant.

Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

FRAGARIA MONOPHYLLA. ONE-LEAVED STRAWBERRY, or STRAWBERRY of VERSAILLES.

Clafs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 10-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Receptaculum* feminum ovatum, baccatum, deciduum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRAGARIA *monophylla* foliis fimplicibus. *Lin. Syft. Veg. p.* 476.
Le Fraifier de Verfailles. *Duchefne Hift. nat. des Frais, p.* 124.

The firft mention made of this Strawberry, we find in DUCHESNE's *Hiftoire naturelle des Fraifiers*, where we have its complete hiftory, and from which we learn, that it was originally raifed by him at Verfailles, in the Year 1761, from feeds of the Wood Strawberry.

From France this plant has been conveyed to moft parts of Europe; how it has happened we know not, but it is certainly very little known in this country: in the 14th edit. of the *Syft. Veg.* of LINNÆUS, it appears as a fpecies under the name of *monophylla*, originally impofed on it by DUCHESNE; LINNÆUS, however, has his doubts as to its being a fpecies diftinct from the *vefca*, and, in our humble opinion, not without reafon; for it can certainly be regarded as a very fingular variety only; its origin indeed is a proof of this; in addition to which we may obferve, that plants raifed from the runners will fometimes, though very rarely indeed, have three leaves inftead of one: and it is obferved by the very intelligent author of the *Hift. nat.* abovementioned, that feedling plants fometimes produced leaves with three divifions, like thofe of the Wood Strawberry. Befides the remarkable difference in the number of the leaves in this plant, the leaves themfelves are obferved to be much fmaller in the winter feafon, and their ribs lefs branched; the runners alfo are flenderer and more productive, and the fruit in general more oblong or pyramidal. As an object of curiofity, this plant is deferving a place in every garden of any extent; nor is its fingularity its only recommendation, its fruit being equal to that of the fineft Wood Strawberry, with which it agrees in the time of its flowering, fruiting, and mode of treatment.

HEMEROCALLIS FULVA. TAWNY DAY-LILY.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata: tubo cylindrico. *Stamina* declinata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEMEROCALLIS *fulva* foliis lineari-ſubulatis carinatis, corollis fulvis. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 339.

LILIUM rubrum aſphodeli radice. *Bauh. Pin.* 80.
The gold red Day-Lily. *Park. Parad. p.* 148. *t.* 149. *f.* 5.

According to LINNÆUS, this ſpecies is a native of China.

It has long been inured to our climate, and few plants thrive better in any ſoil or ſituation, but a moiſt ſoil ſuits it beſt; its leaves on their firſt emerging from the ground, and for a conſiderable time afterwards, are of the moſt delicate green imaginable; the appearance which the plant aſſumes at this period of its growth is, indeed, ſo pleaſing, that it may be ſaid to conſtitute one half of its beauty; its bloſſoms which appear in July and Auguſt, are twice the ſize of thoſe of the *flava*, of a tawny orange colour, without gloſs or ſmell, the Petals waved on the edge, the flowers are rarely or never ſucceeded by ripe Capſules as in the *flava*, which is a circumſtance that has been noticed by PARKINSON; when theſe ſeveral characters, in which the *fulva* differs ſo eſſentially from the *flava*, are attentively conſidered, we ſhall wonder that LINNÆUS could entertain an idea of their being varieties of each other.

The *Hemerocallis fulva*, from its ſize, and from the great multiplication of its roots, is beſt adapted to large gardens and plantations.

May be propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

Publiſh'd by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marſh.

CLEMATIS INTEGRIFOLIA. ENTIRE-LEAVED CLEMATIS, or VIRGINS-BOWER.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 4. rarius 5.—vel 6. *Sem.* caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *integrifolia* foliis simplicibus ovato-lanceolatis, floribus cernuis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 512.
CLEMATITIS cœrulea erecta. *Bauh. Pin.* 300.
CLEMATIS cœrulea Pannonica. The Hungarian Climer. *Park. Parad. p.* 393.

The *Clematis integrifolia* is not an uncommon plant in the nurseries about London, and is deserving a place in gardens, if not for the beauty of its flowers, at least for their singularity.

It is a native of Germany, flowers in July, and is one of those hardy perennials which suit most people, requiring little more than an introduction.

Is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

Publish'd by W. Curtis Botanic Garden, Lambeth March.

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PASSIFLORA ALATA. WINGED PASSION-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Trigyna. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* corona. *Bacca* pedicellata.

Specific Character.

PASSIFLORA *alata* foliis indivisis cordatis integerrimis, petiolis quadriglandulosis, cauli membranaceo tetragono.

This species of Passion-flower is one of those which have been introduced into the English gardens since the time of MILLER; if it does not equal the *cærulea* in elegance, it excels it in magnificence, in brilliancy of colour, and in fragrance, the blossoms being highly odoriferous: as yet, it is by no means so general in this country, as its extraordinary beauty merits, we have seen it flower this year, both summer and autumn, in great perfection in the stove of our very worthy friend JAMES VERE, Esq. Kensington-Gore; at the Physic Garden, Chelsea; and at Mr. MALCOM's, Kennington; at Chelsea, in particular, it afforded the richest assemblage of foliage and flowers we ever saw.

It appears to the greatest advantage, when trained up an upright pole, nearly to the height of the back of the stove, and then suffered to run along horizontally.

By some it has been considered as a variety only of the *Passiflora quadrangularis*, others, with whom we agree in opinion, have no doubt of its being a very distinct species; it differs from the *quadrangularis*, in having leaves more perfectly heart-shaped, and less veiny; in having four glands on the foot-stalks of the leaves, instead of six; and in not producing fruit with us, which the *quadrangularis* has been known frequently to do.

The Nursery-men report, that this species was first raised in this country, by a gentleman in Hertfordshire, from West-India seeds.

The usual mode of propogating it here, is by cuttings.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM PINNATIFIDUM. JAGGED-LEAVED FIG-MARIGOLD.

****

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa linearia. *Caps.* carnosa infera polysperma.

Specific Character.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *pinnatifidum* foliis pinnatifidis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 470. *Suppl. p.* 260.

This species of *Mesembryanthemum*, so different in the shape of its foliage from all the others hitherto introduced into this country, is first described in the *Supplementum Plantarum* of the younger LINNÆUS, from which we learn that it grew in the Upsal Garden, into which it was most probably introduced by professor THUNBERG, as on his authority it is mentioned as a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. ZIER, Apothecary, of Castle-Street, was so obliging as to present me this summer with the seeds of this curious plant, I sowed them in a pot of earth, plunged in a tan pit, whose heat was nearly exhausted; they quickly vegetated, and though the summer was far advanced, they proceeded rapidly into flower, and bid fair to produce ripe seeds, as the Capsules have long since been formed.

The whole plant is sprinkled over with glittering particles like the ice plant, to which it bears some affinity in its duration, being an annual and requiring the same treatment.

The blossoms are small and yellow, and if the weather be fine, open about two or three o'clock in the afternoon, the stalks are of a bright red colour, and the foliage yellowish green.

Pub.d as the Act directs, Dec.r 1 1788, by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

SEMPERVIVUM ARACHNOIDEUM. COBWEB HOUSELEEK.

****

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 12-partitus. *Petala* 12. *Caps.* 12. polyspermæ.

Specific Character.

SEMPERVIVUM *arachnoideum* foliis pilis intertextis, propaginibus globosis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 456.

SEDUM montanum tomentosum. *Bauh. Pin.* 284.

By the old Botanists, this plant was considered as a *Sedum*; and to this day it is generally known in the gardens by the name of the *Cobweb Sedum*, though its habit or general appearance, independent of its fructification, loudly proclaims it a *Houseleek*.

In this species the tops of the leaves are woolly; as they expand they carry this woolly substance with them, which being thus extended, assumes the appearance of a cobweb, whence the name of the plant.

Like most of the Houseleeks it is best kept in a pot, or it will grow well and appear to great advantage on a wall or piece of rock-work; the more it is exposed to the sun, the more colour will enliven its stalks and foliage, and the more brilliant will be its flowers; the latter make their appearance in July.

It is propagated by offsets which it sends forth in abundance.

It is no uncommon practice to treat this beautiful species of Houseleek, as a native of a warm climate; under such an idea we have seen it nursed up in stoves, while the plant spontaneously braves the cold of the Switzerland Alps.

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ROSA MUSCOSA. MOSS ROSE.

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnoſus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima, hiſpida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *muſcoſa* caule petioliſque aculeatis, pedunculis calycibuſque piloſiſſimis. *Miller's Dict.*

If there be any one genus of plants more univerſally admired than the others, it is that of the Roſe—where is the Poet that has not celebrated it? where the Painter that has not made it an object of his imitative art?

In the opinion of MILLER, the Moſs Roſe, or Moſs Province, as it is frequently called, is a perfectly diſtinct ſpecies; LINNÆUS conſiders it as a variety only of the *centifolia:* as it is found in our Nurſeries in a double ſtate only, and as we are ignorant of what country it is the produce, the deciſion of this matter muſt be left to future obſervation and inquiry.

Though it may not increaſe ſo faſt by ſuckers, nor be increaſed ſo readily by layers, as the *centifolia*, there is no difficulty in propagating it either way; the latter mode is uſually adopted.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BARBATUM. BEARDED FIG-MARIGOLD.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia. *Caps.* carnosa, infera, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *barbatum*, foliis subovatis papulosis distinctis, apice barbatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 469.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM radiatum, ramulis prolixis recumbentibus. *Dillen. Hort. Elth.* 245. *t.* 190. *f.* 234.

The leaves of this species have small hairs, issuing like rays from their points, whence its name of *barbatum*; there are two others figured by DILLENIUS, whose leaves have a great similarity of structure, and which are considered by LINNÆUS as varieties of this species; our plant is the *Stellatum* of MILLER's *Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

Like most of this tribe it inhabits the Cape, flowers in July, and is readily propagated by cuttings.

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STATICE SINUATA. PURPLE-CUP'T STATICE, or THRIFT.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, integer, plicatus, scariosus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* 1. superum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STATICE *sinuata* caule herbaceo, foliis radicalibus alternatim pinnato sinuatis: caulinis ternis triquetris subulatis decurrentibus. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 301.
LIMONIUM peregrinum foliis asplenii. *Bauh. Pin.* 192.
LIMONIUM Rauwolfii Marsh Buglosse. *Parkins. Parad. p.* 250.

That this singular species of *Statice* was long since an inhabitant of our gardens, appears from PARKINSON, who in his *Garden of Pleasant Flowers*, gives an accurate description of it, accompanied with an expressive figure; since his time it appears to have been confined to few gardens: the nurserymen have lately considered it as a newly-introduced species, and sold it accordingly.

It is one of those few plants whose calyx is of a more beautiful colour than the corolla (and which it does not lose in drying); it therefore affords an excellent example of the *calyx coloratus*, as also of *scariosus*, it being sonorous to the touch.

Being a native of Sicily, Palestine, and Africa, it is of course liable to be killed with us in severe seasons, the common practice is therefore to treat it as a green-house plant, and indeed it appears to the greatest advantage in a pot; it is much disposed to throw up new flowering stems; hence, by having several pots of it, some plants will be in blossom throughout the summer; the dried flowers are a pretty ornament for the mantle-piece in winter.

Though a kind of biennial, it is often increased by parting its roots, but more advantageously by seed; the latter, however, are but sparingly produced with us, probably for the want, as PARKINSON expresses it, "of sufficient heate of the Sunne."

HELLEBORUS LIVIDUS. LIVID or PURPLE HELLEBORE.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. nullus. *Petala*-5. five plura. *Nectaria* bilabiata, tubulata. *Capf.* polyfpermæ, erectiufculæ.

Specific Character.

HELLEBORUS *lividus* caule multifloro folifo, foliis ternatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. ined.* 2. *p.* 272.

It is not a little extraordinary that this plant which has for many years been cultivated in this country, fhould have efcaped the notice of LINNÆUS; it is equally wonderful that we fhould at this moment be ftrangers to its place of growth.

Having three leaves growing together, it has been confidered by many as the *trifoliatus* of LINNÆUS, but his *trifoliatus* is a very different plant, a native of Canada, producing fmall yellow flowers.

It has been ufual to treat this fpecies as a green-houfe plant, or at leaft to fhelter it under a frame in the winter; probably it is more hardy than we imagine.

It is propagated by parting its roots in autumn, and by feeds, though few of the latter in general ripen, nor do the roots make much increafe—to thefe caufes we muft doubtlefs attribute its prefent comparative fcarcity.

It flowers as early as February; on which account, as well as that of its fingularity, it is a very defirable plant in collections.

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CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL
MAGAZINE

3-4
1790

T H E

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

O R,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

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, Claſs, 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.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

V O L. III.

"The ſpleen is ſeldom felt where Flora reigns;
The low'ring eye, the petulance, the frown,
And ſullen ſadneſs, that o'erſhade, diſtort,
Aud mar the face of beauty, when no cauſe
For ſuch immeaſurable woe appears;
Theſe Flora baniſhes, and gives the fair
Sweet ſmiles aud bloom, leſs tranſient than her own."

COWPER.

L O N D O N:

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And Sold by the principal Bookſellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

M DCC XC.

MONSONIA SPECIOSA. LARGE-FLOWER'D MONSONIA.

Class and Order.

POLYADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 15. connata in 5 filamenta. *Stylus* 5-fidus. *Capf.* 5-cocca.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MONSONIA *speciosa* foliis quinatis: foliolis bipinnatis, *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 697.
MONSONIA grandiflora. *Burm. prodr.* 23.

The genus of which this charming plant is the most distinguished species, has been named in honour of *Lady Anne Monson.* The whole family are natives of the Cape, and in their habit and fructification bear great affinity to the Geranium. The present species was introduced into this country in 1774, by Mr. MASSON.

We received this elegant plant just as it was coming into flower, from Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road, Chelsea, who was so obliging as to inform me that he had succeeded best in propagating it by planting cuttings of the root in pots of mould, and plunging them in a tan-pit, watering them as occasion may require; in due time buds appear on the tops of the cuttings left out of the ground.

It rarely or never ripens its seed with us.

Should be treated as a hardy green-house plant; may be sheltered even under a frame, in the winter.

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ANTIRRHINUM TRISTE. MELANCHOLY or BLACK-FLOWER'D TOAD-FLAX.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* basis deorsum prominens, nectarifera. *Caps.* 2. locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *triste* foliis linearibus sparsis inferioribus oppositis nectariis subulatis, floribus subsessilibus. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 555.
LINARIA tristis hispanica. *Dill. Elth.* 201. *t.* 164. *f.* 199.

Receives its name of *triste* from the sombre appearance of its flowers; but this must be understood when placed at some little distance, for, on a near view, the principal colour of the blossoms is a fine rich brown, inclined to purple.

Is a native of Spain, and of course a green-house plant with us, but it must not be too tenderly treated, as it loses much of its beauty when drawn up, it should therefore be kept out of doors when the season will admit, as it only requires shelter from severe frost, and that a common hot-bed frame will in general sufficiently afford it.

It flowers during most of the summer months; as it rarely or never ripens its seeds with us, the usual mode of propagating it, is by cuttings, which strike readily enough in the common way.

MILLER relates that it was first introduced into this country by Sir CHARLES WAGER, from Gibraltar seeds.

POTENTILLA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE-FLOWER'D POTENTILLA.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 10-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* subrotunda, nuda, receptaculo parvo exsucco affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POTENTILLA *grandiflora* foliis ternatis dentatis utrinque subpilosis, caule decumbente foliis longiore, *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 715.
FRAGARIA sterilis, amplissimo folio et flore petalis cordatis, *Vaill. Paris.* 55. *t.* 10. *f.* 1.

Culture is well known to produce great alterations in the appearance of most plants, but particularly in those which grow spontaneously on dry mountainous situations, and this is strikingly exemplified in the present instance, this species of *Potentilla*, becoming in every respect much larger, as well as much smoother than in its natural state. *Vid.* VAILL. above quoted.

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, a native of Switzerland, Siberia, and other parts of Europe, and flowers in July.

LINNÆUS considers it as an annual; MILLER, as a biennial; we suspect it to be, indeed have little doubt of its being a perennial; having propagated it by parting its roots, but it may be raised more successfully from seed.

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EPILOBIUM ANGUSTISSIMUM. NARROWEST-LEAV'D WILLOW-HERB.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capf.* oblonga, infera. *Sem.* pappofa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPILOBIUM *anguftiffimum*, foliis fparfis linearibus obfolete denticulatis aveniis, petalis æqualibus integerrimis, *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 5.

EPILOBIUM *anguftifolium*, var. *Lin. Sp. Pl.*

EPILOBIUM flore difformi, foliis linearibus. *Hall. Hift. Helv. p.* 427. *n.* 1001.

Though the *Epilobium* here figured has not been many years introduced into this country, it is a plant which has long been well known, and defcribed.

LINNÆUS makes it a variety only of the *Epilobium anguftifolium*; HALLER, a diftinct fpecies, and in our opinion, moft juftly.

Thofe who have cultivated the *Epilobium anguftifolium* have caufe to know that it increafes prodigiouffy by its creeping roots. The prefent plant, fo far as we have been able to determine from cultivating it feveral years, in our Garden, Lambeth-Marfh, has not fhewn the leaft difpofition to increafe in the fame way, nor have any feedlings arifen from the feeds which it has fpontaneouffy fcattered: we have, indeed, found it a plant rather difficult to propagate, yet it is highly probable that at a greater diftance from London, and in a more favourable foil, its roots, though not of the creeping kind, may admit of a greater increafe, and its feeds be more prolific.

It is a native of the Alps of Switzerland, from whence it is frequently diflodged, and carried into the plains by the impetuofity of torrents.

It flowers with us in July and Auguft, and being a hardy perennial, and perhaps the moft elegant fpecies of the genus, appears to us highly deferving a place in the gardens of the curious.

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CENTAUREA MONTANA. GREATER BLUE-BOTTLE.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum setosum. *Pappus* simplex. *Corollæ* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *montana* calycibus serratis, foliis lanceolatis decurrentibus caule simpliciſſimo. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 785.

CYANUS montanus latifolius S. Verbasculum cyanoides. *Bauh. Pin.* 273.

CYANUS major. *Lobel. icon.* 548.

It has been suggested by some of our readers, that too many common plants, like the present, are figured in this work. We wish it to be understood, that the professed design of the Botanical Magazine is to exhibit representations of such. We are desirous of putting it in the power of all who cultivate or amuse themselves with plants, to become scientifically acquainted with them, as far as our labours extend; and we deem it of more consequence, that they should be able to ascertain such as are to be found in every garden, than such as they may never have an opportunity of seeing. On viewing the representations of objects of this sort, a desire of seeing the original is naturally excited, and the pleasure is greatly enhanced by having it in our power to possess it. But, while we are desirous of thus creating Botanists, we are no less anxious to gratify the wishes of those already such; and we believe, from a perusal of the Magazine, it will appear that one-third of the plants figured, have some pretensions to novelty.

The *Centaurea montana* is a native of the German Alps, flowers during the greatest part of the summer, is a hardy perennial, and will grow in any soil or situation, some will think too readily.

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NARCISSUS ODORUS. SWEET-SCENTED, or GREAT JONQUIL.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6-æqualia. *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo. *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *odorus* fpatha fub-biflora, nectario campanulato fexfido lævi dimidio petalis breviore, foliis femicylindricis. *Lin. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 317.

NARCISSUS anguftifolius, five juncifolius maximus amplo calice.

The Great Jonquilia with the large flower or cup. *Park. Parad. p.* 89. *fig.* 5.

We fhall be thought, perhaps, too partial to this tribe of plants, this being the fifth fpecies now figured; but it fhould be remembered, that as the fpring does not afford that variety of flowers which the fummer does, we are more limited in our choice; the flowers of this delightful feafon have alfo greater claims to our notice, they prefent themfelves with double charms.

This fpecies, which, as its name implies, poffeffes more fragrance than many of the others, is a native of the South of Europe, flowers in the open border in April, is a hardy perennial, thriving in almoft any foil or fituation, but fucceeds beft in a loamy foil and eaftern expofure. Varies with double flowers, in which ftate it is often ufed for forcing.

No notice is taken of this fpecies by MILLER, except as a variety of the *N. Jonquilla*, from which it differs *toto cœlo*.

LOTUS JACOBÆUS. BLACK-FLOWER'D LOTUS.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen cylindricum ftrictum. *Alæ* furfum longitudinaliter conniventes. *Cal.* tubulofus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOTUS *Jacobæus* leguminibus fubternatis, caule herbaceo erecto, foliolis linearibus. *Lin. Syft. Veg.* 691.

LOTUS anguftifolia, flore luteo purpurafcente, infulæ S. Jacobi. *Comm. hort.* 2. *p.* 165. *t.* 83.

This fpecies of *Lotus* has been called black-flower'd, not that the flowers are abfolutely black, for they are of a very rich brown inclined to purple, but becaufe they appear fo at a little diftance; the light colour of the foliage contributes not a little to this appearance.

" It grows naturally in the Ifland of St. James; is too " tender to live abroad in England, fo the plants muft be " kept in pots, and in the winter placed in a warm airy glafs " cafe, but in the fummer they fhould be placed abroad in a " fheltered fituation. It may be eafily propagated by cuttings " during the fummer feafon, and alfo by feeds, but the plants " which have been two or three times propagated by cuttings, " feldom are fruitful." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

It continues to flower during the whole of the fummer; as it is very apt to die off without any apparent caufe, care fhould be taken to have a fucceffion of plants from feeds, if poffible.

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SPIGELIA MARILANDICA. MARYLAND SPIGELIA, or WORM-GRASS.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis. *Capfula* didyma. 2-locularis, polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPIGELIA *Marilandica* caule tetragono, foliis omnibus oppofitis. *Lin. Syft. Veg. p.* 197. *Mant.* 2. *p.* 338.

LONICERA *Marilandica. Spec. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 249.

PERICLYMENI virginiani flore coccineo planta marilandica fpicata erecta foliis conjugatis. *D. Sherard Raii Suppl. p.* 32. *Catefb. Carol.* 11. *t.* 78.

ANTHELMIA Indian pink. *Dr. Lining. Effays Phyfical and Literary, Vol.* 1. *and Vol.* 3.

This plant, not lefs celebrated for its fuperior efficacy in deftroying worms*, than admired for its beauty, is a native of the warmer parts of North America; the older Botanifts, and even LINNÆUS, at one time confidered it as a *honeyfuckle*, but he has now made a new genus of it, which he has named in honour of SPIGELIUS, a Botanift of confiderable note, author of the *Ifagog. in rem herbar.* publifhed at *Leyden* in 1633.

" This plant is not eafily propagated in England, for the " roots make but flow increafe, fo that the plant is not very " common in the Englifh Gardens at prefent; for although " it is fo hardy as to endure the cold of our ordinary winters " in the open air, yet as it does not ripen feeds, the only " way of propagating it is by parting of the roots; and as " thefe do not make much increafe by offsets, fo the plants " are fcarce; it delights in a moift foil, and muft not be often " tranfplanted." *Miller's Dict.*

The fcarcity of this plant, even now, is a proof of the juftnefs of Mr. MILLER's obfervation; it is in fact a very fhy plant, and fcarcely to be kept in this country but by frequent importation.

It flowers in June and July.

* *Vid. Lewis's Mater. Medica.*

Pub.d as the Act directs, April 1 1789 by W. Curtis Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS. TREE COLUTEA, or BLADDER SENNA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-fidus. *Legumen* inflatum, basi superiore dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COLUTEA *arborescens* arborea foliolis obcordatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 668.

COLUTEA vesicaria. *Bauh. Pin.* 396.

The greater Bastard Senna with bladders. *Park. Par.* 440.

The Bladder Senna, a native of the South of France and Italy, produces a profusion of bloom from June to August, when its inflated pods please from the singularity of their appearance; on these accounts, it is one of the most common flowering shrubs cultivated in gardens and plantations.

" It is propagated by sowing its seeds any time in the spring " in a bed of common earth; and when the plants are come " up, they must be kept clear from weeds, and the Michaelmas " following they should be transplanted either into nursery-" rows, or in the places where they are designed to remain; " for if they are let grow in the seed-bed too long, they are " very subject to have tap roots, which render them unfit " for transplanting; nor should these trees be suffered to " remain too long in the nursery before they are transplanted, " for the same reason." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

We have learned by experience, that a very wet soil will prove fatal to these shrubs.

LACHENALIA TRICOLOR. THREE-COLOURED LACHENALIA.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx fubtriphyllus, inferus, coloratus. *Corolla* 3-petala, receptaculo inferta. *Jacquin jun. in act. helv. vol.* 9.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *tricolor. Lin. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 314. *Jacq. Icon. pl. rarior, t.* 3.

PHORMIUM *Aloides. Lin. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 336. *Suppl.* 205.

To Mr. LEE, of the Vineyard, Hammerfmith, the firft, and as we underftand, the only Nurferyman as yet in poffeffion of this plant, which has but lately been introduced into this country from the Cape, we are indebted for the prefent fpecimen.

Mr. JACQUIN, jun. who has figured and defcribed it in the *Acta Helvetica*, gives it the name of *Lachenalia*, in honour of WARNERUS DE LA CHENAL, a very eminent Swifs Botanift, and the particular friend of the late illuftrious HALLER. Our readers fhould be informed, that it had before been called by two other different names, viz. *Hyacinthus orchioides*, and *Phormium aloides*, under the latter of which it now ftands in the 14th edition of the *Syftema Vegetabilium*, as well as that of *Lachenalia*.

Its trivial name of *tricolor* it receives from the three colours obfervable in the flowers; but it muft be noticed, that it is only at the middle period of its flowering, that thefe three colours are highly diftinguifhable; as it advances, the brilliant orange of the top flowers dies away; the fpots on the leaves alfo, which when the plant is young, give it the appearance of an orchis, as it advances into bloom become lefs and lefs confpicuous.

Like moft of the Cape plants, the *Lachenalia* requires to be fheltered in the winter; during that feafon it muft therefore be kept in a green-houfe, or hot-bed frame, well fecured.

It flowers in the fpring, but its blowing may be accelerated by the warmth of the ftove, for it bears forcing well enough.

It is increafed by offsets from the bulbs.

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HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. SYRIAN HIBISCUS; commonly called ALTHÆA FRUTEX.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx duplex, exterior polyphyllus. *Capsula* 5-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIBISCUS *syriacus* foliis cuneiformi ovatis superne incisoferratis, caule arboreo. *Lin. Syst. Veg. p.* 630.

ALCEA arborescens syriaca. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 316.

ALTHÆA frutex flore albo vel purpureo. *Park. Par. p.* 369.

The *Hibiscus syriacus*, known generally by the name of *Althæa frutex*, is a native of Syria, and forms one of the chief ornaments of our gardens in autumn; we view it, however, with less delight, as it is a sure indication of approaching winter.

There are many varieties of it mentioned by authors, as the *purple*, *red-flowered*, *white-flowered*, *variegated red and white flowered*, and the *striped-flowered*, to which may be added, another variety, lately introduced, with double flowers: it varies also in its foliage, which is sometimes marked with white, sometimes with yellow.

As from the lateness of its flowering, and the want of sufficient warmth, it rarely ripens its seeds with us; the usual mode of increasing it is by layers, and sometimes by cuttings; but the best plants are raised from seeds. MILLER observes, that the scarce varieties may be propagated by grafting them on each other, which is the common method of propagating the sorts with striped leaves.

In the time of PARKINSON it was not looked on as a hardy shrub: he thus writes,—" they are somewhat tender, " and would not be suffered to be uncovered in the winter " time, or yet abroad in the garden, but kept in a large pot " or tubbe, in the house or in a warme cellar, if you would " have them to thrive." *Park. Parad.*

Pub.d as the Act directs, May 1 1789. by W. Curtis Botanic. Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

TUSSILAGO ALPINA. ALPINE COLTSFOOT.

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Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Cal.* ſquamæ æquales, diſcum æquantes, ſubmembranaceæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TUSSILAGO *alpina* ſcapo unifloro ſubnudo, foliis cordato orbiculatis crenatis utrinque virentibus. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 755.

TUSSILAGO alpina rotundifolia glabra. *Bauh. Pin.* 197.

This ſpecies, a native of the Alps, of Switzerland, and Auſtria, is frequently kept in gardens for the ſake of variety; like the reſt of the genus, it flowers early in the ſpring, in March and April; is a very hardy perennial, increaſes moſt readily in a moiſt ſhady ſituation, is uſually kept in pots for the convenience of ſheltering it in very ſevere ſeaſons; but it will grow readily enough in the open border. All plants that flower early, though ever ſo hardy, require ſome kind of ſhelter, previous to, and during their flowering.

Is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

SPARTIUM JUNCEUM. SPANISH BROOM.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stigma longitudinale, supra villosum. *Filamenta* germini adhærentia. *Calyx* deorsum productus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPARTIUM *junceum* ramis oppositis teretibus apice floriferis, foliis lanceolatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 643.

SPARTIUM arborescens, seminibus lenti similibus. *Bauh. Pin.* 396.

Spanish Broom. *Park. Parad. p.* 442. *t.* 443. *fig.* 4.

Grows naturally in France, Spain, Italy, and Turkey; bears our climate extremely well; is a common shrub in our nurseries and plantations, which it much enlivens by its yellow blossoms: flowers from June to August, or longer in cool seasons.

Is raised by seeds, which generally come up plentifully under the shrubs.

MILLER mentions a variety of it, which, as inferior to the common sort, does not appear to be worth cultivating.

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GLADIOLUS COMMUNIS. COMMON CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla sexpartita, ringens. *Stamina* adscendentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *communis* foliis ensiformibus, floribus distantibus.

GLADIOLUS utrinque floridus? *Bauh. Pin.* 41.

The French Corn-Flag. *Park. Parad. p.* 189. *t.* 191. *f.* 1.

Grows wild in the corn fields of most of the warmer parts of Europe, varies with white and flesh-coloured blossoms, increases so fast, both by offsets and seeds, as to become troublesome to the cultivator; hence, having been supplanted by the Greater Corn-Flag, the *Byzantinus* of MILLER, whose blossoms are larger, and more shewy, it is not so generally found in gardens as formerly.

It flowers in June.

HYOSCYAMUS AUREUS. GOLDEN-FLOWER'D HENBANE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis, obtusa. *Stamina* inclinata. *Capsula* operculata 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYOSCYAMUS *aureus* foliis petiolatis dentatis acutis floribus pedunculatis, fructibus pendulis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 220.

HYOSCYAMUS creticus luteus major. *Bauh. Pin.* 169.

A native of Crete, and other parts of the East.

" Flowers most part of the summer, but seldom ripens seeds " in England; will continue for several years, if kept in pots " and sheltered in winter, for it will not live in the open air " during that season; if placed under a common hot-bed frame, " where it may enjoy as much free air as possible in mild wea- " ther, it will thrive better than when more tenderly treated.

" It may be easily propagated by cuttings, which if planted " in a shady border and covered with hand-glasses, in any of " the summer months, they will take root in a month or six " weeks, and may be afterwards planted in pots and treated " like the old plants." MILLER's *Gard. Dict.*

It is, however, a more common practice to keep this plant in the stove in the winter; one advantage, at least, attends this method, we secure it with certainty.

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NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM. HOOP PETTICOAT NARCISSUS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petalia 6, æqualia: *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo. *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *Bulbocodium* ſpatha uniflora, nectario turbinato petalis majore, ſtaminibus piſtilloque declinatis. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 317.

NARCISSUS montanus juncifolius, calyce aureo. *Bauhin. p.* 53.

The greater yellow Junquilia, or baſtard Daffodil. *Park. Parad. p.* 106. *t.* 107. *fig.* 6. *var. min. fig.* 7.

Grows ſpontaneouſly in Portugal; flowers in the open border about the middle of May, is an old inhabitant of our gardens, but, like the *triandrus*, is now become ſcarce, at leaſt in the nurſeries about London; in ſome gardens in Hampſhire we have ſeen it grow abundantly: MILLER calls it the *Hoop Petticoat Narciſſus*, the nectary, as he obſerves, being formed like the ladies hoop petticoats.

It certainly is one of the neateſt and moſt elegant of the genus, is propagated by offsets, and ſhould be planted in a loomy ſoil, with an Eaſtern expoſure.

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VIOLA PEDATA CUT-LEAV'D VIOLET.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis, postice cornuta. *Capsula* supera, 3-valvis, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VIOLA *pedata* acaulis, foliis pedatis septempartitis. *Lin. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 802. *Spec. Pl. p.* 1323. *Gronov. Fl. Virg. ed.* 2. *p.* 135.

VIOLA *tricolor* caule nudo, foliis tenuius dissectis. *Banist. Virg.*

VIOLA inodora flore purpurascente speciosо, foliis ad modum digitorum incisis. *Clayt. n.* 254.

This species of Violet, a native of Virginia, is very rarely met with in our gardens; the figure we have given, was drawn from a plant which flowered this spring in the garden of THOMAS SYKES, Esq. at Hackney, who possesses a very fine collection of plants, and of American ones in particular.

It is more remarkable for the singularity of its foliage than the beauty of its blossoms; the former exhibit a very good example of the *folium pedatum* of LINNÆUS, whence its name.

MILLER, who calls it *multifida* from a former edition of LINNÆUS's *Species Plantarum*, says, that the flowers are not succeeded by seeds here, hence it can only be propagated by parting its roots.

The best mode of treating it, will be to place the roots in a pot of loam and bog earth mixed, and plunge the pot into a north border, where it must be sheltered in the winter, or taken up and kept in a common hot-bed frame.

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GORTERIA RIGENS. RIGID-LEAV'D GORTERIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* lanatus. *Corollæ* radii ligulatæ. *Calyx* imbricatus, squamis spinosis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GORTERIA *rigens* foliis lanceolatis pinnatifidis, caule depresso, scapis unifloris. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr.* 783. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 1284.

ARCTOTIS ramis decumbentibus, foliis lineari-lanceolatis rigidis, subtus argenteis. *Mill. Dict. et Icon. t.* 49.

ARCTOTHECA foliis rigidis leniter dissectis. *Vaill. act.* 1728. *n.* 9.

The GORTERIA, of which there are several species, and most of them, like the present, natives of the Cape, has been named in honour of DAVID DE GORTER, author of the *Flora Zutphanica* and *Ingrica*; the trivial name of *rigens* is given to this species from the rigidity of its leaves, a term which it is sometimes apt to exchange for the more common botanic name of *ringens*; an instance of such mistake occurs in the 6th edition of MILLER'S *Gard. Dict.*

The greenhouse, to which it properly belongs, can scarcely boast a more shewy plant; its blossoms, when expanded by the heat of the sun, and it is only when the sun shines on them that they are fully expanded, exhibit an unrivalled brilliancy of appearance.

It flowers in June, but rarely brings its seeds to perfection in this country, which is of the less consequence, as the plant is readily enough increased by cuttings.

It requires the common treatment of a greenhouse plant.

IRIS SUSIANA. CHALCEDONIAN IRIS.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *fufiana* barbata foliis enfiformibus glabris, fcapo unifloro, petalis rotundatis. *Lin. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 88.

IRIS fufiana flore maximo et albo nigricante. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

The great Turkey Flower-de-luce. *Park. Parad.* 179.

This fpecies, by far the moft magnificent of the Iris tribe, is a native of Perfia, from a chief city of which it takes the name of *Sufiana:* LINNÆUS informs us, that it was imported into Holland from Conftantinople in 1573.

Though an inhabitant of a much warmer climate than our own, it thrives readily in the open borders of our gardens; and, in certain favourable fituations, flowers freely about the latter end of May or beginning of June. It fucceeds beft in a loamy foil and funny expofure, with a pure air: moifture, which favours the growth of moft of the genus, is injurious and fometimes even fatal to this fpecies.

As it rarely ripens its feeds with us, it is generally propagated by parting its roots in autumn. Thefe are alfo ufually imported from Holland, and may be had of the importers of bulbs at a reafonable rate.

Being liable to be deftroyed by feafons unufually fevere, it will be prudent to place a few roots of it in pots, either in the greenhoufe or in a hot-bed frame during the winter.

It bears forcing well.

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SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA. STRAWBERRY SAXIFRAGE.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Caps.* 2-rostris, 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAXIFRAGA *sarmentosa* foliis radicalibus subrotundis cordatis crenatis, sarmentis axillaribus radicantibus, corolla irregulari, racemo composito. *Lin. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *p.* 412. *Suppl. p.* 240.

This species of Saxifrage differing so widely from the others, both in its habit and fructification, as to create a doubt in the minds of some, whether it ought not to be considered as a distinct genus, is a native of China, and one of the many plants which have been introduced into our gardens since the time of MILLER.

Its round variegated leaves, and strawberry-like runners, the uncommon magnitude of the two lowermost pendant petals, joined to the very conspicuous glandular nectary in the centre of the flower, half surrounding the germen, render this species strikingly distinct.

It is properly a greenhouse plant; in mild winters indeed it will bear the open air, especially if placed at the foot of a wall, or among rock-work; but, in such situations, it is frequently killed in severe seasons.

It flowers in May and June, but does not produce its blossoms so freely as some others.

No difficulty attends the propagation of it, for it increases so fast by its runners, as to be even troublesome.

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SEMPERVIVUM MONANTHES. DWARF HOUSELEEK.

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 12-partitus. *Petala* 12. *Capsulæ* 12, polyspermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SEMPERVIVUM *monanthes* foliis teretibus clavatis confertis, pedunculis nudis subunifloris, nectariis obcordatis. *Aiton. Hort. Kew.*

It appears from the *Hortus Kewensis*, the publication of which is daily expected, that the plant here figured was first brought to this country from the Canary Islands, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in the year 1777.

It is highly deserving the notice of the Botanist, not only as being by far the least species of the genus, but on account of its Nectaria; these, though not mentioned by LINNÆUS in his character of the genus, have been described by other authors, particularly JACQUIN and HALLER; and though not present in most, and but faintly visible in a few species of *Sempervivum*, in this plant form a principal part of the fructification; they are usually seven in number, but vary from six to eight.

In the specimens we have examined, and which perhaps have been rendered luxuriant by culture, the number of stamina has been from twelve to sixteen; of styles, from six to eight; of flowers on the same stalk, from one to eight.

It flowers during most of the summer months, succeeds very well with the common treatment of a greenhouse plant in the summer, but does best in a dry stove in the winter.

Is readily increased by parting its roots.

SISYRINCHIUM IRIDIOIDES. IRIS-LEAV'D SISYRINCHIUM.

Clafs and Order.

GYNANDRIA TRIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Spatha* diphylla. *Petala* 6 plana. *Capfula* trilocularis, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SISYRINCHIUM *iridioides* foliis enfiformibus; petalis oblongo-obcordatis, venofis; germinibus pyriformibus, fubhirfutis.

SISYRINCHIUM *Bermudiana. Lin. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 820. *var.* 2. *Spec. Pl. p.* 1353.

BERMUDIANA iridis folio, radice fibrofa. *Dill. Elth.* 48. *t.* 41. *f.* 48.

SISYRINCHIUM *Bermudiana* foliis gladiolatis amplexicaulibus, pedunculis brevioribus. *Miller's Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

On comparing the prefent plant with the *Bermudiana graminea flore minore cæruleo* of DILLENIUS, both of which I have growing, and now in pots before me, the difference appears fo ftriking, that I am induced with him and MILLER to confider them as diftinct fpecies; efpecially as, on a clofe examination, there appear characters fufficient to juftify me in the opinion, which characters are not altered by culture.

It is a native of the Bermudian Iflands, and flowers in the open border from May to the end of July; it is not uncommon to keep it in the greenhoufe, for which, from its fize, &c. it is very well adapted; but it is not neceffary to treat it tenderly, as it will bear a greater degree of cold than many plants ufually confidered as hardy.

It may be propagated moft readily by feeds, or by parting its roots in the autumn; fhould be planted on a border with an eaftern afpect; foil the fame as for bulbs.

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GERANIUM RADULA. RASP-LEAV'D GERANIUM.

Clafs and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Stigmata* 5. *Fructus* roftratus, 5-coccus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *revolutum* pedunculis fubbifloris, foliis multifidis linearibus fcabris ad oras revolutis, caule arboreo. *Jacq. ic.* 133. *collect.* 1. *p.* 84.
GERANIUM *Radula. Cavanill. Diff.* 4. *p.* 262. *t.* 101. *f.* 1.

This is one of the numerous tribe of *Geraniums* introduced from the Cape fince the time of MILLER: it takes the name of *Radula*, which is the Latin term for a rafp or file, from the rough rafp-like furface of the leaves.

There are two varieties of it, a *major* and a *minor*, which keep pretty conftantly to their characters; and as this fpecies is readily raifed from feeds, it affords alfo many feminal varieties.

As a Botanift, defirous of feeing plants diftinct in their characters, we could almoft wifh it were impoffible to raife thefe *foreign Geraniums* from feeds; for, without pretending to any extraordinary difcernment, we may venture to prophecy, that in a few years, from the multiplication of feminal varieties, fpringing from feeds cafually, or perhaps purpofely impregnated with the pollen of different forts, fuch a crop will be produced as will baffle all our attempts to reduce to fpecies, or even regular varieties.

Such as are partial to this tribe, will no doubt wifh to have this fpecies in their collection; the bloffoms are pretty, and the foliage is fingular, but it remains but a fhort time in flower.

It is readily propagated by cuttings.

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LANTANA ACULEATA. PRICKLY LANTANA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-dentatus obsolete. *Stigma* uncinato-refractum. *Drupa* nucleo 2-loculari.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LANTANA *aculeata* foliis oppositis, caule aculeato ramoso spicis hemisphæricis. *Lin. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *p.* 566.

According to MILLER, this species grows naturally in *Jamaica*, and most of the other Islands in the *West-Indies*, where it is called *wild Sage*; the flowers, which are very brilliant, are succeeded by roundish berries, which, when ripe, turn black, having a pulpy covering over a single hard seed.

It is readily propagated by cuttings.

Different plants vary greatly in the colour of their blossoms, and the pricklinefs of their ftalks; the prickles are feldom found on the young ſhoots.

This plant will bear to be placed abroad in the warmeſt ſummer months, the reſt of the year it requires artificial heat. It is uſually placed in the dry ſtove, to which, as it is ſeldom without flowers, it imparts great brilliancy.

FUCHSIA COCCINEA. SCARLET FUCHSIA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-phyllus, coloratus, corollifer, maximus. *Petala* 4, parva. *Bacca* infera, 4-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUCHSIA *coccinea* foliis oppositis ovatis denticulatis; petalis obovatis, obtusis. *Hort. Kew.*

THILCO *Feuillée it.* 3. *p.* 64. *t.* 47.

The present plant is a native of *Chili*, and was introduced to the royal gardens at Kew, in the year 1788, by Capt. FIRTH; it takes the name of *Fuchsia* from *Fuchs* a German Botanist of great celebrity, author of the *Historia Stirpium* in *folio*, published in 1542, containing five hundred and sixteen figures in wood; and which, though mere outlines, express the objects they are intended to represent, infinitely better than many laboured engravings of more modern times.

Every person who can boast a hot-house will be anxious to possess the *Fuchsia*, as it is not only a plant of peculiar beauty, but produces its rich pendant blossoms through most of the summer; the petals in the centre of the flower are particularly deserving of notice; they somewhat resemble a small roll of the richest purple-coloured ribband.

Though this plant will not succeed well in the winter, nor be easily propagated unless in a stove, it will flower very well during the summer months, in a good green-house or hot-bed frame, and though at present from its novelty it bears a high price, yet as it is readily propagated, both by layers, cuttings, and seeds, it will soon be within the purchase of every lover of plants.

Mr. LEE, of Hammersmith, we understand first had this plant for sale.

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TROPÆOLUM MINUS. SMALL TROPÆOLUM, or INDIAN-CRESS.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, calcaratus. *Petala* 5, inæqualia. *Baccæ* tres, ficcæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TROPÆOLUM *minus* foliis peltatis repandis, petalis acuminato-setaceis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 357.

Indian-Cresses, or yellow Larke's-heeles. *Park. Parad. p.* 280.

This species of *Tropæolum* (which like the *majus* already figured in this work, is a native of *Peru*) has long been an inhabitant of our gardens; it was the only species we had in the time of PARKINSON, by whom it is figured and described; it appears indeed to have been a great favourite with that intelligent author, for he says this plant "is of so great beauty "and sweetnesse withall, that my garden of delight cannot "bee unfurnished of it, and again the whole flower hath a fine "small sent, very pleasing, which being placed in the middle of "some Carnations or Gilloflowers (for they are in flower at "the same time) make a delicate Tussimusie, as they call it, "or Nosegay, both for sight and sent."

As the *Passiflora cærulea*, from its superior beauty and hardiness, has in a great degree supplanted the *incarnata*, so has the *Tropæolum majus* the *minus*; we have been informed indeed that it was entirely lost to our gardens till lately, when it was re-introduced by Dr. J. E. SMITH, who by distributing it to his friends, and the Nurserymen near London, has again rendered it tolerably plentiful.

Like the *majus* it is an annual, though by artificial heat it may be kept in a pot through the winter, as usually is the variety of it with double flowers; but as it will grow readily in the open air, in warm sheltered situations, it should be raised on a hot-bed, like other tender annuals, if we wish to have it flower early in the summer, continue long in blossom, and produce perfect seeds.

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ANTIRRHINUM PURPUREUM. PURPLE TOAD-FLAX.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-phyllus. *Corollæ* basis deorsum prominens, nectarifera. *Capsula* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *purpureum* foliis quaternis linearibus, caule erecto spicato. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 555.

LINARIA purpurea major odorata. *Bauh. Pin.* 213.

LINARIA altera purpurea. *Dod. Pempt.* 183.

Though not so beautiful as many of the genus, this species is a common inhabitant of the flower-garden, in which it continues to blossom, during most of the summer.

It is a native of Italy, and delights in a dry soil and situation; it will even flourish on walls, and hence will serve very well to decorate the more elevated parts of rock-work.

When once introduced it comes up spontaneously from seeds.

LATHYRUS TINGITANUS. TANGIER PEA.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, supra villosus, superne latior, *Cal.* laciniæ superiores 2-breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *tingitanus* pedunculis bifloris, cirrhis diphyllis, foliolis alternis lanceolatis glabris, stipulis lunatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 663.

LATHYRUS tingitanus, siliquis orobi, flore amplo ruberrimo. *Moris. hist.* 2. *p.* 55.

The Tangier Pea, a native of Morocco, cannot boast the agreeable scent, or variety of colours of the sweet Pea; nor does it continue so long in flower; nevertheless there is a richness in the colour of its blossoms, which entitles it to a place in the gardens of the curious, in which it is usually sown in the spring, with other hardy annuals.

It flowers in June and July.

The best mode of propagating it, is to sow the seeds on the borders in patches, where the plants are to remain; thinning them when they come up, so as to leave only two or three together.

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ALYSSUM HALIMIFOLIUM. SWEET ALYSSUM.

Clafs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta quædam introrfum denticulo notata. *Silicula* emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *halimifolium* caulibus fuffruticofis, diffufis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis integerrimis, villofiufculis, ftaminibus fimplicibus, filiculis fubrotundis integris. *Hort. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 381.

ALYSSUM *halimifolium* caulibus procumbentibus, perennantibus, foliis lanceolato-linearibus, acutis, integerrimis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 590.

Thlafpi halimi folio fempervirens. *Herm. lugd.* 594. *t.* 595.

Grows fpontaneoufly in dry fituations, in the fouthernmoft parts of Europe, where it is fhrubby; and in fimilar fituations it is fo in fome degree with us; but on our flower-borders, where it is ufually fown, it grows fo luxuriantly, that the ftalks becoming juicy and tender, are generally deftroyed by our frofts; hence it is an annual from peculiarity of circumftance; as fuch, it is very generally cultivated; the flowers exhibit a pretty, innocent appearance, and ftrongly diffufe an agreeable honey-like fmell. They continue to blow through moft of the fummer months.

It is a very proper plant for a wall or piece of rock-work; care muft be taken, however, not to fow too much of the feed in one pot, as it fpreads wide, but it may eafily be reduced at any period of its growth, as it does not creep at the root.

The fpecific defcription in the *Hortus Kewenfis* above referred to, admirably characterizes the plant, but furely at the expence of its generic character.

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Campanula Speculum. Venus's Looking-Glass.

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Capsula* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *Speculum* caule ramosissimo, diffuso; foliis oblongis subcrenatis, floribus solitariis, capsulis prismaticis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 209.

ONOBRYCHIS arvensis s. Campanula arvensis erecta. *Bauh. Pin.* 215.

Grows wild among the corn in the South of Europe, is an annual, and, like the *Sweet Alyssum*, generally cultivated in our gardens, and most deservedly so indeed, for when a large assemblage of its blossoms are expanded by the rays of the sun, their brilliancy is such as almost to dazzle the eyes of the beholder.

Those annuals which bear our winter's frosts without injury, are advantageously sown in the autumn; for by that means they flower more early, and their seeds ripen with more certainty; the present plant is one of those: it usually sows itself, and is therefore raised without any trouble.

It begins to flower in May and June, and continues to enliven the garden till August or September.

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PELARGONIUM ACETOSUM. SORREL CRANE'S-BILL.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10. in æqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fructus*, 5-coccus, rostratus: rostra spiralia, introrsum barbata. *L'Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *acetosum* umbellis pauciflori, foliis obovatis crenatis glabris carnosis, petalis linearibus. *L'Herit. Monogr. de Geran. n.* 97.

GERANIUM *acetosum* calycibus monophyllis, foliis glabris obovatis carnosis crenatis, caule fruticoso laxo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 613. *Sp. Pl. p.* 947.

GERANIUM Africanum frutescens, folio crasso et glauco acetosæ sapore. *Comm. præl.* 51. *t.* 1.

Mons. L'HERITIER, the celebrated French Botanist, who, in the number, elegance, and accuracy of his engravings, appears ambitious of excelling all his cotemporaries, in a work now executing on the family of *Geranium*, has thought it necessary to divide that numerous genus into three, viz. *Erodium*, *Pelargonium*, and *Geranium*.

The *Erodium* includes those which LINNEUS (who noticing the great difference in their appearance, had made three divisions of them) describes with five fertile stamina, and calls *Myrrhina*; the *Pelargonium* those with seven fertile stamina, his *Africana*; the *Geranium* those with ten fertile stamina, his *Batrachia*.

They

They are continued under the claſs *Monadelphia*, in which they now form three different orders, according to the number of their ſtamina, viz. *Pentandria*, *Heptandria*, and *Decandria*. If the principles of the Linnean ſyſtem had been ſtrictly adhered to, they ſhould perhaps have been ſeparated into different claſſes; for though the *Pelargonium* is Monadelphous, the *Geranium* is not ſo; in conſequence of this alteration, the *Geranium peltatum* and *radula*, figured in a former part of this work, muſt now be called *Pelargonium peltatum*, and *radula*, and the *Geranium Reichardi* be an *Erodium*.

The leaves of this plant have ſomewhat the taſte of ſorrel, whence its name, it flowers during moſt of the ſummer, and is readily propagated by cuttings. MILLER mentions a variety of it with ſcarlet flowers.

It is a native of the Cape, and known to have been cultivated in Chelſea Garden, in the year 1724.

LYSIMACHIA BULBIFERA. BULB-BEARING LOOSESTRIFE.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata. *Capſula* globoſa, mucronata, 10-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYSIMACHIA *ſtricta* racemis terminalibus, petalis lanceolatis patulis, foliis lanceolatis ſeſſilibus. *Hort. Kew. p.* 199.

In the ſpring of the year 1781, I received roots of this plant from Mr. ROBERT SQUIBB, then at New-York, which produced flowers the enſuing ſummer, ſince that time, I have had frequent opportunities of obſerving a very peculiar circumſtance in its œconomy; after flowering, inſtead of producing ſeeds, it throws out *gemmæ vivaces*, or *bulbs* of an unuſual form, from the alæ of the leaves, which falling off in the month of October, when the plant decays, produce young plants the enſuing ſpring.

As it is diſtinguiſhed from all the known ſpecies of *Lyſimachia* by this circumſtance, we have named it *bulbifera* inſtead of *ſtricta*, under which it appears in the *Hortus Kewenſis*.

Some Botaniſts, whoſe abilities we revere, are of opinion that the trivial names of plants, which are or ſhould be a kind of abridgment of the ſpecific character, ought very rarely or never to be changed: we are not for altering them capricioufly on every trivial occaſion, but in ſuch a caſe as the preſent, where the ſcience is manifeſtly advanced by the alteration, it would ſurely have been criminal to have preferred a name, barely expreſſive, to one which immediately identifies the plant.

The *Lyſimachia bulbifera* is a hardy perennial, grows ſpontaneouſly in boggy or ſwampy ground, and hence requires a moiſt ſoil. It flowers in Auguſt.

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TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA. VIRGINIAN TRADESCANTIA, or SPIDERWORT.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx triphyllus. *Petala* 3. *Filamenta* villis articulatis. *Capsula* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRADESCANTIA *Virginica* erecta lævis, floribus congestis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 314. *Sp. Pl.* 411.

ALLIUM five moly Virginianum. *Bauh. Pin.* 506.

PHALANGIUM Ephemerum Virginianum Joannis Tradescant.

The soon-fading Spiderwort of Virginia, or Tradescant his Spiderwort. *Park. Parad.* 152. 5. *t.* 151. *f.* 4.

Under the name of *Spiderwort*, the old Botanists arranged many plants of very different genera: the name is said to have arisen from the supposed efficacy of some of these plants, in curing the bite of a kind of spider, called *Phalangium*; not the *Phalangium* of LINNEUS, which is known to be perfectly harmless: under this name, PARKINSON minutely describes it; he mentions also, how he first obtained it.

"This Spiderwort," says our venerable author, "is of late "knowledge, and for it the Christian world is indebted unto "that painful, industrious searcher, John Tradescant, who "first received it of a friend that brought it out of Virginia, "and hath imparted hereof, as of many other things, both "to me and others."

TOURNEFORT afterwards gave it the name of *Ephemerum*, expressive of the short duration of its flowers, which LINNEUS changed to *Tradescantia*.

Though a native of Virgina, it bears the severity of our climate uninjured, and being a beautiful, as well as hardy perennial, is found in almost every garden.

Though each blossom lasts but a day, it has such a profusion in store, that it is seldom found without flowers through the whole of the summer. There are two varieties of it, the one with white the other with pale purple flowers. The most usual way of propagating it is by parting its roots in autumn; to obtain varieties, we must sow its seeds.

IBERIS UMBELLATA. PURPLE CANDY-TUFT.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Corolla irregularis: *Petalis* 2 exterioribus majoribus: *Silicula* polysperma, emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IBERIS *umbellata* herbacea, foliis lanceolatis, acuminatis, inferioribus serratis; superioribus integerrimis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 589. *Sp. Pl. p.* 906.
THLASPI umbellatum creticum, iberidis folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 106.
DRABA S. Arabis S. Thlaspi Candiæ. *Dod. pempt.* 713.
THLASPI creticum umbellatum flore albo et purpureo. Candy-Tufts, white and purple. *Park. Parad. p.* 390.

The Candy-Tuft is one of those annuals which contribute generally to enliven the borders of the flower-garden: its usual colour is a pale purple, there is also a white variety of it, and another with deep but very bright purple flowers, the most desirable of the three, but where a garden is large enough to admit of it, all the varieties may be sown.

For want of due discrimination, as MILLER has before observed, Nurserymen are apt to collect and mix with this species the seeds of another, viz. the *amara*, and which persons not much skilled in plants consider as the white variety; but a slight attention will discover it to be a very different plant, having smaller and longer heads, differing also in the shape of its leaves and seed vessels, too trifling a plant indeed to appear in the flower-garden.

Purple Candy-Tuft is a native of the South of Europe, and flowers in June and July: it should be sown in the spring, on the borders of the flower-garden in patches; when the plants come up, a few only should be left, as they will thereby become stronger, produce more flowers, and be of longer duration.

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CASSIA CHAMÆCRISTA. DWARF CASSIA.

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Antheræ* fuperne 3 fteriles; infimæ 3 roftratæ. *Legumen.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CASSIA *Chamæcrifta* foliis multijugis, glandula petiolari pedicellata, ftipulis enfiformibus. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 394. *Hort. Kew. p.* 54.

CHAMÆCRISTA pavonis major. *Comm. Hort.* 1. *p.* 53. *t.* 37.

A native of the Weft-Indies, and of Virginia according to LINNEUS; not common in our gardens, though cultivated as long ago as 1699, by the DUCHESS of BEAUFORT; (*vid. Hort. Kew.*) unnoticed by MILLER.

This fpecies, fuperior in beauty to many of the genus, is an annual, and confequently raifed only from feeds, thefe muft be fown in the fpring, on a hot-bed, and when large enough to tranfplant, placed feparately in pots of light loamy earth, then replunged into a moderate hot-bed to bring them forward, and in the month of June removed into a warm border, where, if the feafon prove favourable, they will flower very well towards Auguft; but, as fuch feldom ripen their feeds, it will be proper to keep a few plants in the ftove or greenhoufe for that purpofe, otherwife the fpecies may be loft.

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ANTHYLLIS TETRAPHYLLA. FOUR-LEAV'D LADIES-FINGER.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ventricosus. *Legumen* subrotundum, tectum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHYLLIS *tetraphylla* herbacea, foliis quaterno-pinnatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 25. *Hort. Kew. vol.* 3. *p.* 25.

LOTUS pentaphyllos vesicaria. *Bauh. Pin.* 332.

TRIFOLIUM halicacabum. *Cam. Hort.* 171. *t.* 47.

An annual; the spontaneous growth of Spain, Italy, and Sicily, flowers in the open border in July, and ripens its seeds in September.

Long since cultivated in our gardens, but more as a rare, or curious, than a beautiful plant.

Its seeds are to be sown in April, on a bed of light earth, where they are to remain; no other care is necessary than thinning them, and keeping them clear of weeds.

THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

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, Class, 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 WORK

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

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. IV.

Observe the rising Lily's snowy grace,
Observe the various vegetable race;
They neither toil nor spin, but careless grow,
Yet see how warm they blush! how bright they glow!
What regal vestments can with them compare!
What king so shining, or what queen so fair.

THOMSON.

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M DCC XCI.

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LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS. ANNUAL LAVATERA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx duplex: exterior 3-fidus. *Arilli* plurimi, monospermi.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAVATERA *trimestris* caule scabro herbaceo, foliis glabris, pedunculis unifloris, fructibus orbiculo tectis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 974. *Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 452.
LAVATERA (*althææfolia*) foliis infimis cordato-orbiculatis, caulinis trilobis acuminatis glabris, pedunculis unifloris, caule herbaceo. *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*
MALVA folio vario. *Bauh. Pin.* 315.
MALVA Hispanica flore carneo amplo.
The Spanish blush Mallow. *Park. Parad. p.* 366.

Our plant is undoubtedly the *Spanish blush Mallow* of PARKINSON, and the *Lavatera althææfolia* of MILLER; according to the former, it is a native of Spain, according to the latter, of Syria.

Mr. MILLER considers it as distinct from the *trimestris*; Mr. AITON has no *althææfolia* in his *Hort. Kew.* we are therefore to conclude that the *althææfolia* of MILLER, and the *trimestris* of LINNEUS are one and the same species.

Of the annuals commonly raised in our gardens, this is one of the most shewy, as well as the most easily cultivated; its seeds are to be sown in March, on the borders where they are to remain, the plants thinned as they come up, and kept clear of weeds.

It varies with white blossoms, and flowers from July to September.

MIMOSA VERTICILLATA. WHORL'D-LEAV'D MIMOSA.

Clafs and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPHROD. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5. f. plura. *Pift.* 1. *Legumen.*

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5. 10. plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIMOSA *verticillata* inermis, foliis verticillatis linearibus pungentibus. *L'Herit. fert. angl. t.* 41. *Hort. Kew. p.* 438.

The radical leaves of plants ufually differ in fhape from thofe of the ftalk, in fome plants remarkably fo; the *Lepidium perfoliatum* figured in the *Flora Auftriaca* of Profeffor JACQUIN is a ftriking inftance of this diffimilarity: the *Lathyrus Aphaca*, a Britifh plant, figured in the *Flora Lond.* is ftill more fuch, as large entire leaf-like ftipulæ grow in pairs on the ftalk, inftead of leaves, while the true leaves next the root, vifible when the plant firft comes up from feed, are few in number, and thofe pinnated. The prefent plant no lefs admirably illuftrates the above remark, the leaves which firft appear on the feedling plants being pinnated, as is reprefented in the fmall figure on the plate, while thofe which afterwards come forth grow in whorls. We have obferved the fame difpofition to produce diffimilar leaves in feveral other fpecies of *Mimofa*, which have arifen from Botany-Bay feeds, lately introduced.

This fingular fpecies, on the authority of Mr. DAVID NELSON, is a native of New South Wales, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart.

We firft faw it in flower, and have fince feen it with ripe feed-pods, at Mr. MALCOLM's, Kennington.

It is properly a green-houfe plant, and propagated only by feeds, which are to be fown on a gentle hot-bed.

It is fome years in arriving at its flowering ftate.

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LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS. TUBEROUS LATHYRUS, or PEASE EARTH-NUT.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, supra villosus, superne latior. *Cal.* laciniæ superiores 2 breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *tuberosus* pedunculis multifloris, cirrhis diphyllis: foliolis ovalibus, internodiis nudis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 663.
LATHYRUS arvensis repens tuberosus. *Bauh. Pin.* 344.
LATHYRUS arvensis sive terræ glandes. Pease Earth-Nuts. *Parkins. Theat. p.* 1061.

Grows spontaneously in various parts of France and Germany; Mr. PHILIP HURLOCK lately shewed me some dried specimens of this plant, which he gathered in the corn fields, on the *Luneburgh Heide*, in *Upper Lusatia*, where it grew plentifully, and afforded a pleasing appearance to the curious traveller:—not so to the husbandman, to whom it is as noxious as the *Convolvulus arvensis (small Bindweed)* is with us, and equally difficult to extirpate, having powerfully creeping roots, which somewhat like the *Helianthus tuberosus* (commonly called *Jerusalem Artichoke)* produce large tubera, and which like those of that plant, are in high esteem with some as an article of food, and as such even cultivated abroad.

It flowers from June to the end of August. It is certainly a beautiful hardy perennial, similar to (but of more humble growth) than the everlasting pea, yet must be cautiously introduced on account of its creeping roots, by which it is most readily propagated, rarely ripening its seeds with us.

It is, perhaps, better suited to decorate the unclip'd hedge of the pleasure-ground, than the border of the flower-garden.

CISTUS LADANIFERUS. GUM CISTUS.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 5-petala. *Calyx* 5-phyllus: foliolis duobus minoribus. *Capfula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CISTUS *ladaniferus* arborefcens ex ftipulatus, foliis lanceolatis fupra lævibus, petiolis bafi coalitis vaginantibus. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 497.
CISTUS ladanifera Hifpanica incana. *Bauh. Pin.* 467.
CISTUS Ledon. The Gum Ciftus or Sweete Holly Rofe. *Park. Parad. p.* 422.

One of the moft ornamental hardy fhrubs we poffefs; at once pleafing to the eye, and grateful to the fmell; for, as MILLER obferves, the whole plant in warm weather exudes a fweet glutinous fubftance, which has a very ftrong balfamic fcent, fo as to perfume the circumambient air to a great diftance.

Its bloffoms, which appear in June and July in great profufion, exhibit a remarkable inftance of quickly-fading beauty, opening and expanding to the morning fun, and before night ftrewing the ground with their elegant remains: as each fucceeding day produces new bloffoms, this deciduous difpofition of the petals, common to the genus, is the lefs to be regretted.

Is a native of Spain and Portugal, prefers a dry foil and warm fheltered fituation, and in very fevere feafons requires fome kind of covering.

Cultivated 1656, by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT, jun. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

Is readily increafed from cuttings; but MILLER remarks, that the beft plants are raifed from feeds.

Varies with waved leaves, and in having petals without a fpot at the bafe.

Is not the plant from whence the Ladanum of the fhops is produced, though affording in warmer countries than ours a fimilar gum, hence its name of *ladanifera* is not ftrictly proper.

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CONVOLVULUS PURPUREUS. PURPLE BINDWEED, or CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capsula* 2-locularis, loculis dispermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *purpureus* foliis cordatis indivisis, fructibus cernuis, pedicellis incrassatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 200.

CONVOLVULUS purpureus folio subrotundo. *Bauh. Pin.* 295.

CONVOLVULUS cæruleus major rotundifolius.

The greater blew Bindweede or Bell-flower with round leaves. *Park. Parad. p.* 358.

"Is an annual plant which grows naturally in Asia and America, but has been long cultivated for ornament in the English gardens, and is generally known by the title of Convolvulus major. Of this there are three or four lasting varieties; the most common hath a purple flower, but there is one with a white, another with a red, and one with a whitish-blue flower, which hath white seeds. All these varieties I have cultivated many years, without observing them to change. If the seeds of these sorts are sown in the spring, upon a warm border where the plants are designed to remain, they will require no other culture but to keep them clear from weeds, and place some tall stakes down by them, for their stalks to twine about, otherwise they will spread on the ground and make a bad appearance. These plants, if they are properly supported, will rise ten or twelve feet high in warm Summers: they flower in June, July, and August, and will continue till the frost kills them. Their seeds ripen in Autumn." *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed.* 4*to.* 1771.

SILENE PENDULA. PENDULOUS CATCHFLY.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ventricosus. Petala 5, unguiculata coronata ad faucem. Capsula 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SILENE *pendula* calycibus fructiferis pendulis inflatis: angulis decem scabris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 421.

VISCAGO hirsuta sicula, lychnidis aquaticæ facie, supina. *Dill. Hort. Elth.* 421. *t.* 312. *f.* 404.

Grows spontaneously in Sicily and Crete; is an annual of humble growth, and hence a suitable plant for the borders of the flower garden, or the decoration of Rock-work, as its blossoms are shewy, and not of very short duration.

It flowers in June and July, and if once permitted to scatter its seeds, will come up yearly without any trouble.

LATHYRUS SATIVUS. BLUE-FLOWER'D LATHYRUS, or CHICHLING-VETCH.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, supra villosus, superne latior. *Calycis* laciniæ superiores 2 breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *sativus* pedunculis unifloris, cirrhis diphyllis tetraphyllisque, leguminibus ovatis compressis dorso bimarginatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 662.

LATHYRUS sativus, flore fructusque albo. *Bauh. Pin.* 343.

A native of France, Spain, and Italy, and distinguishable when in flower by the blue colour of its blossoms, which are sometimes, however, milk-white; but its seed-pods afford a more certain mark of distinction, being unusually short, broad, and winged on the back.

This species grows to the height of about two feet, and is usually sown in the spring with other annuals; though not so beautiful, it forms a contrast to the sweet and Tangier Pea, and may be introduced where there is plenty of room, or a desire of possessing and knowing most of the plants of a genus.

It flowers in June and July.

Cultivated 1739, by Mr. PHILIP MILLER. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

Pub. as the Act directs Apr. 1, 1790, by W. Curtis, St. Georges-Crescent.

LIMODORUM TUBEROSUM. TUBEROUS-ROOTED LIMODORUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium monophyllum, concavum, pedicellatum, intra petalum infimum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIMODORUM *tuberosum* floribus subspicatis barbatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 301.

For this rare plant I am indebted to the very laudable exertions of a late Gardener of mine, JAMES SMITH, who, in the spring of the year 1788, examining attentively the bog earth which had been brought over with some plants of the *Dionæa Muscipula*, found several small tooth-like knobby roots, which being placed in pots of the same earth, and plunged into a tan-pit having a gentle heat, produced plants the ensuing summer, two of which flowered, and from the strongest of those our figure was taken.

From this circumstance we learn, that this species is a native of South Carolina, and properly a bog plant, growing spontaneously with the *Dionæa Muscipula*.

Both Mr. DRYANDER and Dr. J. E. SMITH assure me, that it is the true *Limodorum tuberosum* of LINNÆUS; the one usually called by that name is a native of the West-Indies, and treated as a stove plant.

From the little experience we have had of the management of this species, it appears to us to be scarcely hardy enough for the open border, yet not tender enough to require a stove. We have succeeded best by treating it in the manner above mentioned; we may observe, that the tan-pit spoken of was built in the open garden, not in a stove, and was for the purpose of raising plants or seeds by a gentle heat, as well as for striking cuttings and securing plants from cold in the winter.

Our figure will make a description of the plant unnecessary, its flowering stem with us has arisen to the height of a foot and a half, the number of flowers has not exceeded five. In its most luxuriant state it will probably be found much larger, and to produce more flowers.

CAMPANULA CARPATICA. CARPATIAN BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Capſula* infera poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *carpatica* foliis glabris cordatis ſerratis petiolatis, pedunculis elongatis, calyce reflexo glutinoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 207. *Suppl. p.* 140. *Jacq. Hort. v.* 1. *t.* 57.

This ſpecies of Bell-flower, which takes its name from its place of growth, is a native of the Carpatian Alps, and was introduced into the Royal Garden at Kew, by *Profeſſor* JACQUIN, of *Vienna*, in the year 1774.

It flowers in June and July.

As yet it is ſcarce in our gardens, but deſerves to be more generally known and cultivated; its flowers, in proportion to the plant, are large and ſhewy: like many other Alpine plants, it is well ſuited to decorate certain parts of rock-work, or ſuch borders of the flower garden as are not adapted for large plants.

It is a hardy perennial, and propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

Our figure, from a deficiency in the colouring art, gives a very inadequate idea of its beauty.

Pub. as the Act directs May 1.1790. by W. Curtis, St. Georges Crescent.

SEDUM ANACAMPSEROS. EVERGREEN ORPINE.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5, ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SEDUM *Anacampseros* foliis cuneiformibus basi attenuatis subsessilibus, caulibus decumbentibus, floribus corymbosis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 108.

SEDUM *Anacampseros* foliisc uneiformibus integerrimis caulibus decumbentibus, floribus corymbosis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p.* 430.

TELEPHIUM repens folio deciduo. *Bauh. Pin.* 287.

TELEPHIUM tertium. *Dodon. Pempt. p.* 130.

Grows spontaneously out of the crevices of the rocks in the South of France; flowers in our gardens in July and August; is a very hardy perennial, and in sheltered situations retains its leaves all the year.

The singular manner in which the leaves are attached to the flowering stem, deserves to be noticed.

As many of the succulent plants are tender, and require a Green-house in the winter, cultivators of plants are apt indiscriminately to extend the same kind of care to the whole tribe,

tribe, hence it is not uncommon to find this and many other ſimilar hardy plants, nurſed up in the Green-houſe or ſtove, when they would thrive much better on a wall or piece of rock-work, for the decoration of which this plant in particular is admirably adapted.

Like moſt of the Sedum tribe it may readily be propagated by cuttings, or parting its roots in autumn.

DODONÆUS' figure admirably repreſents its habit.

According to the *Hort. Kew.* it was cultivated in this country by GERARD, in 1596.

STRELITZIA REGINÆ. CANNA-LEAVED STRELITZIA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spathæ. Cal. o. *Cor.* 3. petala. *Nectarium* triphyllum, genitalia involvens. *Peric.* 3-loculare, polyspermum.

STRELITZIA *Reginæ Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 285. *Tab.* 2.

HELICONIA *Bihai J. Mill. ic. tab.* 5, 6.

In order that we may give our readers an opportunity of seeing a coloured representation of one of the most scarce and magnificent plants introduced into this country, we have in this number deviated from our usual plan, with respect to the plates, and though in so doing we shall have the pleasure of gratifying the warm wishes of many of our readers, we are not without our apprehensions least others may not feel perfectly well satisfied; should it prove so, we wish such to rest assured that this is a deviation in which we shall very rarely indulge, and never but when something uncommonly beautiful or interesting presents itself: to avoid the imputation of interested motives, we wish our readers to be apprized that the expences attendant on the present number, in consequence of such deviation, have been considerably *augmented*, not lowered.

It is well known to many Botanists, and others, who have experienced Sir JOSEPH BANKS's well known liberality, that previous to the publication of the *Hortus Kewensis* he made a new genus of this plant, which had before been considered as a species of *Heliconia*, and named it *Strelitzia* in honour of our most

moſt gracious Queen CHARLOTTE; coloured engravings of which, executed under his direction, he preſented to his particular friends; impreſſions of the ſame plate have been given in the aforeſaid work, in which we are informed that this plant was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. in the year 1773, where it lately flowered—of ſome other plants introduced after that period from the Cape, of which it is a native, one flowered in the Pine ſtove of BAMBER GASCOYNE, Eſq. ſeveral years ago, from whence Mr. MILLAR drew his figure, and the plant from which our drawing was made flowered this ſpring, in the bark ſtove of the garden belonging to the Apothecaries Company, at Chelſea, where it will alſo ſoon flower again.

This plant has uſually been confined to the ſtove, where it has been placed in a pot, and plunged into the tan, as the plants in ſuch ſituations uſually are; it has been found that when the roots have been confined to the narrow limits of a pot, the plant has rarely or never flowered, but that when the roots have by accident extended into the rotten tan, it has readily thrown up flowering ſtems, the beſt practice therefore, not only with this, but many other plants, is to let the roots have plenty of earth to ſtrike into. As it is a Cape plant it may perhaps be found to ſucceed beſt in the conſervatory.

It has not, that we know of, as yet ripened its ſeeds in this country; till it does, or good ſeeds of it ſhall be imported, it muſt remain a very ſcarce and dear plant, as it is found to increaſe very ſlowly by its roots: plants are ſaid to be ſold at the Cape for Three Guineas each.

General Deſcription of the STRELITZIA REGINÆ.

From a perennial ſtringy root ſhoot forth a conſiderable number of leaves, ſtanding upright on long footſtalks, from a ſheath of ſome one of which, near its baſe, ſprings the flowering ſtem, ariſing ſomewhat higher than the leaves, and terminating in an almoſt horizontal long-pointed ſpatha, containing about ſix or eight flowers, which becoming vertical as they ſpring forth, form a kind of creſt, which the glowing orange of the Corolla, and fine azure of the Nectary, renders truly ſuperb. The outline in the third plate of this number, is intended to give our readers an idea of its general habit and mode of growth.

Particular Deſcription of the ſame.

ROOT perennial, ſtringy, ſomewhat like that of the tawny Day-lily (Hemerocallis fulva); ſtrings the thickneſs of the little finger, blunt at the extremity, extending horizontally, if not confined, to the diſtance of many feet.

LEAVES numerous, ſtanding upright on their footſtalks, about a foot in length, and four inches in breadth, ovato-oblong, coriaceous, ſomewhat fleſhy, rigid, ſmooth, concave, entire on the edges, except on one ſide towards the baſe, where they are more or leſs curled, on the upper ſide of a deep green colour, on the under ſide covered with a fine glaucous meal, midrib hollow above and yellowiſh, veins unbranched, prominent on the inſide, and impreſſed on the outſide of the leaf, young leaves rolled up.

LEAF-STALKS about thrice the length of the leaves, upright, ſomewhat flattened, at bottom furniſhed with a ſheath, and received into each other, all radical.

SCAPUS or flowering ſtem unbranched, ſomewhat taller than the leaves, proceeding from the ſheath of one of them, upright, round, not perfectly ſtraight, nearly of an equal thickneſs throughout, of a glaucous hue, covered with four or five ſheaths which cloſely embrace it. Two or more flowering ſtems ſpring from the ſame root, according to the age of the plant.

SPATHA terminal, about ſix inches in length, of a glaucous hue, with a fine bright purple at its baſe, running out to a long point, opening above from the baſe to within about an inch of the apex, where the edges roll over to one ſide, forming an angle of about forty-five degrees, and containing about ſix flowers.

FLOWERS

FLOWERS of a bright orange colour, becoming upright, when perfectly detached from the ſpatha, which each flower is a conſiderable time in accompliſhing. In the plant at Chelſea, the two back petals, or, more properly ſegments of the firſt flower, ſprang forth with the nectary, and while the former became immediately vertical, the latter formed nearly the ſame angle as the ſpatha; four days afterwards the remaining ſegment of the firſt flower, with the two ſegments and nectary of the ſecond came forth, and in the ſame manner at ſimilar intervals all the flowers, which were ſix in number, continued to make their appearance.

COROLLA deeply divided into three ſegments, which are ovato-lanceolate, ſlightly keeled, and ſomewhat concave, at the baſe white, fleſhy, and covered with a glutinous ſubſtance flowing in great quantities from the nectary.

NECTARY of a fine azure blue and moſt ſingular form, compoſed of two petals, the upper petal very ſhort and broad, with a whitiſh mucro or point, the ſides of which lap over the baſe of the other petal; inferior petal about two inches and a half in length, the lower half ſomewhat triangular, grooved on the two lowermoſt ſides, and keeled at bottom, the keel running ſtraight to its extremity, the upper half gradually dilating towards the baſe, runs out into two lobes more or leſs obtuſe, which give it an arrow-ſhaped form, bifid at the apex, hollow, and containing the antheræ, the edges of the duplicature criſped and forming a kind of frill from the top to the bottom.

STAMINA five Filaments ariſing from the baſe of the nectary, ſhort and diſtinct; Antheræ long and linear, attached to and cohering by their tips to the apex of the nectary.

STYLE filiform, white, length of the nectary.

STIGMA

STIGMA three quarters of an inch long, attached to, and hitched on as it were to the tip of the nectary, roundiſh, white, awl-ſhaped, very viſcid, becoming as the flower decays of a deep purple brown colour, and uſually ſplitting into three pieces, continuing attached to the nectary till the nectary decays.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN, to whoſe abilities and induſtry the Companies Garden at Chelſea is indebted for its preſent flouriſhing ſtate, being deſirous of obtaining ripe ſeeds, I had no opportunity of examining the germen.

Such were the appearances which preſented themſelves to us in the plant which flowered at the Chelſea Garden; that they are liable to conſiderable variation is apparent from the figure of Mr. MILLAR, which appears to have been drawn from a very luxuriant ſpecimen, as two ſpathæ grow from one flowering ſtem, the ſtigma is alſo remarkably convoluted, many other appearances are likewiſe repreſented, which our plant did not exhibit: in the figure given in the *Hortus Kewenſis*, the ſtigma appears to have ſeparated from the nectary on the firſt opening of the flower, and to be ſplit into three parts, neither of which circumſtances took place in our plant till they were both in a decaying ſtate.

NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS. PEERLESS DAFFODIL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6 æqualia: *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo: *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *incomparabilis* spatha uniflora, nectario campanulato plicato crispo petalis dimidio breviore, foliis planis.

NARCISSUS latifolius omnium maximus amplo calice flavo sive Nompareille. The great Nonesuch Daffodil, or incomparable Daffodil. *Park. Par. p.* 68.

This species of Narcissus, though well described and figured by the old Botanists, especially PARKINSON, has been overlooked by LINNÆUS.

It is undoubtedly the *incomparable Daffodil* of PARKINSON, figured in his Garden of Pleasant Flowers; and the *incomparabilis* of MILLER's *Dict. ed.* 6. *4to.* the latter informs us, that he received roots of it from Spain and Portugal, which fixes its place of growth.

It is a very hardy bulbous plant, and flowers in April; in its single state it is very ornamental, the petals are usually pale yellow, and the nectary inclined to orange, which towards the brim is more brilliant in some than in others; in its double state, it is well known to Gardeners, by the name of Butter and Egg Narcissus, and of this there are two varieties, both of which produce large shewy flowers, the one with colours similar to what we have above described, which is the most common, the other with petals of a pale sulphur colour, almost white, and the nectary bright orange; this, which is one of the most ornamental of the whole tribe, is named in the Dutch catalogues, the *Orange Phœnix*; its blossoms are so large as frequently to require supporting; its bulbs may be had of many of the Nurseries about London, and of those who, profiting by the supineness of our English Gardeners, import bulbs from abroad.

Like most of the tribe, this species will grow well without any care, the bulbs of the double sort should be taken up yearly, otherwise they are apt to degenerate.

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HYACINTHUS RACEMOSUS. STARCH HYACINTH.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata: pori 3 melliferi germinis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYACINTHUS *racemosus* corollis ovatis, summis sessilibus, foliis laxis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 336. *Sp. Pl.* 455.
HYACINTHUS racemosus cæruleus minor juncifolius. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 43.
HYACINTHUS botryodes 1. *Car Clus. Hist. p.* 181.
HYACINTHUS racemosus. *Dodon. Pempt. p.* 217.
HYACINTHUS botroides minor cæruleus obscurus. The darke blew Grape-flower. *Park. Par. p.* 114.

The *Hyacinthus racemosus* and *botryoides* are both cultivated in gardens, but the former here figured is by far the most common; *racemosus* and *botryoides*, though different words, are expressive of the same meaning, the former being derived from the Latin term *racemus*, the latter from the Greek one βοτρυς, both of which signify a bunch of grapes, the form of which the inflorescence of these plants somewhat resembles, and hence they have both been called Grape Hyacinths, but as confusion thereby arises, we have thought it better to call this species the Starch Hyacinth, the smell of the flower in the general opinion resembling that substance, and leave the name of Grape Hyacinth for the *botryoides*.

The *Hyacinthus racemosus* grows wild in the corn fields of Germany, in which it increases so fast by offsets from the root as to prove a very troublesome weed, and on this account it must be cautiously introduced into gardens.

It flowers in April and May.

We have found the Nurserymen very apt to mistake it for the *botryoides*, a figure of which it is our intention to give in some future number.

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ANEMONE HORTENSIS. STAR ANEMONE, or BROAD-LEAV'D GARDEN ANEMONE.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. Petala 5—9. Semina plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *hortensis* foliis digitatis, feminibus lanatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p.* 510. *Ait. Hort. Kew. vol.* 2. *p.* 256.

ANEMONE Geranii rotundo folio, purpurascens. *Bauh. Pin.* 173.

ANEMONE prima. *Dodon. Pempt.* 434.

ANEMONE latifolia purpurea stellata sive papaveracea. The purple Star-Anemone or Windflower. *Park. Parad. p.* 204.

We are more and more convinced, that in our eagerness for novelties, we daily lose plants by far more ornamental than the new ones we introduce; the present, a most charming spring plant, with which the Gardens abounded in the time of PARKINSON, is now a great rarity; its blossoms, which are uncommonly brilliant, come forth in April, and, like those of many other plants, appear to advantage only when the sun shines.

It may be propagated either by seeds, or by parting its roots in Autumn, in the former way we may obtain many beautiful varieties.

It prefers a light loamy soil and moderately exposed situation.

Roots of a variety of this plant with scarlet double flowers are imported from Holland, under the name of *Anemonoides*, and sold at a high price.

IBERIS GIBRALTARICA. GIBRALTAR CANDY-TUFT.

Claſs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Corolla irregularis: Petalis 2 exterioribus majoribus. *Silicula* polyſperma, emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IBERIS *Gibraltarica* fruteſcens foliis apice dentatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 589.
THLASPIDIUM Hiſpanicum, ampliore flore folio craſſo dentato. *Dill. Elth.* 382. *t.* 287. *f.* 37.

The flowers of this plant, a native of Gibraltar, bear ſome reſemblance to thoſe of the Common Candy-Tuft, but when they blow in perfection, they are uſually twice as large; hence they are highly ornamental in the green-houſe, which early in the Spring, the time of their coming forth, ſtands in need of ſome ſuch ſhewy flowers.

This plant is eaſily raiſed from cuttings, and eaſily preſerved; it may be kept through the Winter in a common hot-bed frame, and in mild Winters will ſtand abroad, eſpecially if ſheltered amongſt rock-work; its greateſt enemy is moiſture in the Winter ſeaſon, this often proves fatal to it, as indeed a long continued damp atmoſphere does to many others; the Nurſerymen about London complain of loſing more plants the laſt mild Winter, from this cauſe, than they generally do from ſevere froſts. In a little green-houſe which I had in my late garden, Lambeth-Marſh, moſt of the plants became abſolutely mouldy; in ſuch ſeaſons then, though in point of cold the plants may not require it, we muſt diſſipate the ſuperfluous moiſture by a gentle heat.

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ALSTRŒMERIA LIGTU. STRIPED-FLOWER'D ALSTRŒMERIA.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, sub-bilabiata: petalis 2 inferioribus basi tubulosis. *Stamina* declinata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALSTRŒMERIA *Ligtu* caule erecto, foliis spathulato-oblongis, pedunculis umbellæ involucro longioribus, corolla bilabiata. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. Suppl. p.* 207. *Amæn. Acad. V.* 6. *p.* 247.

HEMEROCALLIS floribus purpurascentibus striatis. *Few. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 710. *t.* 4.

This plant receives its generic name from CLAUDIUS ALSTRŒMER (son of Sir JONAS ALSTRŒMER, a most respectable Swedish Merchant) who first found the other most beautiful species the *Pelegrina* in Spain, whither it had been transmitted from Peru; its trivial name *Ligtu* is a provincial one.

According to FEWILLEE, who has written on the plants of Peru, this species is found on the banks of the rivers in Chili: we treat it, and successfully, as a stove plant; its flowers, which usually make their appearance in February and March, emit a fragrance scarcely inferior to Mignonet; its leaves, contrary to most others, grow inverted, which is effected by a twist of the footstalk, and afford an excellent example of LINNÆUS's *Folium resupinatum*; the filaments, after the pollen is discharged, turn upwards, and the antheræ become almost globular.

It is usually propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered extremely well in the stove of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington.

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ALYSSUM DELTOIDEUM. PURPLE ALYSSUM.

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Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta quædam introrsum denticulo notata. *Silicula* emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *deltoideum* caulibus suffrutescentibus prostratis, foliis lanceolato-deltoidibus, filiculis hirtis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 591. *Sp. Pl. p.* 908.

LEUCOJUM saxatile thymifolio hirsutum cæruleo-purpureum. *Bauh. Pin.* 201.

Plants which flower early, and continue a long while in bloom, are deservedly preferred, more especially by those who content themselves with a partial collection; of that number is the present species of Alyssum, which begins to flower in March, and continues to blossom through April, May, and June, and, if favourably situated, during most of the summer.

It is properly a rock plant, being hardy, forming with very little care a neat tuft of flowers, and not apt to encroach on its neighbours.

May be propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, or by cuttings.

Is a native of the Levant, according to Mr. AITON, and cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1739, but omitted in the 6th 4to. edition of his Dictionary: has usually been considered by the Nurserymen about London as the *hyperboreum*.

Ixia Flexuosa. Bending-Stalk'd Ixia.

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Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *flexuosa* foliis linearibus, racemo flexuoso multifloro. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 51. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 58.

The Ixias are a numerous tribe, chiefly natives of the Cape, and in general remarkable either for their delicacy, or brilliant colours.

The one here figured appears to be a variety of the *flexuosa* with a purple eye, its blossoms are fragrant, and come forth in April or May.

" All the sorts multiply very fast by offsets, so that when " once obtained, there will be no occasion to raise them " from seeds: for the roots put out offsets in great plenty, " most of which will flower the following season, whereas " those from seeds are three or four years before they flower. " These plants will not thrive through the winter in the full " ground in England, so should be planted in pots, and " placed under a frame in winter, where they may be pro- " tected from frost, but in mild weather should enjoy the free " air; but they must be guarded from mice, who are very " fond of these roots, and if not prevented will devour " them." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

Publish'd as the Act directs August 1.1790 by W. Curtis St Georges Crescent.

SCILLA CAMPANULATA.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, patens, decidua. *Filamenta* filiformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *campanulata* bulbo folido, racemo multifloro oblongo-fubconico, corollis campanulatis erectis, bracteis bipartitis, pedunculo longioribus, foliis lanceolatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 444.

HYACINTHUS Hifpanicus major flore campanulæ inftar.

The greater Spanifh bell-flowred Jacinth. *Park. Par.* 123.

There are few old gardens which do not abound with this plant; it bears great affinity to our Hare-bell, with which it appears to have been confounded by moft Botanifts. *Parkinfon* thus difcriminates it: " This Spanifh bell-flowred Jacinth is " very like the former Englifh or Spanifh Jacinth, but " greater in all parts, as well of leaves as flowers, many " growing together at the toppe of the ftalke, with many fhort " greene leaves among them. hanging doune their heads with " larger, greater, and wider open mouths, like unto bels of " a darke blew colour, and no good fent." *Park. Parad.*

Though not remarkable for the fineneſs of its colours, or pleafing from its fragrance, it contributes with other bulbous plants to decorate the flower border or plantation in the fpring, when flowers are moft wanted.

It is very hardy, and increafes abundantly by offsets; its feeds alfo ripen well.

Publifh'd as the Act directs August 1. 1790 by W. Curtis, St. George's Crefcent.

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T. Edwards del. W. Burton & Co. sc.

AMARYLLIS VITTATA. SUPERB AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione, *Linn. fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS floribus pedicellatis, corollis cuneiformi-infundibuliformibus, petalorum exteriorum rachibus interiorum margini adnatis, scapo tereti, stigmatibus sulcatis. *Linn. fil.*

AMARYLLIS *vittata. L'Herit. Sert. Angl. t.* 15. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 418.

LINNÆUS, the Son, took much pains in new modelling the generic and specific characters of this genus; as may be seen in the *Hort. Kew;* Mons. L'HERITIER, when in England a few years since, saw this species, described and named it *Vittata* *.

Of what country it is a native is not known with certainty, most probably of the Cape, was first introduced into England by Mr. MALCOLM.

Our figure was drawn from a fine specimen which flowered this spring with Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington.

It usually flowers in April or May, but may be forwarded by artificial heat.

It rarely puts forth offsets from the root, but readily produces seeds, by which it is propagated without difficulty.

When it blossoms in perfection it truly deserves the name of superb, which Mr. AITON has given it, the stem rising to the height of three feet or more, and producing from two to five flowers.

* From the gaiety of its flowers, which, from their stripes, appear like an object decorated with ribbands.—*Vitta*, a ribband; *vittata*, dressed with ribbands. *Ainsw.*

ALYSSUM UTRICULATUM. BLADDER-PODDED ALYSSUM.

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Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta quædam introrsum denticulo notata. *Silicula* emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *utriculatum* caule herbaceo erecto, foliis lævibus lanceolatis integerrimis, filiculis inflatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr.*

ALYSSOIDES fruticosum, leucoji folio viridi. *Tourn. inst.* 218.

A native of the Levant, and cultivated by Mr. MILLER in the year 1739.

Is a hardy and beautiful perennial, flowering from April to June, at which time it begins to form its curiously inflated pods.

Like the *Alyssum deltoideum*, it is well adapted to the decorating of walls, or rock-work, and is readily propagated either by seeds or slips.

Publish'd as the Act directs Sept.r 1.1790 by W.Curtis St. George's Crescent.

Syd. T. Edwards del. *W.Darton & Co. sc.*

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d. T.Edwards del. W.Dar[illegible]

CATESBÆA SPINOSA. THORNY CATESBÆA, or LILY-THORN.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, infundibuliformis, longissima, supera. Stamina intra faucem. *Bacca* polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CATESBÆA *spinosa. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 152. *Sp. Pl. p.* 159. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 159.

Frutex spinosus, buxi foliis plurimis simul nascentibus, flore tetrapetaloide pendulo sordide flavo, tubo longissimo, fructu ovali croceo semina parva continente. *Catesb. Carol.* 2. *p.* 100. *t.* 100.

Of this genus there is only one species described by authors, and which LINNÆUS has named in honour of our countryman MARK CATESBY, Author of the Natural History of Carolina.

" This shrub was discovered by Mr. CATESBY, near " Nassau-town, in the Island of Providence, where he saw " two of them growing, which were all he ever saw; from " these he gathered the seeds and brought them to England.

" It is propagated by seeds, which must be procured from " the country where it naturally grows. If the entire fruit " are brought over in sand, the seeds will be better preserved; " the seeds must be sown in small pots filled with light sandy " earth, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed of Tanner's- " bark. If the seeds are good, the plants will appear in " about

" about ſix weeks; theſe plants make little progreſs for four
" or five years. If the nights ſhould prove cold the glaſſes
" muſt be covered with mats every evening. As theſe plants
" grow ſlowly, ſo they will not require to be removed out of
" the ſeed-pots the firſt year, but in the Autumn the pots
" ſhould be removed into the ſtove, and plunged into the
" tan-bed; in ſpring the plants ſhould be carefully taken up,
" and each planted in a ſeparate ſmall pot, filled with light
" ſandy earth, and plunged into a freſh hot-bed of Tanner's-
" bark. In Summer when the weather is warm, they ſhould
" have a good ſhare of air admitted to them, but in Autumn
" muſt be removed into the ſtove, where they ſhould con-
" ſtantly remain, and muſt be treated afterwards in the ſame
" manner as other tender exotic plants." *Miller's Dict.*

It is more uſual with Nurſerymen to increaſe this plant by cuttings.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered this Spring, with Mr. Colvill, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, Chelſea.

It flowers moſt part of the Summer, but not ſo freely as many other ſtove-plants.

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T.Edwards del. W.Darton

RUBUS ARCTICUS. DWARF BRAMBLE.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. Petala 5. *Bacca* composita acinis monospermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RUBUS *arcticus* foliis ternatis, caule inermi unifloro. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 476.

RUBUS humilis flore purpureo. *Buxb. Cent.* 5. *p.* 13. *t.* 26.

RUBUS trifolius humilis non spinosus, sapore et odore fragariæ, fructu rubro polycocco. *Amm. Ruth.* 185.

The Rubus arcticus grows wild in the northern parts of Europe and America, in moist, sandy, and gravelly places. LINNÆUS has figured and minutely described it in his *Flora Lapponica*, out of gratitude, as he expresses himself, for the benefits reaped from it in his Lapland journey, by the nectareous wine of whose berries he was so often recruited when sinking with hunger and fatigue; he observes that the principal people in the north of Sweden make a syrup, a jelly, and a wine, from the berries, which they partly consume themselves, and partly transmit to Stockholm, as a dainty of the most delicious kind; and truly he adds, of all the wild Swedish berries this holds the first place.

Our figure does not correspond altogether with LINNÆUS's description, but it is drawn as the plant grew; culture doubtless made it produce more than its usual number of flowering stems and petals.

It grows readily and increases rapidly in bog-earth, on a north border, and flowers in May and June, but very rarely ripens its fruit in Gardens.

HYACINTHUS COMOSUS. TWO COLOURED, or, TASSEL HYACINTH.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata: pori 3-melliferi germinis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYACINTHUS *comosus* corollis angulato-cylindricis: summis sterilibus longius pedicellatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr.* 336.

HYACINTHUS comosus major purpureus. *Bauh. Pin.* 42.

The purple faire haired Jacinth; or Purse tassels. *Park. Parad. p.* 117.

Most of the old Botanists arranged this plant, the *racemosus*, and others having almost globular flowers with the Hyacinths. TOURNEFORT, struck with the difference of their appearance, made a distinct genus of them under the name of *Muscari*, in which he is followed by MILLER, and should have been by LINNÆUS, for they differ so much that no student would consider the present plant as belonging to the same genus with the Hare-bell.

This species grows wild in the corn-fields of Spain, Portugal, and some parts of Germany, and flowers in May and June.

It is distinguished more by its singularity than beauty, the flowers on the summit of the stalk differing widely in colour from the others, and being mostly barren: PARKINSON says, "the whole stalke with the flowers upon it, doth somewhat "resemble a long Purse taffell, and thereupon divers Gentle-"women have so named it."

It is a hardy bulbous plant, growing readily in most soils and situations, and usually propagated by offsets.

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ADONIS VERNALIS.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* quinis plura absque nectario. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ADONIS *vernalis* flore dodecapetalo, fructu ovato. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p.* 514. *Ait. Hort. Kew. Vol.* 2. *p.* 264.
HELLEBORUS niger tenuifolius, Buphthalmi flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 186.
BUPHTHALMUM *Dodon. Pempt.* 261.
HELLEBORUS niger ferulaceus sive Buphthalmum. The great Ox-eye, or the great yellow Anemone. *Parkins. Parad. p.* 291. *f.* 6.

Of this plant LINNÆUS makes two species, viz. the *vernalis* and *appennina*, differing in their specific character merely in the number of their petals, which are found to vary from situation and culture; as the first name taken from its time of flowering is the most expressive, we have followed Mr. MILLER and Mr. AITON in adopting it.

It is an old inhabitant of the English gardens, and a most desirable one, as it flowers in the spring; produces fine shewy blossoms, which expand wide when exposed to the sun, is hardy and readily cultivated.

Grows wild on the mountainous pastures of some parts of Germany.

It may be increased by parting its roots in Autumn or Spring, or by seed. MILLER recommends the latter mode.

GLADIOLUS CARDINALIS. SUPERB GLADIOLUS; or, CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita, irregularis, inæqualis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character.

GLADIOLUS *cardinalis* corollæ erectæ limbo campanulato, floribus secundis, scapo multifloro, foliis ensiformibus multinerviis.

This new species of Gladiolus, of whose magnificence our figure can exhibit but an imperfect idea, was introduced into this country from Holland, a few years since, by Mr. GRAFFER, at present Gardener to the King of Naples; and first flowered with Messrs. LEWIS and MACKIE, Nurserymen, at Kingsland; a very strong plant of it flowered also this summer at Messrs. GRIMWOODS and Co. which divided at top into three branches, from one of which our figure was drawn.

It obviously differs from the other more tender plants of this genus, in the colour of its flowers, which are of a fine scarlet, with large white somewhat rhomboidal spots, on several of the lowermost divisions of the Corolla; strong plants will throw up a stem three or four feet high.

It is most probably a native of the Cape, flowers with us in July and August, and is increased by offsets from the bulbs; must be treated like the Ixias and other similar Cape plants.

PELARGONIUM TETRAGONUM. SQUARE STALKED GERANIUM.

****

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, lacinia suprema definente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10, inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus: *rostra* spiralia, introrsum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *tetragonum* pedunculis bifloris, ramis tetragonis carnosis, corollis tetrapetalis. *L'Herit. n.* 72. *t.* 23.

GERANIUM *tetragonum. Linn. Suppl. p.* 305.

A vein of singularity runs through the whole of this plant, its stalks are unequally and obtusely quadrangular, sometimes more evidently triangular; its leaves few, and remarkably small; its flowers, on the contrary, are uncommonly large, and what is more extraordinary have only four petals; previous to their expansion they exhibit also an appearance somewhat outrè, the body of the filaments being bent so as to form a kind of bow, in which state we have represented one of the blossoms in our figure.

When it flowers in perfection, which it is not apt to do in all places, the largeness of its blossoms renders it one of the most ornamental of the genus.

There is a variety of it with beautifully coloured leaves, of which we have availed ourselves in its representation.

It flowers from June, to August, and September; requires the same treatment as the more common Geraniums, and is readily propagated by cuttings.

Was first introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, from the Cape, of which it is a native. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

Pub.d Nov.1790 by W Curtis S.t Georges Crescent.

HYPERICUM BALEARICUM. WARTY ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Class and Order.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* 0. *Capsula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPERICUM *balearicum* floribus pentagynis, caule fruticoso foliis ramisque cicatrizatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. p.* 102.

MYRTO-CISTUS pennæi *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 68.

Is according to LINNÆUS a native of *Majorca;* MILLER says that it grows naturally in the Island of *Minorca,* from whence the seeds were sent to England by Mr. SALVADOR, an Apothecary at Barcelona, in the year 1718.

The stalks of this species are usually of a bright red colour, and covered with little warts; the leaves are small with many depressions on their upper sides like scars; the flowers are not always solitary, but frequently form a kind of Corymbus.

It is a hardy green-house plant, and readily propagated by cuttings.

It flowers during most of the Summer.

CLUSIUS informs us in his *Hist. pl. rar. p.* 68. that he received from THOMAS PENNY, a Physician of London, in the year 1580, a figure of this elegant plant, and who the next year shewed a dried specimen of the same in London, which had been gathered in the Island of Majorca, and named by him μυρτο-κίσον, or Myrtle-Cistus *; it appears therefore that this plant has long been known, if not cultivated in this country.

We may remark that CLUSIUS's figure of this plant is not equally expressive with many of his others.

* The leaves being somewhat like those of the Myrtle, and a gummy substance exuding from the plant as in the Gum Cistus.

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KALMIA HIRSUTA. HAIRY KALMIA.

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Corolla* hypocrateriformis: limbo fubtus quinquecorni. *Capf.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character.

KALMIA *hirfuta* foliis ovato-lanceolatis hirfutis fparfis, floribus racemofis.

This new fpecies of Kalmia which we have called *hirfuta*, the ftalk, leaves, and calyx, being covered with ftrong hairs, was imported from Carolina in the Spring of 1790, by Mr. WATSON, Nurferyman at Iflington, with whom feveral plants of it flowered this prefent Autumn, about the middle of September, from one of which our drawing was made.

The plants were brought over with their roots enclofed in balls of the earth in which they naturally grew, which on being examined appeared of a blackifh colour, and full of glittering particles of fand; fimilar indeed to the bog-earth which we find on our moors and heaths; there is therefore little doubt (for no account accompanied the plants) but this Kalmia grows on moorifh heaths, or in fwamps.

In its general appearance it bears fome refemblance to the *Andromeda Dabœcii*: from the fpecimens we have feen its ufual height would appear to be from two to three feet; it grows upright; the flowers which are about the fize of thofe of the *Kalmia glauca*, are of a purple colour, and contrary to all the other known Kalmia's grow in racemi.

It is propagated by layers, and requires the fame treatment as the reft of the genus, that is, to be planted in bog-earth, on a north border: as this however is a new, and of courfe a dear plant, it will be moft prudent till we know what degree of cold it will bear, to keep it in a pot of the fame earth, plunged in the fame fituation, which may be removed in the Winter to a green-houfe or hot-bed frame.

ALSTRŒMERIA PELEGRINA. SPOTTED-FLOWER'D ALSTRŒMERIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, supera, irregularis. *Stamina* declinata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALSTRŒMERIA *Pelegrina* caule erecto, corollis campanulatis rectis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis sessilibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. p.* 338. *ed. Murr. Amæn. Acad.* 6. *p.* 247. cum icone.

HEMEROCALLIS floribus purpurascentibus maculatis vulgo Pelegrina. *Feuill. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 711. *t.* 5.

Father FEUILLEE* figures and describes three species of *Alstrœmeria*, viz. *Pelegrina*, *Ligtu*, and *Salsilla*, common names by which they are severally distinguished in Peru: the present species, which is much valued by the natives on account of its beauty, he informs us is found wild on a mountain to the north of, and a mile distant from Lima.

From Peru, as might be expected, the present plant found its way into Spain, from whence by the means of his beloved friend ALSTRŒMER, LINNÆUS first received seeds of it; the value he set on the acquisition is evident from the great care he took of the seedling plants, preserving them through the winter in his bed-chamber.

According to Mr. AITON, this species was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, as long ago as the year 1753.

Being a mountainous plant, it is found to be much more hardy than the *Ligtu* already figured, and is generally treated as a green-house plant; it is found, however, to flower and ripen its seeds better under the glass of a hot-bed frame, where air is freely admitted.

It flowers from June to October, and, though a perennial, is generally raised from seeds, yet may sometimes be increased by parting its roots, which somewhat resemble those of the asparagus: the seeds should be sown in the spring, in a pot of light earth, on a gentle hot-bed, either of dung or tan.

* In his Journal des Observations Physiques, Mathematiques, et Botaniques, faites sur les Côtes Orientales de l'Amerique meridionale, &c. printed in 1714.

Pub. Dec. 1, 1806 by Wilkie & Robinson, St. George's Crescent.

LUPINUS LUTEUS. YELLOW LUPINE.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 2-labiatus. *Antheræ* 5 oblongæ, 5 subrotundæ. *Legumen* coriaceum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LUPINUS *luteus* calycibus verticillatis appendiculatis: labio superiore bipartito; inferiore tridentato. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 656.

LUPINUS sylvestris, flore luteo. *Bauh. Pin.* 348.

The Yellow Lupine. *Park. Parad. p.* 336.

The present, with many other species of Lupine, is very generally cultivated in flower gardens, for the sake of variety, being usually sown in the spring with other annuals; where the flower-borders are spacious, they may with propriety be admitted, but as they take up much room, and as their blossoms are of short duration, they are not so desirable as many other plants.

It is a native of Sicily, and flowers in June and July.

We have often thought that the management of the kitchen garden, in point of succession of crops, might be advantageously transplanted to the flower garden; in the former, care is taken to have a regular succession of the annual delicacies of the table, while in the latter, a single sowing in the spring is thought to be all-sufficient; hence the flower garden, which in August, September, and part of October, might be covered with a profusion of bloom, exhibits little more than the decayed stems of departed annuals.

HELIOTROPIUM PERUVIANUM. PERUVIAN TURNSOLE.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hypocrateriformis, 5-fida, interjectis dentibus: fauce clausa fornicibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELIOTROPIUM *peruvianum* foliis lanceolato-ovatis, caule fruticoso, spicis numerosis aggregato-corymbosis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 184.

HELIOTROPIUM foliis ovato-lanceolatis, spicis plurimis confertis, caule fruticoso. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to. Icon. t.* 143.

This plant recommends itself by its fragrance rather than its beauty, so delicious indeed is the odour it diffuses, that it is considered as essential to every green-house and stove.

" It grows naturally in Peru, from whence the seeds were " sent by the younger Jussieu to the royal garden at Paris, " where the plants produced flowers and seeds; and from the " curious garden of the Duke d'Ayen, at St. Germain's, I " was supplied with some of the seeds, which have succeeded " in the Chelsea garden, where the plants have flowered and " perfected their seeds for some years." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

You may consider it either as a stove or a green-house plant, the former is more congenial to it in the winter season.

A pure atmosphere is essential to its existence, as I experienced at Lambeth-Marsh, where I in vain endeavoured to cultivate it.

It is propagated by cuttings as easily as any Geranium, and requires a similar treatment; in hot weather it must be well supplied with water, and in winter carefully guarded against frost, so fatal to most of the natives of Peru.

SCORZONERA TINGITANA. TANGIER SCORZONERA, or POPPY-LEAV'D VIPERS GRASS.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* plumosus. *Calyx* imbricatus, squamis margine scariosis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCORZONERA *tingitana* foliis omnibus runcinatis amplexicaulibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 711.

SONCHUS tingitanus papaveris folio. *Raii Suppl.* 137.

CHONDRILLA tingitana, floribus luteis papaveris hortensis folio. *Herm. lugdb.* 657. *t.* 659.

I am indebted for seeds of this plant to my very worthy and liberal friend NICH. GWYN, M. D. of Ipswich, to whose penetrating genius, and learned researches, Botany owes much.

As its name implies, it is a native of the province of Tangier, on the Barbary coast; appears to have been cultivated here, according to the *Hort. Kew.* in 1713, but is not mentioned in the 6th 4to. edit. of MILLER's Dictionary.

It may be considered as forming a valuable addition to our stock of annuals, being a beautiful plant, and easily cultivated: it thrives best on a moderately dry soil, warmly situated: should be sown in the spring with other annuals.

I have observed, that in the middle of summer, a hot unclouded sun, which is favourable to the expansion of most of the flowers of this class, is too powerful for those of the present plant, which then appear to the greatest advantage in warm hazy weather.

Pub. Jan 1 1798 by W. Curtis St. Georges Crescent.

PELARGONIUM GLUTINOSUM. CLAMMY CRANE'S BILL.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capillare nectariferum secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Corolla* pentapetala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10 inæqualia, quorum 3 raro 5 castrata. *Fructus* pentacoccus, rostratus, rostra spiralia introrsum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *glutinosum* umbellis paucifloris foliis cordatis hastato-quinquangulis viscosis. *L'Herit. Ger. Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 426.
GERANIUM *glutinosum. Jacq. ic. collect.* 1. *p.* 85.
GERANIUM *viscosum. Cavanill. Diss.* 4. *p.* 246. *t.* 108. *f.* 2.

The leaves of this species exhibit, on being touched, a manifest viscidity, or clamminess, which, independent of their shape, serves to characterize the species; the middle of the leaf is also in general stained with purple, which adds considerably to its beauty; but this must be regarded rather as the mark of a variety, than of the species.

With most of its congeners, it is a native of the Cape, and of modern date in this country, being introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, in the year 1777.

It flowers from May to September; is readily propagated by cuttings, and sometimes raised from seeds, from whence several varieties have been produced.

Pub. Jan. 1. 1791 by W. Curtis. St. George's Crescent.

FERRARIA UNDULATA. CURLED FERRARIA.

Clafs and Order.

GYNANDRIA TRIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Spathæ* unifloræ. *Petala* 6, undulato-crifpata. *Stigmata* cucullata. *Capf.* 3-locularis, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FERRARIA *undulata* caule multifloro. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 820. *ed.* 14. *Murr. Ait. Kew. p.* 305. *v.* 3.

FLOS INDICUS e violaceo fufcus radice tuberofa. *I. B. Ferrar. Flora. ed. nov. p.* 167. *t.* 171.

GLADIOLUS INDICUS e violaceo fufcus radice tuberofa nobis. *Morif. hift. f.* 4. *t.* 4. *f.* 7.

NARCISSUS INDICUS flore faturate purpureo. *Rudb. Elyf.* 2. *t.* 49. *f.* 9.

IRIS ftellata cyclamine radice pullo flore. *Barrel. Icon.* 1216.

The old Botanifts appear to have been wonderfully at a lofs to what family they fhould refer this very fingular plant, as will appear on confulting the fynonyms; BURMAN at length made a diftinct genus of it, naming it *Ferraria* in honour of JOH. BAPTISTA FERRARIUS, by whom it was defcribed, and very well figured, in his *Flora feu de Florum Cultura*, publifhed at Amfterdam, in 1646.

Mr. MILLER informs us, that he received roots of this plant from Dr. JOB BASTER, F. R. S. of Zirkzee, who obtained it from the Cape, of which it is a native.

In the vegetable line, it is certainly one of the moft fingular and beautiful of nature's productions; much it is to be regretted that its flowers are of very fhort duration, opening in the morning and finally clofing in the afternoon of the fame day; a ftrong plant will, however, throw out many bloffoms in fucceffion.

In its ftructure and œconomy, it approaches very near to the *Sifyrinchium*.

It flowers very early in the fpring, from February to May, and is ufually propagated by offsets, which its bulbs produce in tolerable plenty. It requires a treatment fimilar to the Ixias and other Cape bulbs. Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered this fpring, in the poffeffion of R. FORSTER, Efq. of Turnham-Green.

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CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL
MAGAZINE

5-6

1792

THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

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, Claſs, 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 WORK

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

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. V. -6

——————" the garden yields
" A ſoft amuſement, an humane delight.
" To raiſe th' inſipid nature of the ground,
" Or tame its ſavage genius to the grace
" Of careleſs ſweet ruſticity, that ſeems
" The amiable reſult of happy chance,
" Is to create, and give a god-like joy,
" Which ev'ry year improves." ARMSTRONG.

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M DCC XCII.

MONARDA FISTULOSA, *var.* CRIMSON MONARDA.

****

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla inæqualis: labio superiore lineari filamenta involvente. *Semina* 4.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MONARDA *fistulosa* capitulis terminalibus, caule obtusangulo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 68. *ed.* 14. *Murr. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 36.

ORIGANUM fistulosum Canadense. *Corn. Canad.* 13. *t.* 14.

The *Monarda fistulosa*, a hardy herbaceous plant, growing spontaneously in Canada, and other parts of North-America, has long been cultivated in the English gardens, to which it recommends itself as much by the fragrance of its foliage, as the beauty of its flowers; of this species the plant here figured is an uncommonly beautiful variety, its blossoms far surpassing those of the original in size, as well as brilliancy of colour, the floral leaves also are highly coloured; we have represented a single blossom of the common *Monarda fistulosa*, that the difference of the two may be rendered obvious.

This variety has been very lately introduced from Holland, by Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington; it flowers from June to September, and is propagated by parting its roots in spring or autumn.

Pub. Feb 1 1791 by W. Curtis S. Georges Crescent.

HYPERICUM CALYCINUM. LARGE-FLOWER'D ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Class and Order.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Filamenta* multa, in 5 phalanges basi connata. *Capsula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPERICUM *calycinum* floribus pentagynis solitariis terminalibus, caule tetragono fruticoso, foliis oblongo-ovatis coriaceis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 700. *Mant.* 106. *Hort. Kew. v.* 3. 103.
ASCYRUM magno flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 280. *Prodr.* 130.
ANDROSÆMUM Constantinopolitanum flore maximo. *Wheler's Journey into Greece, p.* 205. *cum fig.*

This species of St. John's-Wort, particularly distinguished by the largeness of its flowers, has very generally been considered as the *Ascyron* of LINNÆUS, owing to his giving to that plant the synonyms which properly belong to the present one: in his *Mantissa*, this species is called *calycinum*, which name is adopted in the 14th edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium*, and also in the *Hortus Kewensis*, where the proper synonyms are applied to it, and from which we learn, that it is a native of the country near Constantinople, and was introduced into this country by Sir GEORGE WHELER, Bart. in 1676.

It is a hardy perennial, increasing much by its roots, which are of the creeping kind, and by parting of which in the autumn it is most readily propagated; like the periwinkle, it is a plant well adapted to cover a bank, or bare spots under trees, where other plants will not thrive.

It flowers from July to September.

Pub. Feb.y 1. 1791 by W Curtis, St Georges Crescent.

DAIS COTINIFOLIA. COTINUS-LEAV'D DAIS.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum 4-phyllum. *Cor.* 4 *s.* 5-fida. Bacca 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAIS *cotinifolia* floribus quinquefidis decandris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 403. *Spec. Pl. p.* 556.

DAIS *laurifolia. Jacq. ic. collect.* 1. *p.* 46.

The *Dais cotinifolia* is an ornamental Green-house Shrub, of the deciduous kind, and though it appears from the *Hortus Kewensis* to have been introduced by Mr. JAMES GORDON, of Mile-End, in 1776, is yet a great rarity with us, and only to be found in some of the first collections.

Its scarcity, and consequent very high price, is attributed to the Nursery-men's not having yet discovered the means of propagating it freely.

Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. of Kensington, have some very fine plants of it, which flower every year in the months of June and July, but as yet have produced no perfect seeds, which they may be expected to do when grown older; such having been known to ripen them in Holland.

It is a native of the Cape, and appears to have been long possessed by the Dutch, as its Generic Character taken from D. V. ROYEN, is printed in the Genera Plantarum of LINNÆUS in 1764.

There are only two known species, and they vary in the number of their Stamina, and divisions of the Corolla.

PELARGONIUM BETULINUM. BIRCH-LEAV'D CRANE'S-BILL.

****

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema definente in tubulum capillarem nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10, inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) caſtrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus: roſtra ſpiralia, introrſum barbata. *L' Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *betulinum* umbellis paucifloris, foliis ovatis inæqualiter ſerratis lævigatis. *L' Herit. n.* 84.

GERANIUM *betulinum* calycibus monophyllis, foliis ovatis inæqualiter ſerratis planis, caule fruticoſo. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 946. *Burm. Ger.* 38.

GERANIUM fruticoſum, betulæ folio, africanum. *Raii Suppl.* 513.

Though long ſince deſcribed, we have been in poſſeſſion of this ſpecies of Crane's-Bill but a few years; it is one of the many new ones introduced by Mr. MASSON from the Cape, and at the ſame time one of the moſt deſirable, as its bloſſoms which are ornamental, are freely produced during moſt of the ſummer, and the plant itſelf is readily propagated by cuttings.

The flowers vary conſiderably, both in ſize, and colour; its foliage is different from that of moſt others, and, as its name imports, like that of the Birch-Tree.

It requires the ſame treatment as moſt other Green-Houſe Plants.

Pub. Mar. 1, 1793 by W. Curtis, S. Georges Circus.

ZINNIA MULTIFLORA. MANY-FLOWERED ZINNIA.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* aristis 2 erectis. *Cal.* ovato-cylindricus, imbricatus. *Flosculi* radii 5-10, persistentes, integri.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZINNIA *multiflora* floribus pedunculatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 777.

The *Zinnia multiflora*, a native of Louisania, is a plant of more modern introduction, but requires the same treatment, and flowers at the same time, as the *Tagetes patula*, with which, though far inferior in brilliancy of colour, it contributes to decorate the borders of the flower-garden from June to September.

There is a variety of it with yellow flowers, nearly as common in our gardens as the present plant.

LINNÆUS gave to this genus the name of ZINNIA, in honour of JOH. GOTTFR. ZINN, the pupil of HALLER, and his successor at the University of Gottingen.

The plant we have figured, answers to the name and to the specific description of LINNÆUS's *multiflora*; having never seen his *pauciflora*, we cannot say whether there be any just cause for suspecting them to be varieties of each other.

Pub. Mar 1 1791 by W Curtis S. Georges Crescent.

Pub. Mar 1 1791 by W. Curtis S.t George's Crescent.

TAGETES PATULA. SPREADING TAGETES, or FRENCH MARIGOLD.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* aristis 5 erectis. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, 5-dentatus, tubulosus. Flosculi radii 4-8, persistentes.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TAGETES *patula* caule subdiviso patulo. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr.* 228.

TANACETUM Africanum ſ Flos Africanus minor. *Bauh. Pin.* 132.

FLOS Africanus. *Dod. Pempt.* 255.

The small single French Marigold. *Park. Par. p.* 304.

For richness and variety of tints few flowers can vie with this species of Tagetes, which forms one of the chief ornaments of our gardens at the close of summer.

Some authors make it a native of Africa, others of America.

Two principal varieties are usually kept in the gardens, the common small sort with a strong disagreeable smell, and a larger one here figured, usually called sweet-scented, the former is of more humble growth, its branches more spreading, its blossoms smaller than those of the latter, the flowers of which have usually a greater portion of the yellow tint, and the smell of the other so modified as to be far less disagreeable; sweet-scented we fear it can scarcely be called: from the seed of both sorts some flowers will be produced extremely double, and others single.

MILLER recommends the seed to be frequently changed, to prevent them from degenerating.

It is one of our tender annuals which require to be raised on a gentle hot-bed, if we are desirous of having them early; if that be not an object, they may be sown under a common hand-glass on a warm border the beginning of May, and, when large enough, planted out in the flower-beds, where they are to remain.

DODONÆUS observes, that the leaves, if held up to the light, appear as if perforated; and he adduces some instances, which prove the plant to be of a poisonous nature.

LOTUS TETRAGONOLOBUS. WINGED LOTUS.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen cylindricum ſtrictum. *Alæ* ſurſum longitudinaliter conniventes. *Cal.* tubuloſus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOTUS *tetragonolobus* leguminibus ſolitariis membranaceo-quadrangulis, bractæis ovatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 691. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 91.

LOTUS ruber filiqua anguloſa. *Bauh. Pin.* 332.

LOTUS pulcherrima tetragonolobus. *Comm. Hort.* 91. *t.* 26.

PISUM quadratum, the crimſon-bloſſom'd or ſquare-codded Peaſe. *Park. Parad. p.* 338.

A common annual in our gardens, where it has been long cultivated; is a native of Sicily, and flowers in the open borders in July and Auguſt; requires the ſame management as other hardy annuals.

MILLER obſerves, that it was formerly cultivated as an eſculent plant, the green pods being dreſſed and eaten as peas.

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EPIDENDRUM COCHLEATUM. TWO-LEAV'D EPIDENDRUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium turbinatum, obliquum, reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum* foliis oblongis geminis glabris ſtriatis bulbo innatis, ſcapo multifloro, nectario cordato. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 819. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 303.

HELLEBORINE cochleato flore. *Plum. Sp.* 9. *u.* 185. *fig.* 2.

Plants which draw their ſupport from other living ones, of which there are numerous inſtances, are by Botaniſts termed paraſitical, and of this kind are moſt of the preſent family; deriving their generic name, which is of Greek extraction, from growing on trees, into the bark of which they fix their roots; ſome of them are alſo found to grow on dead wood, as the preſent plant, which is deſcribed by Sir HANS SLOANE, in his hiſtory of Jamaica, *V.* 1. *p.* 250. *t.* 121. *f.* 2. as not only growing plentifully on trees, but alſo on the paliſadoes of St. Jago de la Vega.

Inſtances of theſe plants flowering in England are very rare; Commodore GARDNER, in the year 1789, preſented to the Apothecaries company ſome roots of this plant, taken up in the woods of Jamaica with great care, and which being ſucceſsfully treated by Mr. FAIRBAIRN in their garden at Chelſea, one of them threw up a flowering ſtem laſt February, from whence our drawing was made.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN planted the roots in pots of earth, compoſed of rotten wood and decayed leaves, plunging them into the tan-bed of a pit of conſiderable ſize.

In its fructification, the Epidendrum obviouſly agrees with the Orchis tribe, but differs eſſentially in the œconomy of its roots; in the Orchis the roots ſpring from the crown of the bulb, which is formed in the earth; in the Epidendrum the bulb, or the part which appears to be analogous to a bulb, though of a green colour, is produced above ground, while the roots or fibres proceed from below it.

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BULBOCODIUM VERNUM. VERNAL BULBOCODIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis, hexapetala: unguibus angustis staminiferis. *Capsula* supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BULBOCODIUM *vernum* foliis lanceolatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 320. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 421. *Retz. Obs. Bot. Fasc.* 2. *t.* 1.

COLCHICUM vernum hispanicum. *Bauh. Pin.* 69.

Medowe Saffron of the spring. *Park. Parad. p.* 158-159. *f.* 7.

The excellent and learned CLUSIUS, in the second appendix to his history of rare plants, gives a very good figure of this plant, both in flower and seed, accompanied with its history; our PARKINSON also represents it in his *Parad. terr.* and gives such a minute description of it, as convinces us he must have cultivated it at the time he wrote: Mr. MILLER appears not to have been well acquainted with it, or he would not have described its root to be like that of the Snowdrop; had he said Colchicum, he would not have missed: RETZIUS also in his Bot. Obs. gives a figure of it with the flower dissected.

The *Bulbocodium*, of which there is only one species, is a mountainous plant, a native of Spain, and flowers in the open ground at the same time as the Crocus, for a purple variety of which it might easily be mistaken at first sight; but it differs from the Crocus in having six stamina, and from the Colchicum, to which it is very nearly allied, in having one style instead of three.

It is at present a rare plant in our gardens, which we attribute to its bulbs not admitting of much increase, as well as to its being liable to be killed by frost, and hence requiring more care than it may be thought entitled to from its appearance.

It varies in the colour of its flowers.

SAPONARIA OCYMOIDES. BASIL SOAP-WORT.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, nudus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata. *Caps.* oblonga 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAPONARIA *Ocymoides* calycibus cylindricis villosis, caulibus dichotomis procumbentibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. Jacq. Fl. Austr. v.* 5. *app. t.* 23. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 87.

LYCHNIS vel Ocymoides repens montanum. *Bauh. Pin.* 206.

The *Saponaria Ocymoides* has been figured in the appendix to the fifth volume of the *Flora Austriaca* in its wild state, as in similar works every plant is expected to be; our figure represents a branch of it only, taken (as all ours in this work professedly are) from a garden specimen which grew on a wall of a particular construction in our garden at Brompton, and of which it was the principal ornament through the months of May, June, and July, during most of which time it was covered with a profusion of bloom*.

Though it produces blossoms in abundance, it affords but little seed, but may be increased by slips or cuttings.

It is a hardy perennial, a native of France, Italy, Switzerland, and Carinthia, loves a pure air and a dry situation†, grows best among rocks, stones, or out of a wall, and certainly is one of the best plants imaginable for ornamenting of rock-work.

I received seeds of it, and many other rare plants, from my very kind friend Mr. DAVAL, of Orbe, in Switzerland.

* Pulcherrimos et latissimos in rupibus cespites efficit. *Haller.*

† Delectatur solo duro, arenoso, umbroso sylvarum. *Jacquin.*

Pub May 1 1791 by W Curtis S Georges Crescent.

OXALIS VERSICOLOR. STRIPED-FLOWER'D WOOD-SORREL.

****

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* unguibus connexa. *Capſ.* angulis dehiſcens, 5-gona.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OXALIS *verſicolor* caule erecto hirto, pedunculis unifloris, foliis ternatis: foliolis linearibus calloſis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 114. *p.* 434. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 114.

OXYS Africana foliis tenuiſſimis, flore amplo verſicolore. *Pluk. Amalth.* 169. *t.* 434. *f.* 5.

OXYS Africana foliis tenuiſſimis in ſummitate caulis. *Raii Suppl.* 598.

The *Oxalis verſicolor* is conſidered as one of the moſt beautiful of the many ſpecies cultivated in gardens; and, though well known to, and deſcribed by ſeveral of the older Botaniſts, has graced our collections but a few years, being introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the Cape (where, as well as in Ethiopia, it grows ſpontaneouſly) by Mr. MASSON, in the Year 1774.

Many of this genus flower early in the ſpring, the ſeaſon in which this ſpecies alſo puts forth its bloſſoms, but by dexterous management it may be made to flower during moſt of the year; and this is effected by placing the pea-like tubera or knobs which the root ſends forth, and by which the plant is propagated, in pots filled with loam and bog-earth at ſtated diſtant periods.

Like moſt of the Cape plants, it is well adapted to the greenhouſe, and ſucceeds beſt when placed on a front ſhelf of the houſe, where it can have plenty of light and air; ſome keep it in the ſtove, but there the plant is drawn up, and the flowers loſe a part of their brilliancy: in no ſituation do they ever expand but when the ſun ſhines on them; this is the leſs to be regretted, as they are moſt beautiful when cloſed.

Pub May 1 1791 by W Curtis St Georges Crescent

Edwards Scult. Pub. May 1 1791 by W Curtis St Georges Crescent.

COREOPSIS VERTICILLATA. WHORLED COREOPSIS.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum. *Pappus* bicornis. *Calyx* erectus, polyphyllus, basi radiis patentibus cinctus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COREOPSIS *verticillata* foliis decomposito-linearibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 782.

COREOPSIS foliis verticillatis linearibus multifidis. *Gronov. Fl. Virgin. p.* 131.

DELPHINII vel mei foliis planta ad nodos positis caule singulari. *Clayt. n.* 308.

The *Coreopsis verticillata* is a hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, a native of North-America; producing its blossoms, which are uncommonly shewy, from July to October, and is readily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

It grows to a great height, and is therefore rather adapted to the shrubbery than the flower-garden.

CLAYTON remarks, that the petals, though of a yellow colour, are used by the inhabitants to dye cloth red.

HYACINTHUS BOTRYOIDES. GRAPE HYACINTH.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata: *Pori* 3 melliferi germinis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYACINTHUS *botryoides* corollis globosis uniformibus, foliis canaliculato-cylindricis strictis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 336. *Aiton Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 459.

HYACINTHUS *racemosus* cæruleus major. *Bauh. Pin.* 42.

HYACINTHUS Botroides cæruleus amœnus.

The skie-coloured grape-flower. *Park. Par. p.* 114. *p.* 113. *f.* 5.

The *Hyacinthus botryoides*, a native of Italy, and cultivated in the time of GERARD and PARKINSON, is now become scarce with us, being only to be accidentally met with in long-established gardens; we first saw it in the garden of our very worthy and much valued friend, Mr. JOHN CHORLEY, of Tottenham, to whose lady my collection stands indebted for several rare and valuable plants.

This species increases sufficiently fast by offsets, but in the open border does not very readily produce flowering stems: as both it and the *racemosus* are apt to become troublesome in a garden from their great increase, we would recommend their bulbs to be placed in moderately sized pots filled with light earth, and plunged in the borders where they are designed to flower; in the autumn they should be regularly taken out, the offsets thrown away, and about half a dozen of the largest bulbs left, all of which will most probably flower at the usual time, the end of March or beginning of April.

PARKINSON, who most admirably describes this and the *racemosus*, enumerates three varieties, viz. the *white*, the *blush-coloured*, and the *branched*; the first is frequently imported with other bulbs from Holland, the second and third we have not seen; the latter, if we may judge from PARKINSON's *fig.* in his *Parad.* is a most curious plant, and was obtained, as CLUSIUS reports, from seeds of the white variety; whether it now exists is deserving of inquiry.

The *botryoides* differs from the *racemosus*, in having its leaves upright, its bunch of flowers smaller, the flowers themselves larger, rounder, of a paler and brighter blue.

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HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS. CHINA-ROSE HIBISCUS.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx duplex, exterior polyphyllus. *Capsula* 5-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIBISCUS *Rosa Sinensis* foliis ovatis acuminatis serratis, caule arboreo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 629. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 629.

ALCEA javanica arborescens, flore pleno rubicundo. *Breyn. cent.* 121. *t.* 56.

HIBISCUS *javanica. Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.* by whom cultivated in 1731.

RUMPHIUS in his *Herbarium Amboinense* gives an excellent account of this beautiful native of the East-Indies, accompanied by a representation of it with double flowers, in which state it is more particularly cultivated in all the gardens in India, as well as China; he informs us that it grows to the full size of our hazel, and that it varies with white flowers.

The inhabitants of India, he observes, are extremely partial to whatever is red, they consider it as a colour which tends to exhilarate; and hence they not only cultivate this plant universally in their gardens, but use its flowers on all occasions of festivity, and even in their sepulchral rites: he mentions also an œconomical purpose to which the flowers are applied, little consistent with their elegance and beauty, that of blacking shoes, whence their name of *Rosæ calceolariæ*; the shoes, after the colour is imparted to them, are rubbed with the hand, to give them a gloss, and which thereby receives a blueish tinge, to discharge which they have recourse to lemon juice.

With us it is kept in the stove, where it thrives and flowers readily during most of the summer; the single blossoms last but a short time, yet their superiority arising from the curious and beautiful structure of the interior parts of the flower, compensates for the shortness of their duration.

It is usually increased by cuttings.

Edwards fecit Pub June 1 1791 by W Curtis S Georges Crescent.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE. YELLOW ALYSSUM.

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Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta quædam introrsum denticulo notata. *Silicula* emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *saxatile* caulibus frutescentibus paniculatis, foliis lanceolatis molliſſimis repandis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 590. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 381.
ALYSSUM Creticum Saxatile, foliis undulatis incanis. *Tourn. cor.* 15.
THLASPI luteum leucoji folio. *Bocc. mus.* 79. *t.* 93.

As this plant has very generally obtained in gardens and nurseries the name of yellow Alyssum, we have retained it; for though it is not the only one of the genus which produces yellow flowers, it may still be called yellow by way of eminence, such is the extreme brilliancy and profusion of its blossoms.

It is a native of Crete, and was first cultivated in this country by Mr. MILLER, in 1731*, at Chelsea garden.

It begins to flower about the latter end of April, and continues to blossom through great part of May; and it is not uncommon for it to flower again in autumn.

If it has a pure air and a dry situation, it will grow in almost any soil.

The usual mode of propagating it is by slips, or cuttings.

As it is a small, shewy, hardy plant, and not disposed to over-run others, it is very suitable to embellish rock-work.

* *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

PULMONARIA VIRGINICA. VIRGINIA LUNGWORT.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis fauce pervia. *Calyx* priſmatico-pentagonus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PULMONARIA *Virginica* calycibus abbreviatis, foliis lanceolatis obtuſiuſculis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 187.

PULMONARIA non maculoſa, floribus tubuloſis longis pulcherrimis cæruleis, in panicula pendula congeſtis, foliis teneribus glabris latis obtuſis, ad margines æqualibus, pediculis dilute purpureis inſidentibus, radice craſſa inſtar ſymphyti. Mountain Cowſlip. *Clayt. Gron. Fl. Virg. p.* 25.

MILLER informs us in his Dictionary, that the *Pulmonaria Virginica* grows naturally upon mountains in moſt parts of North-America, that the ſeeds were ſent many years ſince by Mr. BANISTER, from Virginia; and ſome of the plants were raiſed in the garden of the Biſhop of London, at Fulham, where for ſeveral years it was growing.

Though a native of Virginia, it ranks with the hardy herbaceous plants of our gardens, and flowers in the open border about the middle of April; the bloſſoms before their expanſion are of a reddiſh purple colour, when fully blown they become of a light bright blue, the foliage is glaucous, or blueiſh green; it is ſaid to vary with white and fleſh-coloured flowers.

In favourable ſeaſons, the Flower-Garden owes much of its gaiety to this elegant plant, and at a time when ornament is moſt deſirable.

It requires a pure air, and a ſituation moderately ſheltered, as the cold eaſterly winds which too readily prevail in April, when it is in flower, are apt to deface it.

It is uſually propagated by parting its roots in autumn, and is a free grower.

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AMYGDALUS NANA. DWARF ALMOND.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, inferus. Petala 5. Drupa nuce poris perforata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMYGDALUS *nana* foliis basi attenuatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 162. *Pallas. Ross.* 1. *p.* 12. *t.* 6.

AMYGDALUS indica nana. *Pluk. alm.* 28. *t.* 11. *f.* 3.

ARMENIACA persicæ foliis, fructu exsucco. *Amm. Ruth.* 273. *t.* 30.

The Dwarf Almond, a native of Russia and Tartary, is justly considered as one of our most ornamental shrubs; it rarely rises above the height of three feet, and hence becomes very suitable for the shrubbery of small extent. It flowers about the middle of April, somewhat later than the common Almond.

MILLER observes, that the roots are apt to put out suckers, by which the plant may be increased in plenty; and if those are not annually taken away, they will starve the old plant.

Cultivated in 1683, by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

Edwards sculp. Pub. July 1 1791 by W Curtis S Georges Crescent

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. CANADA PUCCOON, or BLOODWORT.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 8-petala. Cal. 2-phyllus. Siliqua ovata, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SANGUINARIA *Canadenfis. Linn. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 489.
CHELIDONIUM majus Canadenfe acaulon. *Corn. Canad.* 212.
RANUNCULUS Virginienfis albus. *Park. Theat.* 226.
SANGUINARIA flore fimplici. *Dill. Elth. t.* 252.

Though the Sanguinaria cannot be confidered as a handfome fhewy plant, yet we fcarcely know its equal in point of delicacy and fingularity; there is fomething in it to admire, from the time that its leaves emerge from the ground, and embofom the infant bloffom, to their full expanfion, and the ripening of its feed veffels.

The woods of Canada, as well as of other parts of North-America, produce this plant in abundance; with us it flowers in the beginning of April: its bloffoms are fugacious, and fully expand only in fine warm weather. It is a hardy perennial, and is ufually propagated by parting its roots in autumn; a fituation moderately fhady, and a foil having a mixture of bog-earth or rotten leaves in it fuits it beft.

Its knobby roots, when broken afunder, pour forth a juice of a bright red or orange colour, whence its name of Sanguinaria; with this liquid the Indians are faid to paint themfelves.

DILLENIUS has figured it in his admirable work, the Hortus Elthamenfis, where three varieties of it are repreferted, viz. a large one, a fmall one, and one in which the petals are multiplied, but which can fcarcely be called double.

It appears from MORISON *, that the Sanguinaria was cultivated in this country in 1680, the date of his work.

* Provenit fponte in America occidentali five in Virginia feu Canada, unde femen ad nos delata, quibus propagata ejus fobeles abundanter fatis in hortulo fuburbano Gul. Walker non longe a palatio Divi Jacobi, fito in vico ejufdem nominis Jacobeo dicto.

PHLOX DIVARICATA. EARLY-FLOWERING LYCHNIDEA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Cal.* prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-locularis, 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOX *divaricata* foliis lato-lanceolatis: superioribus alternis, caule bifido, pedunculis geminis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 199. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 206.

LYCHNIDEA virginiana, alsines aquaticæ foliis, floribus in ramulis divaricatis. *Pluk. Mant.* 121 ?

Most of the plants of this genus are natives of North-America, and remarkable for their beauty; they were first introduced under the name of *Lychnidea*, which, though a Latin term, is now familiarized to the English ear.

Mr. AITON has given to this species the name of early-flowering, it coming much sooner into blossom than any of the others, beginning to flower in May with the yellow Alyssum; its blossoms, however, are not of so long duration, nor so ornamental as some others of the same family.

It seldom exceeds a foot in height, and, on this account, may be regarded as a suitable rock-plant.

It rarely ripens its seeds with us, but is readily increased either by cuttings or layers; succeeds best in a pure air and a situation moderately dry.

Like most other American plants, it is of modern introduction, was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1758, and figured in his Icones.

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RANUNCULUS GRAMINEUS. GRASS-LEAVED CROWFOOT.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5 intra ungues poro mellifero. *Semina* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RANUNCULUS *gramineus* foliis lanceolato linearibus indivisis, caule erecto lævissimo paucifloro. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed* 14. *Murr. p.* 515. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 265.

RANUNCULUS gramineo folio bulbosus. *Bauh. Pin.* 181 ?

RANUNCULUS montanus folio gramineo. *Bauh. Pin.* 180.

RANUNCULUS gramineus.

Grasse leafed Crowfoot. *Park. Parad. p.* 218. 221. *f.* 1.

This species of Ranunculus, an inhabitant of the dry pastures of the South of France and Italy, and a hardy herbaceous plant of ready growth, recommends itself by the earliness of its flowering and the delicate glaucous colour of its foliage.

PARKINSON figures it with double flowers, though he describes it with semi-double ones only; we have not observed either of these varieties in the gardens about London, they have most probably fallen victims to the rage for novelty, at the shrine of which many a fair and goodly flower is yearly sacrificed.

It flowers towards the end of April, and is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

The synonyms of this and other species of Ranunculus described in GERARD's *Fl. Gallopr.* are very inaccurately quoted in Professor MURRAY's edition of the *Syst. Vegetab.*

Edwards fecit. Pub Aug 1 1791 by W Curtis St Georges Crescent.

PELARGONIUM CORDIFOLIUM. HEART-LEAVED GERANIUM.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus; lacinia suprema, desinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10 inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus: rostra spiralia introrsum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *cordatum* umbellis multifloris, foliis cordatis acutis dentatis, petalis inferis linearibus acutis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 427.

GERANIUM *cordifolium*. *Cavan. Diss. p.* 240. *t.* 117. *f.* 3.

Our readers are here presented with the figure of another Geranium of modern introduction, not enumerated by LINNÆUS or MILLER, and which in point of beauty, duration of flowering, and facility of culture, is equal to most.

It was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

There are several varieties of it, but the one here figured is the most beautiful.

It strikes readily from cuttings, by which it is usually propagated.

Requires the same treatment as the more common Geraniums, and flowers from March to July.

CHEIRANTHUS MARITIMUS. MEDITERRANEAN STOCK.

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Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Germen utrinque denticulo glandulato. *Cal.* clausus: foliolis duobus basi gibbis. *Semina* plana.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHEIRANTHUS *maritimus* foliis ellipticis obtusis nudis scabriusculis, caule diffuso scabro. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 597. *Mantiss. p.* 568. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 395.

LEUCOJUM minus flore violaceo. *Barr. Ic.* 1127.

LINNÆUS has described this plant minutely in his *Mantissa Plant.* so that no doubt remains of its being his *maritimus.*

With us, it has been customary for Gardeners and Nurserymen to distinguish this species by the name of Virginia Stock, a name highly improper, as it is found to be a native of the Mediterranean coast.

The blossoms which this plant first puts forth are of a lively red, in a few days they become of a blueish purple colour; to this variety of hues the plant owes its chief beauty.

Being of humble growth, and producing a profusion of bloom, which is of long duration, it is frequently used as an edging to borders, and sometimes sown in little patches with other annuals; in whatever way used, it contributes greatly to enliven the borders of the flower-garden.

It is one of those annuals whose seeds should be sown in the autumn, as it thereby comes much forwarder into bloom, and its blossoms are more lively than those arising from seeds sown in the spring; by varying the time of sowing, it may be had to flower in spring, summer, and autumn.

Small pots of it in bloom have a pretty appearance, and may be used to decorate the windows of those who reside in cities or great towns, where the pleasures of the garden are not to be enjoyed.

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SOPHORA TETRAPTERA. WINGED-PODDED SOPHORA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-dentatus, ſuperne gibbus. *Cor.* papilionacea: alis longitudine vexilli. *Legumen.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SOPHORA *tetraptera* foliis pinnatis foliolis numeroſis (17—19) lanceolato-oblongis villoſiuſculis: leguminibus membranaceo-quadrangulis, caule arboreo. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 43.

SOPHORA *tetraptera. Joh. Miller ic. tab.* 1.

The magnificent and highly curious ſpecies of Sophora here repreſented, is one of the many plants diſcovered by Sir JOSEPH BANKS at New-Zealand, where it forms a tree of a conſiderable ſize.

A finer ſight can ſcarcely be imagined than a tree of this ſort, extending to a great breadth on a wall with a weſtern aſpect, in the Apothecaries Garden at Chelſea, where it was planted by Mr. FORSYTH about the year 1774, and which at this moment (April 28, 1791) is thickly covered with large pendulous branches of yellow, I had almoſt ſaid golden flowers; for they have a peculiar richneſs, which it is impoſſible to repreſent in colouring; in the winter care is taken to cover it carefully with mats, leaſt it ſhould ſuffer from any extraordinarily ſevere weather.

It uſually produces a few ſeed veſſels of an uncommon form, having four wings, whence its name of *tetraptera;* from ſome of the ſeeds which have ripened in this country plants have been raiſed, and by theſe the plant is found to be propagated with the moſt ſucceſs; it may alſo be increaſed by cuttings and layers.

IRIS PAVONIA. PEACOCK IRIS.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala inæqualis, *Petalis* alternis geniculato-patentibus, *Stigmata* petaliformia; cucullato-bilabiata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *pavonia* imberbis folio lineari glabro, fcapo fubunifloro. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 92.

We have our doubts whether the plant here figured be the *pavonia* of the *Syftema vegetabilium*, as it does not accord fo well with the defcription there given, as we could wifh; as fuch however it has been regarded by fome here, and it muft be allowed to anfwer extremely well to the name.

It is a fmall delicate Iris, about a foot and a half high, with very narrow leaves, bearing on the top of the ftalk one or at moft two flowers, three of the petals are large and white, with a brilliant blue fpot at the bafe of each, edged on the outer fide with deep purple; the delicacy of the flower, and the eye-like fpot at the bafe of three of the petals, render it one of the moft ftriking plants of the genus.

The figure here given was drawn from a plant which flowered with Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. laft June, who received it from Holland, and treat it in the fame way as their Cape bulbs, of which country it is faid to be a native.

It is not mentioned either in Mr. MILLER's *Gardener's Diftionary*, or the *Hortus Kewenfis*.

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IXORA COCCINEA. SCARLET IXORA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, infundibuliformis, longa, supera, *Stamina* supra faucem. *Bacca* 4-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXORA *coccinea* foliis ovalibus semiamplexicaulibus, floribus fasciculatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 148.

JASMINUM indicum, lauri folio, inodorum umbellatum, floribus coccineis. *Pluk. alm.* 196. *t.* 59. *f.* 2.

CERASUS zeylanica humilis sylvestris, floribus holosericeis intense rubris umbellatim congestis, fructibus nigris. *Mus. Zeyl. p.* 15.

FLAMMA SYLVARUM *Rumph. Amb.* 4. *p.* 105. *t.* 46.

It will appear strange, we presume, to most of our readers, when they are informed, that the *Ixora coccinea*, a plant at present in few hands, and which a short time since was sold in some of our nurseries for five guineas, should have been known in this country a hundred years ago; and yet Mr. AITON, who has so laudably exerted himself, in ascertaining the precise period, when most of the exotics cultivated in the royal garden at Kew first made their appearance in Great-Britain, informs us on very respectable authority, that this plant was introduced by Mr. BENTICK in 1690.

There is every reason to suppose, that this splendid exotic did not long survive its introduction; on inquiry, we learn that it was reintroduced about fifteen years ago, by the late Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL, a name, to medicine and botany ever dear, in whose rich and magnificent collection at Upton it was first known to flower; about the same time, the late Mr. THOBURN, Nurseryman at Brompton, raised a few Ixoras from foreign seeds, and from these (an accident having happened to the plant which was Dr. FOTHERGILL's) are said to have arisen the plants at present in this country.

Both

Both RHEEDE and RUMPHIUS deſcribe and figure this plant in their reſpective works, the *Hortus Malabaricus* and *Herbarium Amboinenſe*; it is mentioned alſo by ſeveral other authors: from their various accounts we diſcover, that in different parts of India, where it grows wild, it forms a ſlender ſhrub, or tree, about ſix feet high, riſing generally with a ſingle ſtem; that its cluſters of flowers, ſeen from afar, are ſo brilliant as to reſemble a burning coal, eſpecially in a dark wood, whence its name of *Flamma Sylvarum*; that it grows in the woods, and flowers in September and October, producing a black fruit, the ſize of ſmall cherries, on which the peacocks are ſuppoſed to feed, and from whence they have obtained the name of *Ceraſa Pavonina*. The Chineſe call it *Santanhoa*; with them it produces flowers and fruit the year through, and they hold the bloſſoms in ſuch veneration, as to uſe them in the ſacrifices they make to their idol IXORA, whence LINNÆUS has taken the name applied by him to this genus. The root is ſaid to poſſeſs ſome acrimony, and to be made uſe of by the natives in curing the tooth-ach.

It is cuſtomary in this country, to treat the *Ixora* as a ſtove plant; perhaps it may be leſs tender than we are aware of; it flowers in July and Auguſt, but has not been known to produce fruit; is increaſed from cuttings, without much difficulty.

Our drawing was taken from a ſmall but very healthy plant in the ſtove of Mr. WHITLEY (late THOBURN and WHITLEY, Brompton).

LINNÆUS deſcribes, and ſome authors figure this plant with ſtipulæ, which our plant had not, not being arrived at an age, perhaps, to produce them.

DRABA AIZOIDES. SENGREEN DRABA, or WHITLOW-GRASS.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRABA *aizoides* scapo nudo simplici, foliis ensiformibus carinatis ciliatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p.* 372. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 372.

SEDUM alpinum hirsutum luteum. *Bauh. Pin.* 284.

LEUCOJUM luteum aizoides montanum. *Col. Ecphr.* 2. *p.* 62.

The plant here figured, a native of the German Alps, is one of those whose beauty cannot be shewn in a small detached piece of it; to be admired, it must be seen in a tuft of some considerable size, which it is much disposed to form when growing among rock-work, for which, like many other small Alpine plants, it is well suited; thus elevated above the surface of the ground, the various beauties of this humble race are more distinctly seen, and their curious structure more readily inspected.

This species is the more to be esteemed, as it flowers very early in the spring, in March, and the beginning of April, and continues in blossom about six weeks.

LINNÆUS originally confounded it with a similar plant, the *Draba alpina*, a mistake since rectified in his *Mantissa Plant. p.* 91.

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IXIA CHINENSIS. CHINESE IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *chinensis* foliis ensiformibus; floribus remotis, panicula dichotoma, floribus pedunculatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *p.* 52. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 62.

MORÆA *chinensis* caule compresso, foliis ensiformibus, panicula dichotoma, floribus pedunculatis. *Murr. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 93.

In that elaborate and inestimable work, the *Hortus Malabaricus*, we have a good figure of the plant here exhibited, accompanied by a minute description; the author informs us that it grows spontaneously in India, attaining the height even of five or six feet, and affecting a sandy soil; the natives consider it as an antidote to poisons in general, and regard the bruised root as peculiarly efficacious in curing the bite of the serpent, called Cobra de Copella.

We raised plants of it last year from seeds imparted to us by J. IBBETTSON, Esq. of the Admiralty; this year, during the months of August and September, many of them have flowered, and capsules are forming which have every appearance of producing perfect seeds; the root of this plant is yellow, and tuberous like that of the Iris, the leaves also greatly resemble those of that tribe, it grows to the height of about three feet, and produces a considerable number of flowers in succession, each of which is of short duration.

The root and radical leaves as represented on the plate are much smaller than in plants which have been long established.

Our plants stood in pots in the open ground through the winter of 1790–1 without injury, but it must be remembered, that the weather during that period was uncommonly mild; it will be safest therefore to consider it as a tender herbaceous plant.

It differs so much in its fructification from many others of the genus, that Prof. MURRAY has considered it as a *Moræa*, with which, in our humble opinion, it has scarcely any affinity.

LAMIUM ORVALA. BALM-LEAVED ARCHANGEL, or DEAD-NETTLE.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ labium ſuperius integrum, fornicatum; lab. infer. 2-lobum; faux utrinque margine dentata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAMIUM *Orvala* foliis cordatis inæqualiter arguteque ſerratis, corollis ſauce inflata, caulibus coloratis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 534.
LAMIUM maximum ſylvaticum alterum. *Bauh. Pin.* 231.
GALEOPSIS maxima pannonica. *Cluſ. hiſt.* 2. *p.* 35.
Hungary Dead-Nettle, or the Dragon Flower. *Park. Parad. p.* 385.

Few of the plants of this genus have been thought to poſſeſs ſufficient beauty for the flower-garden, the preſent one excepted, the magnificence of whoſe bloſſoms juſtly entitles it to rank with the more curious, if not the moſt beautiful of the vegetable tribes.

Though not common in our gardens, it has long been introduced, having been cultivated and accurately deſcribed, though badly figured, by PARKINSON in his *Parad. terr.*

It grows ſpontaneouſly in the woods of Italy and Hungary, and flowers with us about the latter end of April, at which time, if cold winds prevail, it is apt to be injured, unleſs placed in a ſheltered part of the garden.

It may be propagated either by ſeeds, or by parting its roots in autumn, is a hardy plant and grows readily.

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AITONIA CAPENSIS. CAPE AITONIA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Cal.* 4-partitus. *Cor.* 4-petala.
Bacca ficca, 4-angularis, 1-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AITONIA *Capenſis. Linn. Suppl. Pl. p.* 303. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 612.
COTYLEDON foliis linearibus, flore quadrifido, fructu ſubrotundo. *Burm. Afric.* 53. *t.* 21. *f.* 2.

This genus, of which there is only one known ſpecies, has been named by the younger LINNÆUS, in honour of Mr. WILLIAM AITON, author of the *Hortus Kewenſis*, and Botanic Gardener to his Majeſty. The great length of time *, Mr. AITON has been engaged in the cultivation of plants, the immenſe numbers which have been the conſtant objects of his care through every period of their growth, joined to his ſuperior diſcernment, give him a decided ſuperiority in the *prima facie* knowledge of living plants over moſt Botaniſts of the preſent day; his abilities in the other line of his profeſſion, are diſplayed in the eulogies of all who have ſeen the royal collection at Kew, which he has the honour to ſuperintend.

The Aitonia is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON, in the year 1774.

It is a green-houſe ſhrub of ſlow growth, ſeldom exceeding three feet in height; producing, when of ſufficient age, flowers and fruit through moſt of the year; the fruit is a large dry angular berry, of a fine red colour.

Our drawing was made from a very fine plant, formerly Dr. FOTHERGILL's, now in the collection of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenſington.

It is only to be raiſed from ſeeds, which are ſparingly produced in this country.

* Mr. A. was a pupil of the celebrated Mr. MILLER.

Edwards fecit. Pub Nov 1 1791 by W Curtis St Georges Crescent.

BUDDLEA GLOBOSA. ROUND-HEADED BUDDLEA.

****

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Stamina* ex incisuris.
Caps. 2-sulca, 2-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BUDDLEA *globosa* foliis lanceolatis, capitulis solitariis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 150. *V.* 1.

BUDLEJA *globosa. Hope in Act. Harlem, V.* 20. *part.* 2. *p.* 417. *t.* 11.

PALQUIN *Feuil. it.* 3. *p.* 51. *t.* 38.

Mr. ADAM BUDDLE, in honour of whom the present genus has been originally named by Dr. HOUSTON, was an ingenious English Botanist, cotemporary with, and the friend of PETIVER; his name is often mentioned in the *Synopsis* of Mr. RAY and his *Hortus Siccus*, or dried collection of British plants, preserved in the British Museum, still resorted to in doubtful cases.

The present species not enumerated either by LINNÆUS or MILLER, is a native of Chili, and according to the *Hort. Kew.* was introduced by Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, in 1774.

It has been customary, in consideration of its native place of growth, to treat it here as a green-house plant, for which situation it soon becomes unfit from its magnitude; some have ventured to plant it in the open borders in warm sheltered situations, where it has been found to succeed very well, producing its beautiful yellow blossoms in abundance; care must be taken, however, to guard it carefully from severe frosts, which are apt to destroy it.

It flowers in May and June, and is usually propagated by cuttings or layers.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAV'D KALMIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis: limbo subtus quinquecorni. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

KALMIA *latifolia* foliis ovato-ellipticis ternis sparsisque, corymbis terminalibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 64. *ed.* 14. *Murr. Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 64.

ANDROMEDA foliis ovatis obtusis, corollis corymbosis infundibuliformis, genitalibus declinatis. *Fl. Virg.* 160.

CHAMÆDAPHNE foliis tini, floribus bullatis. *Catesb. Car.* 11. *t.* 98.

CISTUS chamærhododendros Mariana laurifolia, floribus expansis, summo ramulo in umbellam plurimis. *Pluck. mant.* 49. *t.* 379. *f.* 6. The common Laurel, vulgarly called Ivy.

Professor KALM (in honour of whom LINNÆUS, as before has been observed, named this genus of plants) in his travels into North-America, published in English by Mr. FORSTER, relates that he found this species in various provinces of that extensive continent, as Pensylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York, growing most commonly on the sides of hills, sometimes in woods; that it flourished most on the northern sides of the hills, especially where they were intersected by rivulets; he observes, that when all the other trees had lost their ornaments, this enlivened the woods by the verdure of its foliage, and that about the month of May, it was covered with a profusion of blossoms of unrivalled beauty. The

Pub. Dec.r 1791 by W. Curtis S.t Georges Crescent.

CYTISUS LABURNUM. COMMON LABURNUM.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus : $\frac{2}{3}$. *Legumen* basi attenuatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYTISUS *Laburnum* racemis simplicibus pendulis, foliolis ovato-oblongis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. p.* 666. *ed.* 14. *Murr. Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 49.

LABURNUM arbor trifolia anagyridi similis. *Bauh. hist.* 2. *p.* 361.

LABURNUM. Beane Trefoile. *Park. Parad. p.* 438.

Of the Laburnum, our nurseries afford two principal varieties, the broad and narrow-leav'd; the latter (which is the one here figured) Mr. MILLER was induced to make a species of under the name of *alpinum*; it certainly differs very materially from the broad-leav'd one, yet is most probably only a seminal variety; the Laburnum figured in its wild state by Professor JACQUIN, in his *Flora Austriaca*, has much broader leaves than ours, no mention is made by him of its being subject to vary.

Both MILLER and HANBURY recommend the Laburnum to be cultivated not only as an ornamental but as a timber tree, the wood having a very close grain, a good colour, and bearing a high polish; * they urge in its favour, that it is very hardy, a quick grower, and one that will thrive in almost any soil; the latter says, it will become a timber tree of more than a yard in girt: whatever success may attend its cultivation for the more useful purposes, as a hardy, deciduous, ornamental tree, it has long been the pride of our shrubberies and plantations.

It blossoms in May, and is usually very productive of seeds, by which it may be propagated most readily.

Hares and rabbits being fond of its bark, do great damage to plantations of Laburnum, especially in severe weather; I remember somewhere to have read, that these animals will not touch a tree if soot has been placed about it; perhaps, a circle drawn round the base of the tree with the new coal tar, which has a powerful smell of long duration, might keep off these noxious animals.

* MATTHIOLUS long since noticed the excellence of this wood, and speaks of it as being particularly used for making the best kind of bows: are our modern Toxopholites acquainted with this circumstance?

Pub. Dec.r 1791 by W. Curtis, St. Georges Crescent.

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The Professor does not mention the precise height which he had observed these trees to attain in North-America, but it is evident that they acquire a considerable thickness, as the wood of the root as well as the body of the tree is manufactured into various utensils by the natives, and by the Indians into spoons in particular, whence it has obtained the name of the *Spoon Tree*.

The leaves have been found to prove poisonous to kine, horses, and sheep, but the deer are observed to brouse on them with impunity.

Peter Collinson, Esq. who was highly instrumental in enriching this country with the native plants of North-America, is said to have introduced this elegant species about the year 1734.

With us it succeeds best when planted with a northern aspect, well sheltered, in a soil composed of loam and bog earth, in a situation moderately moist, where the air is perfectly pure.

Being with difficulty propagated by suckers or layers, it is most commonly raised from American seeds.

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Kalmia Glauca. Glaucous Kalmia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

KALMIA *glauca* foliis oppositis oblongis lævigatis, subtus glaucis, margine revolutis, corymbis terminalibus, ramulis ancipitibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 64. *tab.* 8.

This species (much inferior in size to the *latifolia*, as it rarely exceeds two feet in height) is a native of Newfoundland, where it was discovered by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. and by him introduced to this country in the year 1767.

It is of course not described by Mr. Miller, nor is it mentioned in the 14th edition of Linnæus's *Syst. Vegetab.* by Professor Murray; in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. Aiton, it is both described and figured.

It flowers in April and May, is propagated in the same manner and requires the same treatment as the *latifolia*.

HYPERICUM CORIS. HEATH-LEAV'D ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Class and Order.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nect.* 0. *Capsula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPERICUM *Coris* floribus trigynis, calycibus ferrato-glandulosis, foliis subverticillatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 702.

CORIS lutea. *Bauh. pin.* 280.

CORIS legitima, Ericæ similis. *Hon. Belli. ep.* 1. *ad Clus. Clus. op. V.* 1. *p.* 299.

CORIS. *Matthioli* 939.

There is an elegance and neatness in most of this tribe, and none possess those qualities in a greater degree than the present species, which is a charming little evergreen, admirably adapted for the greenhouse, as it forms a pretty bush, and flowers during most of the summer.

It grows spontaneously in the South of Europe, and many parts of the Levant; HONORIUS BELLUS, in his epistle to CLUSIUS (*vid. Clus. op.*) describes it as growing on the hilly parts of the island of Crete.

Mr. LEE, of Hammersmith, received it about four years since from the Crimea.

It is propagated by cuttings.

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FUMARIA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS FUMITORY.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. diphyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* 2, membranacea, ſingula *Antheris* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUMARIA *ſempervirens* filiquis linearibus paniculatis, caule erecto. *Linn. Sp. Pl. V.* 2. *p.* 984. *Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 837. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 2. Baſtard Fumitory. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

FUMARIA filiquoſa ſempervirens. *Corn. Canad.* 57. *t.* 57.

The term *ſempervirens* applied to this plant by LINNÆUS, originated in the deſcription given of it by CORNUTUS; (*vid. Syn.*) the impropriety of calling an annual plant (for ſuch it undoubtedly is with us, and muſt be in Canada, its native place of growth) an *evergreen*, has appeared to us too glaring to be continued; we have thought the promotion of the ſcience required a change in the name, and have therefore altered it to that of *glauca*, as coinciding with the Engliſh name of *glaucous*, given it by Mr. AITON in his *Hortus Kewenſis;* for to the delicate, pleaſing, glaucous hue of its foliage, it owes its beauty, as much as to the lively colours of its bloſſoms.

It is a hardy annual, coming up ſpontaneouſly in the open border where it has once flowered and ſeeded, and ſometimes reaching the height of two feet.

It flowers from June to September.

Mr. AITON informs us of its having been cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND in the year 1683. Strange! that it ſhould yet be a rarity in our gardens.

Pub.d by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Jan. 1. 1792

Pub.d by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Isl.d 1792

AZALEA NUDIFLORA *var.* COCCINEA. SCARLET AZALEA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Stamina* receptaculo inserta. *Caps.* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AZALEA *nudiflora* foliis ovatis, corollis pilosis, staminibus longissimis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 198. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 202.

CISTUS virginiana, periclymeni flore ampliori minus odorato. *Pluck. Mant.* 49.

Whether the variety of the Azalea nudiflora here figured, was originally introduced to this country by Mrs. NORMAN of Bromley in Kent, or Mr. BEWICK of Clapham in Surrey (both celebrated for their collections of American plants) we cannot with certainty assert; true it is, the Azalea coccinea was little known here till the sale of Mr. BEWICK's plants in 1792; a considerable number of these shrubs formed the choicest part of that collection, and sold at high prices, one of them produced twenty guineas: prior to this period, Mr. BEWICK had presented one of the same sort of shrubs to Mr. THOBURN, the fruits of whose skill and assiduous care in the cultivation of American plants are apparent in his late nursery at Brompton, now Mr. WHITLEY's, and from the produce of which plant our figure was taken.

The original species, found abundantly in the more southern parts of North-America, was introduced, according to Mr. AITON's account, by PETER COLLINSON, Esq. about the year 1734.

Brilliancy of colour and a happy combination of form, unite in rendering the variety here figured, one of the most beautiful plants in nature: yet it wants the fragrance of some of the varieties of the *viscosa*.

It flowers in June and continues in blossom about three weeks, requires a sheltered but not too shady a situation, rather dry than moist, and a soil composed of loam and bog earth, or rotten leaves.

The usual mode of propagating it is by layers; care must be taken not to remove the offspring too soon from the mother plant.

THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

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, Class, 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 WORK

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

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. VI.

——————— " nor thou disdain
" To check the lawless riot of the trees,
" To plant the grove, or turn the barren mould.
" O happy he! whom, when his years decline,
" (His fortune and his fame by worthy means
" Attain'd, and equal to his mod'rate mind;
" His life approv'd by all the wise and good,
" Even envy'd by the vain) the peaceful groves
" Of Epicurus, from this stormy world,
" Receive to rest; of all ungrateful cares
" Absolv'd, and sacred from the selfish crowd.
" Happiest of men! if the same soil invites
" A chosen few, companions of his youth,
" Once fellow-rakes perhaps now rural friends;
" With whom in easy commerce to pursue
" Nature's free charms, and vie for Sylvan fame
" A fair ambition; void of strife, or guile,
" Or jealousy, or pain to be outdone.
" Who plans th' enchanted garden, who directs
" The visto best, and best conducts the stream;
" Whose groves the fastest thicken, and ascend;
" Whom first the welcome spring salutes; who shews
" The earliest bloom, the sweetest proudest charms
" Of Flora; who best gives Pomona's juice
" To match the sprightly genius of Champain."

ARMSTRONG.

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M DCC XCIII.

COLUTEA FRUTESCENS. SCARLET BLADDER-SENNA.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Legumen* inflatum, bafi fuperiore dehifcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COLUTEA *frutefcens* fruticofa, foliolis ovato-oblongis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 668. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 56. *Mill. Icon.* 99.

COLUTEA æthiopica, flore purpureo. *Breyn. Cent.* 70. *t.* 29.

Of the feveral fpecies of Colutea cultivated in our gardens, the one here figured, is diftinguifhed by the brilliancy of its flowers, the largenefs of its pods, and the downy appearance of the under fide of its leaves.

It appears from the *Hortus Kewenfis* to have been cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND as long fince as the year 1683. it was not however generally introduced to our gardens till the time of MILLER, who figured it in his *Icones*, it was then underftood to be an Æthiopian plant; Mr. AITON fince defcribes it as a native of the Cape alfo; of courfe, we find it more tender than moft of its kindred, and hence it is ufually regarded as a greenhoufe plant; yet, as it is not deftroyed by a fmall degree of froft, it will frequently, like the myrtle, furvive a mild winter in the open border, efpecially if trained to a wall: it is rarely of more than two or three years duration.

It is readily raifed from feeds fown in the open ground, plants from which flower the Auguft following, and, in favourable feafons, ripen their feeds; in order, however, that they may ripen them with more certainty, MILLER, recommends the fowing them early on a gentle hot-bed.

A dry foil fuits this fpecies beft.

Pub.d by W Curtis St Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1792

SALVIA AUREA. GOLDEN SAGE.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. inæqualis. *Filamenta* transverse pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *aurea* foliis subrotundis integerrimis, basi truncatis dentatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 71. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 45.

SALVIA *Africana* frutescens folio subrotundo glauco, flore magno aureo. *Comm. Hort.* 2. 183. *t.* 92.

Such as are delighted with the singular rather than the beautiful appearances of plants, cannot fail of ranking the present species of sage among their favourites.

It has been called *aurea*, from the colour of its flowers, *ferruginea* would perhaps have been more expressive of them; when they first open indeed they are of a yellow colour, but they quickly and constantly become of the colour of rusty iron.

The leaves are nearly round, and have a pleasing silvery hue; a few of them only, and those chiefly at the extremities of the young shoots, are of the form described by LINNÆUS in his specific character of the plant, and hence COMMELIN's description (*vid. Syn.*) is to be preferred, as leading us with more certainty to a knowledge of the plant; the colour of the leaves, the colour and unusual magnitude of the blossoms, are indisputably the most striking features of the species, and therefore to be resorted to: for my own part, as a friend to the advancement of the science, rather than as the follower of this or that great man, I see no good reason why colour should not in many instances, especially where expressive characters are wanting, form a part of the specific character in plants, as well as in animals: we are told indeed of its inconstancy. I would ask—who ever saw the colour of the leaves or blossoms of the present plant to vary? and, on the contrary, who ever saw its leaves constant in their form?

The *Salvia aurea* is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1731, it is a hardy greenhouse plant, is readily propagated by cuttings, and flowers from May to November.

If suffered to grow, it will become a shrub of the height of six or seven feet.

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SYRINGA VULGARIS. COMMON LILAC.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-fida. *Capsula* bilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SYRINGA *vulgaris* foliis ovato-cordatis integris. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 57. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 15.

SYRINGA cærulea. *Bauh. Pin.* 398.

LILAC five Syringa cærulea.

The blew Pipe tree. *Park. Parad. p.* 407.

Few shrubs are better known in this country than the Lilac* few more universally cultivated; there is scarcely a cottage it does not enliven, or a shrubbery it does not beautify.

It has long had a place in our gardens; both GERARD and PARKINSON describe two sorts, the blue and the white; to these another sort is added by more modern writers, superior in beauty to the original, as producing larger bunches of flowers, of a brighter hue, having more of the purple tint, and hence called by some the purple Lilac. MILLER considers the three as different species.

The flowers of the Lilac possess a considerable degree of fragrance, but not of the most agreeable kind; our readers perhaps, will not be displeased to hear the opinion of old GERARD on this point, delivered in his own words:—" They " have a pleasant sweete smell, but in my judgement they " are too sweete, troubling and molesting the head in very " strange manner: I once gathered the flowers, and laid them " in my chamber window, which smelled more strongly after " they had lien together a few howers, with such a ponticke " and unacquainted savor, that they awaked me from sleepe, " so that I could not take any rest until I had cast them out " of my chamber." ✻

Though a native of Persia, it bears our severest winters without injury, has a pleasing appearance when in bud, flowers in May, and is readily propagated by suckers; but finer plants, in the opinion of MILLER, are raised from seeds.

It will grow in almost any soil or situation, even in London, but, to flower well, it must have a pure air.

* The name, indeed, of one of our colours is taken from its blossoms.

✻ This Quotation from Gerard referring to its Smell belongs to the Philadelphus coronarius or Mock-orange which both by him and Parkinson is called Syringa, & which led to the Mistake

IXIA CROCATA. SAFFRON-COLOUR'D IXIA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *crocata* foliis enfiformibus, floribus fecundis corollis bafi hyalino-feneftratis. *Thunb. Diff. de Ixia.* *Linn. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 85.

IXIA *crocata* foliis enfiformibus, floribus alternis, tubo longitudine bractearum, corollæ laminis ovatis integerrimis bafi hyalinis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 60. *V.* 1.

IXIA planifolia, caule multifloro fpatha breviffima. *Mill. Ic.* 160. *t.* 239. *f.* 2.

To the Cape of Good Hope, that never-failing fource of rare and beautiful plants, we are indebted for moft of our Ixias, and among others for the prefent fpecies, which though not of that value, nor poffeffing the delicacy or fragrance of the bloffoms of fome others, is a very defirable plant, not only as an object of curiofity, from the tranfparency of the bafe of the corolla, but as it adds much to the brilliancy of a collection, is eafily obtained, and as eafily propagated.

It flowers in May and June, but its flowering may be prolonged by putting its bulbs into pots at different periods, or accelerated by artificial heat.

It produces offsets more plentifully than many of the genus.

Mr. AITON informs us that it was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1758, who figures it in his *Icones*.

Pub.d by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar.1 1792

CORONILLA VALENTINA. RUE-LEAVED CORONILLA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: $\frac{2}{3}$: dentibus superioribus connatis. *Vexillum* vix alis longius. *Legumen* isthmis interceptum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORONILLA *valentina* fruticosa, foliolis subnovenis, stipulis suborbiculatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 669. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 58.

POLYGALA valentina. *Clus. hist. pl. rar. p.* 98. *fig. inf.*

The *Coronilla valentina* comes very near to the *glauca* already figured in this work, but may be distinguished by a little attention; the *valentina* has smaller leaves, which are more numerous, and more truly glaucous; the stipulæ, which in the *glauca* are small, narrow, and pointed, in the *valentina* are large, and almost round, and in the young plant are strikingly conspicuous; as the plant comes into flower, they drop off; the *valentina* is not so much disposed to flower the year through as the *glauca*, but produces its blossoms chiefly in May, June, and July; the flowers of the *glauca* are observed to smell more strongly in the day-time, those of the *valentina* at all times diffuse a very powerful odour, so as even to scent a small greenhouse; we have often been amused with hearing the different opinions entertained of this smell, some speaking of it in terms of rapture, others ready to faint when they approach it: the flowers of the *valentina* are more disposed to produce seed-vessels than those of the *glauca*, the seeds of which usually ripen well, and afford the means of increasing the plant most readily. To have a succession of small handsome bushy plants for the greenhouse, the old ones must either be frequently cut down, or young ones raised from seed, or cuttings, the stems as they grow up becoming naked at bottom.

It is a hardy greenhouse plant, and may be kept well enough through the winter in a common hot-bed frame, or planted against a south wall, and matted as myrtles usually are in such situations; we have known the *glauca*, treated in this way, prove a charming ornament.

It is a native of Spain, growing, as CLUSIUS informs us, by road-sides, in sandy places, and on the declivities of hills.

Cultivated here in 1656, by J. TRADESCANT, jun. *H. K.*

Pub.d by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1794

Pub.d by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Nov. 1. 1796.

SELAGO OVATA. OVAL-HEADED SELAGO.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* tubus capillaris; limbus subæqualis. *Sem.* 1. *s.* 2.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SELAGO *ovata* spicis strobilinis ovatis terminalibus, foliis sparsis linearibus, caule fruticoso. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. tom.* 2. *t.* 33. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 355.

LIPPIA *ovata* capitulis ovatis, foliis linearibus integerrimis. *Linn. Mant. p.* 89.

LINNÆUS in his *Mantissa* has somewhat largely described this plant under the name of *Lippia ovata*, evidently from a dried specimen, which may account for the flowers being described of a dark violet colour; he recommends it to such as might have an opportunity of seeing the living plant, to observe if it was not referable to some other genus; accordingly Mons. L'HERITIER, who, when lately in England, saw it in flower in the royal garden at Kew, joined it to the genus *Selago*, retaining the trivial name of *ovata*, *bracteata* would perhaps have been a better name; for though its ovate inflorescence may be peculiar to the species, its bracteæ or floral leaves are so very singular that they constitute the most prominent feature of the plant.

Mr. AITON informs us, that it was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

It recommends itself not so much on account of its beauty, as of the curious structure of its flowering spikes, and the fragrance of its blossoms.

It is a greenhouse plant, and flowers during most of the summer; its blossoms are white with a yellow spot on the two uppermost, and sometimes on all the segments of the corolla, and an orange spot at the mouth of the tube.

Is propagated by cuttings.

Iris Sambucina. Elder-Scented Iris.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia cucullato-bilabiata. *Thunb. Diss. de Iride.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *sambucina* barbata, foliis ensiformibus glabris erectis brevioribus scapo multifloro, petalis deflexis planis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. Thunb. loc. cit. n.* 10. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 69.

IRIS latifolia germanica, sambuci odore. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

IRIS Camerarii sive purpurea versicolor major. The greater variable coloured purple Flower-de-Luce. *Park. Par. p.* 181.

This species of Iris, said to be a native of the South of Europe, derives its name from the smell of its flowers, which very much resembles that of elder in bloom.

It is one of the tallest and handsomest of the genus, in a rich moist soil acquiring the height of three feet or more; it is therefore more proper for the shrubbery than the flower-garden.

It flowers about the latter end of May, and is readily increased by parting its roots in autumn.

The Iris of Parkinson, referred to in the synonyms, accords so exactly with our plant, in every circumstance but smell, which is not mentioned, that we have no doubt but it was cultivated in our gardens in his time.

Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Apr. 1. 179[illegible]

CONVOLVULUS NIL. AZURE CONVOLVULUS.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *Nil* foliis cordatis trilobis, corollis semiquinquefidis, pedunculis petiolo brevioribus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 209. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 209.

CONVOLVULUS cæruleus hederaceo anguloso folio. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 295.

NIL Arab. *Ges. hor. Eyst.*

CONVOLVULUS Cæruleus. Blew Bindweed. *Ger. Herb. p.* 715. *cum ic.*

CONVOLVULUS trifolius sive hederaceus purpureus. The greater purple Bindeweede or Bell-flower with cornered leaves. *Park. Parad. Pl.* 361. *fig.* 2.

All our writers on exotic botany treat of this plant, GERARD, one of the first, gives us the following account: "This beautiful Bindweed, which we call *Convolvulus Cæruleus*, is called of the Arabians *Nil*: of *Serapio*, *Hab al nil*, about Alepo and Tripolis in Syria, the inhabitants call it *Hasmisen*, the Italians *Campana azurea*, of the beautifull azured flowers, and also *Fior de notte*, bicause his beautie appeereth most in the night:" he informs us, that it grew in his garden, but perished before it ripened its seeds. PARKINSON says, it thrives remarkably well in our country, if the year be any thing kindly: MILLER informs us, that it is a native of Africa and America, extols it as one of the most beautiful of the genus; observes, that it is a very distinct species from the *purpurea*, of which it has been considered by some as a variety; that it will grow to the height of eight or ten feet, that in favourable seasons the seeds will ripen in the open air, and that it requires the same treatment as other annuals usually raised on a hot-bed. Mr. AITON considers it as a stove plant, as indeed most of our tender annuals properly are.

It flowers from July to September.

Though apparently common in our gardens formerly, it is now very rarely met with.

Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Apr.l 1792

ERICA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED 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 *grandiflora* antheris muticis exsertis, corollis cylindraceis subincurvis glabris, stylo elongato, floribus axillaribus pedunculatis, foliis subsenis acerosis glabris. *Ait. Hort. Kew. vol.* 2. *p.* 25.

ERICA *grandiflora* foliis quaternis, stylo exserto, corolla cylindrica, calyce simplici, floribus lateralibus subcurvatis. *Linn. Suppl. Pl. p.* 223.

The Erica here figured, is one of the many new and beautiful species, which within these few years have been sent from the Cape by Mr. MASSON, and which have contributed so greatly to enrich the royal garden at Kew.

The description given of the *grandiflora* in the *Suppl. Plant.* accords so ill with our plant, that we should be led to consider it as another species, did not the respectable authority of the *Hortus Kewensis* silence all doubts on that head.

The blossoms of this species, whether we regard their magnitude, their colour, their smooth and glossy surface, or the regular position of the filaments, projecting beyond the corolla, and closing together by the antheræ, excite our notice, and claim our admiration.

Like every other heath, the hardy ones excepted, it is a greenhouse plant, and flowers from May to July.

Our drawing was made from a plant finely blown, in the choice collection of JAMES VERE, Esq. Kensington-Gore.

ORNITHOGALUM AUREUM. GOLDEN ORNITHOGALUM.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, erecta, perfiftens, fupra medium patens. *Filamenta* alterna bafi dilatata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *aureum* foliis ovato-lanceolatis, albo-marginatis, floribus racemofis confertis, filamentis nectario emarginato infidentibus.

We have beftowed on this plant the name of *aureum*, from the colour of its bloffoms, which are ufually of a bright orange or gold colour; in fome fpecimens we have obferved them of a paler hue, and confequently lefs beautiful.

This highly ornamental fpecies is of modern introduction, having been received by Meff. LEE and KENNEDY, a few years fince from the Cape, of which it is a native.

The root is a whitifh bulb, refembling in fize and fhape that of the *Lachenalia tricolor*, figured on plate 82 of this work, from whence fpring three or four fmooth, fomewhat fleshy, upright, dark-green leaves, about half an inch wide, and three or four inches long, edged with white, and, if magnified, appearing fringed with very fine hairs or villi; the ftalk is naked, from eight to twelve inches high, fupporting many flowers, which fpring from the alæ of large, hollow, pointed bracteæ, and which opening one after another, keep the plant a confiderable time in flower; according to LINNÆUS's generic character, every other filament fhould be dilated at the bafe, in the prefent fpecies each filament is fo, or rather fits as it were on a white glandular nectary, emarginated on the infide, and highly deferving of notice.

In the greenhoufe, where this plant has hitherto been kept, its bloffoms come forth as early as January and February, and continue for feveral months; they will long difplay their beauty, if the ftem be cut off and put in a phial of water.

It is propagated by offsets from its bulbs, and has the appearance of being a plant of kindly growth and eafy management.

Pub.d by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1790

PRIMULA MARGINATA. SILVER-EDGED PRIMULA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *marginata* foliis obovatis ferrato-dentatis albo marginatis, scapo multifloro, involucri foliolis pedunculis brevioribus.

There is no difficulty in determining the British plants of this genus, but much in ascertaining many of the foreign ones: Professor JACQUIN has taken great pains to elucidate them in his *Miscel. Austr.* where fifteen are specifically described, none of which accord exactly with the plant here figured, which has every appearance of being a distinct species: in the *Hortus Kewensis* it is described as the *glutinosa* of the *Flora Austriaca*, with which it agrees in many respects, but specimens sent from Vienna shew it to be a different plant; in its farinaceous tendency it accords with the *Primula Auricula*, but is very unlike that plant as it is figured in its wild state by Prof. JACQUIN, in the *Fl. Austr.* the leaves being much narrower, the flowers larger, and of a different colour; it differs from *glutinosa* in the shortness of its involucrum, from *villosa* (already figured) in having leaves much narrower, perfectly smooth in respect to villi, and in the colour of its blossoms, which approach that of the Lilac, but more especially in its disposition to become mealy, particularly on the edges of its leaves, between the serratures, where it is so strong as to make the leaf appear with a white or silvery edge; as this character is constant to it, and not to any other species of Primula that we are acquainted with, we have given to it the name of *marginata*.

Mr. LEE received it from the Alps in the year 1781, and it has continued in our gardens ever since unaltered by culture.

It is a very delicate pretty plant, with a pleasing musky smell, and flowers in March and April. To succeed in its cultivation, it should be placed in a pot of stiffish loam, mixed with one-third rotten leaves, bog earth, or dung, and plunged in a north border, taking care that it does not suffer for want of water in dry seasons; thus treated, it increases by its roots nearly as readily as the Auricula, and may be propagated by parting its roots early in April or September.

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Pub. by W. Curtis 18 Upper Crescent May 1. 1792

CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE. TWO-LEAVED LADY'S SLIPPER.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium ventricosum, inflatum, cavum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYPRIPEDIUM *acaule* radicibus fibrosis, foliis oblongis radicalibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 303.

HELLEBORINE *Calceolus* dicta, mariana, foliis binis e radice ex adverso prodeuntibus, flore purpureo *Pluk. Mant.* 101. *t.* 418. *f.* 1.

CYPRIPEDIUM *humile* – Corolla labio superiore rhomboideo acuminato lateribus deflexo subtus carina angustissima obtusa, inferiore petalis longiore antice fisso. *Transact. Linn. Soc. V.* 1. *p.* 76. *t.* 3. *f.* 4.

We have not figured the present species of Cypripedium so much on account of its beauty as of its rarity, for it is far less handsome than any of the other species that we are acquainted with.

It is a native of different parts of North-America, and flowers with us in May.

There is little difficulty in distinguishing it from the other foreign species, it has rarely more than two radical leaves, a very short flowering stem compared with the others, a large nectary in proportion to its size, which in the specimens we have seen has been divided on its upper part, through its whole length, so as in fact to destroy in a great degree that shoe or slipper-like form, from which this genus has taken its name.

Like the rest of the family, it requires a little extraordinary care in its culture; its roots should be placed in a pot filled with loam and bog-earth, or rotten leaves, well mixed, and plunged in a north border, where in severe seasons it will be proper to shelter it; if the whole border be formed of the same soil or compost, the pot will be less necessary

Our drawing was made from a plant growing with Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1794

NARCISSUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS. NARROW-LEAVED NARCISSUS.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6 æqualia. *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo. *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *poeticus* fpatha uniflora, nectario rotato breviffimo fcarifofo crenulato. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 317. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 414.

NARCISSUS uniflorus, foliis enfiformibus, fcypho breviffimo. *Hall. Hift. n.* 1250.

NARCISSUS albus circulo purpureo. *Baub. Pin. p.* 48. *Magnol. Bot. Monfp. p.* 181.

NARCISSUS poeticus medio purpureus. *Lob.*

NARCISSUS medio purpureus. *Dod. Pempt. p.* 223. *f.* 1.

NARCISSUS medio purpureus præcox. Timely purple ringed Daffodil. *Ger. Herb. p.* 108. *f.* 2. alfo *præcocior, fig.* 3. and *præcociffimus, fig.* 4.

NARCISSUS medio purpureus præcox. The early purple ringed Daffodil. *Park. Parad. p.* 76. *t.* 75. *f.* 3.

NARCISSUS latifol. claffis altera, lin. 7. alterum vero, &c. *Cluf. Hift. Pl. rar. lib.* 2. *p.* 156.

Under the name of *poeticus* three different fpecies of Narciffus, to us appearing perfectly diftinct (though fimilar in many refpects) and regarded as fuch by the old Botanifts, have been confounded by the moderns, viz.

Narciffus albus circulo purpureo, v et vi..... } C. Bauh.
Narciffus albus magno odoro flore circulo pallido, } C. Bauh.
Narciffus pallidus circulo luteo ..... } C. Bauh.

Narciffus medio purpureus præcox,—— } Park Parad.
Narciffus medio purpureus ferotinus,—— } Park Parad.
Narciffus medio luteus vulgaris,—— } Park Parad.

The

The firſt of theſe, the one here figured is evidently the *poeticus* of LINNÆUS, judging by the authors to whom he refers in the third edition of his *Spec. Pl.* which are indeed few in number, and confined chiefly to *Bauh. Pin.* and *Dodonæus*; of the ſecond, and third, he takes no notice.

The two former ones of theſe have the greateſt affinity, inaſmuch as they both produce for the moſt part only one flower, of a white colour, having a very ſhort nectary, edged with orange; to both of theſe LINNÆUS's ſpecific deſcription is equally applicable, as well as the trivial name of *poeticus*, given them indiſcriminately by ſeveral of the old Botaniſts, ſome regarding the firſt, ſome the ſecond, as the plant mentioned by THEOCRITUS *, VIRGIL †, and OVID ‡; unfortunately both of them are found to grow in the ſame meadows, and have the ſame obvious appearances, it is therefore utterly impoſſible to ſay which of the two was the Narciſſus of the poets; if we have the greateſt difficulty in aſcertaining what the plants were of the *Botaniſts* of thoſe times, how are we to diſcover what the *Poets* meant, who with very few exceptions have been unpardonably inattentive to the appearances of nature. Since then the term *poeticus* is equally ſuitable to both, and as there cannot be two plants with the ſame name, we have thought it beſt to get rid of it altogether, and ſubſtitute others which tend in a certain degree to diſcriminate the ſeveral ſpecies, donominating the

1ſt. *anguſtifolius*.
2d. *majalis*.
3d. *biflorus*.

The *anguſtifolius* here figured is a native of the South of Europe, and ſaid by MAGNOL and CLUSIUS to grow ſpontaneouſly in the meadows about Narbonne and Montpelier.

It flowers in our gardens early in April, about a month before the *biflorus*, and full ſix weeks ſooner than the *majalis*, increaſes readily by offsets, and ſucceeds beſt in a ſoil that is moderately moiſt. In what reſpects it differs from the two others, will be mentioned when they come to be figured.

* Florida ſed poſtquam venêre in prata puellæ,
His illa, hæc aliis ſe floribus oblectabant;
Narciſſo illa quidem bene olente, atq; illa Hyacintho.

† Pro molli Viola, pro purpureo Narciſſo,
Carduus et ſpinis ſurgit Paliurus acutis.

‡ Nuſquam corpus erat, croceum pro corpore florem
Inveniunt, foliis medium cingentibus albis.

FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS. CROWN IMPERIAL.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata, fupra ungues cavitate nectarifera. *Stam.* longitudine corollæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *imperialis* racemo comofo inferne nudo, foliis integerrimis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 324. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 432.
LILIUM five Corona Imperialis. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 79.
TUSAI five Lilium Perficum. *Cluft. Hift.* 1. *p.* 127.
CORONA IMPERIALIS. The Crowne Imperiall. *Park. Par. p.* 27. *tab.* 29. *f.* 1.

The Crown Imperial, a native of the Eaft, moft probably of Perfia, was introduced according to DODONÆUS, into the gardens of the emperor and fome of the nobility at Vienna in 1576; it appears to have been cultivated here as early as 1596: both GERARD and PARKINSON defcribe it minutely, the latter on account of its "ftately beautifulnefs, "gives it the firft place in his garden of delight."

It flowers ufually in the beginning of April; the whole plant fends forth a ftrong unpleafant fmell, compared by moft writers to that of a fox, perceptible when you approach it; to this effluvia PARKINSON endeavours to reconcile us by faying that it is not unwholefome; it is fo difagreeable however, that few choofe to have many of thefe plants, or thofe in the moft frequented parts of their gardens, yet it ought not to be profcribed, for independent of its beauty, there is much in it to admire, and efpecially its fingular Nectaria, which in the form of a white glandular excavation decorate the bafe of each petal; in thefe ufually ftands a drop of clear nectareous juice; the peduncle or flower-ftalk which bends downwards when the plant is in flower, becomes upright as the feed ripens.

Of

Of this plant, as of all others which have long been objects of culture, there are many varieties; thoſe moſt generally cultivated in our gardens are the common orange-flowered ſingle and double, yellow ſingle and double, gold-ſtriped leaved, and ſilver-ſtriped leaved; the Dutch in their catalogues enumerate thirteen varieties.

Luxuriant plants will ſometimes produce a ſecond and even a third whorl or crown of flowers, and the flat-ſtalked ones which are monſters, have been known to produce ſeventy-two bloſſoms, but none of theſe are found to be conſtant.

The Crown Imperial, though a native of a much warmer climate than ours, is a hardy bulb, and not very nice in regard to ſoil, ſucceeds beſt in ſuch as is ſtiffiſh, enriched with manure, and placed in a ſheltered ſituation.

Is propagated by offsets, which are produced in tolerable abundance.

CHEIRANTHUS MUTABILIS. CHANGEEABL WALL-FLOWER.

Clafs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Germen utrinque denticulo glandulato. *Cal.* claufus foliolis duobus bafi gibbis. *Sem.* plana.

Specific Character.

CHEIRANTHUS *mutabilis* foliis lanceolatis acuminatis argute ferratis, caule frutefcente, filiquis pedunculatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 395.

The prefent fpecies of *Cheiranthus*, unknown both to MILLER and LINNÆUS, was firft defcribed in the *Hortus Kewenfis* of Mr. AITON, who informs us that it was introduced to the Royal Garden in 1777, and found wild in the Ifland of Madeira by Mr. MASSON.

Its chief merit as an ornamental plant confifts in its early flowering; its bloffoms which are fhewy contribute to enliven the green-houfe in March and April; on their firft expanding, they are white, in fome plants (for they are fubject to great variation) inclined to yellow, in a few days they become purple; to this change of colour obfervable alfo in the *Cheiranthus maritimus* already figured, it owes its name of *mutabilis*.

In fheltered gardens at the foot of a wall, we have known this fpecies furvive a mild winter; it feems indeed to be almoft as hardy as the common ftock; it is moft commonly however kept in the green-houfe.

The ufual way of propagating this fpecies, which is of ready and quick growth, is by cuttings, which fhould be put into the ground as foon as the plant has done flowering; thefe if properly treated will become handfome plants to place in the green-houfe at the approach of Winter, and to decorate it the enfuing Spring; in like manner may the green-houfe be annually recruited with many fimilar plants to great advantage.

SAXIFRAGA CRASSIFOLIA. OVAL-LEAVED SAXIFRAGE.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Caps.* 2-rostris, 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAXIFRAGA *crassifolia*, foliis ovalibus retusis obsolete serratis petiolatis, caule nudo, panicula conglomerata. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 573. *Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 412.

SAXIFRAGA foliis ovalibus crenulatis, caulibus nudis. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 166. *t.* 66.

The term *grandifolia* would have been more applicable to this species of Saxifrage than *crassifolia*, for it is not so much distinguished for the thickness as the largeness of its leaves; these are almost equal in size to those of our broad-leaved Dock, red on the under and of a fine shining green on their upper surface; they may be ranked indeed among the more handsome kinds of foliage; the flowering stems, according to the richness and moisture of the soil in which they are planted, rise from one to two or even three feet high; at top supporting a large bunch of purple pendulous flowers, which blossom in April and May, and, if the season prove favourable, make a fine appearance. Should cold winds prevail at the time of their flowering, which they are very apt to do, the plants should be covered with a hand-glass; or, if in a pot, it may be removed into the green-house, which they will not disgrace.

Is found spontaneously on the Alps of Siberia, and, according to Mr. AITON, was introduced in 1765 by Dr. SOLANDER. No plant is more readily increased by parting its roots, which may be done either in spring or autumn.

There is another Saxifrage in our gardens exceedingly like this in appearance, but differing, in producing larger bunches of flowers, and in having larger, rounder, and more heart-shaped leaves; Mr. AITON regards this as a variety of the *crassifolia*, we are inclined to consider it as a species under the name of *cordifolia*. The parts of fructification in the *crassifolia* are apt to be preternaturally increased.

Pub. by W. Curtis 1st Lev. Crescent July 1. 1792. Sansom del. et Sculp.

NARCISSUS BIFLORUS. TWO-FLOWER'D NARCISSUS.

NARCISSUS *biflorus* ſpatha biflor, nectario breviſſimo ſcarioſo.
NARCISSUS pallidus circulo luteo. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 50.
NARCISSUS medio luteus. *Dod. Pempt. p.* 223. *f.* 2.
NARCISSUS medio luteus. Primroſe Peerles, or the common white Daffodil. *Ger. Herb. p.* 110. *f.* 6.
NARCISSUS medio luteus vulgaris. The common white Daffodill, called *Primroſe Peerleſſe. Park. Par. p.* 74. *t.* 75. *f.* 1.
NARCISSUS latifol claſſis altera, lin. 1. Naſcuntur, &c. ad intellexiſſe. *Cluſ. Hiſt. Pl. rar. lib.* 2. *p.* 156.

Both GERARD and PARKINSON deſcribe and figure this plant, informing us that it was very common in the gardens in their time; the former indeed mentions it as growing wild in fields and ſides of woods in the Weſt of England; the latter ſays he could never hear of its natural place of growth. CLUSIUS reports that he had been credibly informed of its growing wild in England; it probably may, but of this it remains for us to be more clearly aſcertained; it undoubtedly is the plant mentioned by RAY in his Synopſis.

As it grows readily, increaſes in a greater degree than moſt others, and is both ornamental and odoriferous, it is no wonder that we meet with it in almoſt every garden, and that in abundance, flowering towards the end of April, about three weeks later than the anguſtifolia. It uſually produces two flowers, hence we have called it biflorus; it frequently occurs with one, more rarely with three, in a high ſtate of culture it probably may be found with more; when it has only one flower it may eaſily be miſtaken for the *majalis*, but may be thus diſtinguiſhed from it; its petals are of a more yellow hue, the nectary is wholly yellow, wanting the orange rim, it flowers alſo at leaſt three weeks earlier; but the character, which by long obſervation we have found moſt to be depended on, exiſts in the flowering ſtem, the top of which in the biflorus, very ſoon after it emerges from the ground, bends down and becomes elbowed, as our figure repreſents; in the *majalis*, it continues upright till within a ſhort time of the flowers expanding.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Oxford. July 1. 179

INDIGOFERA CANDICANS. WHITE-LEAVED INDIGO.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. patens. *Cor.* carina utrinque calcari ſubulato patulo. *Legumen* lineare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

INDIGOFERA *candicans* foliis ternatis lanceolato-linearibus ſubtus ſericeis, ſpicis pedunculatis paucifloris, leguminibus cylindraceis rectis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 67.

Of the genus *Indigofera*, twenty-three ſpecies are enumerated in Prof. MURRAY's edition of the *Syſt. Vegetab.* of LINNÆUS; ten in the *Hortus Kewenſis* of Mr. AITON; in which laſt work only, the preſent plant, diſtinguiſhed by the whiteneſs of its ſtalks and of the underſide of its leaves, is deſcribed, and in which we are informed, that it is a native of the Cape, from whence it was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

Its principal period of flowering is from about the beginning of May to the middle of June, at which time it is highly ornamental in the green-houſe: ſtrong healthy plants produce from five to eight bloſſoms in a ſpike: on a plant growing with Mr. COLVILL, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, Chelſea, we once counted nine: a few of theſe uſually produce ſeed-veſſels containing perfect ſeeds, by which the plant is moſtly propagated; it may alſo be raiſed by cuttings, but not very readily.

ASTER ALPINUS. ALPINE ASTER.

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Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Cor.* radii plures 10. *Cal.* imbricati ſquamæ inferiores patulæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTER *alpinus* foliis ſubſpathulatis hirtis integerrimis, caulibus ſimplicibus unifloris. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 198.
ASTER *alpinus* foliis ſpatulatis hirtis: radicalibus obtuſis, caule ſimpliciſſimo unifloro. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 761. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. V.* 1. *t.* 88.
ASTER montanus cæruleus, magno flore, foliis oblongis. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 267.

CLUSIUS and JACQUIN, by both of whom this ſpecies of Aſter is figured and deſcribed, inform us, that it grows ſpontaneouſly on the Auſtrian Alps: of the many hardy herbaceous ſpecies cultivated in our garden, this is by far the moſt humble in its growth; in its wild ſtate acquiring the height of about four inches, and when cultivated, rarely exceeding eight or nine: its bloſſoms for its ſize are large and ſhewy, making their appearance much earlier than any of the others, viz. about the end of May and beginning of June, and continuing in bloſſom three weeks or a month.

It is readily propagated by parting its roots in the autumn, may be kept in pots, or planted in the open border, prefers a moiſt ſtiffiſh ſoil; if carefully watered in dry weather, will grow among rock-work, for which, from its ſize, it is well adapted.

ANTIRRHINUM SPARTEUM. BRANCHING TOAD-FLAX.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* basis deorsum prominens nectarifera. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *sparteum* foliis subulatis canaliculatis carnosis: inferioribus ternis, caule paniculato corollisque glaberrimis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 555. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 333.

The drawing here exhibited gives but a faint idea of the elegant and lively appearance which this plant assumes when it grows in a tuft, and a number of its branches are in blossom at the same time.

It is a hardy annual, of small stature, a native of Spain, and flowers during most of the summer.

Was introduced into this country, according to Mr. AITON, in 1772, by Monf. RICHARD, and deserves to be much more generally cultivated.

Some regard it as a biennial, but as seeds of it sown in the spring flower the ensuing summer, and as the plant dies when it has ripened its seeds, there appears more propriety in considering it as an annual.

It is to be sown in the same manner as other hardy annuals; will flower earlier if the seeds have been raised in autumn.

The upper part of the stalk, as well as the leaves of the calyx, are beset with viscous hairs, in which respect it does not perfectly accord with LINNÆUS's description. *Vid. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 854.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1792

PELARGONIUM BICOLOR. TWO-COLOURED CRANE'S-BILL.

Clafs and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia fuprema definente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, fecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10, inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) caftrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roftratus: *roftra* fpiralia, introrfum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *bicolor* umbellis multifloris, foliis ternatifidis lobatis dentatis undulatis villofis. *L'Herit. n.* 64. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 425.

GERANIUM bicolor. *Jacq. Hort.* 3. *p.* 23. *t.* 39. *Cavan. difs.* 4. *p.* 248. *t.* 111. *f.* 1.

In every numerous tribe of plants, many of the fpecies approach fo near to each other, that there is much difficulty in diftinguifhing them; this objection cannot be urged againft the prefent plant, which obviouffy differs from all the others of the fame genus in the particular fhape of its leaves and the colour of its bloffoms, the latter are ufually of a rich and very dark purple edged with white, from whence we apprehend it takes its name of *bicolor;* the colours however are fcarcely diftinct enough to juftify fuch a name.

Mr. AITON informs us in his *Hort. Kew.* that this very ornamental fpecies was introduced in the year 1778, by JOHN, the late Earl of BUTE, but of what country it is a native, does not appear to be afcertained.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenfington, with whom it flowers from June to Auguft.

It is not difpofed to ripen its feeds, nor is it very readily increafed by cuttings.

LUPINUS PERENNIS. PERENNIAL LUPINE.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Antheræ* 5, oblongæ 5, fubrotundæ. *Legumen* coriaceum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LUPINUS *perennis* calycibus alternis inappendiculatis: labio fuperiore emarginato; inferiore integro. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 655. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 28.

LUPINUS calycibus alternis, radice perenni repente. *Fl. Virg.* 172.

LUPINUS cæruleus minor perennis virginianus repens. *Morif. hift.* 2. *p.* 87. *f.* 2. *t.* 7. *f.* 6.

LUPINUS floribus cæruleis inodoris, in fpicas longas digeftis, radice reptatrice. *Clayt. n.* 779.

Every fpecies of Lupine defcribed in the *Species Plantarum* of LINNÆUS, and in the *Hortus Kewenfis* of Mr. AITON, except the one here figured, are annuals; till another perennial one therefore fhall be difcovered, the term *perennis* will be ftrictly applicable to the prefent plant.

Its root is not only of the kind juft mentioned, but creeping alfo; Mr. MILLER informs us, that he traced fome of them belonging to plants of a year old, to the depth of three feet, they alfo fpread out far and wide; hence the roots even of young plants are with difficulty taken up entire, and as they do not fucceed well by tranfplanting, if the root be cut or broken, our excellent author prefers raifing this elegant plant from feed, which, though not very plentifully produced, ripen in July and Auguft; care muft be taken to gather them as foon as ripe.

It is a native of Virginia, and appears to have been cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Oxford, as long fince as 1658.

Flowers from May to July.

Is a hardy perennial, fucceeding beft in a dry fituation, with a loam moderately ftiff.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Sept. 1 1792.

Geranium Angulatum. Angular-Stalked Crane's-Bill.

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Class and Order.

Monadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, regularis. *Nect.* glandulæ 5, melliferæ, basi longiorum filamentorum adnatæ. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus: *rostra* simplicia, nuda, (nec spiralia nec barbata).

Specific Character and Synonyms

GERANIUM *angulatum* foliis radicalibus subseptempartitis incisis hirsutis, caule erecto subangulato, petalis venosis.

Having cultivated the Geranium here figured for a series of years, we are perfectly satisfied of its being a species altogether distinct from any of the hardy and more ornamental plants of that genus usually cultivated in our gardens.

It is obviously distinguished by two characters, the angular appearance of its stalk (whence our name of *angulatum*) and its flesh-coloured blossoms, marked with veins of a deeper red.

In size it stands between *pratense* and *aconitifolium*, in its blossoms it has some affinity to *striatum* and *lancastriense*, but the veins are not so strongly marked as in the former, and it differs from the latter in having an upright stalk.

It usually flowers in May, and frequently again in autumn; is a hardy perennial, and easily increased either by seeds or parting its roots.

Of what country it is a native, or when it was first introduced, we have yet to learn; we first observed it in a nursery near town, where it was regarded as a very different species.

RANUNCULUS ACONITIFOLIUS. MOUNTAIN CROWFOOT, or FAIR MAIDS OF FRANCE.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5-intra ungues poro mellifero. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RANUNCULUS *aconitifolius* foliis omnibus quinatis lanceolatis incifo-ferratis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 516. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 267.

RANUNCULUS folio aconiti, flore albo multiplici. *Bauh. Pin.* 179.

RANUNCULUS montanus albus flore pleno. The double white mountain Crowfoot. *Park. Parad. p.* 219. *f.* 9.

Double white Bachelors Buttons. *Ger. Herb. p.* 812. *f.* 1.

This is one of thofe plants which derives its beauty from the multiplication of its petals; in its fingle ftate no one would think it deferving of culture as an ornamental plant: when double, few plants come in for a greater fhare of admiration.

It is a native of the Alps of Europe, and flowers in May and June.

Was very generally cultivated in our gardens in the times of GERARD and PARKINSON.

Like moft alpine plants, it requires a pure air, and fucceeds beft in a fituation moderately moift and fhady; is a hardy perennial, and may be increafed by parting its roots in autumn.

In all feafons, with us, its foliage, as well as that of moft other Crowfoots, is liable to be disfigured, and fometimes nearly deftroyed, by a very fmall maggot which feeds betwixt the coats of the leaf, and which ultimately produces a fmall fly, called by us *Mufca Ranunculi.*

ANTIRRHINUM ALPINUM. ALPINE TOAD-FLAX.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* basis deorsum prominens, nectarifera. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *alpinum* foliis quaternis lineari-lanceolatis glaucis, caule diffuso, floribus racemosis, calcari recto, *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 556. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p* 335. *Jacq. Fl. Austr. v.* 1. *t.* 58.
ANTIRRHINUM caule procumbente breviter spicato, foliis verticillatis. *Hall. Hist. p.* 338.
LINARIA quadrifolia supina. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 213.
LINARIA tertia styriaca. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 322.

Professor JACQUIN, in describing the flowers of this plant, calls them *elegantissimi;* and to one of its varieties HALLER applies the epithet *pulcherrima:* such testimonies in its favour will, we presume, be sufficient to recommend it to our readers.

It is a native of various mountainous parts of Europe, affecting moist, stony situations,* and flowers during most of the summer: is a hardy perennial †, according to the celebrated author of the *Fl. Austriaca;* Mr. AITON, in his *Hort. Kew.* marks it as a biennial. It is nevertheless apt to be lost, like other small alpine plants, for want of proper treatment and care.

Mr. AITON informs us on the authority of LOBEL, that it was cultivated here by Mr. HUGH MORGAN, in 1570.

May be propagated by cuttings, as well as by seeds, which however are not very plentifully produced with us.

Succeeds best when kept in a pot, or on rock-work, which it is well suited to decorate.

* In saxosis udis alpium. *Jacq.* † Radix perennis. *Jacq.*

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1798 Sowerby Sculp.

Geranium Anemonefolium. Anemone-Leav'd Geranium.

Class and Order.

Monadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, regularis. *Nect.* glandulæ 5 melliferæ, basi longiorum filamentorum adnatæ. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus; *rostra* simplicia nec spiralia nec barbata. *L. Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *anemonefolium* foliis palmatis; foliolis pinnatifidis, caule fruticoso. *L. Herit. n.* 6. *t.* 36.

GERANIUM palmatum. *Cavan. Diss.* 4. *p.* 216. *t.* 84. *f.* 2.

Before the appearance of the *Hortus Kewensis*, *lævigatum* was the term usually applied to this species of Geranium, by Botanists here, and that on account of the smooth and glossy appearance of its leaves; in that work Mr. Aiton adopts the word *anemonefolium*, by which Mons. L. Heritier had distinguished this species, from an idea that their shape afforded a more expressive character than their smoothness. We regret that the small size of our plate will not admit of our giving a representation of those leaves, and of their mode of growth, which so strikingly characterizes the plant and adds so considerably to its beauty.

Mr. Aiton informs us that this species is a native of Madeira, from whence it was introduced here by Mr. Francis Masson in 1778.

It flowers from May to September, is usually and readily raised from seeds, nor is it so tender as many other greenhouse plants.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS. BEARDED PINK or SWEET WILLIAM.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus 1-phyllus: basi squamis 4. *Petala* 5 unguiculata. *Capsula* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *barbatus* floribus aggregatis fasciculatis: squamis calycinis ovato-subulatis tubum æquantibus, foliis lanceolatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 17. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 88.

CARYOPHYLLUS hortensis barbatus latifolius. *Bauh. Pin.* 208.

ARMERIUS latifolius simplex. Single Sweete Williams. *Park. Parad. p.* 321.

LINNÆUS, in his *Spec. Pl.* appears not to have known of what country the Sweet William was a native, and even in the *Hortus Kewensis*, this circumstance is left undecided; yet DODONÆUS, in his *Pemptades**, mentions its being found wild in Germany, and PROF. HOFFMAN confirms this in his *Germanys Flora* †.

At the time DODONÆUS wrote (1552) this plant was cultivated in the Netherlands, from whence it was probably introduced to this country, where it certainly is one of the oldest inhabitants of our gardens.

* In petrosis collibus et asperis, sabulosis apricisque locis, apud Germanos nascitur. *Pempt. p.* 177.

† Sponte in sylvaticis, montosis (Carn. Siles. Tubing) Germanys Fl. 1791. p. 147.

Beautiful

Beautiful as are the numerous varieties of this ſpecies of Dianthus, Floriſts have not deemed it worthy of that peculiar attention which they have beſtowed on its more favoured relatives the Pink and Carnation, and hence it probably has not arrived at that degree of improvement of which it is capable; our figure is intended to repreſent one of the moſt eſteemed of its kind, viz. the *Painted Lady* variety, which has a deep rich purple eye, ſurrounded with a pure white, having the edge of the petals ſlightly indented; but our colours fall far ſhort of the beauties of the original.

Beſides ſingle flowers producing an infinite variety of colours, there are ſeveral double varieties of the Sweet William, ſome of which are obſerved to have more ſcent than others.

To poſſeſs theſe plants in perfection, we muſt renew them yearly; for though the root be perennial, it is apt to decay, eſpecially if the ſoil in which it grows be either very moiſt, or very dry; or if the air be not pure, the ſingle ſorts muſt be raiſed from ſeeds, which ſhould be ſaved from the choiceſt flowers; the double ſorts may be increaſed by cuttings, pipings, or layers, in the ſame manner, and at the ſame time as Pinks and Carnations; the ſeed ſhould be ſown early in April, the ſeedlings tranſplanted into a bed in June, taking advantage of a wet day and placed about ſix inches aſunder each way; in September they will be fit to tranſplant into the flower border, where they will bloſſom the enſuing ſummer, during the months of June and July, and ripen their ſeed in Auguſt.

MELISSA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWER'D BALM.

Clafs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. aridus, fupra planiufculus; labio fuperiore fubfaftigiato. *Corollæ* lab. fuper. fubfornicatum, 2-fidum; labium inf. lobo medio cordato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELISSA *grandiflora* pedunculis axillaribus dichotomis longitudine florum. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 542. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 315.
CALAMINTHA magno flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 229.
CALAMINTHA montana præftantior. The more excellent Calamint. *Ger. Herb. p.* 556. as to the name. *Ger. emac.* 687. as to the figure.

The *Melifla grandiflora*, a beautiful and hardy perennial, grows fpontaneoufly on the hilly and mountainous parts of France, Italy, and Germany; GERARD mentions it as found wild in this country, which ftands in need of further confirmation; there is little doubt, however, but he had cultivated the plant; as he fays, "brought into the garden, it prof-" pereth marvellous well and very eafily foweth itfelf."

It is the more valuable, as it flowers during moft of the fummer.

There is a variety of it with white, and another with red flowers, both much inferior in fize to thofe of the plant here figured, and therefore not worth cultivating; we have a variety alfo with variegated leaves which we obtained from feeds.

This plant is readily propagated by parting its roots in autumn, and may alfo be raifed from feeds, which are plentifully produced: as it rarely exceeds a foot in height, it becomes a fuitable plant for the fmall flower border, or for the decoration of rock-work.

The leaves when bruifed have the fmell of garden balm.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Ken. c. Mar. 1. 1787.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1792

HIBISCUS TRIONUM. BLADDER HIBISCUS.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex: exterior polyphyllus. *Caps.* 5-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIBISCUS *Trionum* foliis tripartitis incisis, calycibus inflatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 631. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 458.
TRIONUM *Linn. Hort. cliff.* 349.
ALCEA vesicaria. *Bauh. Pin.* 317.
ALCEA peregrina sive vesicaria. Venice Mallow, or Good night at noone. *Park. Parad. p.* 368. 307. *f.* 2.

Seeds of the plant here figured are sold in the seed-shops under the name of Venice Mallow, a name by which it was known in the time of GERARD and PARKINSON: Mr. AITON has changed this for the more scientific one of Bladder Hibiscus. Authors have also distinguished this plant by terms expressive of the short-lived expansion of its flowers, which GERARD says open at eight o'clock in the morning and close about nine, from whence he observes, that it might with propriety be called Malva horaria: MILLER lengthens the duration of its blowing to a few hours: we have frequently observed its blossoms continue sufficiently open to shew their beauty the greatest part of the day, more especially towards the close of summer.

Few annuals are more admired than this, the inside of the flower is of delicate cream colour, having the centre embellished with a rich purple velvet, on which its golden antheræ are proudly conspicuous.

It is said to be a native of Italy; a Cape variety, differing in hairiness and a few other particulars is mentioned by MILLER, and considered by him as a species.

The least possible trouble attends the raising of this beautiful annual, as it readily ripens its seeds, which falling on the ground produce plants in abundance the ensuing spring; to have it flower as long as may be, it will be proper to sow it at two or three different periods.

CELSIA LINEARIS. LINEAR-LEAV'D CELSIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* rotata. *Filamenta* barbata, *Capf.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CELSIA *linearis. Jacq. Collect. v.* 2. *n.* 210. *Icon. v.* 2. *t.* 13.
CELSIA *linearis* foliis ternis linearibus denticulatis.

We here present our readers with the figure of a plant newly introduced from France by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman of Paris, collected originally in Peru by Mr. DOMBEY, whose flowers, if they do not equal those of the Fuchsia already figured in elegance of form and growth, surpass them somewhat in brilliancy of colour, whence it becomes a most desirable plant for the purpose of ornament.

Professor JACQUIN, who first gave a figure and description of this plant, informs us in his Collectanea, that he received seeds of it from Professor ORTEGA of Madrid, under the name of *Celsia linearis*, which name he has adopted; and we, from respect to such authority, have continued; at the same time we must observe, that it ill accords with that genus: the blossoms while in bud fold up somewhat in the same manner as those of the Celsia, but on expansion they appear widely different; their shape indeed then becomes truly singular, resembling a half-formed imperfect corolla, its filaments are short and want the hairs which in part characterise the Celsia; its seed-vessels also are far from being round: its antheræ are large and close together, somewhat like those of the Solanum, and there is so little of inequality in them, that few students would be induced to refer its flowers to the class Didynamia.

Being a native of a warm climate, it comes to the greatest perfection here when placed in a stove in which the heat is moderate; but it will succeed very well if treated as a tender green-house plant: it does not appear to be quite so hardy as the Fuchsia, nor to flower like that plant at all seasons, but usually produces its blossoms in the latter summer months, those are succeeded by seed-vessels producing perfect seeds, by which, as well as by cuttings, the plant is propagated.

Its leaves, which are not deciduous, are linear, and more or less toothed, growing three together; this character however is somewhat obscured by others growing from their bosoms.

SEDUM POPULIFOLIUM. POPLAR-LEAV'D STONECROP.

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5 ad bafin germinis. *Capf.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SEDUM *populifolium* foliis planis cordatis dentatis petiolatis, corymbis terminalibus. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 109.
SEDUM *populifolium* foliis petiolatis cordatis dentatis, floribus paniculatis. *Linn. fil. fuppl. p.* 242.
SEDUM *populifolium.* *Pallas, it.* 3. *p.* 730. *t. O. fig.* 2.

Profeffor PALLAS, the celebrated Ruffian naturalift, difcovered this fpecies of Sedum in Siberia, and in the year 1780, introduced it to the royal garden at Kew; the younger LINNÆUS defcribes it minutely in his *Suppl. Plantarum*, and obferves, that in its general form it much refembles the *Saxifraga rotundifolia.*

Its leaves are flat as in many of the other fpecies, and when the plant grows in an open fituation, expofed to the fun, they become as well as the ftalks of a bright red colour, which adds much to its beauty.

It is the only hardy Sedum cultivated in our gardens with a fhrubby ftalk, its leaves however are deciduous, fo that in the winter it lofes its verdure, it flowers in July and Auguft, and is readily increafed by cuttings.

As moft of this tribe grow readily, and many of them naturally on rocks and walls, they may be in general regarded as proper rock plants, fome of them however are apt by the quicknefs of their growth to extend over and deftroy plants of more value; this fault, if fuch it may be deemed, is not imputable to the *populifolius.*

Some not knowing its native place of growth, keep it in the green-houfe.

Pub. by W. Curtis S. Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 1792 Sansom sculp.

TANACETUM FLABELLIFORME. FAN-LEAVED TANSY.

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Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* ſubmarginatus. *Cal.* imbricatus, hemiſphæricus. *Cor.* radii obſoletæ, trifidæ. *Linn. (interdum nullæ omneſque floſculi hermaphroditi.) Murr.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TANACETUM *flabelliforme* corymbis ſimplicibus, foliis deltoidibus apice ſerratis. *L' Herit. Sert. Angl. t.* 27. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 169.

There is a neatneſs in the appearance of this plant, which joined to the ſingular form of its foliage, varying alſo from the general hue, entitles it to a place in the green-houſe.

Mr. MASSON diſcovered it at the Cape, and introduced it here in 1774. *Ait. Kew.*

It flowers from May to Auguſt, grows freely, and is uſually propagated by cuttings.

POLYGONUM ORIENTALE. TALL PERSICARIA.

Clafs and Order.

OCTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 5-partita, calycina. *Sem.* 1. angulatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POLYGONUM *orientale* floribus heptandris digynis, foliis ovatis, caule erecto, ftipulis hirtis hypocrateriformibus. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 377. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 32.

PERSICARIA *orientalis* nicotianæ folio calyce florum purpureo. *Tournef. cor.* 38. Schovanna-modelamuccu. *Rheed. Mal.* 12. *p.* 147. *t.* 76.

Of the genus Polygonum, the prefent well-known native of the Eaft, as well as of India, is the principal one cultivated in our gardens for ornament, and is diftinguifhed not lefs for its fuperior ftature than the brilliancy of its flowers; it will frequently grow to the height of eight or ten feet, and become a formidable rival to the gigantic fun-flower.

There is a dwarf variety of it, and another with white flowers; it has been obferved to vary alfo in point of hairinefs.

It flowers from July to October, and produces abundance of feed, which, falling on the borders, generally comes up fpontaneoufly in the fpring; but it is moft commonly fown in the fpring with other annuals: when the feedlings appear, they fhould be thinned fo as to ftand a foot apart. This plant requires very little care, and will bear the fmoke of London better than many others.

Was cultivated by the Dutchefs of BEAUFORT, in 1707. *Ait. Kew.*

The Stipulæ on the ftalk are deferving of notice, being unufual in their form, and making it look as if beruffled.

DRACOCEPHALUM DENTICULATUM.
TOOTHED DRAGON'S-HEAD.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ faux inflata : *labium* ſuperius concavum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRACOCEPHALUM *denticulatum* floribus ſpicatis remotis, foliis obovato-lanceolatis ſuperne denticulatis. *Ait. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 317.

About the year 1786, we received from Philadelphia, ſeeds of a plant collected at a conſiderable diſtance from that city, announced to us as new and rare, and which produced the preſent ſpecies of *Dracocephalum :* Mr. WATSON, Nurſeryman at Iſlington, obtained the ſame plant from Carolina, about the ſame period.

It is a hardy perennial, multiplying conſiderably by its roots, which creep ſomewhat; it muſt be planted in a moiſt ſoil, and ſhady ſituation, for ſuch it affects, and in ſuch only will it thrive.

It flowers in Auguſt and September.

It bears a conſiderable affinity to the *Dracocephalum virginianum*, to which, though a much rarer plant, it is inferior in point of beauty; it ſpreads more on the ground, its flowering ſtems are not altogether ſo upright, nor ſo tall, the leaves are broader, and the flowers in the ſpikes leſs numerous.

Pub. by W Curtis S.t Geo. Creſcent Jan 1 1793

Pub. by W Curtis St Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1793

RANUNCULUS ACRIS FLORE PLENO.
DOUBLE UPRIGHT CROWFOOT.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5, intra ungues poro mellifero. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RANUNCULUS *acris* calycibus patulis, pedunculis teretibus, foliis tripartito multifidis: summis linearibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 517.

RANUNCULUS hortensis erectus flore pleno. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 178. ?.

RANUNCULUS pratensis flore multiplici. *Park. Parad. p.* 218.

The double yellow field Crowfoot.

In giving a representation of this species of Ranunculus, we have made a slight deviation from the strict letter of our plan, as expressed in the title page, which confines us to the figuring of foreign plants only; we have thought, however, that it would not be inconsistent with the spirit of the *Flower-Garden Displayed*, were we occasionally to introduce such English plants as have double flowers, and which, on that account, are thought worthy of a place in every garden; they are but few in number, and we flatter ourselves that this trifling alteration will be approved by our numerous readers.

The *Ranunculus acris* is the first that we offer of these; a plant, in its wild and single state, common in all our rich meadows, and in its improved, or to speak more botanically, in its monstrous state (all double flowers being monsters, for the most part formed from the preternatural multiplication of their petals) it has long been cultivated in gardens abroad, as well as here.

There are certain ornamental plants of the perennial kind, which, if once introduced, will succeed with the least possible trouble, and therefore suit such as have little time to bestow on their flower-gardens; the present plant is one of those: if the soil in which we plant it be moist, it will grow most readily, and flower during the months of June and July; and it is easily increased, by parting its roots in autumn.

CYPRIPEDIUM ALBUM. WHITE-PETAL'D LADIES SLIPPER.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium ventricosum inflatum cavum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYPRIPEDIUM *album* radicibus fibrosis foliis ovato-lanceolatis caulinis, petalis obtusis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 303.

HELLEBORINE Calceolus dicta mariana flore gemello candido, venis purpureis striato. *Pluk. Mant.* 101. *t.* 418. *f.* 3.

CYPRIPEDIUM *hirsutum* foliis oblongo ovatis venosis hirsutis flore maximo. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. *4to.*

CYPRIPEDIUM *spectabile.* Corolla labio superiore ovali basi retuso concavo subtus carinâ obtusâ, inferiore petalis longiore grosso. *Salisb. Trans. Linn. Soc. V.* 1. *p.* 78.

Of the genus *Cypripedium*, Great-Britain produces only one, America several species; of these the *album* here figured, (whose name is derived from the whiteness of its petals, and with which the nectary must not be confounded) is by far the most magnificent; indeed there are few flowers which to such singularity of structure add such elegance and beauty: it grows spontaneously in various parts of North-America, and chiefly in the woods; was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, about the year 1770, but was known to Mr. MILLER, and cultivated by him at Chelsea long before that period; this intelligent and truly practical author informs us, that all the sorts of Cypripedium are with difficulty preserved and propagated in gardens; he recommends them to be planted in a loamy soil, and in a situation where they may have the morning sun only; they must, he observes,

obſerves, for the above reaſons, be procured from the places where they naturally grow; the roots ſhould be ſeldom removed, for tranſplanting them prevents their flowering, which uſually takes place in June.

A greater proof of the difficulty of increaſing theſe plants need not be adduced than their preſent ſcarcity, though vaſt numbers have been imported, how few can boaſt of poſſeſſing them, or of preſerving them for any length of time; careful management in their cultivation will doubtleſs go far, but peculiarity of ſoil and ſituation would appear to be of greater importance: it is well known that certain plants thrive in certain diſtricts only, the double yellow roſe, for inſtance, barely exiſts near London, yet this plant I have ſeen growing moſt luxuriantly, and producing a profuſion of bloom, in the late Mr. MASON's garden, Cheſhunt, Herts, and in which various Orchis's alſo acquired nearly twice their uſual ſize,—enviable ſpot!

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In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Fifth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

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CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL
MAGAZINE

7-8
1794

THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

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, Claſs, 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.

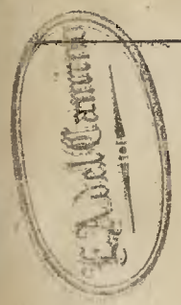
A WORK

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

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. VII. – 8



" Now let us range both far, and wide,
" Thro' all the gardens boaſted pride.
" Here Jaſmines ſpread the ſilver flow'r,
" To deck the wall or weave the bow'r,
" The Woodbines mix in am'rous play,
" And breathe their fragrant lives away.
" There riſing Myrtles form a ſhade;
" There Roſes bluſh, and ſcent the glade;
" The Orange, with a vernal face,
" Wears ev'ry rich autumnal grace;
" While the young bloſſoms here unfold,
" There ſhines the fruit like pendant gold;
" Citrons their balmy ſweets exhale,
" And triumph in the diſtant gale.

COTTON.

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M DCC XCIV.

BUCHNERA VISCOSA. CLAMMY BUCHNERA.

Clafs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. obfolete 5-dentatus. *Corollæ* limbus 5-fidus, æqualis: lobis cordatis. *Capf.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BUCHNERA *vifcofa* foliis lineari-lanceolatis laxe dentatis fubglutinofis, floribus pedunculatis, caule fruticofo. *L' Herit. Strip. nov. tom.* 2. *tab.* 34. *Ait. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 357.

Buchnera is a genus of plants eftablifhed by LINNÆUS in honour of A. E. BUCHNER, a German naturalift.

Of this genus, nine fpecies are enumerated in the 14th edition of the *Syftema Vegetabilium*, by Profeffor MURRAY.

We learn from Mr. AITON, that the prefent fpecies (a native of the Cape) was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1774.

It cannot boaft much beauty, yet as it occupies but little room, grows readily from cuttings, and flowers during moft of the fummer: it obtains a place in moft green-houfes.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Feb. 1. 1793 Sansom Sculp

DISANDRA PROSTRATA. TRAILING DISANDRA.

Clafs and Order.

HEPTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. fub 7-partitus. *Cor.* rotata, fubfeptem-partita. *Capf.* 2-locularis, polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DISANDRA proftrata. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. Suppl. Pl. p.* 32. 214. *Ait. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 493.
SIBTHORPIA peregrina. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 880.

The foliage of this plant greatly refembles that of Ground Ivy, and its branches trail on the ground fomewhat in the fame manner, extending to the length of feveral feet; but it is not on the ground that it is beft feen, as its flowers are apt to be hid among the leaves: it appears moft advantageoufly when growing in a pot, placed on a pedeftal, or in fome elevated fituation, where its branches may hang carelefsly down: thus treated, when fully blown, it becomes a moft pleafing object.

LINNÆUS, the fon, in his *Suppl. Plant.* obferves, that the *Difandra* varies extremely in the number of its ftamina, as it does alfo in the divifions of its calyx, and corolla; in this refpect, indeed, we do not know its equal: fortunately for thofe fyftems of Botany, which are formed from the number of certain parts of the fructification, few fuch inconftants exift.

Profeffor MURRAY obferves, that feven is the moft prevalent number of its ftamina, five the moft natural.

LINNÆUS defcribes it as a native of the Eaft; Mr. AITON informs us, that it was introduced here about the year 1771, from Madeira.

It flowers during moft of the fummer months; in the winter it muft be kept in the green-houfe; in the fummer it will bear the open air, grows readily from cuttings, fhould be planted in rich earth, and plentifully watered in dry weather.

MICHAUXIA CAMPANULOIDES. ROUGH-LEAV'D MICHAUXIA.

Clafs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 16-partitus. *Cor.* rotata, 8-partita. *Nectarium* 8-valve, ftaminiferum. *Capf.* 8-locularis, polyfperma. *L' Heritier Monogr.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MICHAUXIA campanuloides. *L' Heritier Monogr.*

The celebrated author of the *Hortus Kewenfis* informs us, that the plant here figured is a native of the Levant, and was introduced to this country in the year 1787, by Monf. L' HERITIER, who firft gave it the name of *Michauxia*, and wrote a Monographia, or particular treatife on it.

We have before obferved, that when a plant has been named in honour of any particular perfon, that name muft be retained in all countries, however uncouth its pronunciation may be, and there are few of our readers but what will think the prefent name fufficiently fo.

Laft fummer 1792, in the month of July, we had the pleafure to fee a fine plant of this fort, fully blown, in the collection of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenfington; though in a fmall pot, it grew nearly to the height of fix feet, was branched almoft to the bottom, and loaded with a profufion of bloffoms, fuch as are reprefented on the plate, and which bore fome diftant refemblance to thofe of a paffion-flower.

It is a biennial green-houfe plant, and, of courfe, only to be raifed from feeds, which we are forry to find have not ripened in this country, though they are faid to do fo in France.

ERICA CERINTHOIDES. HONEYWORT-FLOWER'D 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 *cerinthoides* antheris muticis incluſis, corollis clavatis groſſis, ſtigmate incluſo cruciato, foliis quaternis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 368. *Ait. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 22.

The *Erica cerinthoides* is one of the moſt magnificent and ſhewy of the genus, grows wild at the Cape, from whence it was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774; it is the more valuable, as it flowers during moſt of the year: its bloſſoms are found to vary from a deep to a very pale red. It is a hardy green-houſe plant, and uſually propagated by cuttings.

To have this beautiful tribe of plants in perfection, they muſt be kept in pots proportioned to their ſize, filled with that kind of bog earth in which our Britiſh heaths grow ſpontaneouſly, finely ſifted; to which it may be neceſſary ſometimes to add a third part of the mould of rotten leaves, or choice loam, partaking more of a clayey than a ſandy nature: we muſt be careful not to let them ſuffer for want of water in dry hot weather, as ſuch an omiſſion, even for one day, may be fatal; and to give them as much air as poſſible at all times when the weather is mild.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1793 Sargent Sculp.

IPOMŒA COCCINEA. SCARLET IPOMŒA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis. *Stigma* capitato-globosum, *Caps.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IPOMŒA *coccinea* foliis cordatis acuminatis basi angulatis, pedunculis multifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 204. *Ait. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 215.

CONVOLVULUS coccineus, folio angulosо. *Plum. Amer.* 89. *t.* 103.

QUAMOLCIT americana, folio hederæ, flore coccineo. *Comm. rar.* 21. *t.* 21.

The *Ipomœa* is very nearly related to the *Convolvulus*, one principal difference consists in the different form of its stigma, which is globular, like that of the Primrose; whereas in the Convolvulus it is divided into two substances, as is obviously shewn in the *Convolvulus arvensis* and *sepium*, but all the plants of these two genera have not this character marked with equal strength.

The present species is a twining plant, will run up a stick to the height of six, eight, or ten feet, and produce an abundance of flowers, of a rich orange colour tending to scarlet, which renders it one of the most ornamental annuals cultivated in our gardens, into which it is not as yet generally introduced, though cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1759.

Mr. MILLER describes it as a native of Carolina, and the Bahama Islands, Mr. AITON of the West-Indies; it flowers from June to September.

It is cultivated in the same manner, and with the same ease as other annuals; three seeds may be set in the ground, about four inches asunder, in the form of a triangle; when the seedlings are sufficiently advanced, a tall stick is to be thrust down in the centre betwixt the three plants, for them to twine around: the warmer and more sheltered the situation, and the richer the soil in which they are placed, the taller the plants will grow; by raising them on a hot bed, you may anticipate their natural time of flowering, and be more certain of obtaining good seed.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Mar. 1. 1793 Sansom Sculp

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Mar. 1. 1793. Sansom Sculp

STRUTHIOLA ERECTA. SMOOTH STRUTHIOLA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. nulla. *Cal.* tubulosus, ore glandulis 8. *Bacca* exsucca, polysperma. *Linn. Mant. p.* 4. *Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 165.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STRUTHIOLA *erecta* glabra. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 164. *Ait. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 165.
PASSERINA *dodecandra. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 513. *Amœn. Acad. V.* 4. *p.* 271.
PASSERINA filiformis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*
PASSERINA. *Burm. Afric. t.* 47. *f.* 1.

The plant here represented appears to have been first described and figured by BURMAN, in his *Pl. Afric.* under the name of *Passerina:* LINNÆUS introduced it in the 3d edition of his *Sp. Pl.* by the title of *Passerina dodecandra*; discovering afterwards that it had in reality only four stamina, and that the other eight substances, mistaken for such, were so many glandular nectaria, he made in his *Mantiss. Plant.* a new genus of it, by the name of *Struthiola*, and assigned it the trivial name of *erecta;* in the abbreviated generic description given of it by Prof. MURRAY, an alteration is made in this generic character, and what before was considered as Corolla, is here regarded as Calyx; no reason is assigned for this alteration, and we are at a loss to account for the propriety of it.

Mr. MILLER, who cultivated this plant in 1758, describes it in his dictionary, and observes very justly, that though its branches when young are erect, when loaded with blossoms they incline to a horizontal position; hence the term *erecta* becomes an improper one, and should be changed for one more expressive.

This species of Struthiola is a very common shrub in our greenhouses, will grow to the height of five or six feet, and, though not so ornamental as some other plants, has the merit of flowering during most of the year, and often in the depth of winter.

Is readily increased by cuttings.

LYCHNIS CORONATA. CHINESE LYCHNIS.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata: *Limbo* sub-bifido. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYCHNIS *coronata* glabra, floribus axillaribus terminalibusque solitariis, petalis laciniatis. *Thunb. Japon. p.* 187. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 435. *Ait. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 117.

LYCHNIS *grandiflora* floribus axillaribus terminalibusque solitariis, petalis inæqualiter crenatis. *Jacq. Collect. V.* 1. *p.* 149. *Icon. V.* 1.

JAPONICE sen sjun ra, vulgo Ganpi. *Kempf. Amæn. Exot. Fasc. V. p.* 873.

The rich and elegant blossoms of this Chinese or Japanese beauty, possess a flatness and stiffness, which gives them an artificial air, to which their colour, which is exactly that of common red lead, may perhaps somewhat contribute; they make their appearance towards the close of the summer, and as many (when the plant is in health and vigour) are produced on the same stem, they continue a considerable time in bloom; its root is perennial, and its stem, which rises to the height of about two feet, herbaceous.

We remember to have seen this plant in the collection of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL at Upton, about the year 1774, by whom it was first introduced to this country: KÆMPFER, the celebrated Dutch traveller, who saw it growing in Japan, gives a very short description of it in his *Amænitates exoticæ*, and mentions a variety of it with white flowers: Professor THUNBERG, who saw it also in its wild state, as well as in the gardens of that country, confines himself to describing the plant more at large: Professor JACQUIN, in his *Icones*, has given an admirable figure of it.

Persons here differ in their mode of cultivating this species of Lychnis, some treating it as a stove others as a green-house and others as a hardy herbaceous plant; the latter mode is to be preferred, provided care be taken to plant it in a sheltered situation, and to guard it against the inclemency of particular seasons: it is propagated by parting its roots, also by slips, and cuttings, but in this business more than ordinary care is required to be successful.

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Nº 224

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Apr. 1. 1793 Sarsom Sculp

PHYLICA ERICOIDES. HEATH-LEAV'D PHYLICA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Perianthium 5-partitum, turbinatum. *Petala* 0. *Squamæ* 5, ſtamina munientes. *Capſ.* tricocca, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHYLICA *ericoides* foliis linearibus verticillatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 235. *Ait. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 268.

ALATERNOIDES africana ericæ foliis, floribus albicantibus et muſcoſis. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 1. *t.* 1.

Mr. MILLER, who cultivated this plant in 1731, informs us, that it grows wild about Liſbon, where it covers extenſive tracts of ground, in the ſame manner as the heath does in this country; it ſeldom riſes above the height of three feet, and is much diſpoſed to become buſhy; its flowers, which are ſlightly odoriferous, begin to appear in autumn, and continue during the winter and ſpring; they grow in little heads on the ſummits of the branches: their whiteneſs, contraſted with the dark colour of the foliage, forms a pleaſing appearance, and entitles this plant, though a common and long-eſtabliſhed inhabitant of the greenhouſe, to a place with ſuch as may boaſt more brilliancy of colour.

Its leaves, which thickly cover the ſtalks, do not well accord with LINNÆUS's ſpecific deſcription.

It is uſually propagated by cuttings, which ſtrike readily.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent. Apr: 1. 1793. Sanjom Sculp

LOBELIA SURINAMENSIS. SHRUBBY LOBELIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *surinamensis* caule suffruticoso, foliis oblongis glabris serratis, floribus axillaribus pedunculatis. *Ait. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 498. *Sp. Pl.* 1320.

LOBELIA *lævigata* foliis ellipticis serratis glabris, capsulis grossis globosis, calycibus subulatis, corollis glaberrimis. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 392.

The Lobelia surinamensis, a plant newly introduced here, is minutely described in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, under the name of *lævigata*, apparently from the smoothness of its flowers: in the year 1786, Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON sent this plant to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the West-Indies, where it grows spontaneously, as well as at Surinam; and Mr. AITON has inserted it at the end of the *Hort. Kew.* assigning to it a new specific description, and a new trivial name: our drawing was made from a plant which flowered in the stove of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington, to whom it was imparted by RICHARD MOLESWORTH, Esq. of Peckham, a gentleman liberal in his communications, and anxious to promote the cause of Botany.

This species of Lobelia is a stove plant, having a somewhat shrubby stalk, growing to the height of several feet; its blossoms are very large, of a pale red colour, and its Antheræ, which might be mistaken for the stigma, unusually hairy.

It begins to flower in January and February, and continues to blossom during most of the summer.

Is increased by cuttings.

ARABIS ALPINA. ALPINE WALL-CRESS.

Clafs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Glandulæ nectariferæ 4, fingulæ intra calycis foliola, fquamæ inftar reflexæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARABIS *alpina* foliis amplexicaulibus dentatis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 599. *Ait. Kew. Vol.* 2. *p.* 399. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

DRABA alba filiquofa repens. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 109.

An early-blowing plant, if it has no great pretenfions to beauty, brings with it a powerful recommendation, more efpecially if its flowers are not of the more common hue; fuch are the claims which the prefent plant has to a place in this work: it is perennial, hardy, herbaceous, of low growth, rarely exceeding a foot in height, producing its white bloffoms in April and May: its fize renders it a fuitable plant for the border of a fmall garden, or for the covering of rock-work.

It is readily increafed by parting its roots in autumn.

Grows fpontaneoufly on the Alps of Switzerland, Auftria, and Lapland, and was cultivated (*vid. Hort. Kew*) in the Botanic Garden at Oxford, in 1658.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent May 1. 1793. Sanjom Sculp.

HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS. MANY-FLOWERED or PERENNIAL SUN-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum, planum. *Pappus* 2-phyllus. *Cal.* imbricatus, subsquarrosus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELIANTHUS *multiflorus* foliis inferioribus cordatis trinervatis superioribus ovatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 781.

CHRYSANTHEMUM americanum majus perenne, floris solis foliis et floribus. *Morif. Hist.* 3. *p.* 23.

The Helianthus multiflorus, a native of North-America, is a hardy perennial herbaceous plant, arising usually to the height of five or six feet, and producing a great number of large yellow shewy blossoms, which renders it a suitable plant to ornament the shrubbery or garden of large extent; the variety with double flowers is the one most commonly cultivated, and this we find in almost every garden: it flowers from July to September, and is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

This is a hardy plant, of ready growth, will bear the smoke of London better than many others; if it continues in the same spot for a great number of years, the blossoms are apt to become single.

The single sort, according to MORISON, was introduced before 1699 by Lord LEMSTER. *Ait. Kew.*

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. May 1 1792. Sansom Sculp.

N.° 228

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1793 Sanson Sculp.

BELLIS PERENNIS *var.* MAJOR FLORE PLENO. GREAT DOUBLE DAISY.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum, conicum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* hemisphæricus: squamis æqualibus. *Sem.* subovata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BELLIS *perennis* scapo nudo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 779.
BELLIS hortensis flore pleno. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 261.
BELLIS minor hortensis flore pleno.
Double Garden Daisy. *Park. Parad. p.* 322.

The daisy, a plant common to Europe, in its wild state delights in open situations, which are moderately moist, its root is perennial, and increases greatly; the usual colour of its flowers is white, the florets are sometimes tipt with red, but more frequently red on the under side.

When double, the daisy becomes much more ornamental, and in this state many varieties of it have long been cultivated, very generally in gardens; those principally found in our nurseries are

The large double daisy with florets of a deep red colour on the under side, figured on the plate; the flowers of this sort will sometimes expand nearly to the size of a half-crown piece, and are the most shewy of any that we have seen; the foliage of this sort is also proportionably larger.

The pale red double daisy, more delicate in its appearance, but smaller, varying in its shades of colour.

The pure white double daisy.

The deep red double daisy; in this the petals are usually tubular or quilled.

Besides these, there are

The coxcomb double daisy, both red and white, in which the flowering stem rises up preternaturally flattened, and carries on its summit a long-extended ridge of flowers, frequently of an enormous size; this monstrous production seems to arise from the coalescence of two or more flowering stems: and as it is of accidental origin, so we find that a daisy which has been a coxcomb one year, shall lose that appearance entirely the next, and out of a long edging of daisies growing luxuriantly,

ſtantly, new ones ſhall here and there ariſe; we cannot therefore depend upon the conſtancy of this variety.

Another ſingular variety is the proliferous or hen and chicken daiſy, in which a number of flowers ſtanding on ſhort footſtalks ſpring circularly out of the main flower; as this appearance for the moſt part ariſes from great luxuriance*, this ſort of daiſy is alſo found occaſionally to loſe its prolific character: in my garden at Lambeth-Marſh, I once had a daiſy growing in an edging among a number of others, which not only became proliferous, or of the hen and chicken kind, but its ſtalk alſo, or ſcapus, became branched, producing ſix or ſeven flowering-ſtems, with flowers at their extremities of the ſize of the common daiſy; thus we find that the moſt permanent characters of plants are liable to be altered, and even deſtroyed, by accident, or culture.

Daiſies appear to moſt advantage planted as an edging to a border, not that they are ſuperior, or even equal to box for the great purpoſes of an edging; but in the ſpring of the year they enliven the border more, and add much to the general gaiety of the garden: in the formation of theſe, we ſhall give our readers ſome practical inſtructions, which will enable them to ſucceed much better than by following the mode commonly practiſed.

The laſt week in September, or the firſt in October, take up your daiſy roots, and divide them into ſingle plants; your border being dug, put down your line, and make a ſhallow trench along it as for the planting of box; in this trench place your plants three inches apart, ſpreading out their fibres in the trench, and preſſing the earth cloſely round them; in this way they will ſoon become rooted, and firmly fixed in the ground before the approach of froſt; ſhould this buſineſs be defered later, as it frequently is, and the daiſies be planted with a dibber in the uſual way, in all probability the worms will draw out every plant before ſpring, eſpecially if the earth has been rendered looſe by repeated froſts.

Edgings of this kind require to be replanted in the ſame way every autumn, as the plants, if they grow well, ſpread too wide; if the ſummer prove dry, many of the roots fail, and if they remain undiſturbed in the ſame ſpot, they will degenerate and become ſingle, notwithſtanding Mr. MILLER informs us, that he never obſerved them to do ſo.

* We once ſaw a ſpecimen of a hen and chicken daiſy gathered on a hill in Suſſex, much inferior in ſize to the daiſy as it uſually grows.

Primula Acaulis Fl. Pleno Carneo. Double Lilac Primrose.

Claſs and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Involucr. umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *acaulis* foliis rugoſis, dentatis, ſubtus hirſutis; ſcapis unifloris. *Jacq. Miſc. Auſtr. p.* 158. *Curt. Flor. Lond. Faſc.* 6.

The Primroſe in its wild ſingle ſtate is frequently introduced into ſhrubberies and plantations, for the purpoſe of enlivening them in the ſpring months; in its double ſtate it has been deemed peculiarly worthy of cultivation by the curious in flowers. Of the *double yellow* Primroſe, which ſeems to have been the firſt known, we meet with a figure in the *Hort. Eyſt.* and in the *Parad. Terreſtr.* of Parkinson, ſince thoſe publications many new and perfectly double varieties have been introduced, as

The *double white*, rarely met with.

The *double deep red or velvet*, the bloſſoms of this will ſometimes come ſingle.

The *double pink or lilac*, here figured, a plant much admired.

The *double crimſon*, a new variety, which, in brilliancy of colour, far ſurpaſſes all the others.

The *red*, commonly called the *Scotch Primroſe*, leſs ornamental than any of the preceding: beſides theſe, we have obſerved a variety with bloſſoms of a dingy yellow inclining to red, not worth cultivating.

Theſe ſeveral varieties of Primroſe are admirably adapted to the decoration of the ſhrubbery, plantations, or even the north ſide of rock-work; they delight to grow in a ſtiff loam, a moiſt and ſomewhat ſhady ſituation, ſo planted they thrive admirably, the double ſucceeding almoſt as well as the ſingle; every ſecond or third year their roots ſhould be divided, which may be done either in ſpring or autumn, they may be cultivated alſo in pots for the convenience of removing them when in bloſſom.

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PLUMBAGO ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED LEADWORT.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis: *Stamina* fquamis bafin corollæ claudentibus inferta. *Stigma* 5-fidum. *Sem.* 1. oblongum tunicatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PLUMBAGO *rofea* foliis petiolatis ovatis glabris, fubdenticulatis caule geniculis gibbofis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 199. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 215. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 205.

PLUMBAGO zeylanica, folio fplendento ocymaftri, flore rubro. *Burm. Zeyl.* 195.

RADIX veficatoria. *Rumph. Amboin.* 5. *p.* 453. *t.* 168.

The *Plumbago rofea*, one of the moft ornamental plants which we keep in our ftoves, is a native of India, from whence it was introduced to this country by the late Dr. FOTHERGILL, in the year 1777, pofterior to the publication of the laft edition of Mr. MILLER's Dictionary.

It is a fhrubby plant, which frequently grows to the height of four or five feet, and is perpetually putting forth flowering fpikes; thefe continue a long while in bloffom, and hence, with proper management, it may be had to flower during moft of the year, a very defirable circumftance in a plant of fuch fingular beauty.

The ufual mode of increafing it is by cuttings, which ftrike freely.

Its parts of fructification, whether we regard their colour or ftructure, are highly deferving of notice.

Pub: by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent June 1. 1793

FUMARIA SOLIDA. SOLID-ROOTED FUMITORY.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. diphyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filam.* 2 membranacea, singula *Antheris* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUMARIA *solida*, caule simplici, bracteis brevioribus multifidis, radice solida. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

FUMARIA *bulbosa*, caule simplici, bracteis longitudine florum. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 636. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 983. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 1.

FUMARIA *bulbosa* radice non cava major. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 144. Small hollow roote. *Park Parad. p.* 275. 279. *f.* 2.

By the old Botanists this species of *Fumaria*, whose root is constantly solid, was considered as a distinct species from another similar to it of larger growth, whose root is as constantly hollow, and which will be figured in the next number of this work; CASPAR BAUHINE in particular, in his *Pinax*, describes the characters in which they differ: LINNÆUS nevertheless makes them varieties of each other, uniting them under the name of *bulbosa*; from this union we have taken the liberty to dissent, choosing rather to follow MILLER, who regards them as distinct, and the Botanists preceding him.

The *Fumaria solida*, a very old inhabitant of our gardens, is a plant of very humble growth, rarely exceeding three or four inches in height, and producing its spike of purple flowers in April, which continue in blossom about a fortnight.

In point of colour the flowers of this plant are not subject to much variation, we possess a variety of it with blossoms of a much brighter colour than those of the common sort, and which, on that account, is much more worthy of cultivation.

As a spring plant, it deserves a place in the garden; in point of ornament, it is applicable to the same purposes as the Primrose, will grow in almost any soil or situation, requires to be taken up in the autumn, and fresh-planted every two or three years; if suffered to remain in the same spot for a great length of time, it becomes smaller, produces few or no flowers, and is so altered in its appearance, as to look like another species.

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FUMARIA CAVA. HOLLOW-ROOTED FUMITORY.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. diphyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* 2 membranacea singula *Antheris* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUMARIA *cava*, caule simplici, bracteis longitudine florum integris, radice cava.
FUMARIA *bulbosa* radice cava major. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 143.
RADIX *cava* major. *Park. Parad. p.* 275.

The hollow-rooted Fumitory differs from the *solida*, already figured, and that constantly, in a variety of particulars; its root is always, as far as we have observed, hollow, appearing sometimes, as PARKINSON informs us, "like a shell, every part "of which when broken will grow;" frequently acquiring a very great size; the plant itself usually grows to twice the height of the *solida*, bearing foliage and flowers proportionably large; its bracteæ or floral leaves, which in the *solida* assume a kind of finger'd appearance from the manner in which they are divided, in this are entire or but slightly indented; it flowers also about three weeks earlier.

Of the *Fumaria cava* there are three principal varieties in point of colour, viz. the white, the blush-coloured, and the purple, which, though plentiful in our gardens formerly, are now rarely met with; Mr. CHAPPELOW informs me, that he found them all this spring, in an old plantation at Teddington, where they produced the most pleasing effect.

It begins to flower in March and continues in bloom three weeks or a month, rarely produces any seed, so that it is to be propagated only by dividing its roots; it is a hardy herbaceous plant, a native of Germany, and will grow in almost any soil provided it be planted in a shady situation.

CHIRONIA BACCIFERA. BERRY-BEARING CHIRONIA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Piftillum* declinatum. *Stamina* tubo corollæ infidentia. *Antheræ* demum fpirales. *Peric.* 2-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHIRONIA *baccifera* frutefcens baccifera. *Linn. Syft. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 229. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 258.
CENTAURIUM minus arborefcens pulpiferum. *Comm. rar.* 9. *t.* 9.
CENTAURIUM minus africanum arborefcens anguftifolium. *Old. afr.* 26.

The *Chironia baccifera*, a native of Africa, is a plant not unfrequent in our greenhoufes; its flowers are curious in their ftructure, of a lively hue, and fucceeded by round feed-veffels, which, when ripe, have the appearance of red berries, whence its name of *baccata;* if we carefully examine thefe feed-veffels, we fhall find that they are not properly berries, for on cutting them tranfverfly, they are found to be hollow and to be divided into two cells *(vid. Pl.)* in which are contained fmall black feeds, whofe furface is beautifully reticulated with impreffed dots; the fides of the feed-veffel are fleffy, and do not appear to divide or fplit in any regular manner for the difcharge of the feed; they muft however be regarded rather as capfules than berries: in the genus *Hypericum*, the feed-veffels are found to vary in a fomewhat fimilar manner; in this part of the fructification there is not, therefore, that deviation which has been fuppofed, but there is a very great one in the antheræ, which do not ultimately become fpiral.

This plant, which grows to the height of a foot and a half or two feet, becomes very bufhy, rather too much fo in point of ornament, and produces both flowers, and fruit, during moft of the fummer.

Though regarded as a greenhoufe plant, it does not ripen its feeds well unlefs kept in the ftove; is with difficulty raifed from cuttings, from feeds readily, by which it requires to be frequently renovated.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1759. *Ait. Kew.*

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LINUM ARBOREUM. TREE FLAX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *arboreum* foliis cuneiformibus, caulibus arborescentibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 303. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 388.

LINUM *arboreum. Alp. Exot.* 19. *t.* 13.

Contrary to what we observe in most of the plants of this genus, the present very rare and no less beautiful species of Flax forms (if not a tree, as its name imports) a shrub of the height of several feet, which begins to flower in the greenhouse in March, and continues to be more or less covered with blossoms to the close of the summer.

It is a native of the Levant, from whence it was introduced to this country in the year 1788, with a profusion of other vegetables, by JOHN SIBTHORP, M. D. the present celebrated Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford; who, for the laudable purpose of promoting the science in which he is so eminent, and of enriching the Oxford collection, already rendered most respectable by his unwearied labours, meditates, as we are informed, a second journey into Greece.

Hitherto this plant has produced no seeds in this country, and it is with difficulty increased by cuttings.

Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered in the spring with Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington.

TROLLIUS ASIATICUS. ASIATIC GLOBE-FLOWER.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Petala* circiter 14. *Capsulæ* plurimæ, ovatæ, polyspermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TROLLIUS *asiaticus* corolla patula, nectariis staminibus longioribus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 518. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 271.

HELLEBORUS aconiti folio, flore globoso croceo. *Amm. Ruth.* 101.

Of this genus, two species only have as yet been discovered, the one a native of Great-Britain, the other here figured the produce of Siberia and Cappadocia, both hardy, perennial, herbaceous plants; the latter, more particularly, from the bright orange colour of its flowers, held in high estimation as an ornamental plant, and flowering in May and June. This species, as yet rare in this country, is usually propagated by parting its roots in autumn; it may also be raised from seeds, which ripen frequently on strong healthy plants: to succeed in its cultivation, we should plant it in a composition of loam and bog earth, and place it in a north border, taking care that it does not suffer from want of watering in dry summers.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1759. *Ait. Kew.*

S. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1793

VERBASCUM MYCONI. BORAGE-LEAV'D MULLEIN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata, subinæqualis. *Caps.* 1-locularis 2-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERBASCUM *myconi* foliis lanatis radicalibus, scapo nudo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 220. *Ait. Kew. p.* 238.
CORTUSA foliis ovatis sessilibus. *Linn. Hort. Cliff.* 50.
SANICULA alpina, foliis boraginis villosa. *Bauh. Pin.* 243.
AURICULA *ursi* myconi. *Dalech. Hist.* 837.
AURICULA *ursi* flore cœruleo folio Boraginis. Blew Beares Eares with Borage leaves. *Park. Parad. p.* 236. 237. *f.* 3.

Most of the plants of this genus are tall and shewy; the one here figured is however, of very humble growth, its flowering stem in the cultivated plant rarely exceeding six inches in height; its flowers are proportionably large, of a blueish purple colour, and highly ornamental; they make their appearance in May, and continue successively in blossom for several months, hence it becomes a desirable plant to cultivate, especially for the decorating of rock-work; it is very hardy, requires a north aspect in the summer, and to be carefully watered in dry weather; will grow in almost any soil, and is usually propagated by planting its roots in autumn.

Grows spontaneously on the Pyrenean Alps; in its wild state it is more dwarfish than our figure represents it, its foliage more woolly, and enriched with various tints, which the plant loses on cultivation; such specimens I saw in the possession of Dr. R. HALIFAX, of Albemarle-Street, who gathered it on its native Alps.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1731, *Ait. Kew.* and most probably long before that period by PARKINSON, who gives a figure and accurate description of it in his *Parad. terrestris.*

OXALIS CAPRINA. GOAT'S-FOOT WOOD SORREL.

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* unguibus connexa. *Capf.* angulis dehifcens, 5-gona.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OXALIS *caprina* fcapis umbelliferis, foliis ternatis glabris, floribus erectis. *Thunb. Oxalis, n.* 11. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 433.

OXALIS *Pes Capræ* fcapo umbellifero, foliis ternatis fub bipartitis apice fubtus callofis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 622.

OXALIS bulbofa pentaphylla et hexaphylla, floribus magnis luteis et copiofis. *Burm. Afr.* 80. *t.* 29. *et t.* 28. *f.* 3.

The Cape of Good-Hope, that moft fertile fource of curious and beautiful plants, affords numerous fpecies of Wood Sorrel, and, among others, the prefent one, which is diftinguifhed for the largenefs of its blofloms; they are of a fine yellow colour, and, when expanded by the influence of the fun, make a very confpicuous figure in the green-houfe; it begins to flower early in April, and continues about two months in bloom, many flowering ftems arifing from the fame root.

This fpecies is of free growth, and increafes plentifully by bulbs, which are produced on the crown of the root, as well as on its fibres; thefe, when the plant decays, fhould be taken up, and two or three of the largeft planted in the middle of a pot filled with a mixture of bog earth and rotten leaves, well incorporated; towards winter, the pots fhould be placed in the green-houfe, or in a frame fo fecured as perfectly to keep out froft.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1757. *Ait. Kew.*

SENECIO ELEGANS. PURPLE GROUNDSEL, or RAGWORT.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cal.* cylindricus, calyculatus. *Squamis* apice sphacelatis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SENECIO *elegans* corollis radiantibus, foliis pinnatifidis æqualibus patentissimis margine incrassato recurvato. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 757.

SENECIO *elegans* corollis radiantibus, foliis piloso-viscidis pinnatifidis æqualibus patentissimis, rachi inferne angustata, calycibus hirtis. *Ait Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 193.

ASTER africanus annuus senecionis foliis. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 59. *t.* 30.

LINNÆUS has given to this charming annual the name of *elegans*, on account of the great beauty of its flowers, the florets of the radius being of a most brilliant purple, and those of the disk bright yellow; colours regarded as peculiar to this plant, till the *Sen. venustus* described in the *Hort. Kew.* was discovered and introduced here; it is a native of the Cape and other parts of Africa, grows usually to the height of a foot and a half, or two feet; flowers from June to August, grows readily, requiring the same treatment as other annuals of the more tender kind; seedling plants raised in the autumn in pots, and kept in the green-house or under a frame during winter, will, of course, flower much earlier than plants produced in the spring.

Within these few years, a variety of this Senecio with perfectly double flowers, equally brilliant as those of the single kind, has been introduced, and is here figured; this, from its superior beauty, is now cultivated, in preference to the single; there is double variety of it also with white flowers, which being less shewy is not so much esteemed; both of these are raised, and that readily, from cuttings, which as soon as well rooted may be planted out in the open borders, where they will be highly ornamental during most of the summer; as young plants are most desirable, we should take care to have a constant succession from cuttings regularly put in, and to preserve pots of such in particular, in the green-house during winter, for early blowing the ensuing summer.

The single sort was cultivated here, by CHARLES DUBOIS, Esq. in the year 1700. *Ait. Kew.*

Pub by W Curtis St Geo: Crescent Sep. 1. 1793 S Edwards del. E Sowerby

AMARYLLIS ATAMASCO. ATAMASCO LILY.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inferta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. Fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *Atamafco* fpatha bifida acuta, flore pedicellato, corolla campanulata fubæquali erecta bafi breve tubulofa, ftaminibus declinatis æqualibus. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. p.* 416.

AMARYLLIS *Atamafco* fpatha uniflora, corolla æquali, piftillo declinato. *Linn. Spec. Pl. ed* 3. *p.* 420.

LILIO-NARCISSUS Indicus pumilus monanthus albus foliis anguftiffimis Atamafco dictus. *Moris. Hift.* 11. *p.* 366. *t.* 24.

LILIO-NARCISSUS virginienfis. *Catefb. Carol.* 3. *p.* 12. *t.* 12.

LILIO-NARCISSUS liliflorus carolinianus flore albo fingulari cum rubedine diluto. *Pluk. Alm.* 220. *t.* 43. *f.* 3.

The *Amaryllis Atamafco* is a native of Virginia and Carolina, in which countries it grows very plentifully in the fields and woods, where it makes a beautiful appearance when it is in flower, which is in the fpring. The flowers of this fort are produced fingly, and at their firft appearance have a fine Carnation colour on their outfide, but this fades away to a pale or almoft white before the flowers decay. This plant is fo hardy as to thrive in the open air in England, provided the roots are planted * in a warm fituation and on a dry foil; it may be propagated by offsets from the roots, which they put out pretty plentifully, efpecially if they are not tranfplanted oftner than once in three years. *Miller's Dict.*

It is ufual with the Nurferymen about London to keep this plant in the greenhoufe, where it flowers about the end of April.

Mr. CHARLES HATTON cultivated here in 1680, *Ait. Kew.* on the authority of MORISON.

* CLAYTON in *Gronov. Fl. Virg.* fays maddidis gaudet locis, it delights to grow in wet places.

PELARGONIUM TRICOLOR. THREE-COLOURED CRANE'S-BILL.

Clafs and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia fuprema definente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, fecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10, inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) caftrata, Fructus 5-coccus, roftratus: roftra fpiralia, introrfum barbata. *L'Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *tricolor* petalis duobus fuperioribus punctis prominulis lucidis ad bafin fcabris.

The *Pelargonium tricolor*, a fpecies perfectly new, in point of beauty is thought to eclipfe all that have hitherto been introduced to this country; its bloffoms are certainly the moft fhewy, in a collection of plants they are the firft to attract the eye, the two uppermoft petals are of a beautiful red, having their bafes nearly black, the three lowermoft are white, hence its name of *tricolor*; this peculiarity of colour joined to their form, has induced fome to fancy a fimilarity betwixt its flowers and thofe of the Heartseafe: to the bloffoms of the *Lathyrus articulatus* in point of colour, they bear alfo a diftant refemblance.

In our eagernefs to lay before the public this ftriking novelty, we may poffibly omit fome circumftances relative to its hiftory and treatment, which future experience may develope, they will not, however, we truft be very material; the plants which we have had an opportunity of feeing have fcarcely exceeded a foot in height, growing up with a fhrubby ftem, and expanding widely into numerous flowering branches, unufually difpofed to produce flowers in a conftant fucceffion, fo that during moft of the fummer the plant is loaded with a profufion of bloom; thefe flowers for the moft part go off without being followed by any feed, and when any feed is produced, of which we

we have ſeen a few inſtances, there is generally one perfect and four abortive, frequently all of them fail; the bloſſoms vary in the number of their ſtamina, four are moſt uſually apparent, three ſuperior, and that very conſtantly, one inferior and often two, we have never obſerved ſeven, the proper number of fertile ſtamina in a *Pelargonium:* the whole plant is covered with ſhort white hairs which give to the foliage a ſomewhat ſilvery hue.

Inſtances have occurred in which one or more of the white petals have had a ſtripe of red in them, and we have obſerved that the dark colour at the baſe of the uppermoſt petals is, in a certain degree, ſoluble in water, for on the plants being watered the white petals have here and there become ſtained by the colouring matter proceeding from it, and which, in a diluted ſtate, is of a purpliſh tint: as the flowers decay, this apparently black part, diſtinguiſhed by the roughneſs of its ſurface, ariſing from prominent lucid points, and which eſſentially diſtinguiſh the ſpecies, is ſometimes perforated with numerous ſmall holes.

Mr. Masson, who is employed to collect plants at the Cape, for the Royal Garden at Kew, and in which employment he ſo honourably acquits himſelf, as the *Hortus Kewenſis* bears ample teſtimony, ſent hither ſeeds of this *Pelargonium*, which flowered in that matchleſs collection in the year 1792; a few plants of it have alſo been raiſed from Cape ſeeds, by Mr. Williams, Nurſeryman, at Hammerſmith, ſome of which flowered this ſpring with Mr. Colvill, Nurſeryman, Kings-Road.

It muſt be ſeveral years before the lovers of plants can be generally gratified with the poſſeſſion of this plant, moſt of its branches running out ſpeedily into flowering ſtalks, form few proper for cuttings, which are ſtruck with difficulty, and perfect ſeeds are ſparingly produced.

It appears to be equally hardy as moſt others of the ſame tribe, and to require a ſimilar treatment.

FAGONIA CRETICA. CRETIAN FAGONIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5, cordata. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, 10-valvis; loculis 1-ſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FAGONIA *cretica* ſpinoſa, foliolis lanceolatis planis lævibus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed* 3. *p.* 553. *Mant. p.* 380. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 401. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 62.

TRIFOLIUM ſpinoſum Creticum. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 242. *f.* *Bauh. Pin. p.* 330.

FAGONIA cretica ſpinoſa. *Tourn. Inſt. p.* 265.

CLUSIUS is the firſt author who has deſcribed and figured this plant, he is very minute in his deſcription of it, noticing the exact number of its ſtamina; it is the more ſurpriſing, therefore, that he ſhould have ſo little idea of generic character, as to rank it with the trefoils merely from the form of its leaves: TOURNEFORT, born to illuſtrate the genera of plants, named it *Fagonia*, in honour of his friend and patron, Monſ. FAGON, privy counſellor and conſulting phyſician to LEWIS XIV.

This ſpecies is a native of the iſland of Candia, and was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER, in 1739; it is an annual, and as it does not perfect its ſeeds with us in the open air, unleſs in very favourable ſeaſons, it is uſually treated as a green-houſe plant, its ſeeds ſhould be ſown in the autumn, as it thereby flowers earlier, and ripe ſeeds are with more certainty obtained.

It bloſſoms from June to Auguſt.

The plant from which our drawing was made, flowered this ſeaſon in the very rich collection of Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Hammerſmith.

Its branches are uſually procumbent, about a foot in length, and require, if the plant be kept in a pot, to be tied up to a ſtick.

Pub by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1793. S. Edwards del. P. Mazell sculp.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1793

VERONICA DECUSSATA. CROSS-LEAV'D SPEEDWELL.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. limbo 4-partito: lacinia infima angustiore. *Caps.* 2-locularis apice emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERONICA *decussata* spicis terminalibus paniculatis, foliis oblongis integerrimis lævigatis coriaceis, caule fruticoso. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 20.

VERONICA *decussata* floribus racemosis axillaribus, foliis ovalibus decussatis integerrimis. *Moench. Weissenstein. p.* 137. *Linn. Syst. Nat. tom.* 2. *ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 30.

The plant here represented, is a native of Falkland's Island, and was introduced to this country by Dr. FOTHERGILL, about the year 1776; if permitted to grow, it will become a bushy shrub of a considerable size: it has been chiefly admired for the unusual and regular growth of its leaves, which are ever-green, and grow thickly on the branches, cross-wise, affording an excellent example of the *folia decussata*; but it is entitled to our admiration on another account, its blossoms have a most delicious fragrance (similar to that of the *Olea fragrans*) not mentioned by authors, and we believe scarcely known, having never heard it spoken of by those who have cultivated the plant; its flowers, which are white, are produced on the tops of the branches, which, however, they do not strictly terminate, but usually grow out just below the summits, on short racemi; the corolla is sometimes divided into five segments, and there is a greater equality in the segments than is usually found in the flowers of the Veronica, the seed-vessel differs also in its form, being longer, more oval, and scarcely emarginate; these several deviations from the structure of the Veronica genus, joined to the fragrance of the blossoms of this plant, induce us to think, that it has more affinity with the *Olea* above mentioned.

Cultivators complain, that it does not blow freely; without any peculiarity of treatment, it flowers with us every year, about the middle of June; it is one of the more hardy green-house plants, which is usually and readily increased by cuttings.

ARGEMONE MEXICANA. MEXICAN ARGEMONE, or PRICKLY POPPY.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala. *Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Caps.* semivalvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARGEMONE *mexicana* capsulis sexvalvibus, foliis spinosis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 490. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 225.

PAPAVER spinosum. *Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 93.

CARDUUS chrysanthemus Peruanus. The Golden Thistle of Peru. *Ger. Herb. p.* 993.

This species of Argemone is a native of Mexico, and the West-Indies, where we should suppose it to be a very common and noxious weed, from the name there given it of *Fico del inferno*, or the *Devil's Fig*: it has long been introduced to this country; GERARD, who cultivated it with success, ludicrously attributes its nickname to a different source: "The golden "Thistle of Peru, called in the West-Indies, Fique del inferno, "a friend of mine brought it unto me from an iland there, called "Saint Johns Iland, among other seedes, what reason the inha-"bitants there have to call it so it is unto me unknown, unless "it be bicause of his fruite, which doth much resemble a figge "in shape and bigneffe, but so full of sharpe and venemous "prickles, that whosoever had one of them in his throte, doubt-"less it would send him packing either to heaven or to hell."

MILLER mentions it as a plant of no great use or beauty, in the latter point of view CLUSIUS, who was one of the first to figure and describe it, and GERARD, thought differently; its foliage is certainly beautiful, somewhat like that of the milk thistle, its blossoms are large and shewy, though not of long duration; like the Celandine, the whole plant abounds with a yellow juice, which flows out when it is wounded; it differs from the poppy, to which it is nearly related, in having a calyx of three leaves.

Though a native of a very warm climate, it is cultivated with as much facility as any annual whatever; in the gardens about London, where it has once grown, and scattered its seeds, it comes up spontaneously every spring, flowers in July and August, and ripens its seeds in September; these are large, somewhat round, of a black colour, with a beautiful surface; a light rich soil and warm situation suits it best.

IPOMŒA QUAMOCLIT. WINGED LEAV'D IPOMŒA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis. *Stigma* capitato-globosum. *Caps.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IPOMŒA *Quamoclit* foliis pinnatifidis linearibus, floribus subsolitariis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 204. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 215.

QUAMOCLIT *s* Jasminum Americanum. *Clus. Posth.* 9.

CONVOLVULUS tenuifolius Americanus. The red Bell-flower of America. *Park. Parad. p.* 358. 3.

In a former number of this work, we gave a figure of the Scarlet Ipomœa, which every one possessing a garden, at least in the more southern parts of this kingdom, might gratify themselves with a sight of, it being hardy enough to flower and ripen its seeds in the open border; but the present species, an annual also, and equally beautiful, with greater singularity of foliage, can be brought to perfection only in the stove or hot-house.

Its seeds should be sown early in the spring, two or three in a small pot; when the plants are so far advanced as to shew a disposition to climb, they should be removed with a ball of earth into a middle-sized pot, in which one, two, or three sticks, four or five feet high should be stuck, for the plants to climb up; in the months of June and July they will flower, and ripe seed will be produced in September.

This elegant species, a native of both the Indies, was cultivated here by PARKINSON, who minutely describes it in his *Parad terr.* when speaking of the seed, he observes, "with us "it will seldom come to flower, because our cold nights and "frosts come so soone, before it cannot have comfort enough "of the sun to ripen it."

TEUCRIUM LATIFOLIUM. BROAD-LEAV'D SHRUBBY GERMANDER.

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Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. labium ſuperius (nullum) ultra baſin 2-partitum, divaricatum ubi ſtamina.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TEUCRIUM *latifolium* foliis integerrimis rhombeis acutis villoſis ſubtus tomentoſis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 526. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 276.

TEUCRIUM fruticans bæticum ampliore folio. *Dill. Elth.* 379. *t.* 284. *f.* 367.

The *Teucrium latifolium* as well as the *fruticans*, which is nearly related to it, is a native of Spain, and was cultivated in this country in 1714, by the Ducheſs of BEAUFORT, *vid. Ait. Kew.*

It is a ſhrubby plant, growing to the height of ſeven or eight feet (it may be trained to a much greater height) now common in our green-houſes, and ſometimes planted in the open border in warm ſituations, where it will bear about the ſame degree of cold as the myrtle; it flowers during moſt of the ſummer months, and is readily increaſed by cuttings.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS. CANADIAN COLUMBINE.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5 corniculata, inter petala. *Capf.* 5 diftinctæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AQUILEGIA *canadenfis* nectariis rectis, ftaminibus corolla longioribus. *Linn. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 535. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 248.

AQUILEGIA *pumila* præcox canadenfis. *Corn. Canad.* 60.

AQUILEGIA præcox canadenfis; flore externe rubicundo, medio luteo. *Morif. Hift.* III. *p.* 457. *t.* 2. *f.* 4.

AQUILEGIA Virginiania flore rubefcente præcox. The early red Columbine of Virginia. *Park. Th. p.* 1367.

PARKINSON was not acquainted with this plant when he wrote his *Parad. terr.* but in his larger and more general work, the *Theat. Pl.* publifhed in 1640, he defcribes and figures it as a plant newly introduced from Virginia, by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT: CORNUTUS, in his account of the plants of Canada, gives us a repreftentation and a defcription of this plant alfo; according to him, its ufual height in that country is about nine inches; in the gardens here it nearly equals the common Columbine, which it confiderably refembles in the appearance of its foliage, but differs in the form and colour of its flowers, the horn of the nectary is ftraighter, and the bloffom in fome of its parts inclines more to orange, which renders it highly ornamental.

It is a hardy perennial, and may be eafily propagated by parting its roots in autumn or fpring; it may alfo be raifed from feeds, which ripen readily here; thefe are found to be a long time in vegetating, as are others of this genus.

We have obferved in fome gardens, a Columbine of more humble growth than the one here figured, called by the name of *canadenfis*, and which moft probably is a variety of our plant, its bloffoms fpread wider, are of a pale red colour without any orange, and hence being lefs beautiful, is, of courfe, lefs worthy of culture.

SCABIOSA ATROPURPUREA. SWEET SCABIOUS.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. communis polyphyllus; proprius duplex, superus. *Recept.* paleaceum nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCABIOSA *atropurpurea* corollulis quinquefidis radiantibus, foliis dissectis, receptaculis florum subulatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 145. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 137.

SCABIOSA peregrina rubra capite oblongo. *Bauh. Pin.* 270.

SCABIOSA vi. indica. *Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 3.

Red flowered Indian Scabious. *Park. Parad.* 324.

It is not a little singular that we should have no certain account of what country this species of Scabious is a native; CLUSIUS who describes and figures it accurately, relates that he received seeds of it from Italy, under the name of *Indian Scabious*; he informs us also that he received seeds of a Scabious from Spain, which the same year produced flowers of a similar colour, but paler; PARKINSON says this plant is verily thought to grow naturally in Spain and Italy; does he borrow this idea from what CLUSIUS has advanced? he certainly gives no authority for his supposition: LINNÆUS mentions it as a native of India with a note of doubt; MILLER does the same, omitting any doubts about it; Mr. AITON leaves its place of growth unsettled.

The Sweet Scabious has long and deservedly held a place as an ornamental plant in our gardens, the flowers are well adapted for nosegays, have a sweet musky smell, and are produced in great profusion from June to October.

It is a hardy biennial, requiring yearly to be raised from seeds, these should be sown about the latter end of May, or beginning of June, on a shady border of fresh earth, thinning the plants as they advance to the distance of three or four inches; in autumn they should be removed into the border, where they are intended to flower, thus treated they will become good strong plants against winter, flower early the ensuing summer, and produce abundance of perfect seeds.

The blossoms vary in colour, towards autumn the edge of the florets become paler.

PARKINSON, deviating from his usual accuracy, describes the flowers without scent. *vid. Parad.*

Pub. by W. Curtis, 5. Gee. Crescent. Dec. 1. 1793. Edwards del. Sansom sculp.

N.° 248

VINCA ROSEA. MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Folliculi* 2 erecti. *Semina* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VINCA *rosea* caule frutescente erecto, foliis ovato oblongis, petiolis basi bidentatis, floribus geminis sessilibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 252. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 296.

VINCA foliis oblongo-ovatis integerrimis, tubo floris longissimo, caule ramoso fruticoso. *Mill. Icon.* 86.

The *Vinca rosea* was first cultivated in this country by Mr. PHILIP MILLER in 1757, he observes that it deserves a place in the stove as much as any of the exotic plants we have in England, because the flowers are very beautiful, and there is a constant succession of them all the summer.

The following account is extracted from his Dictionary.

" This plant grows naturally in the Island of Madagascar, from " whence the seeds were brought to the Royal Garden at Paris, " where the plants were first raised, and produced their flowers " the following summer; from these plants good seeds were " obtained, which were sent me by Mr. RICHARD, gardener " to the King at Versailles and Trianon. It rises to the height " of three or four feet; the branches which when young are " succulent become ligneous by age: these flowers which ap- " pear early in the summer produce ripe seeds in the autumn.

" This sort is propagated by seeds or cuttings in the usual " way; unless the summer proves warm these plants should not " be placed abroad, for they will not thrive if they are exposed " to cold or wet, therefore during the summer they should be " placed in an airy glass-case, and in winter they must be " removed into the stove, where the air is kept to a temperate " heat, without which they will not live through the winter in " England. *Mill. Dict.*

There is a variety of this plant having white blossoms with a purple eye.

The flowers do not always grow in pairs.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Crescent, Dec. 1. 1790. Edwards del. Sangin sculp.

CINERARIA AMELLOIDES. BLUE-FLOWERED CINERARIA or CAPE ASTER.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nullum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cal.* simplex polyphyllus æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CINERARIA *Amelloides* pedunculis unifloris, foliis oppositis ovatis nudis, caule suffruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 765. *Ait Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 219.

ASTER africanus frutescens ramosus, floribus cæruleis, foliis oppositis minimis, caulibus et ramulis in pedunculos nudos exeuntibus. *Raii Suppl.* 158.

ASTER caule ramoso scabro perenni, foliis ovatis sessilibus, pedunculis nudis unifloris. *Mill. Icon.* 76. *f.* 2.

The *Cineraria Amelloides* a plant common in every green-house, was introduced by Mr. PHILIP MILLER as long since as the year 1753, being raised by him from Cape seeds; it forms a bushy shrub, of the height of two, or three feet, produces numerous blossoms, which stand singly on long foot-stalks, and are of a pale blue colour; they make some amends for their want of brilliancy by flowering during most of the year.

The plant is easily propagated either by seeds or cuttings.

MYRTUS TOMENTOSA. WOOLLY-LEAVED MYRTLE.

Clafs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, fuperus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* 2. f. 3 fperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MYRTUS *tomentofa* pedunculis unifloris, foliis triplinervii fubtus tomentofis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 159.

ARBOR finenfis canellæ folio minore, trinervi, prona parte villofo, fructu caryophylli aromatici majoris villis fimiliter obducto. *Pluk. Amalth.* 21. *t.* 372. *f.* 1.

In the third edition of the *Species Plant.* of LINNÆUS, publifhed in 1764, thirteen Myrtles are defcribed; in the 13th edition of the *Syft. Natur.* publifhed by GMELIN in 91, forty-one are enumerated; thus in twenty-feven years this genus has gained an acceffion of twenty-eight fpecies: moft of thefe are natives of warm climates, and few comparatively have been introduced to this country, fix fpecies only being mentioned in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, in that work the *tomentofa* here figured, not known to LINNÆUS or MILLER is fpecifically defcribed, and there Mr. AITON informs us that it is a native of China, and was introduced by Mrs. NORMAN about the year 1766.

Since that period it has fallen into the hands of various cultivators, and flowered perhaps in greater perfection than it did originally at Kew; the peduncles, in the various fpecimens we have feen ufually fupporting more than one flower.

It is a fhrub of great beauty, both in refpect to its foliage and flowers, bearing but little fimilitude to the common Myrtle, if fuffered to grow, acquiring the height of many feet.

Its bloffoms are produced in June and July, the buds are covered with a white down, as is alfo the underfide of the leaves, whence its name of *tomentofa.*

It has been cuftomary to treat it as a ftove plant, fuch it is confidered in the *Hort. Kew.* there is great reafon however to believe, that it is by no means tender, and that it may fucceed as moft of the Chinefe plants do in a good greenhoufe.

It is ufually increafed by cuttings which are ftruck with difficulty.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1791

ALLIUM DESCENDENS. PURPLE-HEADED GARLICK.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *descendens* caule subteretifolio umbellifero, pedunculis exterioribus brevioribus, staminibus tricuspidatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 322. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 425.

ALLIUM staminibus alterne trifidis, foliis fistulosis, capite sphærico non bulbifero atropurpureo. *Hall. All. Tab.* 2. *f. p.* 355. *xx. ii.*

BARON HALLER in his most admirable *Monographia* on the plants of this genus, published in his *Opuscula Botanica*, describes and figures this species, a hardy perennial, being a native of Switzerland, and cultivated according to Mr. AITON, in the garden at Oxford in 1766.

It usually grows to the height of three feet, thriving in almost any soil or situation, its flowers as in many other species grow in a capitulum or little head, not an umbel, strictly speaking, as LINNÆUS describes it; this head is at first covered with a whitish membrane, wearing some resemblance to a night-cap, on the falling off of which the whole of the capitulum is perceived to be of a green colour, shortly the crown of it becomes of a fine reddish purple, this colour extends itself gradually downwards, presently we see the upper half of the head purple, the lower half green, in this state it has a most pleasing appearance; the purple still extending downwards, the whole head finally becomes uniformly so, and then its flowers begin to open, and emit an odour rather agreeable than otherwise; on dissecting a flower we find three of the stamina in each longer than the others, and bearing two little points, which proceed not from the antheræ, but from the top of the filaments, it is therefore one of those Alliums which LINNÆUS describes, as having *Antheræ bicornes.*

This species increases readily by offsets, which should be separated and planted in Autumn.

We know not why LINNÆUS should give it the name of *descendens*, unless from its being one of those plants whose roots in process of time descend deeply into the earth.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Jan. 1 1794 Edwards del. Sanson sculp.

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CAMPANULA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Caps.* infera poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *grandiflora* caule subunifloro, foliis sublanceolatis serratis, corolla patente. *Jacq. in Litt. Hort. v.* 3. *t.* 2.

CAMPANULA *grandiflora* foliis ternis oblongis serratis, caule unifloro, flore patulo. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 140. *Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 207. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 218.

Professor JACQUIN is, we believe, the first author who has figured this species of Campanula, which he has done in his *Hortus Vindebonensis*; LINNÆUS the Son afterwards inserted it in his *Suppl. Pl.* assigning it the characters specified above in the synonyms, and expressing his doubts whether it was not a variety of the *Campanula carpatica*, already figured in this work, *Pl.* 117. Prof. JACQUIN clearly demonstrates that it cannot be so, as it differs most essentially from that plant in a variety of particulars, *vid. Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr.* his specific description there given, agrees much better with the plants we have seen flower here, than that of LINNÆUS does, there being generally more than one flower on a stalk, and the leaves rarely growing three together.

The blossoms of this plant when it grows in perfection, are very large, nearly twice the size of those of the *Campanula carpatica*, whence its name of *grandiflora*; previous to their opening fully, they somewhat resemble an air balloon, from which circumstance it has been called by some the Balloon plant.

It is a hardy perennial, a native of Siberia and Tartary, and was introduced to this country by Mr. JOHN BELL in the year 1782.

It flowers in July, is as yet a rare plant in this country, and likely to continue so, as it is not easily increased, multiplying but little by its roots, scarcely to be struck from cuttings, and rarely producing perfect seeds.

THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

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, Claſs, 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 WORK

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

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. VIII.

" Much I love
" To ſee the fair one bind the ſtraggling pink,
" Cheer the ſweet roſe, the lupin, and the ſtock,
" And lend a ſtaff to the ſtill gadding pea.
" Ye fair, it well becomes you. Better thus
" Cheat time away, than at the crowded rout,
" Ruſtling in ſilk, in a ſmall room, cloſe-pent,
" And heated e'en to fuſion; made to breathe
" A rank contagious air, and fret at whiſt,
" Or ſit aſide to ſneer and whiſper ſcandal."

VILLAGE CURATE, p. 74.

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M DCC XCIV.

LATHYRUS ARTICULATUS. JOINTED-PODDED LATHYRUS.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, fupra villofus, fuperne latior. *Cal.* laciniæ fuperiores 2-breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *articulatus* pedunculis fubunifloris, cirrhis polyphyllis; foliolis alternis. *Linn. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 662. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 41.

CLYMENUM hifpanicum, flore vario, filiqua articulata. *Tourn. Inft.* 396.

LATHYRUS hifpanicus, pedunculis bifloris, cirrhis polyphyllis foliolis alternis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

The feed-veffels are of the firft importance in afcertaining the feveral fpecies of Lathyrus, fome being naked, others hairy, fome long, others fhort, fome having a fmooth and perfectly even furface, others, as in the prefent inftance, affuming an uneven or jointed appearance.

Of this genus we have already figured three annual fpecies, common in flower-gardens, viz. *odoratus*, *tingitanus*, and *fativus*; to thefe we now add the *articulatus*, not altogether fo frequently met with, but meriting a place on the flower-border, as the lively red and delicate white fo confpicuous in its blofloms, caufes it to be much admired.

It is a native of Italy, and was cultivated at the Chelfea Garden, in the time of Mr. RAND, anno 1739.

It is a hardy annual, requiring fupport, and rarely exceeding the height of two feet, flowering in July and Auguft, and is readily raifed from feeds, which fhould be fown in the open border at the beginning of April.

Pub. by W. Curtis, 87 Geo. Crescent Feb. 1 1794 Edward. del. Sanjom. sculp.

Pub by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1 1794

LOPEZIA RACEMOSA. MEXICAN LOPEZIA.

Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* irregularis, pentapetala, duo superiora geniculata, quintum inferne declinatum, plicatum, ungue arcuata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOPEZIA *racemosa* caule herbaceo ramoso; foliis alternis ovato-lanceolatis, serratis; floribus racemosis. *Cavanilles Ic. et descr. Pl.*

Some plants have a claim on our attention for their utility, some for their beauty, and some for the singularity of their structure, and the wonderful nature of their œconomy; in the last class we must place the present plant, the flowers of which we recommend to the examination of such of our readers as may have an opportunity of seeing them; to the philosophic mind, not captivated with mere shew, they will afford a most delicious treat.

We first saw this novelty in flower, towards the close of the year 1792, at the Apothecaries Garden, Chelsea, where Mr. FAIRBAIRN informed me, that he had that season raised several plants of it from seeds, communicated by Dr. J. E. SMITH, who received them from Madrid, to which place they were sent from South-America, and where the plant as Monf. CAVANILLE informs us, grows spontaneously near Mexico. In October 1793, we had the pleasure of seeing this plant again in blossom in the aforesaid garden, raised from seed

ſeeds which ripened there the preceding year, but unfortunately from the lateneſs of their flowering, and the very great injury the plants had ſuſtained from the Cobweb Mite (*Acarus teliarius*) vulgarly called the red Spider, there ſeemed little proſpect that the ſeed-veſſels would arrive at perfection.

The ſeeds were ſown by Mr. FAIRBAIRN, in March, and the plants kept in the green-houſe till very late in the ſummer, when to accelerate their blowing, they were removed into the dry ſtove: it is worthy of remark, that theſe plants, even late in the autumn, ſhew no ſigns of bloſſoming, but the flowers at length come forth with almoſt unexampled rapidity, and the ſeed-veſſels are formed as quickly, ſo that if the flowers were not very numerous, their bloſſoming period would be of very ſhort duration; future experience may perhaps point out the means of making the plant blow earlier: in Spain, the bloſſoms appeared later than here, Monſ. CAVANILLE obſerved them in the Royal Garden, in November and December, moſt probably in the open ground, as no mention is made of the plants having been preſerved from the weather.

It was not till long after our deſcription was taken, that we had an oportunity of ſeeing Monſ. CAVANILLE's moſt accurate and elegant work, above quoted, in which this plant is firſt figured and deſcribed; we have ſelected the moſt eſſential parts of his generic character, and adopted his ſpecific deſcription: there is one point, however, in which we differ from him; the part which he regards as the fifth Petal, we are inclined to conſider rather as that indeſcribable ſomething, called by LINNÆUS the Nectary, it is indeed of little moment whether we call it a Petal or a Nectary, but there are ſeveral reaſons why, ſtrictly ſpeaking, we cannot regard it as a Petal: in general the number of Petals correſpond with the number of the leaves of the Calyx, thoſe of the latter are four; the baſe of this Nectary originates deeper than the claws of the Petals, ſpringing in fact from the ſame part as the Filament, its ſtructure, eſpecially the lower part of it, is evidently different from that of the Petals, correſponding indeed as nearly as poſſible with that of the baſe of the filament.—*Vid.* DESCER.

Monſ. CAVANILLE was induced to call this plant *Lopezia*, in compliment to TH. LOPEZ, a Spaniard*.

* In honorem Licent. THOMÆ LOPEZ, Burgenſis, qui aliquot annos Regii Senatoris munere functus in America, CAROLO V. imperante. In patriam reverſus breviarium hiſtoriæ naturalis novi orbis ſcripſit ſub titulo de tribus elementis aëre, aqua, et terra, MS. apud eundem Muguozium.

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION OF THE LOPEZIA.

ROOT annual.

STALK five or ſix feet high, branched almoſt to the bottom, ſquare, of a deep red colour, ſmooth towards the bottom, ſlightly hairy above: *Branches* like the ſtalk.

LEAVES alternate, ovate, pointed, toothed on the edges, more ſo on the larger leaves, ſlightly beſet with ſoft hairs, veins prominent on the under ſide, uſually running parallel to each other and unbranched: *Leaf-ſtalks* hairy.

FLOWERS numerous, from the alæ of the leaves, growing irregularly on hairy leafy racemi, ſtanding on long ſlender peduncles, which hang down as the ſeed-veſſels are produced: in this and ſome others of its characters, the plant ſhews ſome affinity to the *Circæa*.

CALYX: a *Perianthium* of four leaves, ſitting on the Germen, leaves narrow, concave, reddiſh, with green tips, the lowermoſt one widely ſeparated from the others, and placed immediately under the Nectary, *fig.* 1.

COROLLA four *Petals* of a pale red colour, forming in their mode of growth the upper half of a circle, the two uppermoſt linear, of a deeper colour near the apex, jointed below the middle, with a ſmall green gland on each joint, ſtanding on ſhort round foot-ſtalks, which are hairy when magnified, the two ſide Petals nearly orbicular with long narrow claws, the part between the baſe of the Petal and the claw of a deeper red or crimſon, *fig.* 2.

NECTARY ſituated below the Petals, perfectly white, ſomewhat ovate, the ſides folding together, before the flower fully expands, nearly upright, embracing and containing within it the Piſtillum and Stamen, on touching it ever ſo ſlightly with the point of a pin, while in this ſtate, it ſuddenly ſprings back and quits the Piſtillum, the lower elaſtic part of it is then bent in the form repreſented in a magnified view of the flower on the plate, *fig.* 4. this curious phœnomenon has not been noticed by CAVANILLE.

STAMEN: *Filament* one, tapering and very ſlender juſt below the Anthera, ariſing from the ſame part as (and placed oppoſite to the baſe of) the Nectary the lower part of it broader, ſomewhat fleſhy, cartilaginous, and of the ſame nature as the inferior part of the Nectary, with a groove as that has on the inſide, ſo that before the flower

flower expands, the bafes of each are like two half tubes, the fides of which, nearly touching each other, wholly enclofe the Piftillum; as the fructification goes forward, the Filament, endowed alfo with an elaftic power, bends back foon after the flower is open, betwixt the two uppermoft Petals, and becomes invifible to an inattentive obferver; the Anthera, which is large, is at firft yellow, and afterwards dark brown, *fig.* 5.

PISTILLUM: *Germen* below the Calyx, round, fmooth, and green; *Style* filiform, white, length of the Filament; *Stigma* forming a fmall villous head, *fig.* 6. in fome of the flowers the Piftillum appears imperfect, being much fhorter than ufual, and wanting the Stigma, perhaps fuch have not acquired their full growth, *fig.* 6.

PERICARPIUM (*from* CAVANILLE) a round *Capfule*, of four cells, and four valves, the cells many-feeded.

SEEDS very minute, ovate, affixed to a four-cornered receptacle.

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CYTISUS SESSILIFOLIUS. SESSILE-LEAV'D, or COMMON CYTISUS.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: $\frac{2}{3}$ *Legumen* basi attenuatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYTISUS *sessilifolius* racemis erectis, calycibus bractæa triplici, foliis floralibus sessilibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 666. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 50.

CYTISUS glabris foliis subrotundis, pediculis brevissimis. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 390.

CYTISUS vulgatior, the common Tree Trefoile. *Park. Parad. p.* 440.

The term *sessilifolius* has been given to this species of Cytisus, because the leaves are for the most part sessile, that is sit close to the branches, without any or very short foot-stalks; such they are at least on the flowering branches when the shrub is in blossom, but at the close of the summer they are no longer so, the leaves acquiring very evident footstalks.

It is a native of the more southern parts of Europe, and though in point of size and elegance it cannot vie with its kindred Laburnum, it is a deciduous shrub of considerable beauty, rarely exceeding the height of five or six feet, and producing a great profusion of bright yellow flowers, which continue in blossom a long while; they make their appearance in May and June, and are usually succeeded by seed-vessels which produce ripe seeds, by these the plant is readily propagated.

It is one of the most common shrubs we have, as well as one of the oldest inhabitants of our shrubberies, being mentioned by PARKINSON in his *Parad. Terrestris.*

IXIA LONGIFLORA. LONG-FLOWER'D IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *longiflora* foliis enſiformibus linearibus ſtrictis, tubo filiformi longiſſimo. *Ait. Kew. v.* 4. *p.* 58.

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus* caule tereti, tubo longiſſimo, ſpathis foliiſque linearibus glabris. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 96. *Gmel. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 86.

We are not acquainted with a tribe of plants which ſtand more in need of elucidation than thoſe of this genus; of the vaſt numbers imported from the Cape within theſe few years, where they are chiefly natives, and that for the moſt part by way of Holland, few comparatively are well aſcertained; ſome of them appear ſubject to great variation, both in the ſize and colour of their bloſſoms (whether in their wild ſtate they are thus inconſtant, or whether there are ſeminal varieties raiſed by the perſevering induſtry of the Dutch Floriſts, we have not yet had it in our power ſatisfactorily to aſcertain); others like the preſent one have their characters ſtrongly marked, and leſs variable; in general they are plants of eaſy culture, requiring chiefly to be protected from the effects of froſt, the leaſt degree of which is preſently fatal to moſt of them.

The treatment recommended for the *Ixia flexuoſa* is applicable to this and the other Cape ſpecies.

According to the *Hort. Kew.* this ſpecies was introduced by Mr. MASSON in the year 1774.

It flowers from April to June.

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LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA. SCARLET LYCHNIS.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis. *Petala* 5-unguiculata. *Limbo* sub-bifido. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYCHNIS *chalcedonica* floribus fasciculatis fastigiatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 435. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 16.
LYCHNIS hirsuta flore coccineo major. *Bauh. Pin.* 203.
FLOS Constantinopolitanus. *Dod. Pempt.* 178.
LYCHNIS *chalcedonica* flore simplici miniato. Single Nonsuch, or Flower of Bristow or Constantinople. *Parkins. Parad.* 253.

The Scarlet Lychnis appears to have been a great favourite with PARKINSON, he calls it a glorious flower, and in a wooden print of him prefixed to his *Paradisus Terrestris*, we see him represented with a flower of this sort in his hand of the double kind.

It grows spontaneously in most parts of Russia, and is one of our most hardy perennials.

The extreme brilliancy of its flowers renders it a plant, in its single state highly ornamental; when double, its beauty is heightened, and the duration of it increased.

It flowers in June and July.

The single sort may be increased by parting its roots in autumn, but more abundantly by seeds, which should be sown in the spring; the double sort may also be increased by dividing its roots, but more plentifully by cuttings of the stalk, put in in June, before the flowers make their appearance; in striking of these, however, there requires some nicety.

This plant is found to succeed best in a rich, loamy, soil; and certain districts have been found to be more favourable to its growth than others.

A white and a pale red variety of it in its single state were known to CLUSIUS, and similar varieties of the double kind are said to exist; it is of little moment whether they do or not, as every variation in this plant from a bright scarlet is in every sense of the word a degeneracy.

CORONILLA VARIA. PURPLE CORONILLA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: $\frac{4}{3}$: dentibus superioribus connatis. *Vexillum* vix alis longius. *Legumen* isthmis interceptum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORONILLA *varia* herbacea, leguminibus erectis teretibus torosis numerosis, foliolis plurimis glabris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 670. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 59.

SECURIDACA dumetorum major, flore vario, siliquis articulatis. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 349.

SECURIDACA II. altera species. *Clus. Hist.* 2. ccxxxvij. The greater joynted Hatchet Vetch. *Park. Theat. p.* 1088.

CLUSIUS, in his work above referred to, informs us that he found this plant growing wild in various parts of Germany, in meadows, fields, and by road sides; that it flowered in June, sometimes the whole summer through, and ripened its seeds in July and August; the blossoms he found subject to much variation of colour, being either deep purple, whitish, or even wholly white: CASP. BAUHINE notices another variety, in which the alæ are white and the rostrum purple; this variety, which we have had the honour to receive from the Earl of EGREMONT is the most desirable one to cultivate in gardens, as it is more ornamental than the one wholly purple, most commonly met with in the nurseries, and corresponds also better with its name of *varia;* it is to be noted however that this variety of colour exists only in the young blossoms.

The Coronilla varia is a hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, climbing, if supported, to the height of four or five feet, otherwise spreading widely on the ground, and frequently injuring less robust plants growing near it; on this account, as well as from its having powerfully creeping roots whereby it greatly increases, though a pretty plant, and flowering during most of the summer, it is not to be introduced without caution, and is rather to be placed in the shrubbery, or outskirts of the garden, than in the flower border.

It will grow in any soil or situation, but blossoms and seeds most freely in a soil moderately dry.

PARKINSON in his *Theater of Plants,* mentions its being cultivated, as an ornamental plant. *Ait. Kew.*

Its bitterness, will be an objection to its being cultivated for the use of cattle, for which purpose it has been recommended.

LILIUM CATESBÆI. CATESBY'S LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala campanulata: linea longitudinali nectarifera. *Caps.* valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *Catesbæi* caule unifloro, petalis erectis unguiculatis. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 545.

LILIUM *Catesbæi* foliis sparsis, bipedali, flore unico erecto, corolla campanulata, petalis unguibus angustis longis. *Walt. Fl. Carol. p.* 123.

LILIUM *Spectabile* foliis sparsis; floribus solitariis erectis; petalorum unguibus angustis, alternis extus utrinque sulcatis, laminis revolutis. *Salisb. Ic. Stirp. rar. t.* 5.

At the close of the year 1787, Mr. ROBERT SQUIBB, sent me from South-Carolina roots of the Lily here figured, many of which have since flowered with various persons in this kingdom.

CATESBY in his Natural History of Carolina, gives a figure and short account of it; WALTER in his *Flora Caroliniana* describes it under the name of *Lilium Catesbæi;* Mr. SALISBURY in the first number of his very magnificent work, lately published, presents us with a very highly finished likeness of this lily, accompanied by a most accurate and minute description of it, and judging from some appearances in CATESBY's figure, that it was not the *Lilium Catesbæi* of WALTER, names it *spectabile;* but as we are assured by Mr. SQUIBB, who assisted his friend WALTER in his publication, that it was the lily figured by CATESBY, we have continued the name given in honour of that Naturalist.

Of the different Lilies cultivated in this country, this is to be numbered among the least, the whole plant when in bloom being frequently little more than a foot high; in its native soil it is described as growing to the height of two feet; the stalk is terminated by one upright flower, of the form and colour represented on the plate; we have observed it to vary considerably in the breadth of its petals, in their colour, and spots.

It flowers usually in July and August.

This plant may be raised from seeds, or increased by offsets, which, however, are not very plentifully produced, nor is the plant to be made grow in perfection without great care, the roots in particular are to be guarded against frost; the soil and situation may be the same as recommended for the *Cyclamen Coum. p.* 4. *v.* 1.

METROSIDEROS CITRINA. HARSH-LEAV'D METROSIDEROS.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus, ſinu germen fovens. *Petala* 5, caduca. *Stam.* diſcreta, petalis multoties longiora. *Capſ.* 3-4 locularis, polyſperma. *Banks. Gœrtner.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

METROSIDEROS *citrina* foliis lineari-lanceolatis rigentibus.

Though many ſpecies of this genus have been raiſed from ſeeds, brought within theſe few years from the South Seas, where they are ſaid to be very numerous; this is, we believe, the only one that as yet has flowered in this country: our drawing was made from a plant which bloſſomed toward the cloſe of laſt ſummer at Lord CREMORNES, the root of which had been ſent from Botany-Bay; previous to this period we have been informed, that the ſame ſpecies flowered both at Kew and Sion-Houſe: as it is without difficulty raiſed both from ſeeds and cuttings, young plants of it are to be ſeen in moſt of the Nurſeries near town; it would ſeem that they do not flower till they are at leaſt five or ſix years old.

Metroſideros is a name given originally by RUMPHIUS in his *Herb. Amboin* to ſome plants of this genus, the term applies to the hardneſs of their wood, which by the Dutch is called Yzerhout (Ironwood): FORSTER in his *Gen. Pl.* figures this and another genus on the ſame plate, under the name of *Leptoſpermum;* SCHREBER in his edition of the *Gen. Pl.* of LINNÆUS, unites *Metroſideros, Melaleuca, Leptoſpermum,* and *Fabricia,* under the genus *Melaleuca;* GŒRTNER in his elaborate work on the ſeeds of plants, makes ſeparate genera of theſe, agreeably to the ideas of Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Mr. DRYANDER, who on this ſubject can certainly boaſt the beſt information.

We cannot, without tranſgreſſing the allotted limits of our letter-preſs, give a minute deſcription of the plant figured; ſuffice it to ſay, that it is an ever-green ſhrub, growing to the height of from four to ſix or more feet, that its leaves on the old wood feel very harſh or rigid to the touch, and when bruiſed give forth an agreeable fragrance, the flowers grow in ſpikes on the tops of the branches, and owe their beauty wholly to the brilliant colour of the filaments.

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Erodium Incarnatum. Flesh-Coloured Crane's-Bill.

Class and Order.

Monadelphia Pentandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nect. Squamulæ* 5 cum filamentis alternantes; et glandulæ melliferæ, basi staminum insidentes. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus; rostra spiralia, introrsum barbata. *L'Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERODIUM *incarnatum* pedunculis paucifloris, foliis tripartitis ternatisve trifidis scabris, caule fruticuloso. *L'Herit. n.* 21. *tab.* 5. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 415.

GERANIUM incarnatum pedunculis bifloris, foliis tripartitis trifidis glabris, petalis integris, arillis glabris. *Linn. Suppl. Pl.*

GERANIUM *incarnatum* foliis incisis quinquelobis punctatis; petiolis longissimis, pedunculis trifloris. *Cavanill. diss.* 4. *p.* 223. *n.* 314. *t.* 97. *f.* 3.

In the 80th number of this work we gave a figure of the *Pelargonium tricolor*, a plant very generally regarded as the most beautiful of the genus; we now present our readers with the representation of an *Erodium*, which has to boast nearly an equal share of admiration.

This species, as we learn from the *Hortus Kewensis*, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. Masson in the year 1787.

Its usual time of flowering is July and August; in this point it is inferior to the *Pelargonium tricolor*, which blossoms through the spring as well as summer months.

It produces seeds but sparingly; cuttings of the plant are struck with less difficulty than those of the *Pelargonium* above mentioned, the same treatment is applicable to both plants, they must be regarded as green-house plants of the more tender kind, which are liable to be destroyed in the winter season by a moist cold atmosphere.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM AUREUM.
GOLDEN FIG-MARIGOLD.

Clafs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerofa linearia. *Capf.* carnofa infera polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *aureum* foliis cylindrico-triquetris punctatis diftinctis, piftillis atro purpurafcentibus. *Linn. Syft. Nat. ed.* 10. *p.* 1060. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 190.

This Mefembryanthemum is one of the taller and more upright fpecies, as well as the earlieft in point of flowering, producing its bloffoms from February to May; thefe are large and of a bright orange hue, the piftilla in the centre are purple, and ferve at once to diftinguifh and embellifh them.

It was firft defcribed in the 10*th ed.* of *Linn. Syft. Nat.* and afterwards inferted in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, who informs us that it is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in the year 1750. Prof. MURRAY omits it in his 12*th ed.* of the *Syft. Vegetab.* of LINNÆUS, as does Prof. GMELIN in the laft edition of *Linn. Syft. Nat.*

The facility with which this tribe in general is increafed by cuttings is well known; this is raifed as readily as the others.

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GLYCINE BIMACULATA. PURPLE GLYCINE.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Corollæ* carina apice vexillum reflectens.

Specific Character.

GLYCINE *bimaculata* caule volubili lævi, foliis simplicibus cordato-oblongis, racemis multifloris.

Of the many plants which within these few years have been raised from Botany-Bay seeds, this is one of the first which flowered in this country, and one of the most ornamental; to the greenhouse it is indeed an invaluable acquisition: we regret that the size of our paper and the imperfection of the colouring art, will not admit of our giving a representation of it more adequate to its beauty.

It rises up with a twining shrubby stalk to the height of six, eight, or more feet; these multiplying greatly by age, become loaded with a profusion of purple flowers, growing in racemi, the richness of which is enlivened by the appearance of two green spots at the base of the vexillum; for the most part the blossoms go off with us without producing any seed-vessels; in some instances, however, perfect seeds have been produced, and we have seen a plant in bloom raised from such in the charming retreat of JOHN ORD, Esq. Walham-Green.

A great excellence of this plant is the duration of its flowering period, it begins to put forth its blossoms in February, and continues to do so during most of the summer.

In the Nurseries about town, it is known by the name of *Glycine virens*, a name given the plant originally by Dr. SOLANDER; the latter of these terms we have taken the liberty of changing to *bimaculata*, as being more expressive of an obvious character in the flower: we might, perhaps, have been justified in altering the genus, as its characters do not appear to be peculiarly expressive of a Glycine, nor indeed of any other genus in this numerous natural order.

It is raised readily from seeds.

We think it highly probable, that in warm sheltered situations, this climber might grow in the open ground; to such as have it in abundance, we recommend them to make the experiment.

Cistus Formosus. Beautiful Cistus.

Class and Order.

Polyandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-phyllus, foliolis duobus minoribus. *Capsula.*

Mr. Lee, Nurseryman of Hammersmith, informs me, that in the year 1780, he raised the Cistus here figured from seeds, the produce of Portugal, and as its flowers were uncommonly beautiful, he was induced to name it *formosus*.

It approaches so near to the *Cistus halimifolius* in point of habit, in the form and colour of its leaves and flowers, that we are inclined rather to regard it as a variety of that plant, than as a distinct species; at the same time it must be allowed to be a very striking variety, the flowers being at least thrice as large as those of the *halimifolius* usually are, and the whole plant more hairy: as an ornamental shrub, it is highly deserving a place in all curious collections.

It will grow very well in the open border in warm sheltered situations, it may be kept also in a pot, by which means it may more readily be sheltered during the winter, either in the greenhouse or under a frame.

It flowers early in May, and may be increased by cuttings.

Pub. by W Curtis 8.t Geo: Crescent May 1 1794

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1794.

IXIA BULBOCODIUM. CROCUS-LEAV'D IXIA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, tubulosa; tubo recto, filiformi; limbo 6-partito, campanulato, æquali. *Stigmata* tria, simplicia. *Thunb. Diss. de Ixia.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *Bulbocodium* scapo unifloro brevissimo, foliis angulatis caulinis, stigmatibus sextuplicibus. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *p.* 76.

IXIA *Bulbocodium* scapo ramoso, floribus solitariis, foliis sulcatis reflexis. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 3.

CROCUS vernus angustifolius. 1. 11. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 207. violaceo flore, 208. *ejusd.*

There are three plants cultivated in the gardens of the curious to which *Bulbocodium* is applied, either as a generic or a trivial name, viz. *Narcissus Bulbocodium, Bulbocodium vernum,* already figured, and the present plant: the *Ixia Bulbocodium* and *Bulbocodium vernum* are given in this work, not so much for their beauty as their rarity, not so much to gratify the eye, as to communicate a knowledge of two plants but little known, and liable to be confounded from a similarity of their names.

This is one of the few hardy species of the genus, and grows wild in many parts of Spain and Italy; it is said to have been found in Guernsey: it affects hilly and dry situations, will grow readily in almost any soil, especially if fresh, and not infested with vermin: it flowers about the middle of April, the blossoms do not expand fully unless exposed to the sun, and are not of long duration: authors describe the wild plants as varying greatly in colour, *vid. Clus.* they are most commonly pale blue.

Like the Crocus, it increases readily by offsets.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1739, *Ait. Kew.* Bulbocodium, 1. in the 6th edition of his Dictionary in 4to, is not this plant, but the *Anthericum scrotinum, Jacq. Fl. Austr. v.* 5. *app. t.* 38.

RANUNCULUS AMPLEXICAULIS. PLANTAIN-LEAVED CROWFOOT.

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Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. deciduus. 5 phyllus, (rarius 3-phyllus) *Petala* 5, (rarius 2, 3, aut 8) intra ungues ſquamula vel poro mellifero. *Styli* perſiſtentes. *Sem.* incruſtata, erecta. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RANUNCULUS *amplexicaulis* foliis ovatis acuminatis amplexicaulibus, caule multifloro, radice faſciculata. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 515. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 265.

RANUNCULUS montanus foliis plantaginis. *Bauh. Pin.* 180.

RANUNCULUS pyrenæus albo flore. *Cluſ. app. alt. auct. ic.* 4 *ta. Ger. emac.* 963. *fig.* 2.

The leaves of the *Ranunculus amplexicaulis* in part ſurround the ſtalk at their baſe, whence its trivial name; in colour they differ from moſt others of the genus, being of a greyer or more glaucous hue, which peculiarity joined to the delicate whiteneſs of the flowers, renders this ſpecies a very deſirable one to add to a collection of hardy, ornamental, herbaceous plants, more eſpecially as it occupies but little ſpace, and has no tendency to injure the growth of others.

It is a native of the Apennine and Pyrenean mountains, and flowers in April and May

CLUSIUS is the firſt author who deſcribes and figures this ſpecies. JOHNSON in his *ed.* of GERARD copies his figure, and mentions it as being then made a denizen of our gardens.

It is readily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, and provided it has a pure air will ſucceed in moſt ſoils and ſituations.

Pub. by W. Curtis N.° Geo. Crescent June 1. 1794

Pub by W. Curtis St. Geo Crescent June 1 1794. Edwards del. et Sculp.

PYRUS SPECTABILIS. CHINESE APPLE TREE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Pomum* inferum, 5-loculare, polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PYRUS *spectabilis* umbellis sessilibus, foliis ovali oblongis serratis lævibus, unguibus calyce longioribus, stylis basi lanatis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 175. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 842.

The Chinese Apple-Tree when it blossoms in perfection, answers truly to the name of *spectabilis;* a more shewy or ornamental tree can scarcely be introduced to decorate the shrubbery or plantation; its beauty like that of most trees, whose ornament consists chiefly in their blossoms, is however but of short duration, and depends in some degree on the favourableness of the season at the time of their expansion, which usually takes place about the end of April or beginning of May; the flowers are large, of a pale red when open, and semi-double, the buds are of a much deeper hue, the fruit is of little account, and but sparingly produced. Trees of this species are to be met with in some gardens of the height of twenty or thirty feet.

Dr. FOTHERGILL is regarded as the first who introduced this Chinese native, he cultivated it in the year 1780; such plants of it as where in his collection, passed at his decease into the hands of Messrs. GORDON and THOMPSON, in whose rich and elegant Nursery, at Mile-End, this tree may be seen in great perfection.

Though perfectly hardy, as its blossoms are liable to be injured by cutting winds, it will be most proper to plant it in a shelter'd situation.

It is usually increased by grafting it on the Crab stock.

GLYCINE RUBICUNDA. DINGY-FLOWERED GLYCINE.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Corollæ* carina apice vexillum reflectens.

Specific Character.

GLYCINE *rubicunda* caule perenni volubili, foliis ternatis, foliolis fubovalibus integerrimis, pedunculis fubtrifloris.

The plant here figured, and very generally known to the Nurferymen, in the neighbourhood of London, by the name of *Glycine rubicunda*, is a native of New South-Wales, and was introduced to this country about the fame time as the *Glycine bimaculata* already figured.

It is a fhrubby, twining plant, running up to the height of five, fix, or more feet, producing bloffoms abundantly from April to June, which are ufually fucceeded by feed-veffels which ripen their feeds with us.

The flowers though large and fhewy, have a kind of dingy or lurid appearance, which greatly diminifhes their beauty. We have obferved the bloffoms of fome plants more brilliant than thofe of others, and we think it highly probable, that, at fome future period, feminal varieties may be obtained with flowers highly improved in colour.

This fpecies is readily raifed from feeds, is of quick growth, and may be regarded as one of our more hardy green-houfe plants: probably it may fucceed in the open air, if planted in a warm fituation, and fheltered in inclement feafons.

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ORNITHOGALUM NUTANS. NEAPOLITAN STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6 petala, erecta, persistens, supra medium patens, *Filamenta* alterna basi dilatata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *nutans* floribus secundis pendulis, nectario stamineo campaniformi. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 328. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 443.

ORNITHOGALUM exoticum magno flore minori innato. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 70.

ORNITHOGALUM Neopolitanum, the Starre-flower of Naples. *Park. Parad. p.* 138. *p.* 137. *f.* 8. *Clus. app. alt. p.* 9. *fig.* 7.

Authors have given to this species of Ornithogalum the name of Neapolitan, following CLUSIUS by whom the plant is figured and described, and who so called it, merely on receiving it from Naples; it may perhaps be doubted whether it be originally a native of Italy. Prof. JACQUIN has figured it in his *Flora Austriaca*, the plant being common about Vienna, in garden-walks, under hedges, and in meadows, he does not however, from that circumstance, regard it as an original native there. CASP. BAUHIN informs us that HONORIUS BELLI sent it him from Crete under the name of *Phalangium*, leaving its true habitat to be settled more precisely hereafter, we shall observe, that it is one of those plants which soon accommodate themselves to any country; producing a numerous progeny both from roots and seeds, and by no means nice as to soil or situation; it is not long before it becomes a weed in the garden, from whence it is apt like the *Hyacinthus racemosus*, already figured, to pass into the field or meadow.

Its flowers, which if not beautiful are singular and delicate, make their appearance towards the end of April, they are of no long duration, seldom continuing above a fortnight, and are succeeded by seed-vessels which produce abundance of ripe seed, by which, as well as by its bulbs, the plant may be increased.

In the *Hortus Kewensis* it is set down as a Greenhouse plant, one of the rare errors which occur in that most useful work.

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GLYCINE COCCINEA. SCARLET GLYCINE.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Corollæ* carina apice vexillum reflectens.

Specific Character.

GLYCINE *coccinea* foliis ternatis, foliolis subrotundis undulatis.

We here present our readers with another Glycine, very lately raised by several persons in the neighbourhood of London from Botany-Bay seeds, and which we have called *coccinea* from the colour of its blossoms.

It is a shrubby, climbing plant, which, if supported, will grow to the height of many feet, producing a great number of flowers on its pendant branches; the leaves, which grow three together, are nearly round, and, in the older ones especially, are crimped or curled at the edges; the flowers grow for the most part in pairs, are of a glowing scarlet colour, at the base of the carina somewhat inclined to purple, the bottom of the vexillum is decorated with a large yellow spot, verging to green, which adds much to the beauty of the flower.

It blossoms from April to June, and appears to be fully as much disposed to produce seed vessels, and perfect seeds, as the *rubicunda*, and by which alone it has hitherto been propagated.

We must rank it among the more tender green-house plants.

CYRTANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS. NARROW-LEAVED CYRTANTHUS.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. tubulosa, clavata, curva, 6-fida, laciniæ ovato-oblongæ. *Filamenta* tubo inserta, apice conniventia. *Linn. Fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYRTANTHUS *angustifolius* foliis obtuse carinatis rectis, floribus cernuis, *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v.* i. *p.* 414.

CRINUM *angustifolium* foliis linearibus obtusis, corollis cylindricis: laciniis alternis interglandulosis. *Linn. Suppl.* 195.

CYRTANTHUS is a genus which takes its name from the curvature of its flower, was established by the younger LINNÆUS, and adopted by Mr. AITON in the *Hortus Kewensis.*

The present species is a native of the Cape, and was added to the royal collection at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in the year 1774. The plant from whence our drawing was made flowered the preceding May with Mr. WHITLEY, Nurseryman, Old Brompton, who received it from Holland, and who has been so fortunate as to obtain young plants of it from seed.

It flowers in May and June; requires the same treatment as other Cape bulbs, and may be increased by offsets and seeds.

At the extremity of each alternate segment of the corolla there is a kind of small glandular hook, deserving of notice.

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GLADIOLUS TRISTIS. SQUARE-LEAVED CORN-FLAG.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, ringens. *Stamina* adscendentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *tristis* foliis lineari-cruciatis, corollis campanulatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 86. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 63.

LILIO-GLADIOLUS bifolius et biflorus, foliis quadrangulis. *Trew. Ehret. t.* 39.

GLADIOLUS *tristis* foliis linearibus fulcatis, caule bifloro, tubo longissimo, segmentis æqualibus. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4to.

LINNÆUS gave to this species of *Gladiolus* the name of *tristis*, from the colour of its flowers, which however possess scarcely sufficient of the sombre to justify the appellation; still less so if they vary in the manner represented in TREW's *Ehret*, where they are painted in gay and lively colours: in the specimens we have seen, the blossoms have been of a sulphur colour, shaded in particular parts with very fine pencillings, especially on the under side: most authors describe the flowering stems as producing only two flowers, LINNÆUS has observed that they sometimes produce many, we have seen them do so where the plant has grown in perfection; in their expansion, which usually takes place in April and May, they give forth a most agreeable fragrance.

It is a native of the Cape, and other parts of Africa; was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, and flowered in the Chelsea Garden in the year 1745. *Ait. Kew.*

The leaves which so characteristically distinguish this species are highly deserving of notice, instances of such rarely occur; as the bulbs produce numerous offsets, the plant is propagated by them without difficulty, and requires the same treatment as other Cape bulbs.

Pub. by W. Curtis N° Gro Crescent Aug 1 1794

Pub. by W. Curtis Nº Geo: Crescent. Aug. 1. 1794

DIOSMA UNIFLORA. ONE-FLOWERED DIOSMA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Nectaria* 5, fupra germen. *Capf.* 3. *f.* 5. coalitæ. *Sem.* calyptrata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIOSMA *uniflora* foliis ovato oblongis, floribus folitariis terminalibus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 287. *Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 239. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 276.

CISTUS humilis æthiopicus, inferioribus foliis rofmarini fylveftris punctatis, cæteris autem ferpylli fubrotundis, flore carneo. *Pluk. mant.* 49. *t.* 342. *f.* 5.

The *Diofma uniflora* another native of the Cape, that never failing fource of vegetable riches, was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew by Mr. MASSON in the year 1775, it flowers in our Green-Houfes from April to June, and is ufually propagated by cuttings.

This plant forms a fmall bufhy fhrub, the leaves are thickly and irregularly fet on the branches, quite up to the flowers, which ftand fingly on their fummits, and are larger than thofe of any other known fpecies of Diofma, expanding as we have found on trial beyond the fize of half-a-crown, which the bloffom does in our figure, though it will not appear to do fo to the eye of moft obfervers; they are without fcent, the calyx is large and continuing, compofed of five ovato-lanceolate leaves, reddifh on the upper fide, and if viewed from above vifible between the petals; the petals are five in number, much larger than the calyx, and deciduous, of a white colour with a ftreak of red running down the middle of each, furface highly glazed, the ftamina are compofed of five fhort filaments, white and flightly hairy, broad at their bafe and tapering gradually to a fine point, by which they are inferted into the hind part of

of the antheræ, near the bottom; the antheræ are as long as the filaments, of a brown purple colour, bending over the ſtigma, and opening inwardly, each carrying on the upper part of its back a gland-like ſubſtance, of a pale brown colour: beſides theſe parts there are five filamentous bodies alternating with, and of the ſame length as the ſtamina, of a white colour, and hairy, each dilating at its extremity where it is of a reddiſh hue, and preſenting towards the antheræ an oval ſomewhat concave ſurface, which ſecretes a viſcous liquid; in ſome flowers that we have examined, and we regret ſeeing but few, we have obſerved theſe nectaries (for ſuch they may be ſtrictly called) cloſely adhering by their viſcous ſummits to the glandular ſubſtances at the back of the antheræ*; the germen is ſtudded with a conſtellation of little glands, which pour forth, and almoſt deluge it with nectar; the ſtigma is compoſed of five little round knobs: ſeed veſſels we have not ſeen.

* What the uſe of this very extraordinary apparatus may be we can at preſent ſcarcely conjecture, future obſervation may perhaps enable us to ſpeak more deciſively; when we figure the *Dioſma ericoides* we ſhall probably have more to ſay of this ſpecies.

BORBONIA CRENATA. HEART-LEAVED BORBONIA.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. acuminato-spinosus. *Stigma* emarginatum. *Legumen* mucronatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BORBONIA *crenata* foliis cordatis multinerviis denticulatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 643. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 9.

FRUTEX *æthiopicus* leguminosus, foliis rusci majoribus in ambitu spinulis fimbriatis. *Pluk. Alm.* 159.

PLANTA leguminosa æthiopica, foliis rusci. *Breyn. Cent. t.* 28.

Borbonia is a genus of plants established by LINNÆUS in the 6th edition of his *Genera Plantarum;* of this genus there are six species enumerated in the 3d edition of the *Species Plant.* and two in the *Hort. Kew.* the latter of which, the *crenata*, introduced from the Cape by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, is here figured.

It is a small shrubby plant, rarely exceeding the height of three feet, producing its flowers in a small cluster on the summits of the branches; these are of a yellow colour, and have nothing about them peculiarly singular, or beautiful; it is the foliage alone which renders this plant desirable in a collection.

It flowers from June to August, and in favourable seasons ripens its seeds, by which the plant is usually propagated.

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LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. COMMON TULIP-TREE.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Petala* 6. *Sem.* imbricata in ſtrobilum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIRIODENDRON *Tulipifera* foliis lobatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 507. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. 250.

TULIPIFERA virginiana, tripartito aceris folio: media lacinia velut abſciſſa. *Pluk. Alm.* 379. *t.* 117. *f.* 5. & *t.* 248. *f.* 7. *Cateſb. Carol.* 1. *p.* 48. *t.* 48.

LIRIODENDRON foliis angulatis truncatis. *Trew. Ehret. t.* x.

The Tulip-tree is a native of moſt parts of North-America, MARSHALL deſcribes it as often growing to the ſize of a very large tree, 70 or 80 feet in height, and above 4 feet in diameter; he mentions two varieties, one with yellow and the other with white wood; that with yellow wood is ſoft and brittle, much uſed for boards, heels of ſhoes, alſo turned into bowls, trenchers, &c. the white is heavy, tough, and hard, and is ſawed into joiſts, boards, &c. for building.

RAY informs us in his *Hiſt. Pl.* that this tree was cultivated here by Biſhop COMPTON, in 1688: and from MILLER we learn, that the firſt tree of the kind which flowered in this country, was in the gardens of the Earl of PETERBOROUGH, at Parſons-Green, near Fulham; in Mr. ORD's garden, at Walham-Green, there is, among other choice old trees, a very fine tulip-tree, which is every year covered with bloſſoms, and which afforded us the ſpecimen here figured. It flowers in June and July, rarely ripens its ſeeds with us, though it does readily in America.

The foliage of this plant is extremely ſingular, moſt of the leaves appearing as if truncated, or cut off at the extremity; they vary greatly in the diviſion of their lobes, the flowers differ from thoſe of the tulip in having a calyx, but agree as to the number of petals, which is ſix; and ſo they are deſcribed in the ſixth edition of the *Gen. Pl.* of LINN. but in *Profeſſor* MURRAY's *Syſt. Veg. Ait. H. K. Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13, by GMELIN, 9 are given, this in the firſt inſtance muſt be a mere typographical error ariſing from the inverſion of the 6.

This tree is found to flouriſh moſt in a ſoil moderately ſtiff and moiſt, is uſually raiſed from ſeeds, the proceſs of which is amply deſcribed by MILLER in his Dictionary.

BLITUM VIRGATUM. STRAWBERRY BLITE.

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Class and Order.

MONANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-fidus. *Petala* 0. *Sem.* 1. calyce baccato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BLITUM *virgatum* capitellis sparsis lateralibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 53. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 7.
ATRIPLEX sylvestris mori fructu. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 519.
ATRIPLEX sylvestris baccifera. *Clus. Hist.* cxxxv.

This plant, not unfrequently met with in gardens, is known to most cultivators by the name of *Strawberry Spinach*; the leaves somewhat resembling those of the latter, and the fruit that of the former: C. BAUHINE likens its berries to those of the Mulberry, to which they certainly bear a greater resemblance: in most of the species of this genus the calyx exhibits a very singular phenomenon, when the flowering is over, it increases in size, becomes fleshy, and finally pulpy, containing the ripe seed, which however it does not wholly envelope; thus from each cluster of flowers growing in the alæ of the leaves are produced so many berries, of a charming red colour, to which the plant owes its beauty altogether, for the flowers are small, herbaceous, and not distinctly visible to the naked eye; they can boast however of being of the first class in the Linnean system *Monandria*, to which few belong.

Strawberry Blite is a hardy annual, growing spontaneously in some parts of France, Spain, and Tartary; is not a very old inhabitant of our gardens, Mr. AITON mentioning it as being first cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1759. Its berries are produced from June to September; in their taste they have nothing to recommend them, though not pleasant they are harmless.

CLUSIUS we believe to be the first author who gives a figure and description of it.

It affects a dry soil, and open situation; in such there is no necessity to give any particular directions for its cultivation, as it comes up readily from seed spontaneously scattered, so much so as sometimes to prove a troublesome weed.

MAHERNIA PINNATA. WINGED MAHERNIA.

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Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5 obcordata, filamentis fuppofita. *Capf.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAHERNIA *pinnata*, foliis tripartito pinnatifidis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 308. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 398.
HERMANNIA foliis tripartitis, media pinnatifida. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 943.
HERMANNIA frutefcens, folio multifido tenui, caule rubro. *Boerh. Lugd.* 1. *p.* 273.

LINNÆUS, in his *Spec. Pl.* regarded this plant as a fpecies of *Hermannia*; finding afterwards that it differed materially in its fructification from that genus, he made a new one of it in his *Mantiffa*, by the name of *Mahernia*; ftill, however, the two genera are very nearly related: one principal difference confifts in the nectaria of the *Mahernia*, which are very remarkable.

This fpecies was introduced from the Cape, where it is a native, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, and is now very generally met with in our green-houfes. It produces its little bells, of a lively red when they firft open, from June to Auguft, or September; is a fmall delicate plant, and eafily raifed from cuttings.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1794.

LILIUM CANDIDUM. WHITE LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata: linea longitudinali nectarifera. *Caps.* valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *candidum* foliis sparsis, corollis campanulatis, intus glabris. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 433. *Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 324. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 429.
LILIUM album flore erecto et vulgare. *Bauh. Pin.* 76.
LILIUM album vulgare. The ordinary White Lily. *Park. Parad. p.* 39. *t.* 37. *f.* 4.

We may rank the White Lily among the very oldest inhabitants of the flower-garden; in the time of GERARD it was very generally cultivated, and doubtless at a much earlier period; a plant of such stateliness, so shewy, so fragrant, and at the same time so much disposed to increase, would of course soon be found very generally in gardens, into which its introduction would be accelerated on another account; it was regarded as a plant of great efficacy; among other extraordinary powers attributed to it, we are gravely told that it taketh away the wrinkles of the face.

LINNÆUS makes it a native of Palestine and Syria; Mr. AITON of the Levant.

Its blossoms, which open early in July, continue about three weeks, and when they go off leave the flower-garden greatly thinned of its inhabitants.

Of the White Lily there are three principal varieties:

1. With double flowers.
2. With flowers blotched with purple.
3. With striped leaves, or leaves edged with yellow.

The two first of these are to be esteemed merely as curiosities; in the third the plant acquires an accession of beauty which it has not originally; though many persons object to variegated leaves,

leaves, as conveying an idea of ficklinefs, that complaint cannot be urged againft the foliage of the ftriped Lily, to which the borders of the flower-garden are indebted for one of their chief ornaments during the autumnal and winter months; early in September thefe begin to emerge, and towards fpring another fet rifes up in their centre, of more upright growth, and which announce the rifing of the flowering ftem.

Befides thefe varieties, LINNÆUS has confidered the *Lilium album floribus dependentibus f. peregrinum* of C. BAUHINE, the *Sultan Zambach* of CLUSIUS, and the *Hortus Eyftettenfis*, as one of its varieties alfo: MILLER regards this plant as a diftinct fpecies, and thofe who have attentively examined the figures and defcriptions of CLUSIUS and the *Hort. Eyft.* will be of the fame opinion.

The Lily increafes moft abundantly by offsets, hence it becomes neceffary that the bulbs fhould be taken up, and reduced every fecond or third year; but the ftriped leaved variety increafing much more flowly, fhould remain unmolefted for a greater length of time.

There is fcarcely a foil or fituation in which the Lily will not grow, it will thrive moft in a foil moderately ftiff and moift; though a native of a warm climate no feverity of weather affects it with us: we may learn from this, not to regulate the culture of plants invariably by the climate in which they grow fpontaneoufly.

The beft time for removing the bulbs of this plant is about the middle of Auguft, before they fhoot forth their leaves; but they may be tranfplanted any time from September to fpring.

PLUMERIA RUBRA. RED PLUMERIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Folliculi* 2. reflexi. *Semina* membranæ propriæ inserta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PLUMERIA *rubra* foliis ovato-oblongis, petiolis biglandulosis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 254. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 298.

PLUMERIA flore roseo odoratissimo. *Tourn. Inst.* 659. *Trew. Ehret. Tab.* xli.

Plumeria is a genus of plants named by TOURNEFORT in honour of his countryman the celebrated PLUMIER, it comes near to Nerium or Oleander, and contains several species, all natives of warm climates.

The present plant is a native of Jamaica, where it is known by the name of Red Jasmine, from whence seeds and large cuttings are often sent to this country; here they require the stove to bring them to flower: seed-vessels they are never known to produce.

The flowers, which are very odoriferous, are produced in July and August in large bunches, on the summits of the branches, from whence the leaves also proceed; the stems, which grow to a considerable height as well as thickness, are naked, and the whole plant loses its foliage from the middle of winter till about the beginning of May; the branches and other parts of the plant, when broken off, give forth a milky juice, the leaves are handsome, and the veins remarkable.

Being too tender to bear the open air of this climate, it is kept in the stove even during summer, in hot weather it must have plenty of air, and in cold seasons be sparingly watered.

Is propagated by seeds, but more frequently by cuttings, which MILLER recommends to be put by for two months or ten weeks, previous to their being committed to the earth.

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM. TUTSAN-LEAV'D, or FLY-CATCHING DOGSBANE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Glandulæ* 5 cum ſtaminibus alternæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

APOCYNUM *androſæmifolium* caule rectiuſculo herbaceo; foliis ovatis utrinque glabris, cymis terminalibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 258. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 303.

APOCYNUM canadenſe; foliis androſæmi majoris. *Bocc. ſicc.* 35. *t.* 16. *f.* 3. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 609. *ſ.* 15. *t.* 3. *f.* 16.

In addition to the powerful recommendations of beauty and fragrance, the Tutſan-leav'd Dogſbane intereſts us on account of the curious ſtructure of its flowers, and their ſingular property of catching flies.

This ſpecies is a native of different parts of North-America; Mr. W. HALE, of Alton, Hants, who reſided at Halifax in Nova-Scotia ſeveral years, brought me ſome ſeeds of it gathered in that neighbourhood, which vegetated, and produced flowering plants: it is not new to this country, being known to MORISON who figures it, and to MILLER who cultivated it in 1731.

It is a hardy perennial plant, growing to about the height of a foot and a half, or two feet, and flowering from the beginning of July, to September; it has a creeping root, whereby it increaſes greatly in light dry ſoils, and warm ſituations, ſo as even to be troubleſome; it will not thrive in a wet ſoil; with us it produces ſeed-veſſels but rarely; is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn or Spring; MILLER recommends March as the moſt proper ſeaſon, or it may be raiſed from ſeeds, which in certain ſituations and ſeaſons ripen here.

The

The flowers of this Apocynum have a ſweet honey-like fragrance, which perfumes the air to a conſiderable diſtance, and no doubt operates powerfully in attracting inſects; when a plant of this ſort is fully blown, one may always find flies caught in its bloſſoms, uſually by the trunk, very rarely by the leg; ſometimes four, or even five, which is the greateſt poſſible number, are found in one flower, ſome dead, others endeavouring to diſentangle themſelves, in which they are now and then ſo fortunate as to ſucceed; theſe flies are of different ſpecies, the *muſca pipiens*, a ſlender variegated fly with thick thighs, is a very common victim, the *muſca domeſtica*, or houſe fly, we have never obſerved among the captives.

Previous to our explaining the manner in which it appears to us that theſe inſects are caught, it will be neceſſary that we ſhould deſcribe, in as plain a manner as poſſible, thoſe parts of the flower which more particularly conſtitute this fatal fly trap.

On looking into the flower we perceive five Stamina, the Antheræ of which are large, of a yellow colour, and converge into a kind of cone; each of theſe Antheræ is arrow-ſhaped, towards the top of the cone their ſides touch but do not adhere, below they ſeparate a little, ſo as to leave a very narrow opening or ſlit between each, they are placed on very ſhort filaments, which ſtand ſo far apart that a conſiderable opening is left between them, which openings, however, are cloſed up by proceſſes of the corolla, nicely adapted to, and projecting into them; at the bottom of, and in the very centre of the flower, we perceive two germina, or ſeed-buds, the rudiments of future ſeed-veſſels, ſurrounded by glandular ſubſtances, ſecreting a ſweet liquid; on the ſummit of theſe germina, and betwixt the two, ſtands the ſtigma, in the form of a little urn, the middle of which is encircled by a glandular ring, which ſecretes a viſcid honey-like ſubſtance, to this part of the ſtigma the Antheræ interiorly adhere moſt tenaciouſly, ſo as to prevent their ſeparation unleſs conſiderable force be applied; it is, as we apprehend, the ſweet viſcid ſubſtance thus ſecreted by the ſtigma, within the Antheræ, which the fly endeavours to obtain, and to this end inſinuates its trunk firſt into the lowermoſt and wideſt part of the ſlit, betwixt each of the Antheræ above deſcribed, puſhing it of neceſſity upwards: when gratified, not having the ſenſe to place itſelf in the ſame poſition as that in which it ſtood when it inſerted its trunk, and to draw it out in the ſame direction downwards, unfortunately for it, it varies its poſition, and pulling its trunk upwards, draws it into the narrow part of the ſlit, where it becomes cloſely wedged in, and the more it pulls the more ſecurely it is caught, and thus this heedleſs inſect, as THOMSON calls it, terminates its exiſtence in captivity moſt miſerable.

In the incomparable poem of Dr. DARWIN, entitled the *Botanic Garden*, there is a figure given of this plant; and in the Supplement we have the following account written by Mr. DARWIN, of Elſton.

" In the Apocynum Androſæmifolium the Anthers converge " over the nectaries, which conſiſt of five glandular oval " corpuſcles, ſurrounding the germ, and at the ſame time " admit air to the nectaries at the interſtice between each " anther; but when a fly inſerts its proboſcis between theſe " anthers to plunder the honey, they converge cloſer, and with " ſuch violence as to detain the fly, which thus generally " periſhes."

This explanation of a phænomenon entitled to much attention, is widely different from ours; which of the two is moſt conſonant to truth and nature, we ſhall leave to the determination of future obſervers.

In explaining the preceding appearances, to prevent confuſion we called thoſe parts which form the cone in the middle of the flower Antheræ, but ſtrictly ſpeaking they are not ſuch, the true Antheræ being ſituated on the inſide of their ſummits, where they will be found to be ten in number, making in fact the Apocynum a decandrous plant.

TURNERA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAV'D TURNERA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, infundibuliformis, exterior 2-phyllus. *Petala* 5 calyci inserta. *Stigmata* multifida. *Caps.* 1-locularis, 3-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TURNERA *angustifolia* floribus sessilibus petiolaribus, foliis lanceolatis rugosis acuminatis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4to.

TURNERA frutescens folio longiore et mucronato. *Mart. Cent.* 49. *t.* 49.

This plant here represented is generally known to the Nurserymen about London as the *Turnera ulmifolia*, or *Elm-leav'd Turnera*, its foliage however does not answer to the name, nor to the figures of the plant as given by MARTYN in his *Cent. Pl.* and LINNÆUS in his *Hortus Cliffortianus*, which figures indeed are so similar that they look like copies of each other, these represent the true elm leaf; on the same plate of *Martyn's Cent.* there is given a very excellent figure of what he considers as another species of Turnera, vide Synon. and which MILLER, who cultivated it about the year 1773, also describes as a distinct species, under the name of *angustifolia*, asserting, from the experience of thirty years, that plants raised from its seeds have constantly differed from those of the *ulmifolia*; this is our plant, which on his authority we have given as a species, though LINNÆUS regards it as a variety.

PLUMIER gave to this genus the name of *Turnera*, in honour of Dr. WILLIAM TURNER, a celebrated English Botanist and Physician, who published an Herbal, black letter, folio, in 1568.

The present species is a native of the West-Indies, and is commonly cultivated in our stoves, where it rises with a semi-shrubby stalk, to the height of several feet, seldom continuing more than two or three years; young plants generally come up in plenty from seeds spontaneously scattered, so that a succession is easily obtained.

It flowers from June to August.

Its foliage has a disagreeable smell when bruised; its flowers are shewy, but of short duration, and are remarkable for growing out of the footstalk of the leaf.

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HEDYSARUM OBSCURUM. CREEPING-ROOTED HEDYSARUM.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. carina transverse obtusa. *Legumen* articulis 1-spermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEDYSARUM *obscurum* foliis pinnatis, stipulis vaginalibus, caule erecto flexuoso, floribus pendulis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 676. *Mant.* 447. *Jacq. Fl. Austr. v.* 2. *t.* 168.

HEDYSARUM caule recto, ramoso; foliis ovatis; siliquis pendulis, lævissimis, venosis. *Hall. Hist. Helv. n.* 395.

ONOBRYCHIS semine clypeato lævi. *Bauh. Pin.* 350.

Prof. JACQUIN, in the second volume of the *Flora austriaca*, gives an excellent figure and accurate description of our plant, a native of the Alps of Germany and Switzerland, and points out the characters in which it differs from the *alpinum*, for which it has sometimes been mistaken.

It is a hardy perennial, rarely exceeding a foot in height, produces its spikes of pendulous flowers, which are of a most beautiful purple colour, in July and August; hitherto these have not been succeeded by seed-vessels with us, though we have cultivated the plant for several years.

Its size renders it a suitable plant for rock-work, on which it will grow readily, increasing by its roots, which are of the creeping kind.

HALLER mentions a variety of it with white flowers.

MIMULUS RINGENS. NARROW-LEAVED MONKEY-FLOWER.

Clafs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-dentatus, prifmaticus. *Cor.* ringens; labio fuperiore lateribus replicato. *Capf.* 2-locularis, polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIMULUS *ringens* erectus, foliis oblongis linearibus feffilibus. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 575. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 361.

EUPHRASIA floridana lyfimachiæ glabræ filiquofæ foliis, quadrato caule ramofior. *Pluk. Amalth.* 83. *t.* 393. *f.* 3.

LYSIMACHIA galericulata f. Gratiola elatior non ramofa, &c. *Gron. Fl. Virg. p.* 97.

DIGITALIS perfoliata glabra flore violaceo minore. *Morif. Hift.* 2. *p.* 479. *f.* 5. *t.* 8. *f.* 6.

CLAYTON, in the *Fl. Virg.* publifhed by GRONOVIUS, defcribes this plant as a native of Virginia, and fays of it, "maddidis gaudet locis," it delights in wet places: LINNÆUS makes it a native of Canada alfo.

It is a hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, growing with us to the height of about two feet, and producing its flowers, which are of a pale violet colour, in July and Auguft; thefe are frequently fucceeded by capfules containing perfect feeds, by which the plant may be propagated, as alfo by parting its roots in Autumn; MILLER recommends the feeds to be fown as foon as ripe.

The plant fucceeds beft in a moift and fomewhat fhady fituation, with a loamy foil.

A perufal of the fynonyms will fhew to what a variety of genera this plant has been referred by different authors; LINNÆUS firft gave to it the name of *Mimulus*, of which term we find in his *Philofophia Botanica* the following concife explanation:—"MIMULUS mimus perfonatus;" in plain Englifh, a mafked mimick: Mimmulus is a claffical word for the Pedicularis, or Loufewort; the Englifh term Monkey flower has probably been given it, from an idea that *mimulus* originated from μιμω a monkey, as in *mimufops* monkey face.

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ROSA SEMPERFLORENS. EVER-BLOWING ROSE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus, demum baccatus, coloratus. *Antrum* duplicatum, 1-loculare, superne apertum, pericarpiis osseis intus nidulantibus.

Specific Character.

ROSA *semperflorens* caule aculeato, foliis subternis, pedunculis subunifloris aculeato-hispidis, calycis laciniis integris.

We are induced to consider the rose here represented, as one of the most desirable plants in point of ornament ever introduced to this country; its flowers, large in proportion to the plant, are semidouble, and with great richness of colour unite a most delightful fragrance; they blossom during the whole of the year, more sparingly indeed in the winter months; the shrub itself is more hardy than most greenhouse plants, and will grow in so small a compass of earth, that it may be reared almost in a coffee cup; is kept with the least possible trouble, and propagated without difficulty by cuttings or suckers.

For this invaluable acquisition, our country is indebted to the late GILBERT SLATER, Esq. of Knots-Green, near Laytonstone, whose untimely death every person must deplore, who is a friend to improvements in ornamental gardening: in procuring the rarer plants from abroad, more particularly from the East-Indies, Mr. SLATER was indefatigable, nor was he less anxious to have them in the greatest perfection this country will admit; to gain this point there was no contrivance that ingenuity could suggest, no labour, no expence withheld; such exertions must soon have insured him the first collection of the plants of India: it is now about three years since he obtained this rose from China; as he readily imparted his most valuable acquisitions to those who were most likely to increase them, this plant soon became conspicuous in the collections of the principal Nurserymen near town, and in the course of a few years will, no doubt, decorate the window of every amateur.

The largest plants we have seen have not exceeded three feet, it may no doubt be trained to a much greater height; a variety of it much more robust, having usually several flowers on a footstalk, of a pale red colour, and semidouble also, has more lately been introduced, and as far as we can learn from the same source.

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JASMINUM ODORATISSIMUM. SWEETEST JASMINE.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hypocrateriformis. *Bacca* dicocca. *Semina* solitaria, arillata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JASMINUM *odoratissimum* foliis alternis obtusiusculis ternatis pinnatisque, ramis teretibus, laciniis calycinis brevissimis. *Ait. Hort. H. v.* 1. *p.* 10. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 56.

JASMINUM flavum odoratum. *Barr. Ic.* 62.

The flowers of most of the species of Jasmine are odoriferous, trivial names therefore expressive of this quality are ineligible, as wanting character; the present name is peculiarly objectionable, inasmuch as several other species are greatly superior to this in point of fragrance; a lesson for Botanists to abstain from trivial names of the superlative degree, such as *odoratissimum*, *fœtidissimum*, *maximum*, *minimum*, &c.

The present species, according to Mr. AITON, is a native of Madeira, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1730; it is now a plant common in most greenhouses: it will form a shrub of considerable size, which requires no support; its leaves are glossy, inclining to yellow, growing for the most part three together, sometimes pinnated; its blossoms, which are yellow, make their appearance from May to November: in point of hardiness it is superior to many greenhouse plants, and may be propagated without difficulty by cuttings.

PORTLANDIA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED PORTLANDIA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. clavato-infundibuliformis. *Antheræ* 4–6. longitudinales. *Capf.* 5-gona, 2-valvis, retufa, 2-locularis, polyfperma, coronata calyce 5-phyllo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PORTLANDIA *grandiflora* floribus pentandris. *Linn. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 213. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 228. *foliis ovatis. Syft. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 360.

PORTLANDIA *grandiflora* floribus pentandris, capfulis ovatis, foliis oblongis acuminatis. *Swartz. Obf. Bot. p.* 69.

Dr. BROWN, in his Natural Hiftory of Jamaica, gives to this genus the name of *Portlandia*, in honour of the Duchefs Dowager of PORTLAND, who employed many of the leifure hours of a long and happy life, in the purfuits of natural hiftory, in which fhe was eminently fkilled.—She was the friend and patron of Mr. LIGHTFOOT, who dedicates to her his *Flora Scotica*; the fine collection of rare and valuable trees and fhrubs which enrich part of the grounds at Bulftrode, were of her planting.

Dr. SWARTZ, in his Obfervations on the Plants of the Weft-Indies, informs us, that this fpecies grows wild in Jamaica, where *(incolit calcareofa petrofa)* it inhabits calcareous rocky places*, forms a fmall tree about the height of fix feet, and flowers from the middle of Summer to Autumn; its bark, he obferves, as in other plants of the fame genus, is extremely bitter.

From Mr. AITON we learn, that it was introduced here by ——— ELLIS, Efq. in 1775.

It forms a very beautiful ftove plant, not of difficult growth, and readily difpofed to flower; we have feen blowing plants of it little more than a foot high; its bloffoms are not only uncommonly large, fhewy, and curious in their ftructure, but fragrant alfo, and very much fo when dried.

It is ufually increafed by cuttings.

* We wifh that every perfon who defcribes foreign plants on the fpot, would do thus; it would greatly facilitate their culture.

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GOODENIA LÆVIGATA. SMOOTH GOODENIA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Flores monopetali, fuperi. *Capf.* bilocularis. *Cor.* fupra longitudinaliter fiffa, ftigma urceolatum ciliatum. *Smith Tranf. Linn. Soc. v.* 2. *p.* 346.

Specific Character.

GOODENIA *lævigata* foliis obovato-lanceolatis dentatis glabris.

In the Autumn of 1792, SAMUEL TOLFREY Efq. moft kindly invited me to infpect a vaft number of the natural productions of Botany-Bay, in his poffeffion; collected with great affiduity, and brought over in high prefervation by Captain TENCH; among other curiofities, he fhewed me fpecimens of the earths of that country, imported in very fmall bags. I fuggefted to Mr. TOLFREY, that thofe earths might poffibly contain the feeds of fome curious and unknown plants; he readily acquiefced in the idea, and permitted me to make trial of them: accordingly, in the Spring of 1793, I expofed them in fhallow pans, on a gentle tan heat, keeping them duly watered; in the courfe of the Summer they yielded me fourteen plants, moft of which were altogether new, and among others the fpecies of *Goodenia* here figured; this we have fince found to be a hardy greenhoufe plant, flowering from July to October, and very readily increafed by cuttings.

The oldeft plant in our poffeffion is about a foot and a half high, much branched, the ftalks are round and fmooth to the naked eye, green below, above purplifh, the leaves are fmooth, of a deep bright green colour, alternate, ftanding on footftalks, which gradually widen into the leaves, fomewhat ovate, and deeply toothed; the flowers grow in the alæ of the leaves, forming a thin fpike, they are feffile, of a pale violet colour, and have a peculiar fmell which is rather unpleafant; at the fide of each flower are two long narrow Bracteæ; the Calyx, which is placed on the germen, is compofed of five fhort ovate leaves, which appear edged with hairs if magnified; the Corolla is monopetalous, the lower part, which at firft is tubular, fplits longitudinally

longitudinally above, and forms a kind of half tube, the edges of which are brown, the inſide yellow, the outſide greeniſh, the mouth beſet with ſhort hairs, each of which is terminated by a ſmall villous head; the limb is deeply divided into five linear ſegments, ſpreading out like a hand, and terminated by ſhort points; the Filaments are five in number, of a whitiſh colour, ſomewhat broadeſt above, rather flat, inſerted into the receptacle; Antheræ oval, flattened, yellow, bilocular, a little bent, the length of the piſtillum; but this is to be underſtood of ſuch flowers as are not yet fully expanded, in thoſe that are, they are much ſhorter, and appear withered; the Style, in flowers about to open, the length of the filaments, upright, in thoſe that are opened much longer, and bent ſomewhat downward; Stigma at firſt upright, in the form of a cup, having the edge curiouſly fringed with white hairs, afterwards it cloſes together, loſes its hollow, and aſſumes a flat appearance, and nods ſomewhat, the back part of it is bearded; Germen beneath the calyx, oblong, uſually abortive with us.

The name of *Goodenia* has been given to this genus by Dr. SMITH, in honour of the Rev. SAMUEL GOODENOUGH, LL. D. of *Ealing*, my much-honoured friend, whoſe name will be ever dear to Botaniſts for his laborious inveſtigation of the Britiſh Carices*.

* Vide a Diſſertation on the Britiſh ſpecies of Carex, by Dr. GOODENOUGH, in the ſecond volume of the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society.

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PASSIFLORA CILIATA. FRINGED-LEAVED PASSION-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Stamina* germini vicina. *Nectarium* multi-radiatum. *Antrum* pedicellatum, duplicatum 1-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PASSIFLORA *ciliata* foliis trilobis glabris ciliato ferratis intermedio longissimo, petiolis eglandulosis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 310.

This Passion-Flower is described in the *Hort. Kew.* as a new one, under the name of *ciliata*, introduced by Mrs. NORMAN, from the West-Indies, in 1783: we saw it during the latter part of the last Summer, with great profusion of flowers, in several collections, more particularly in that of Mr. VERE, Kensington-Gore, from whence our figure and description were taken.

Its stalks are round, perfectly smooth, and run to a very great height; leaves dark green, glossy, perfectly smooth, except on the edges, where they are beset with strong glandular hairs, divided into three large and two small lobes, the middle lobe running out to a considerable length, the footstalks of the leaves are beset with a few hairs thinly scattered, at the base of each leaf is a tendril, and two finely-divided stipulæ, edged also with glandular hairs. The Involucrum is composed of three leaves, dividing into capillary segments, each of which terminates in a viscid globule, fetid when bruised; betwixt the involucrum and the blossom is a short peduncle; the pillar which supports the germen is of a bright purple colour, with spots of a darker hue, the germen is smooth and green; Styles green; Stigmata of a dark green; Filaments six in number; Antheræ pale yellow green, the former dotted with purple; of Radii, there may be said to be four rows, variegated with white and purple, petals ten, externally greenish, internally red, deeper or paler according to circumstances.

The leaves of this plant vary greatly in form, according to the health and luxuriance of the plant; on comparing it with the *fœtida*, we strongly suspect it to be a variety merely of that species: time will shew.

It is increased by cuttings, or seeds.

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CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL
MAGAZINE

9-10
1795

THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

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, Class, 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 WORK

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

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. IX.

" But softer tasks divide Florella's hours;
" To watch the buds just op'ning on the day;
" With welcome shade to screen the languid flowers,
" That sicken in the summer's parching ray.

" Oft will she stoop amidst her evening walk,
" With tender hand each bruised plant to rear;
" To bind the drooping lily's broken stalk,
" And nurse the blossoms of the infant year."

Mrs. BARBAULD.

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M DCC XCV.

CONVOLVULUS LINEARIS. NARROW-LEAVED CONVOLVULUS.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capf.* 2-locularis: loculis difpermis.

Specific Character.

CONVOLVULUS *linearis* caulibus erectis fruticofis, foliis linearibus acutis pilofo-fericeis, floribus terminalibus umbellato-paniculatis, calycibus pilofis.

The plant here reprefented has long been cultivated as a green-houfe plant in this country under the name of *Convolvulus Cantabrica*, but it differs fo effentially from that plant, as figured and defcribed by Prof. JACQUIN in his *Flora Auftr.* and accords fo little with the other fpecies defcribed by LINNÆUS, that we have been induced to regard it as a perfectly diftinct fpecies; in moft points it agrees with *Convolvulus Cneorum*, but differs in having leaves much narrower, more pointed, and lefs filky.

It ftrikes moft readily from cuttings, is a hardy green-houfe plant, and flowers during moft of the Summer, qualities which many of the modern and more fhewy green-houfe plants cannot boaft.

The precife time of its introduction here, together with its particular place of growth, we have not as yet been able fatisfactorily to afcertain.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Feb 1 1793

AMARYLLIS LUTEA. YELLOW AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* faucî tubi inferta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. Fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *lutea* spatha indivisa obtusa, flore sessili, corolla campanulata erecta basi breve tubulosa, staminibus erectis, alternis brevioribus. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v.* 21. *p.* 415.
COLCHICUM luteum majus. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 69.
NARCISSUS autumnalis major. The greater Autumne or Winter Daffodill. *Park. Parad. p.* 77. 75. *f.* 7.

The Amaryllis lutea is a hardy perennial bulbous plant, a native of Spain, and other of the more Southern parts of Europe, and was cultivated in our Gardens in the time of GERARD, and PARKINSON.

Flora, who commences her revolutionary reign, by enlivening the flower border with the Spring Crocus, and its numerous varieties, terminates it with flowers equally pleasing, and of similar hues; thus we have the present plant, the Saffron Crocus, and the Colchicum, flowering nearly at the same time, from the end of September, through October, and sometimes part of November.

Similar as the Amaryllis is to the yellow Spring Crocus, in the colour, and form of its flowers, it differs obviously in the number of its stamina, the breadth of its leaves, and the size and colour of its root.

Authors describe it as varying in size, in the breadth of its leaves, the height of its flowers, and multiplication of the Corolla.

The Dutch Florists export it under the title of yellow Colchicum, following the name of some of the old writers.

It succeeds best in a soil moderately moist, in which it increases considerably by offsets, and flowers to the most advantage when the roots have remained for some few years undisturbed in the same spot.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Feb. 1. 1795

CAPPARIS SPINOSA. The CAPER SHRUB.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 4. *Stamina* longa. *Bacca* corticosa, unilocularis, pedunculata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAPPARIS *spinosa* pedunculis unifloris solitariis, stipulis spinosis, foliis annuis, capsulis ovalibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 487. *Ait Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 221.

CAPPARIS *spinosa* fructu minore, folio rotundo. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 480.

We are happy in having it in our power to lay before our readers a representation of the Caper shrub, whose blossoms are rarely seen in this country, though its flower-buds are in very general use as a pickle; indeed, so great is their consumption, that they form a very considerable article of commerce.

The plant grows spontaneously in the more southern parts of Europe, especially in Italy and the Levant; in its wild state it forms a shrub of low growth, having numerous, spreading, spinous branches, somewhat thickly beset with smooth roundish leaves; the blossoms grow alternately on the branches, and when the plant begins to flower, one opens generally every other morning, but so delicate are its parts, that on a hot summer's day it fades before noon: the petals are white; the filaments, which are extremely numerous, are white below, and of a rich purple above; in these the beauty of the flower chiefly consists, as in the pistillum or pointal does its great singularity; at first view, one would be led to conclude, that the part so conspicuous in the centre of the flower was the style terminated by the stigma in the usual way; but if we trace this part of the flower to a more advanced state, we shall perceive, that what we took for the style, was merely an elongation of the flower-stalk, and what we took for the stigma, was in reality the germen placed on it, crowned with a minute stigma,

ſtigma, without any intervening ſtyle; this germen ſwells, turns downward, and ultimately becomes the ſeed-veſſel, rarely ripening in this country.

MILLER obſerves, that theſe plants are with difficulty preſerved in England, for they delight to grow in crevices of rocks, and the joints of old walls and ruins, and always thrive beſt in an horizontal poſition; ſo that when they are planted either in pots or the full ground, they rarely thrive, though they may be kept alive for many years.

It flowers in May and June, and is uſually raiſed from ſeeds.

Mr. AITON regards it as a green-houſe plant, and informs us that it was cultivated by GERARD in 1596.

PASSERINA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED PASSERINA.

Clafs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Stamina* tubo impofita. *Sem.* 1. corticatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PASSERINA *grandiflora* glaberrima, foliis oblongis acutis concavis extrinfecus rugofis, floribus terminalibus feffilibus folitariis. *Linn. Suppl. Pl. p.* 226.

The *Pafferina* here figured, diftinguifhed from all the other known fpecies by the largenefs of its flowers, is defcribed in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, but not enumerated in the *Hortus Kewenfis* of Mr. AITON: it is indeed a plant recently introduced to this country from the Cape; we faw it laft Summer in great perfection, at Meffrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammerfmith; it forms a fmall neat fhrub, fomewhat like the *Phylica ericoides*, is a hardy greenhoufe plant, flowering in May and June, and increafed without difficulty from cuttings.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1795

CATANANCHE CÆRULEA. BLUE CATANANCHE.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Cal.* imbricatus. *Pappus* aristatus, caliculo 5 seto.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CATANANCHE cærulea squamis calicis inferioribus ovatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 722. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 134.
CHONDRILLA cærulea cyani capitulo. *Bauh. Pin.* 130.

The *Catananche cærulea* is a native of the South of France, where it grows in hilly situations that are stony: it is a perennial herbaceous plant, moderately hardy, and has long been cultivated in our gardens, Mr. AITON says, by PARKINSON in 1640: MILLER, who treats of it in his Dictionary, describes it as a pretty ornament to a garden, and one that is easily kept within bounds; there is certainly much about it to excite our admiration, more especially in the structure of the calyx, and the florets: the flowers, which are of a pale blue colour with a dark eye, make their appearance from July to October.

It is propagated by seeds, which MILLER recommends to be sown in the Spring; the seedlings should be transplanted in the Autumn, into the borders where they are to remain; it may also be increased by slips: the plant requires a situation moderately dry, and is most productive of flowers and seeds when it stands long in one spot.

In the 14th *edit.* of the *Systema Vegetab.* of Prof. MURRAY, mention is made of a variety with double flowers, which we believe has not been seen in this country.

AMARYLLIS SARNIENSIS. GUERNSEY AMARYLLIS.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inferta declinata inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. fil. Ait. Kew. p.* 415.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *farnienfis*, petalis linearibus planis, ftaminibus piftilloque rectiufculis corolla longioribus, ftigmatibus partitis revolutis. *Linn. fil. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 420. *Thunb. Jap. p.* 131.

LILIUM farnienfe. *Dougl. Monogr. t.* 1, 2.

NARCISSUS japonicus rutilo flore. *Corn. Canad. Kæmpf. Amæn. p.* 872.

The Guernfey Lily, as it is moft commonly called, is originally a native of Japan; where it is defcribed to grow by KÆMPFER and THUNBERG, who vifited that ifland, the latter fays on the hills about Nagafaki, from thence roots are faid to have been introduced to the garden of JOHANNES MORINUS at Paris, in which it flowered, October 1634: its introduction to this country, which was fubfequent to that date, as Dr. DOUGLASS relates in his *Monographia* on this plant, "happened "by a very fingular melancholy accident, of which Dr. MO-"RISON, who no doubt had it from fome perfons then refiding "in Guernfey, gives us the following account: A Dutch or "Englifh fhip, it is uncertain which, coming from Japan, "with fome of the roots of this flower on board, was caft "away on the ifland of Guernfey; the roots were thrown upon "a fandy fhore, and fo by the force of the winds and waves, "were foon buried in fand; there they remained for fome "years, and afterwards, to the great furprife and admiration "of the inhabitants, the flowers appeared in all their pomp "and beauty." Some of thefe foon made their appearance in this country: Mr. AITON relates, that the plant was cultivated here in 1659, by General LAMBERT, at Wimbledon.

Fatal as Guernfey proved to the unfortunate mariners, it afforded the roots of our plant a foil and fituation apparently congenial to their own; in that ifland they have flourifhed ever

ever ſince, there they are propagated in the open borders of the flower-garden with the leaſt poſſible trouble, flowering moſt readily, but we believe never producing any ripe ſeeds; from thence moſt of the roots which flower with the curious here, are yearly imported in the Autumn.

In Guernſey, the cold of the Winter is far leſs intenſe than with us; many of thoſe plants which we keep in our green-houſes, ſtand with them in the open ground; the ſuperior mildneſs of the climate enables them to cultivate this plant with more ſucceſs than we can do, even perhaps with all the expence and trouble to which we might ſubject ourſelves; to ſuch, however, whoſe ſituations may be favourable, and who may be fond of making experiments, we recommend the peruſal of FAIRCHILD's Directions, a practical Gardener of great ingenuity, and who appears to have had much experience in the culture of this plant*.

It is uſual to plant the imported bulbs in pots of ſand, or light loam, as ſoon as they arrive, and place them in the parlour window, or green-houſe; they bloſſom in September and October; the flowers, which continue about a month in perfection, are inodorous, but make up for that deficiency by the ſuperior ſplendour of their colours: Dr. DOUGLASS thus deſcribes them, each flower when in its prime looks like a fine gold tiſſue wrought on a roſe-coloured ground, but when it begins to fade and decay, it looks more like a ſilver tiſſue, or what they call a pink colour: when we look upon the flower in full ſun-ſhine, each leaf appears to be ſtudded with thouſands of little diamonds, ſparkling and glittering with a moſt ſurpriſing and agreeable luſtre; but if we view the ſame by candle-light, theſe numerous ſpecks or ſpangles look more like fine gold duſt.

Both KÆMPFER and THUNBERG agree, that the Japaneſe regard the root as poiſonous.

* "They love a light earth, made with dung and ſand, and a little lime rubbiſh with it does very well, it keeps the roots ſound; for if the earth be too ſtiff or wet, you may keep them for many years before they blow. If they are in pots, they ſhould be put in the houſe in Winter, to keep them from the ſevere froſts, which are apt to rot the roots. The time of moving them is when they have no leaves on the root, that is from June to Auguſt: thoſe that come with ſix leaves this year, ſeldom fail blowing the next year: they need not be put in freſh earth above once in two or three years: by this method of management I have had the ſame roots blow again in four years time. The many miſcarriages that happen to the Guernſey Lily, are by letting the leaves be killed by the fierceneſs of the froſt in Winter, or by cutting them off, as ſome people do, when they are green, which will ſo much weaken the plants, that they may keep them twenty years and not have them blow; by the above management, where there is a ſtock, there will be continually ſome blowing.

"MILLER recommends for theſe roots the following compoſt: Take a third-part of freſh virgin earth from a paſture-ground which is light, then put near an equal part of ſea-ſand, to which you ſhould add rotten dung and ſifted lime rubbiſh, of each an equal quantity."

The great buſineſs in the culture of this flower, next to a proper ſoil and ſituation, ſeems to conſiſt in giving the plant as much air as poſſible, and in preſerving the foliage in the Winter from the injury of froſt.

AGROSTEMMA CŒLI ROSA. SMOOTH-LEAV'D COCKLE, or ROSE CAMPION.

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata: limbo obtufo indivifo. *Capf.* 1 locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AGROSTEMMA *Cœli rofa* glabra, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, petalis emarginatis coronatis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 435. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 116.

LYCHNIS fegetum, Nigellaftrum minus glabrum dicta, flore eleganter rubello. *Morif. Hift.* 2. *p.* 543. *f.* 5. *t.* 22. *f.* 32.

LYCHNIS pfeudomelanthiis fimilis africana glabra angufti-folia. *Herm. Leyd.* 391. *t.* 393.

Mr. AITON informs us in his *Hortus Kewenfis*, that the charming annual here figured, the livelinefs of whofe colours no paint can exprefs, was cultivated by MILLER in 1739; feeing it is a plant of fuch beauty, and honoured with fo diftinguifhed an appellation, it is fingular that it fhould not by this time have made its way more generally into our gardens.

The Cockle of our corn-fields is an ornamental plant, the prefent fpecies refembles it; but while the plant itfelf is much fmaller, its flowers are proportionably larger, and their colours more vivid.

It is an annual of ready growth, a native of Sicily and the Levant, flowering in July and Auguft, and ripening its feeds in September and October.

It appears to moft advantage when feveral plants of it grow together; the beft mode, therefore, is to fow about a dozen feeds early in April on the feveral fpots of the flower-border where you intend they fhall remain; no other care is neceffary than to keep the plants free from weeds and vermin.

The *Agr. Cœli rofa* of *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.* is the *coronaria.*

Pub. by W. Curtis 5th Gee Crescent Apr. 1 1796

N.° 296

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1 1795.

SEMPERVIVUM TORTUOSUM. GOUTY HOUSELEEK.

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 12-partitus. *Petala* 12. *Capsulæ* 12 polyspermæ.

Specific Character.

SEMPERVIVUM *tortuosum* foliis obovatis subtus gibbis villosis, nectariis bilobis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 148.

We know of no figure of this plant, the first and only account of which is to be found in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON; there it is specifically described, and from thence we discover that it was introduced from the Canary Islands, where it is a native, by Mr. MASSON, in 1779.

It is a shrubby plant of low growth, producing numerous fleshy leaves growing thickly together, which being evergreen, and making a pretty appearance the year through, render the plant worthy a place in all general collections at least, of greenhouse plants; and though it cannot vie with many of the more shewy high-priced novelties, it is an abiding plant, not subject to casualties, while many of those are here to day and gone to morrow.

It throws up its flowering stems, supporting numerous, starry, stonecrop-like flowers, in July and August, and is most readily propagated by cuttings.

It is one of those species of Houseleek which connect the genera *Sedum* & *Sempervivum*.

DIANTHUS SUPERBUS. SUPERB PINK.

****

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus, 1-phyllus: bafi fquamis 4. *Petala* 5 unguiculata. *Capf.* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *fuperbus* floribus paniculatis: fquamis calycinis brevibus acuminatis, corollis multifido-capillaribus, caule erecto. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 418.

CARYOPHYLLUS fimplex alter, flore laciniato odoratiffimo. *Bauh. Pin.* 210.

CARYOPHYLLUS plumarius Auftriacus five fuperba Auftriaca. The feathered Pinke of Auftria. *Park. Parad. p.* 316. 4.

Many of the plants of this genus diffufe an agreeable odour, which renders them moft defirable objects for the flower-garden: this quality the prefent fpecies poffeffes in a fuperior degree to moft others; a few of its flowers communicate to a nofegay a delicate and moft delicious fmell, or placed in a vial of water they will even fcent a fmall apartment*: it is to be regretted, however, that the bloffoms, unlefs placed in water, from their extreme delicacy, flag foon after they are gathered.

* This fragrance has been noticed by all the old authors who have treated of the plant: CLUSIUS defcribes the flowers as *fuaviffimi odoris et è longinquo nares ferientis*, of which words PARKINSON's are almoft a literal tranflation "of a "moft fragrant fent, comforting the fpirits and fenfes afarre off."

It

It may be doubted whether the *Dianthus ſuperbus* of *Miller's Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.* be our plant; if it be, the deſcription is not drawn up with that accuracy which diſtinguiſhes his deſcriptions in general; the mode of culture, however, which he recommends is ſtrictly applicable to it, as the plant rarely continues in vigour more than two years, and as it is in its greateſt beauty the firſt year of its flowering, he recommends that young plants ſhould be annually raiſed for ſucceſſion from ſeeds, which are plentifully produced; the ſeeds of this plant ought therefore to be kept in the ſhops with annuals and biennials.

The *Dianthus ſuperbus* is a native of Germany, Switzerland, France, and Denmark: CLUSIUS found it growing in the moiſt meadows about Vienna, and on the borders of woods adjoining to ſuch, with ſome of its flowers white, others purpliſh; PARKINSON deſcribes them of theſe two colours, but ſays the moſt ordinary with us are pure white, which is contrary to what we now find them: they are rarely produced before Auguſt, from which period they will continue frequently to bloſſom till October.

The Spring is the beſt time for ſowing its ſeeds; the plants require no very nice or particular treatment.

ORIGANUM DICTAMNUS. DITTANY OF CRETE.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Strobilus tetragonus, ſpicatus, calyces colligens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORIGANUM *Dictamnus* foliis inferioribus tomentoſis, ſpicis nutantibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 541. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 311. Dittany of Candia.

DICTAMNUS creticus. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 222.

By the name of Dittany of Crete, the ſpecies of Origanum here figured, has long been known in this country as a medicinal plant; to the purpoſes of phyſic it ſtill indeed continues to be applied, as imported in a dried ſtate from the Levant: when bruiſed, the whole plant gives forth an aromatic fragrance, highly grateful; as an ornamental plant, it has alſo been long, and is now, very generally cultivated in this country. TURNER, whoſe Herbal was printed in 1568, writes thus concerning it, "I have ſene it growynge in England in Maiſter Riches gardin "naturally, but it groweth no where ellis that I know of, "ſaving only in Candy." As at this period no idea was entertained of a greenhouſe, the plant muſt have been cultivated in the open ground, where it would doubtleſs grow readily, if ſecured from the ſeverity of the weather, it being more hardy than many plants uſually kept in greenhouſes.

This plant is at all times ornamental, but more particularly ſo when in flower, in which ſtate it appears during moſt of the ſummer and autumnal months.

It is uſually increaſed by cuttings, which ſtrike readily.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Creſcent Apr. 1.179[illegible]

N.° 299

Pub by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent May 1. 1795

HERMANNIA ALNIFOLIA. ALDER-LEAVED HERMANNIA.

****

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Pentagyna. *Caps.* 5-locularis. *Petala* basi semitubulata, obliqua.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HERMANNIA *alnifolia* foliis cuneiformibus lineatis plicatis crenato-emarginatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 610. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 412.

ARBUSCULA africana tricapsularis ononidis vernæ singulari folio. *Pluk. Mant.* 14. *t.* 239. *f.* 1.

Hermannia is a genus of plants named in honour of Dr. PAUL HERMAN, a Dutch Botanist of great celebrity, author of the *Paradisus Batavus*, and other valuable works: twenty-six species are enumerated in the 13th edition of the *Syst. Naturæ* of LINNÆUS by Prof. GMELIN, and eight in the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON; most of those in the latter work are cultivated in the nurseries near town: they form a set of the more hardy greenhouse plants, grow readily, and flower freely; their blossoms are for the most part yellow, and have a considerable affinity with those of the *Mahernia*.

The present species flowers very early in the spring, from February to May, producing a great profusion of bloom during that period; is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1728.

It rarely ripens its seeds with us, but is readily increased by cuttings.

The nurserymen near town regard this plant as the *grossularifolia* of LINNÆUS, calling another, equally common species, with longer and narrower leaves, *alnifolia*, and which does not appear to be described by LINNÆUS or mentioned by Mr. AITON; our plant accords exactly with the Linnæan description of *alnifolia*, and there is we think no doubt of its being the *alnifolia* of the *Hortus Kewensis*, and Mr. MILLER's *Dictionary*.

Pub. by W Curtis S.t Geo Crescent May 1 179

GNAPHALIUM EXIMIUM. GIANT CUDWEED.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* plumosus vel capillaris. *Cal.* imbricatus, squamis marginalibus rotundatis, scariosis, coloratis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GNAPHALIUM *eximium* foliis sessilibus ovatis confertis erectis tomentosis, corymbo sessili. *Linn. Mant. Pl. p.* 573. *Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel.*

ELYCHRYSUM africanum foliis lanceolatis integris tomentosis decurrentibus, capitulis congestis ex rubello aureis. *Edw. Av. t.* 183.

In the summer of 1794, towards the end of July, the Gnaphalium here figured, the most magnificent and shewy of all the species hitherto introduced to this country, flowered in great perfection at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammersmith: Mr. LEE informs me, that he raised it from seeds given him by Capt. WILLIAM PATERSON, author of a Narrative of four journeys into the country of the Hottentots, and Caffraria, and who has most laudably exerted himself in introducing many new and interesting plants to this country; this gentleman assured Mr. LEE, that the plant was found in a wild state, five hundred miles from the Cape, on the borders of the Caffre country, from whence the natives bring bundles of the dried plant to the Cape as presents; in this state the plant has long since been imported from that fertile coast: if we mistake not, a specimen of this sort is figured in PETIVER's works, and a coloured representation is given of it in EDWARDS's History of Birds, taken from a dried plant, brought from the Cape, by Capt. ISAAC WORTH, in 1749.

The plants we saw were about a foot and a half high, the stalks shrubby, and but little branched; the foliage and flowers as represented on the plate.

Several of the Gnaphaliums it is well known are liable to be killed by moisture, especially in the winter season; during that time, this plant in particular, should be kept as dry as possible, and, if convenient, on a shelf, separate from the other plants of the greenhouse; when it is necessary to give it water, it should never come in contact with the foliage or flowers: with these precautions it may be kept very well in a good greenhouse, in which it should remain, even during summer.

It may be raised from seeds, and also from cuttings.

MELIANTHUS MINOR. SMALL MELIANTHUS, or HONEY-FLOWER.

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Clafs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus: folio inferiore gibbo. *Petala* 4: nectario infra infima. *Capf.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELIANTHUS *minor* ftipulis geminis diftinctis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 581. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 368.

MELIANTHUS africanus minor fœtidus. *Comm. rar.* 4. *t.* 4.

There are few flowers that do not fecrete from fome kind of a glandular fubftance, honey, or nectar, to a greater or fmaller amount; in thofe of the prefent genus, this liquid is particularly abundant, even dropping from the flowers of the *major*, in confiderable quantity; in the prefent fpecies it flows not fo copioufly, but is retained in the lower part of the bloffom, and is of a dark brown colour, an unufual phenomenon.

There are only two fpecies of this genus defcribed, the *major* and the *minor*, both of which are cultivated in our nurferies; the *major* is by far the moft common, the moft hardy, and the moft ornamental plant; its foliage indeed is peculiarly elegant: this fpecies will fucceed in the open border, efpecially if placed at the foot of a wall with a fouth or fouth-weft afpect, taking care to cover the root to a confiderable depth with rotten tan in fevere frofts: the *minor* is always kept in the greenhoufe, in which, when it has acquired a certain age, it flowers regularly in the fpring, and conftantly fo, as far as we have obferved of the plants in Chelfea Garden; Mr. AITON fays in Auguft, and COMMELIN the fummer through.

The *Melianthus minor* grows to the height of three, four, or five feet; its ftem, which is fhrubby, during the flowering feafon is apt to exhibit a naked appearance, having fewer leaves on it at that period, and thofe not of their full fize; but this, perhaps, may in fome degree be owing to the plant's being placed at the back of others.

The foliage when bruifed has an unpleafant fmell.

It is a native of the Cape, and, according to Mr. AITON, was cultivated by the Duchefs of BEAUFORT, in 1708; is propagated readily by cuttings.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo Crescent. June 1. 1793.

MIMOSA MYRTIFOLIA. MYRTLE-LEAVED MIMOSA.

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Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Flores mere maſculi reliquis interſiti. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida aut 0. *Stamina* 4-locularis. *Legumen. Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel.*

Specific Character.

MIMOSA *myrtifolia* foliis ovato-lanceolatis obliquis undulatis acuminatis margine cartilagineis: primordialibus pinnatis. *Smith Tranſ. Linn. Soc. v.* 1. *p.* 252.

The ſeeds of this ſpecies of Mimoſa having been ſent over in plenty, with ſome of the firſt vegetable productions of New South-Wales, and growing readily, the plant has been raiſed by many cultivators in this country; Mr. HOY, gardener to the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, produced a ſpecimen of it in flower at a meeting of the Linnean Society in 1790; it is a ſhrub of quick growth, and a ready blower: a plant of it in the ſtove of Chelſea-Garden has this year (May 10, 1795) produced ripe pods, and perfect ſeeds. In the greenhouſe, where it flowers from February to April, the bloſſoms go off without ſhewing any tendency to produce fruit.

It is firſt deſcribed by Dr. SMITH, in the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society; the leaves in the plants that have fallen under our notice have not accorded exactly with thoſe he has deſcribed, having neither been of a glaucous green colour, according to the uſual acceptation of that term, nor very much undulated; and though thoſe of an individual plant may have preſented ſuch an appearance, we are perſuaded they do not do ſo generally when growing and in good health.

The foliage is uſually edged with red, and the flowers are fragrant.

Pub by W Curtis St Geo Crescent June 1. 1795

Pub. by W Curtis St Geo Crescent June 1. 1795.

ERICA AMPULLACEA. FLASK HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ, pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *ampullacea* foliis ciliatis mucronatis, bractæis coloratis, floribus umbellatis subquaternis erecto-patentibus, stylo exserto.

The Erica here figured has some affinity in the form of its flowers to the *E. ventricosa*, as these in their shape resemble a flask or bottle, especially of that kind in which water is usually kept, we have named it *ampullacea;* it is of very modern introduction.

On the 11th of June 1784, we had the pleasure to see a small plant of this species in flower, with Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, Turnham-Green, an unwearied and ingenious cultivator of this beautiful tribe of plants in particular, the richness of whose collection will appear in the subsequent list; by him it was raised from Cape seeds, though not more than the height of ten inches, it produced eighteen branches, most of which put forth flowers at their summits; we counted sixty-six blossoms on this small plant.

The leaves are short, linear, somewhat triangular, rigid, edged with fine crooked hairs, very visible when magnified, and terminating in a mucro or point, on the older branches recurved and mostly eight-rowed; each branch is usually terminated by four or five flowers, at first growing closely together, and covered so strongly with a glutinous substance, as to look as if varnished, and which is so adhesive as to catch ants and small flies; as the flowering advances, they separate more widely from each other, and finally a young branch grows out of the centre from betwixt them; the true calyx is composed of four lanceolate leaves, sitting close to and glued as it were to the corolla; besides these, there are several other leaves, which might be mistaken for those of the calyx, but which may with more propriety be called Bracteæ or Floral-leaves; some of these, like the calyx, are wholly red, others red and green mixed together, and broader than the leaves of the

the plant; the flowers are about an inch and a quarter in length, inflated below, and contracted above into a long narrow neck, dilating again so as to form a kind of knob, in which the antheræ are contained, just below the limb, which divides into four somewhat ovate obtuse segments, the upper side of these segments is of a very pale flesh colour, the under side of them as well as the dilated part just below them bright red, the body of the flower flesh colour, marked with eight longitudinal stripes, of a deeper hue; filaments eight, antheræ within the tube; style projecting about the eighth of an inch beyond the corolla; stigma, a round glutinous head.

The flowers as they decay become of a deeper red colour, and finally pale brown, still retaining their form and appearing to advantage;—hitherto the plant has produced no seeds here, is increased with difficulty either by cuttings or layers, but with most certainty in the latter way.

A Catalogue of Heaths, cultivated and sold by Richard Williams, at his Nursery, *Turnham-Green, Middlesex.*

ERICA.

* abietina.
albens.
* ampullacea.
arborea.
——— var. squarrosa.
articularis.
australis.
baccans.
* Banksii.
canescens.
capitata.
caffra.
cernua.
* cerinthoides.
cinerea.
——— var. fl. albo.
ciliaris.
* coccinea.
comosa.
——— var. fl. rubro.
* conspicua.
corifolia.
* cruenta.
cubica.
* curviflora.
denticulata.
* discolor.
* elata.
empetrifolia.
* fascicularis.
* formosa.
fucata.
* grandiflora.
* halicacaba.
herbacea.
incarnata.
incana.
lateralis.
lutea.
* mammosa.
——— var. fl. purp.
margaritacea.
——— var. fl. rubro.
marifolia.
mediterranea.
* Massoni.
minima.
* monadelphia.
* Monsoniana.
mucosa.
multiflora.
——— var. fl. albo.
muscari.
* nudiflora.
parviflora.
* Pattersoni.
persoluta.
——— var. fl. rubro.
* Petiveri.
physodes.
* pinifolia.
planifolia.
* Plukenetii.
pubescens.
pyramidalis.
quadriflora.
ramentacea.
regerminans.
scoparia.
* sessiliflora.
* simpliciflora.
* Sparrmanni.
* spicata.
stricta.
taxifolia.
Tetralix.
——— var. fl. albo.
thymifolia.
triflora.
——— var. fl. albo.
* tubiflora.
umbellata.
urceolaris.
vagans.
* ventricosa.
* versicolor.
* verticillata.
* vestita.
virgata.
vulgaris.
——— var. fl. albo.

N. B. *Those marked with an asterisk have tubular flowers.*

HERMANNIA LAVENDULIFOLIA. LAVENDER-LEAVED HERMANNIA.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Pentagyna. *Capſ.* 5-locularis. *Petala* baſi ſemitubulata, obliqua.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HERMANNIA *lavendulifolia* foliis lanceolatis obtuſis integerrimis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 611. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 413.

HERMANNIA fruteſcens folio Lavendulæ latiore et obtuſo flore parvo aureo BOERH. *Dill. Hort. Elth. t.* 147.

The *Hermannia* here figured is a plant of humble growth, forming a ſmall buſhy ſhrub, a foot or a foot and a half in height, and producing numerous flowers thinly ſcattered over the branches, the greateſt part of the ſummer; it is this diſpoſition which it has of flowering ſo freely, that renders it a deſirable plant for the greenhouſe, in which it is commonly kept, and of which it is an old inhabitant.

DILLENIUS has figured it in his admirable work the *Hortus Elthamenſis*, publiſhed in 1732; hence we learn that it was cultivated in Mr. SHERARD's celebrated garden at Eltham prior to that date.

It is a native of the Cape, and is readily increaſed by cuttings.

Pub. by W. Curtis 1st Geo. Creſcent July 1. 1795.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent July 1. 1795

AMARYLLIS EQUESTRIS. BARBADOES AMARYLLIS, or LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *equestris* spatha subbiflora, pedicellis erectis spatha brevioribus, tubo filiformi horizontali, limbo oblique patulo sursum curvo, fauce, pilosa. *Linn. fil. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 417.

AMARYLLIS dubia *Linn. Am. Ac.* 8. *p.* 254.

LILIUM americanum puniceo flore Belladonna dictum. *Herm. Par. Bat. p.* 194. *cum fig.*

Mr. AITON, in his *Hortus Kewensis*, has inserted this species of Amaryllis, as named and described by the younger LINNÆUS; he informs us, that it is a native of the West-Indies, and was introduced by Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN, in 1778: as its time of flowering is not mentioned, we may presume, that it had not blossomed in the royal garden when the publication before mentioned first made its appearance; it no doubt has since, as we have seen it in that state in the collections of several Nuserymen, particularly those of Mr. GRIMWOOD and Mr. COLVILL.

It flowers towards the end of April.

The flowering stem rises above the foliage, to the height of about a foot or more, produces from one to three flowers, similar to, but not quite so large as those of the Mexican Amaryllis, to which it is nearly related; it differs however from that plant essentially in this, that the lower part of the flower projects further than the upper, which gives to its mouth that obliquity which LINNÆUS describes.

The spatha is composed of two leaves, which standing up at a certain period of the plant's flowering like ears, give to the whole flower a fancied resemblance of a horse's head; whether LINNÆUS derived his name of *equestris* from this circumstance or not, he does not condescend to inform us.

Mr. AITON regards it as a greenhouse plant; like those of many of the Ixias, however, the bulbs are of the more tender kind.

It is propagated by offsets, but not very readily.

N.° 306

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent July 1. 1795.

OTHONNA PECTINATA. WORMWOOD-LEAVED OTHONNA.

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Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OTHONNA *pectinata* foliis pinnatifidis: laciniis linearibus parallelis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 793. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 276.

JACOBÆA africana frutescens, foliis absinthii umbelliferi incanis. *Comm. hort.* 2. *p.* 137. *t.* 69.

The *Othonna pectinata* is a native of Africa, a long-established and common plant in greenhouses, having been cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1731; it recommends itself chiefly on account of its foliage, which forms a pleasing contrast to the darker greens of other plants.

It flowers in May and June, is moderately hardy, and readily increased by cuttings.

In many collections we meet with old plants of it three or four feet high; formerly, when greenhouse plants were few in number and the houses large, it might be proper to keep such; but now there is not that necessity, especially since the vast accession of plants from the Cape and New-Holland, made within these few years.

HERMANNIA ALTHÆIFOLIA. MARSH-MALLOW-LEAVED HERMANNIA.

****

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Pentagyna. *Caps.* 5-locularis. *Petala* basi semitubulata, obliqua.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HERMANNIA *althæifolia* foliis ovatis crenatis plicatis tomentosis, calycibus florentibus campanulatis angulatis, stipulis oblongis foliaceis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 411.

HERMANNIA *althæifolia* foliis ovatis plicatis crenatis tomentosis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 610.

HERMANNIA capensis althææ folio. *Pet. Gaz.* 53. *t.* 34. *f.* 2.

KETMIA africana frutescens foliis mollibus et incanis. *Comm. hort.* 2. *p.* 151. *t.* 79.

The *Hermannia althæifolia*, a native of the Cape, is a plant of much larger growth than the *lavendulifolia*, rising to the height, if suffered to do so, of three, four, or more feet; its blossoms are proportionably large, and of a deep yellow colour, inclined to orange.

It is a plant of free growth, much disposed to produce flowers during most of the summer months; hence it is kept very generally in collections of greenhouse plants: is propagated readily by cuttings.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1728. *Ait. Kew.*

Our readers will see, that the specific description of LINNÆUS has been altered in the *Hortus Kewensis*, and that it now comprizes all the striking features of the plant.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent July 1. 1795.

VERBENA AUBLETIA. ROSE VERVAIN.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis subæqualis curva. *Calycis* unico dente truncato. *Semina* 2 s. 4 nuda (*Stam.* 2 s. 4.)

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERBENA *Aubletia* tetrandra, spicis laxis solitariis, foliis trifidis incisis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 33.
VERBENA *Aubletia* tetrandra, spicis solitariis, corollis fasciculatis, foliis cordatis inciso-serratis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 66. *Suppl. Pl. p.* 86.
BUCHNERA canadensis *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 13. *p.* 478.
VERBENA *Aubletia. Jacq. hort. v.* 2. *p.* 82. *t.* 176.
OBLETIA *Journ. de Rozier introd.* 1. *p.* 367. *t.* 2.

It has fallen to the lot of this plant to have an unusual degree of attention bestowed on it by various botanists, and after being regarded as a distinct genus by several, to be finally classed with the *Verbena;* in the *Supplementum Plantarum* of the younger LINNÆUS it is minutely described.

We learn from the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON that it is a native of North-America, introduced by Monf. RICHARD in 1774, and that it flowers in June and July.

The extreme brilliancy of its colour renders it a very ornamental greenhouse plant, it seldom grows above the height of two feet; in favourable seasons ripens its seeds readily, by which it is usually propagated, being a biennial.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1st 1795

Pub by W Curtis Stⁿ Geo Crescent Aug 1 1795

PELARGONIUM ECHINATUM. PRICKLY-STALKED GERANIUM.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capillarem nectariferum secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5 petala irregularis. *Filamenta* 10, inæqualia, quorum 3 raro 5 castrata. *Fructus* 5 coccus, rostratus: *rostra* spiralia, introrsum barbata.

Specific Character.

PELARGONIUM *echinatum* caule carnoso, stipulis spinescentibus, foliis cordato-subrotundis 3-5 lobis, floribus umbellatis, umbellis subseptemfloris.

This singular and most beautiful species of Pelargonium, recently introduced to this country, this Summer flowered with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, in the King's-Road, Chelsea, from one of whose plants our figure and description have been taken.

Stalk green, surface smooth and somewhat glossy, fleshy, beset with spines which bend back and terminate in brownish somewhat weak points; these appear to have been primarily the stipulæ, which become thus fleshy and rigid, and from this circumstance not altogether peculiar to this species, it takes the name of *echinatum;* the leaves stand on long footstalks, are somewhat heart-shaped, mostly roundish, divided into three or five lobes, veiny, soft, and downy, especially on the under side, which is of a much lighter colour than the upper, the flowering stem proceeds from the summit of the stalk, and is a foot or more in height; as it advances it throws out its branches, or peduncles, ultimately about five in number, each of

of which has a leaf at its base, similar to the other leaves of the plant, but smaller, and terminates in an umbel of seven or eight flowers; as the umbels blossom in succession, a period of several months usually intervenes betwixt the blowing of the first and the last; when the flower is expanded, the hindmost leaf of the calyx continues upright, the others are reflexed as in other species of this genus, they are all beset with fine long hairs; the three lowermost petals are pure white, with a little gibbosity at the base of each, the two uppermost are marked each with three irregular spots, of a rich purple colour, inclining to carmine, the two lowermost spots narrowest and of the deepest colour; of the stamina there are six filaments which have antheræ, and four which have none; stigma red, divided into five parts, and a little longer than the fertile filaments.

In its habit this plant resembles somewhat the *Pelargonium cordifolium*, is a native of the Cape, flowers from May to September, in favourable seasons has produced seeds here, but is more usually increased by cuttings.

Varies with petals of a rich purple colour, in which the spots are similar, though not so conspicuous.

ERINUS ALPINUS. ALPINE ERINUS.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* Limbus 5-fidus æqualis. *Capſ.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERINUS *alpinus* floribus racemoſis, foliis ſpathulatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 570. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 357.

AGERATUM ſerratum alpinum. *Bauh. pin.* 221.

The *Erinus alpinus* is a native of Switzerland, Germany, and France; inhabiting the more mountainous parts of thoſe countries.

It is a very deſirable little plant for the decoration of rock work, growing in cloſe tufts, and producing numerous flowers of a lively purple colour during moſt of the ſummer months.

Is increaſed without difficulty by parting its roots in Autumn, or from ſeed; in the winter ſome plants of it ſhould be kept in pots under a frame or hand-glaſs, as it is liable to be injured by wet and froſt.

Was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER in 1759.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Sept. 1. 1795.

ROBINIA HISPIDA. ROUGH-STALK'D ROBINIA, or ROSE ACACIA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. Legumen gibbum elongatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROBINIA *hispida* racemis axillaribus, foliis impari pinnatis, caule inermi hispido. *Linn. Mant. p.* 668. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 53.

ROBINIA racemis axillaribus, pedicellis unifloris, foliis impari pinnatis, caule inermi. *Jacq. Amer.* 211. *t.* 179. *f.* 101.

PSEUDO ACACIA hispida floribus roseis. *Catesb. Carol.* 3. *p.* 20. *t.* 20.

There are few trees or shrubs which have contributed more to adorn our plantations, and shrubberies, than those of this genus, nine species of which are enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, most of these are natives either of North-America, or Siberia: the present species, an inhabitant of Carolina, is perhaps the most ornamental of the whole: its large pendant bunches of rose-coloured flowers load the branches in May and June, and sometimes a second crop will be produced late in the season, these with us usually fall off without producing any seed-vessels.

This shrub is not disposed to grow very tall even in America, it is most prudent indeed to keep it humble, to the height of four or five feet, and to plant it in a sheltered part of the garden, as its branches are liable to be broken by high winds: MARSHALL *(Arb. Amer.)* describes it as spreading much from its running roots; we have not observed it to do so in any great degree here; it is propagated by layers, by cuttings of the roots, and by grafting; it is of ready growth, disposed to blow even when young, and not nice as to soil, or situation; the flowers afford a good example of the class DIADELPHIA, they are large and beautiful, but without scent.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1758. *Ait. Kew.*

Pub by W Curtis St Geo Crescent Sep. 1. 1795

LINUM FLAVUM. YELLOW FLAX.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Capf.* 5-valvis 10 locularis. *Sem.* folitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *flavum* calycibus fubferrato-fcabris lanceolatis fubfeffilibus, panicula ramis dichotomis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *ed.* 3. *p.* 399. *Mant. p.* 360. *Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 303. *Jacq. Fl. Auftr. v.* 3. *t.* 214.

LINUM fylveftre latifolium luteum. *Bauh. pin.* 214.

LINUM fylveftre III. latifolium. *Cluf. hift.* 1. *p.* 317.

There is a confiderable fimilarity betwixt the reprefentation of the prefent plant and that of the *Linum arboreum* figured on the 234th plate of this work, they are nevertheleſs two fpecies widely differing, the *flavum* being a hardy herbaceous perennial, a native of Germany, the *arboreum* a greenhoufe fhrub from the Levant, both poffeffing confiderable beauty, and highly worthy a place in all collections of ornamental plants.

The *Linum flavum* is not mentioned either in the Dictionary of Mr. MILLER, or the Hortus Kewenfis of Mr. AITON, and as far as our knowledge extends was a ftranger in this country, till we raifed it the year before laft from feeds fent us by Mr. DAVAL, of Orbe in Switzerland; CLUSIUS gives us a repreſentation of it in flower, and Prof. JACQUIN another much fuperior; according to the latter, it grows by the fides of hedges and among fhrubs in mountainous fituations, and rarely exceeds a foot in height.

From the little experience we have had of this plant, it appears to be eafy of culture, and to fucceed beft in a foil moderately ftiff and moift; the flowers expand moft in a morning when the fun fhines, and continue in fucceffion during June, July, and part of Auguft; it appears as if it would ripen its feeds in my garden; thefe vegetate freely: the plant may alfo be increafed by parting its roots in autumn, or by cuttings of its young fhoots.

DAPHNE CNEORUM. TRAILING DAPHNE.

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Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 4-fida corallacea marceſcens ſtamina includens. *Bacca* 1-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAPHNE *Cneorum* floribus congeſtis terminalibus ſeſſilibus, foliis lanceolatis nudis mucronatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 371. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 26.

THYMELEÆ affinis facie externa. *Bauh. pin.* 463.

CNEORUM. *Matth. hiſt.* 46. *Cluſ. hiſt.* 89, 90. *f.* 1.

This charming little ſhrub is a native of Switzerland and Auſtria: CLUSIUS informs us that it grows in great abundance on many of the mountains near Vienna, ſo much ſo that women gather it when in flower and ſell it in the markets; its beautiful and fragrant bloſſoms come forth in April and May, the principal ſeaſon for its flowering, but it frequently blows during moſt of the Summer, and even in the Autumn; it varies with white bloſſoms.

It is extremely hardy, thrives remarkably well in road ſand in almoſt any ſituation; is propagated by ſeeds, which very rarely ripen with us, by layers, and by grafting it on the ſtock of the Mezereon, whereby it acquires an elevation ſuperior to what it has naturally.

Pub. by W. Curtis & Geo. Cregient Oct. 1 1790

GENISTA TRIQUETRA. TRIANGULAR-STALK'D GENISTA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: $\frac{2}{3}$. *Vexillum* oblongum a piſtillo ſtaminibuſque deorſum reflexum.

Specific Character.

GENISTA *triquetra* foliis ternatis, ſummis ſimplicibus, ramis triquetris procumbentibus. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. t.* 88. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 14.

Monſ. L'HERITIER, author of many modern publications in Botany, diſtinguiſhed for their accuracy and elegance, was the firſt who deſcribed and figured this ſpecies of Geniſta, a native of Corſica, and cultivated here by JOHN ORD, Eſq. as long ſince as the year 1770.

It is a hardy, evergreen, trailing ſhrub, producing a vaſt profuſion of bloom; which renders it eminently conſpicuous in May and June; its flowers are rarely ſucceeded by ſeed-veſſels, ſo that it is uſually propagated by layers.

When tied up properly, and carefully trained to a ſtake, it may vie with moſt of our ornamental ſhrubs: for covering a wall, or paling, where the ſituation is not too ſhady, it probably would ſucceed very well, at leaſt it is deſerving of trial.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Creſcent Oct. 1 1795.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1795

PELARGONIUM CERATOPHYLLUM. HORN-LEAVED CRANE'S BILL.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10 inæqualia, quorum 3 raro 5 castrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus, rostra spiralia introrsum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *ceratophyllum* umbellis multifloris, foliis remote pinnatis carnosis teretibus, laciniis canaliculatis obsolete trifidis. *L'Herit. Geran. n.* 50. *t.* 13. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 422.

Mr. AITON informs us that this species of Pelargonium, which is one of the more fleshy kinds, is a native of the South-West Coast of Africa, and was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew by Mr. ANTHONY HOVE in 1786.

It flowers during most of the Summer months, and ripens its seeds, by which it may be increased, as also by cuttings; it is found to be more tender than many others, and more liable to be injured by damps, and hence it will require a treatment more applicable to a dry stove plant.

POLYGALA CHAMÆBUXUS. BOX-LEAVED MILK-WORT.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus: foliolis 2 majoribus alæformibus, ante maturitatem feminis coloratis. *Caps.* obcordata, 2-locularis. *Sem.* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POLYGALA *Chamæbuxus* floribus sparsis: carinæ apice subrotundo, foliis lanceolatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 639. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 4. *Jacq. Fl. Austr. v.* 3. *p.* 19. *t.* 233.

CHAMÆBUXUS flore coluteæ. *Bauh. Pin.* 471.

ANONYMOS flore Coluteæ. *Clus. Hist. p.* 105. *f.*

POLYGALOIDES procumbens foliis duris ovatis nervo aristato. *Hall. Hist. n.* 345.

CLUSIUS, in his *Hist. Pl. rar.* gives an accurate description and good figure of the present plant, before unnoticed (as he observes) by any author; it has since been particularly described by HALLER and JACQUIN; the former makes a distinct genus of it, by the name of *Polygaloides*.

It is an elegant little evergreen shrub of low growth, rarely exceeding a foot in height, with leaves like those of box, producing flowers from May to October, but most plentifully in May and June; each flower stands on a peduncle proceeding from a kind of triphyllous cup, formed of floral leaves, the true calyx is composed of three leaves, which are nearly white; the two outermost petals, similar to the wings of a papilionaceous flower, are also white, or nearly so; the third petal, which forms a kind of tube and contains the eight stamina with the pistillum, is white at the base, but yellow towards the extremity, where it changes by degrees to a bright bay colour: both CLUSIUS and JACQUIN observed a variety of this plant, in which the calyx and wings were of a beautiful purple; this variety, we believe, has not yet been introduced to this country: the common sort was cultivated in the garden at Oxford, in 1658.

MILLER describes it as a plant difficult of cultivation; it is not now regarded as such; both CLUSIUS and JACQUIN describe it as having creeping roots; such plants are generally increased without difficulty, and so is this; planted in bog earth on a shady border, it thrives extremely well, and spawns much, so that there is no necessity for having recourse to its seeds. It grows spontaneously on the Alps of Austria and Switzerland.

Pub. by W Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Nov. 1. 1795

No 317

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo Crescent Nov 1. 1795.

ONONIS FRUTICOSA. SHRUBBY REST-HARROW.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* striatum. *Legumen* turgidum sessile. *Filamenta* connata absque fissura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ONONIS *fruticosa* foliis sessilibus ternatis lanceolatis serratis, stipulis vaginalibus, pedunculis subtrifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 653. *Ait. Kew.* 24.

ONONIS purpurea verna præcox frutescens, flore rubro amplo. *Moris. Hist.* 2. *p.* 170.

This charming little shrub, highly deserving of being more generally known, is a native of the South of France; and was cultivated here by MILLER in 1748.

In favourable situations, it produces blossoms in great profusion during most of the Summer, and ripens seed in abundance: the situation it affects is dry and sandy, but it is a shrub by no means nice, as to soil or place of growth, and so hardy as to have borne the severity of last Winter, 1795, without injury.

In the collections about town we frequently find it in pots, kept with green-house plants.

It is said to vary with white flowers.

The best mode of raising it is from seed.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1795.

ANTHERICUM LILIASTRUM. SAVOY ANTHERICUM, OR ST. BRUNO'S LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, patens. *Caps.* ovata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHERICUM *Liliastrum* foliis planis, scapo simplicissimo, corollis campanulatis, staminibus declinatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 330. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 449.

HEMEROCALLIS floribus patulis secundis. *Hall. Hist. n.* 1230.

PHALANGIUM magno flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 29.

PHALANGIUM Allobrogicum majus. *Clus. cur. app. alt.*

PHALANGIUM Allobrogicum. The Savoye Spider-wort. *Park. Parad. p.* 150. *tab.* 151. *f.* 1.

Botanists are divided in their opinions respecting the genus of this plant; LINNÆUS considers it as an *Anthericum*, HALLER and MILLER make it an *Hemerocallis*.

It is a native of Switzerland, where, HALLER informs us, it grows abundantly in the Alpine meadows, and even on the summits of the mountains; with us it flowers in May and June.

It is a plant of great elegance, producing on an unbranched stem about a foot and a half high, numerous flowers of a delicate white colour, much smaller but resembling in form those of the common white lily, possessing a considerable degree of fragrance, their beauty is heightened by the rich orange colour of their antheræ; unfortunately they are but of short duration.

MILLER describes two varieties of it differing merely in size.

A loamy soil, a situation moderately moist, with an eastern or western exposure, suits this plant best; so situated, it will increase by its roots, though not very fast, and by parting of these in the autumn, it is usually propagated.

PARKINSON describes and figures it in his *Parad. Terrest.* observing, that "divers allured by the beauty of its flowers, "had brought it into these parts."

ANAGALLIS MONELLI. ITALIAN PIMPERNEL.

****

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Capf.* circumfciffa 1-locularis, polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANAGALLIS *Monelli*, foliis lanceolatis caule erecto. *Linn. Syft. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 196. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 201.

ANAGALLIS cœrulea foliis binis ternifve ex adverfo nafcentibus. *Bauh. Pin.* 552.

ANAGALLIS tenuifolia Monnelli. *Cluf. app. alt.*

In Italy and Spain, where this plant grows fpontaneoufly, it is an annual, producing feed in abundance; with us (as far at leaft as we have obferved) it produces no feed, but like the *Senecio elegans*, and fome other annuals, is renewed, and rendered perennial by cuttings, which ftrike freely, and by which the plant requires to be renovated once or twice in a feafon; though defcribed as growing with an upright ftem, it requires to be tied up to a ftick; and if this be neatly and dexteroufly done, its brilliant azure flowers fpringing from every fide of the ftem, render it a charming ornament for the green-houfe or window: it flowers during moft of the year.

CLUSIUS called it *Anagallis Monnelli*, the firft knowledge he had of the plant being from his friend JOHANNES MONNELLUS.

On the fame plant we find the leaves grow two, three, or four together, with flowers correfponding.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Dec 1. 1795.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS. SCARLET LOBELIA, OR CARDINAL'S FLOWER.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *cardinalis* caule erecto, foliis lato-lanceolatis ſerratis, racemo terminali ſecundo. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 801. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 284.

RAPUNTIUM galeatum virginianum, coccineo flore majore. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 466. *ſ.* 5. *t.* 5. *f.* 54.

TRACHELIUM Americarum flore ruberrimo, ſive Planta Cardinalis. The rich crimſon Cardinal's Flower. *Park. Parad. p.* 356. *t.* 355.

This ſpecies of *Lobelia*, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed for the richneſs of its ſcarlet bloſſoms, is a native of the colder as well as warmer parts of North-America. PARKINSON, who cultivated it in 1629, informs us that he received plants of it from France for his garden, and that "it groweth neere the river of Canada, where the French plantation in America is ſeated."

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, growing in favourable ſituations to the height of three or four feet; the main ſpike of flowers which terminates the ſtalk, is often a foot in length; by the time that moſt of its flowers are blown, ſide branches ſhoot out, and flower; ſo that the plant continues in bloom ſix weeks or two months: if the Autumn prove favourable, the plant with us produces plenty of ſeed in the open ground; to inſure its ripening, ſome place pots of it, when blowing, in the greenhouſe or ſtove.

Beautiful and hardy as this plant is, and long as it has been introduced to this country, we do not find it generally in gardens; we attribute this to its having, in a greater degree than many other plants, a partiality for a particular ſoil; in certain diſtricts, where the ſoil is ſtiff and moiſt, it grows as freely as any weed, in other ſoils it is perpetually going off: it is alſo one of thoſe plants whoſe roots require to be often parted; if this be done every Autumn, and they be planted in a ſtiff loam, the ſituation ſomewhat moiſt and ſhady, this very deſirable plant may be had to grow and bloſſom in perfection.

It flowers from the latter end of July to October.

Is increaſed by parting its roots, by cuttings of the ſtalk and from ſeed.

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Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1795. Edwards del.

COTYLEDON ORBICULATA. ROUND-LEAVED NAVEL-WORT.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5 ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COTYLEDON *orbiculata* foliis orbiculatis carnosis planis integerrimis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 428. *Ait. Kew. var.* δ *v.* 2. *p.* 106.

COTYLEDON africanum frutescens incanum orbiculatis foliis. *Herm. Lugd.* 349. *t.* 551. *Moris. Hist.* 3. *p.* 474. *s.* 12. *t.* 7. *f.* 39.

The *Cotyledon orbiculata* is one of our oldest succulents, being introduced as long since as 1690, by Mr. BENTICK*: it still retains a place in most collections, deservedly indeed, for it has every claim to our notice; its appearance is magnificent, the glaucous colour of its foliage highly pleasing, its flowers large and of long duration; it blows freely, grows rapidly, is easily increased by cuttings, and will succeed in a house or window, with the common treatment of an African Geranium.

When suffered to grow, it will become a shrub of considerable size; but this is not necessary for its flowering, as young and small plants are disposed to throw out blossoms, which is not the case with a plant extremely similar to, and often confounded with it, viz. the *Crassula Cotyledon*, whose foliage indeed scarcely differs from our plant but in being finely dotted.

It is a native of the Cape, and flowers from June or July to September.

In the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, four varieties are enumerated, differing chiefly in the form of their foliage.

* AIT. KEW.

MANULEA TOMENTOSA. WOOLLY MANULEA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* limbo 5-partito, subulato: laciniis superioribus 4 magis connexis. *Caps.* 2-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MANULEA *tomentosa* foliis tomentosis, caulibus foliosis, pedunculis multifloris. *Linn. Mant.* 420. *Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 569. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 356.

SELAGO *tomentosa* foliis obovatis crenatis, caule prostrato, racemis ramosis. *Linn. Amæn. Acad. v.* 6. *p.* 90. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 877.

PLANTA *Pluk. Phyt.* 319. *f.* 2.

LINNÆUS describes this plant in the *Amænitates Academicæ* under the name of *Selago tomentosa*, by which name he continues to call it in the third edition of the *Spec. Pl.* in his *Mantissa* he describes it more minutely, and changes it to the Genus *Manulea*, first established by him in the said work; he observes, that in this species the corolla is more regular than in the others.

Mr. AITON regards it as a biennial, its stalk is a foot or a foot and a half high, and woolly, its branches are opposite, not alternate as LINNÆUS describes them; in this perhaps they may vary; leaves opposite, sessile, obovate, narrowing to the base, toothed on the edge, edge rolled back a little in the young leaves, flowers grow in a long thyrsus, from two to five proceed from one common short peduncle; they are at first lemon-coloured, or greenish yellow, finally deep orange; LINNÆUS says the whole of the plant except the corolla is woolly, the tube of that even is hairy, the segments are smooth, with their edges rolled back, the upper part of the tube in which the stamina are included is dilated somewhat, as is also the lower part, so that it is narrowest in the middle. The flowers which make their appearance from May to November are usually succeeded by seeds, by which the plant is propagated.

It is a native of the Cape, and, according to Mr. AITON, was introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

The blossoms have a singular but unpleasant smell, not perceivable at a distance.

The variety of pleasant colours so conspicuous in the flowers, renders this rare plant desirable to such as aim at a general collection.

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RUBUS ODORATUS. FLOWERING RASPBERRY.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* composita acinis monospermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RUBUS *odoratus* foliis simplicibus palmatis, caule inermi multifolio multifloro. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Marr. p.* 475. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 210.
RUBUS odoratus. *Corn. Canad.* 149. *t.* 150.

Botanists and Gardeners have given to this species of Rubus the name of *flowering*, not because it is the only one which produces flowers, but from its being regarded for its flowers merely; they indeed are so shewy, and so plentifully produced, that the plant has long been thought to merit a place in most shrubberies; to the various inhabitants of which, both in the largeness and elegant form of its leaves, and the colour of its blossoms, it forms a pleasing contrast.

It is extremely hardy, and easily propagated by suckers; the only care which it requires, is to keep it within proper bounds: young plants of it produce the largest and finest flowers.

It blossoms from June to September, is a native of different and distant parts of North-America, and was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER, in 1739.

CORNUTUS, who first figured and described this plant, gave it the name of *odoratus*, on account of the fragrance of its foliage; his words are "elegantissimi hujus folia fragrantissima sunt, paremque agrimonio odorato spirant odorem:" the fruit, rarely produced with us, he observes, is like the common Raspberry, but not so pleasant.

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ANTIRRHINUM TRIPHYLLUM. THREE-LEAVED TOAD-FLAX.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5 phyllus. *Cor.* basis deorsum prominens nectarifera. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *triphyllum* foliis ternis ovatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 555. *Ait. Kew.*
LINARIA triphylla minor lutea. *Bauh. Pin.* 212.
LINARIA triphylla cœrulea. *Bauh. Pin.* 212.
LINARIA hispanica. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 320.
LINARIA valentina. Tode Flaxe of Valentia. *Park. Par. p.* 268.

The *Antirrhinum triphyllum*, so called from the leaves growing by threes on the stalk (a character, by the bye, not very constant) was cultivated by PARKINSON, and described by him in his *Parad. terr.* he appears to have been a stranger to the particoloured variety now so generally cultivated as an ornamental annual in our gardens; in its wild state the flowers of this *Antirrhinum* are of a yellow hue, with little or no purple in them, such indeed are frequently produced from seeds sown in our gardens.

It is a hardy annual, a native of Spain and Sicily, a plant of ready growth, requiring the common treatment of annuals sown in the Spring, and much disposed indeed to come up spontaneously where it has once grown; in sowing its seeds, care should be taken to preserve the produce of such flowers as have the most purple in them.

THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

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By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. X.

" What nature, alas! has denied
" To the delicate growth of our iſle,
" Art has in a meaſure ſupplied;
" E'en winter is deck'd with a ſmile.

COWPER.

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MDCCXCVI.

JUSTICIA NASUTA. DICHOTOMOUS JUSTICIA.

Clafs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens. *Capf.* 2-locularis: feminum retinaculis 2-valvis: valvis longitudinalibus unciculatis. *Stamina* anthera folitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JUSTICIA *nafuta* foliis lanceolato-ovatis integerrimis pedunculis dichotomis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 23. *Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 63.

PULCOLLI *Rheed. Mal.* 9. *p.* 135. *t.* 69.

This fpecies of Jufticia, long fince figured in the *Hortus Malabaricus*, and defcribed in the *Species Plantarum* of LINNÆUS, has been introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, fince the publication of the *Hortus Kewenfis*, by Mr. AITON: it is a ftove plant, producing, almoft the year through, abundance of flowers, diftinguifhed not lefs for their fingularity than their fnowy whiteneſs; the following defcription, taken from the living plant, is fuller than that of LINNÆUS in the *Sp. Pl.*

DESCR. Stalk fhrubby, fomewhat angular, three feet or more in height, green, very much branched, flightly pubefcent; Leaves oppofite, ftanding on fhort footftalks, ovato-lanceolate, running out to a fhort blunt point, entire, veiny, a little downy; Peduncles from the alæ of the leaves, alternate, dichotomous, two fmall bracteæ are placed at each bifurcation; Flowers pure white, inodorous; Calyx compofed of five lanceolate, entire leaves, continuing; thefe, as well as the whole of the plant, are befet with minute tranfparent globules, vifible with a magnifier; Corolla deciduous, tube linear, grooved, pale green, flightly villous, bending a little upward; upper lip very narrow, bent back, bifid at the extremity, the edges toward the bafe rolled back, fo as to make it appear in that part almoft tubular; lower lip depending, trifid, fegments equal, obtufe at the bafe, round, the mouth of the tube marked with fine purple dots; Filaments two, fhort, projecting from the mouth of the tube, finally bending back; Antheræ at firft yellow, afterwards livid; Germen oblong, fmooth; Style capillary, flightly hairy; Stigma bifid.

The plant is increafed by cuttings; in the *Hort. Malab.* the bruifed leaves are defcribed as in ufe for the cure of cutaneous eruptions.

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MESEMBRYANTHEMUM VIRIDIFLORUM.
GREEN-FLOWERED FIG-MARIGOLD.

****

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa linearia. *Caps.* carnosa infera polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *viridiflorum* foliis semicylindraceis papuloso-pilosis, calycibus quinquefidis hirsutis. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p.* 196. *Haworth Mesemb. p.* 199. *Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel. p.* 848.

Of the seventy species of Mesembryanthemum described in the *Hortus Kewensis*, this is the only one with green flowers.

Mr. MASSON introduced it from the Cape in 1774.

The flowers are not only remarkable for their colour, but the extreme fineness of the florets; they begin to come forth in July, and continue to be produced till the end of September; the plant is easily increased by cuttings, is of ready growth, and blows freely.

In Mr. HAWORTH's *Observations on the Genus Mesembryanthemum*, lately published, there is a very ample description of it, to which we refer such of our readers as wish for more minute information respecting it.

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CHRYSANTHEMUM INDICUM. INDIAN CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* marginatus. *Cal.* hemisphæricus, imbricatus; squamis marginalibus membranaceis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHRYSANTHEMUM *indicum* foliis simplicibus ovatis sinuatis angulatis serratis acutis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 773. *Spec. Pl.* 1253. *Thunb. Jap. p.* 320.

TSJETTI-PU. *Rheed. Mal. t.* 44.

MATRICARIA sinensis. *Rumph. Amb. p.* 259. *t.* 91.

MATRICARIA japonica maxima flore roseo sive suave rubente pleno elegantissimo. *Breyn. Prod. p.* 66?

KIK, KIKF, vel KIKKU. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Ex. p.* 875.

We rejoice in the opportunity afforded us, of presenting our readers with the coloured engraving of a plant recently introduced to this country, which, as an ornamental one, promises to become an acquisition highly valuable.

This magnificent species of Chrysanthemum, which we have hitherto seen only in the collection of Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road, Chelsea, began to flower with him early in November last, 1795; and as there were many buds on the plant, at that time, yet unopened, it appeared as if it would continue to flower during the early part of the winter at least.

It is a plant of strong growth; the stem rising to the height of two or three feet, somewhat woody, much branched, beset with numerous leaves, having some resemblance to those of Mugwort, of a greyish hue; the flowers, on being smelt to, discover an agreeable fragrance, they are produced on the summits of the branches in a loose sort of cluster (those which terminate the main stem, grow to the size of a large carnation) of a dark purple colour; they are, it is to be observed, double, or

or rather between ſemidouble and double; the florets of the radius at firſt perfectly tubular or quilled, as they advance ſplit gradually downward on the inſide, their outſide is of a greyiſh tint, which being viſible in moſt of the florets, eſpecially the younger ones, gives them a parti-coloured appearance; theſe florets do not ſo completely occupy the receptacle but that room is leſt for a few others in the centre, of a different form, and yellow colour, which, on examination, appear to have their parts perfect, as indeed do thoſe of the radius; the receptacle is beſet with membranous paleæ or chaffy ſcales, a circumſtance which would lead us to conſider this plant rather as an *Anthemis* than a *Chryſanthemum*, of which it has the calyx, with the foliage of *Mugwort*.

New as this plant is to us, it appears to have been cultivated in China for ages: LINNÆUS, who deſcribes it in his *Species Plantar.* refers us to a figure in the *Hortus Malabaricus*; this figure, and the deſcription accompanying it, agree generally with our plant, but the flowers are more double, much ſmaller, leſs cluſtered, and do not correſpond in point of colour, yet there can be no doubt but our plant is a variety of the ſame; it is there deſcribed as growing in ſandy ſituations, and having green petals.

RUMPHIUS, in his highly intereſting work, the *Herbarium Amboinenſe* is much more minute in his information; he obſerves, that theſe plants were originally brought from China, where they flower in May and June; that there are two ſorts principally cultivated in India, the white and yellow-flowered, and a third ſort, differing only in the colour of its flowers, which are red (the variety, as we ſuppoſe, here figured) began to be known among them at Amboyna; the flowers there do not expand well, owing to their being produced at the rainy ſeaſon, and they decay without producing any ſeed.

He tells us further, that it is cultivated chiefly for pleaſure; that the natives and the Dutch plant it only in the borders of their gardens, in which it does not ſucceed ſo well as in pots; and that, if it remains more than two years in the ſame ſpot, it degenerates, becomes leſs woody, and often wholly perilhes; that the Chineſe, by whom it is held in high eſtimation, pay great attention to its culture; they ſet it in pots and jars, and place it before the windows of their apartments, and that it is not unuſual for them when they invite their friends to an entertainment to decorate their tables with it; on thoſe occaſions, he that produces the largeſt flower, is conſidered as conferring the greateſt honour on his gueſts; beſides theſe three varieties already mentioned, they have a fourth, which is more rare, whoſe flowers are of a greeniſh aſh colour (is not this the var. figured in the *Hort. Malab.?*) all theſe varieties growing in ſeparate pots, they place in certain quarters which they particularly wiſh to decorate, and the effect they produce is highly pleaſing: in the cultivation of this plant they ſpare no pains, the ſhorter it is and the larger its flowers, the more it is eſteemed; to make it dwarfiſh, and at the ſame time productive of flowers, they check its growth; for, if ſuffered to grow rude, it aſſumes a wild nature, and produces little but leaves; when it is coming into flower, of the three bloſſoms which uſually terminate each branch, they pluck off two, and thus the remaining flower grows larger; by this, and other management, they cauſe the flowers to grow to the breadth of one's hand: he enumerates ſtill a fifth ſort with white flowers, which is extremely rare, and ſmaller than the others, called *Tſibuy ſay ſi*, that is the *drunken woman*; its flowers morning and evening flag, and hang down as if debilitated by intoxication, in the middle of the day they become erect, and follow the courſe of the ſun; but this (moſt probably a diſtinct ſpecies) is not exported from China. Finally, he remarks, that the Chineſe and Malays are ſo attached to theſe flowers, that they even decorate their hair with them.

THUNBERG, in his *Flora Japonica*, enumerates it among the natives of that country, and deſcribes it as growing ſpontaneouſly in Papenberg, near Nagaſaki, and elſewhere, obſerving, that it is cultivated for the extreme beauty of its flowers in gardens and houſes throughout the whole empire of Japan, and that the flowers vary infinitely in point of colour, ſize, and plenitude. KÆMPFER's account of it in his *Amæn. Exot.* is very ſimilar.

This Chryſanthemum appears to be a hardy greenhouſe plant, and it is highly probable that, like the *Camellia* and *Aucuba*, it will bear the cold of our mild winters without injury.

As it flowers ſo late, there is but little proſpect of its producing ſeeds with us, but it may be increaſed by cuttings, and parting of the roots.

TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM. CRIMSON TREFOIL.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Flores subcapitati. *Legumen* vix calyce longius non dehiscens deciduum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRIFOLIUM *incarnatum* spicis villosis oblongis obtusis aphyllis, foliolis subrotundis crenatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 689. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 87.

TRIFOLIUM spica rotunda rubra. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 328.

LAGOPUS maximus flore rubro. The greatest Haresfoot. *Park. Th. p.* 1106. *f.* 1.

TRIFOLIUM album incarnatum spicatum s. Lagopus maximus. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 376.

Of the annual species of *Trifolium* cultivated by the curious here, this is one of the largest, as well as one of the most shewy; the blossoms in the plants which we have had an opportunity of observing, have been of a bright crimson colour, and have therefore corresponded badly with the name of *incarnatum*, originally applied to the plant by some of the old botanists, and adopted by LINNÆUS; like other Trefoils with red flowers, the blossoms are doubtless found with different shades of colour, and sometimes wholly white.

It is a native of Italy, a hardy annual, cultivated here by PARKINSON in 1640, flowers in July, and readily ripens its seeds, by which it is easily raised. It appears to have been lost out of this country since its first introduction, as it is not mentioned by MILLER; Mr. AITON enumerates it among the productions of Kew-Garden, and we last summer saw several plants of it raised from foreign seeds flowering in the garden of JOHN SYMMONS, Esq. Paddington-House, Paddington, who has to boast a collection of hardy herbaceous plants superior to most in this country; his readiness to oblige me with specimens for drawing on this occasion, and his various acts of kindness exerted in the promotion of my botanical views, I have to acknowledge with much gratitude.

N.° 328

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ONONIS NATRIX. YELLOW-FLOWERED REST-HARROW.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* ſtriatum. *Legumen* turgidum ſeſſile. *Filamenta* connata abſque fiſſura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ONONIS *Natrix* pedunculis unifloris ariſtatis, foliis ternatis viſcoſis ſtipulis integerrimis caule fruticoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 653. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 24.

ONONIS viſcoſa ſpinis carens lutea major. *Bauh. Pin.* 389.

The *Ononis Natrix*, a plant uſually to be met with in all general collections of green-houſe plants, is a native of Spain, and the South of France, where it is ſaid to grow wild in the corn-fields.

The general practice ſanctioned by that of Mr. AITON, is to conſider this ſpecies as tender; Mr. MILLER ſays it is very hardy, and recommends it to be planted in the open border, a treatment likely to ſuit it in mild winters; there is, however, one part of his account evidently erroneous, he deſcribes the root as perennial, and the ſtem as herbaceous, this is not only contrary to LINNÆUS's ſpecific deſcription, but to fact, the ſtalk being undoubtedly ſhrubby.

As this plant in the courſe of a year or two is apt to grow out of form, it is adviſable either to renew it frequently by ſeed, which it produces in abundance, or to keep it cloſely cut in.

It flowers from the middle of ſummer till towards the cloſe, and is propagated readily either by ſeeds or cuttings.

Is no novelty in this country, having been cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND in 1683 *.

* Ait. Kew.

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SIDA CRISTATA. CRESTED SIDA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. simplex, angulatus. *Stylus* multipartitus. *Caps.* plures 1-spermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SIDA *cristata* foliis angulatis, inferioribus cordatis, superioribus panduriformibus, capsulis multilocularibus. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 964. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 623. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 444. *Cavanill. Diss.* 1. *t.* 11. *f.* 2.

ABUTILON Lavateræ flore, fructu cristato. *Dill. Elth. t.* 2.

ANODA hastata. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel. p.* 1040.

DILLENIUS has figured and described this plant in his *Hortus Elthamensis* as an *Abutilon:* LINNÆUS in his *Sp. Pl.* has ranked it with the *Sida's*, in which he has been followed by Prof. MURRAY, Messrs. AITON and CAVANILLE; but Prof. GMELIN, in the last edition of LINNÆUS' *Syst. Nat.* has made another new genus of it, by the name of *Anoda;* as his reasons for so doing are by no means cogent, we join the majority in continuing it a *Sida.*

It flowered in the garden of Mr. SHERARD, at Eltham, in 1725, and was introduced from Mexico, where it is a native: Mr. AITON considers it as a stove plant, as he does the *Tropæolum majus*, and other natives of South-America; strictly speaking they may be such, but if raised early, and treated like other tender annuals, this plant will flower and ripen its seeds in the open ground, as we have experienced at Brompton.

It grows to the height of three feet, or more, producing during the months of July and August a number of blossoms in succession, which are large and shewy; the stigmata in this flower are curious objects, resembling the heads of Fungi in miniature.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAV'D KALMIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis, limbo subtus quinque corni. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

KALMIA *angustifolia* foliis lanceolatis, corymbis lateralibus. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 404. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 64. *Gronov. Fl. Virg. p.* 65.

CHAMÆDAPHNE sempervirens, foliis oblongis angustis, foliorum fasciculis oppositis e foliorum alis. *Catesb. Carol. app. t.* 17. *f.* 1.

LEDUM floribus bullatis fasciculatim ex alis foliorum oppositis nascentibus, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis glabris. *Trew. Ehr. t.* 38.

In this work we have already given three different species of *Kalmia*, two commonly, and one more rarely cultivated with us, we mean the *hirsuta*, and which indeed we are sorry to find is scarcely to be kept alive in this country by the most skilful management; to these we now add another species, a native also of North-America, introduced by PETER COLLINSON, Esq. in 1736, two years after he had introduced the *latifolia*; CATESBY mentions its having flowered at Peckham in 1743; it is a low shrub, rarely rising above the height of two feet, growing spontaneously in swampy ground, and flowering with us from May to July; there are two principal varieties of it, one with pale and another with deep red flowers; these two plants differ also in their habits, the red one, the most humble of the two, not only produces the most brilliant flowers, but those in greater abundance than the other; Mr. WHITLEY, who has these plants in great perfection, assures me that it usually blows in the autumn as well as summer.

This shrub is extremely hardy, thriving best in bog earth, and is propagated most commonly by layers.

Like the *latifolia*, it is regarded in America as poisonous to sheep.

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OENOTHERA FRUTICOSA. SHRUBBY OENOTHERA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capsula* cylindrica infera. *Semina* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OENOTHERA *fruticosa* foliis lanceolatis subdentatis, capsulis pedicellatis acutangulis, racemo pedunculato. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 358. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 4. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. t.* 2. *t.* 5.

OENOTHERA florum calyce monophyllo, hinc tantum aperto. *Gron. virg.* 42.

LYSIMACHIA lutea caule rubente, foliis salicis alternis nigro maculatis, flore speciosо amplo, vasculo seminali eleganter striato insidente, *Clayt. n.* 36.

Most of the *Oenothera* tribe are annual, have large yellow flowers, which open once only, and that in the evening, displaying their beauty, and exhaling their fragrance at a time which will not admit of their being much enjoyed; the present species in some respects deviates from many of the others, the root is perennial, the flowers which are large and shewy, though they open in the evening, remain expanded during most of the ensuing day; the flower-buds, the germen, and the stalk are enlivened by a richness of colour which contributes to render this species one of the most ornamental and desirable of the tribe.

It is a hardy perennial, growing to the height of three or four feet, with us altogether herbaceous, and therefore improperly called *fruticosa;* a native of Virginia, flowering from June to August: was cultivated in 1739 by Mr. MILLER.

May be propagated by seeds, by parting of the roots, and also by cuttings.

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S. Edwards del. F. Bagnall sc.

CERINTHE MAJOR. GREAT HONEYWORT.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ limbus tubulato ventricosus: fauce pervia. *Semina* 2, bilocularia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CERINTHE *major* foliis amplexicaulibus, corollis obtusiusculis patulis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 187. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 183.

CERINTHE *glaber* foliis oblongo-ovatis glabris amplexicaulibus, corollis obtusiusculis patulis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

CERINTHE flore ex rubro purpurascente. *Bauh. pin. p.* 258.

CERINTHE major. Great Honiewoort. *Ger. Herb.*

Ancient writers on plants, supposing that the flowers of this genus produced abundantly the material of which bees form their wax, gave it the name of *Cerinthe*, which rendered into English would be wax-flower or waxwort, not honeywort, by which the genus has long been, and is now, generally called.

Of this genus there are only two species known, the *major* and the *minor*, both happily distinguished by the different form of their flowers, a part from which it is not common to draw specific differences, though in some instances they afford the best.

The *major* varies much, the leaves being sometimes spotted, very rough, and the flowers of a more yellow hue; this is the sort figured by GERARD in his Herbal, who mentions its growing in his garden (1597). MILLER considers this as a species, but LINNÆUS, HALLER, AITON, and others, regard it as a variety; our figure represents the *Cerinthe glaber* of MILLER.

This is an annual, remarkable for the singular colour of its foliage; its flowers, though not very brilliant, possess a considerable share of beauty; both combined render it worthy a place in our gardens, more especially as it is a plant of easy culture, coming up spontaneously from self-sown seeds, and being a native of Switzerland, as well as the more southern parts of Europe, seedling plants produced in the Autumn rarely suffer by our winters. It flowers in July, August, and September.

HYPERICUM MONOGYNUM. CHINESE ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Class and Order.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nect.* 0. *Capsula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPERICUM *monogynum* floribus monogynis, staminibus corolla longioribus, calycibus coloratis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 702. *Hort. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 108.

Of this genus 28 species are enumerated in the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON, 42 in Prof. MURRAY's *ed.* of the *System. Vegetab.* and 64 in Prof. GMELIN's 13th ed. of *Linn. Syst. Nat.* of the latter number 14 are described with 5 styles, 46 with 3, 2 with 2 styles, and 2 with 1; when the term *monogynum* was first applied to this species it was a proper one, there being then only one in that predicament, another having since been discovered it ceases to be so now; some have indeed doubted the propriety of using the word *monogynum* at all, alledging that in reality there are five styles, which manifestly shew themselves above, though they coalesce below; such is the opinion of my friend, Dr. GWYN; this is a point on which Botanists will think differently.

This elegant native of China, now common in our greenhouses, appears from Mr. MILLER to have been first introduced to this country in 1753, by HUGH, Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND; he tells us, that the plants were raised in his Grace's curious garden at Stanwick, from whence the Apothecaries garden at Chelsea was furnished with it.

Mr. MILLER has given us a minute description of this plant, which he observes is the more valuable, as it continues in flower great part of the year; he observes further, that if planted in a very warm situation, it will live in the open air, but that those plants which stand abroad will not flower in winter, as those do which which are removed into shelter in autumn.

It may be propagated by slips from the root, or by layers.

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ONONIS ROTUNDIFOLIA. ROUND-LEAVED REST-HARROW.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* striatum. *Legumen* turgidum sessile. *Filamenta* connata absque fissura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ONONIS *rotundifolia* fruticosa, foliis ternatis ovatis dentatis, calycibus triphyllo-bracteatis, pedunculis subtrifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 653. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 25.

ONONIS *rotundifolia* fruticosa, pedunculis trifloris, calycibus triphyllo-bracteatis, foliis ternatis subrotundis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 1010.

CICER sylvestre latifolium triphyllum. *Bauh. Pin.* 347.

CICER sylvestre tertium. *Dod. Pempt.* 525.

Prof. JACQUIN, and most modern writers on Botany, consider the *Ononis* here figured, as the *rotundifolia* of LINNÆUS; it accords certainly with the figure of *Dodon.* to which that author refers, but is irreconcileable with his description; the leaves for example are neither *parva, integerrima,* nor *glabra,* the words by which LINNÆUS describes them; they are indeed evidently serrated in the figure of *Dodon.* which he quotes: by the name of *rotundifolia,* however, this plant is now very generally known in our nurseries, to which its beauty has gained it admission. LOBEL tells us in his *Adversaria,* printed in 1576, that the plant was then growing in the garden of a Mr. MORGAN; as it is not enumerated in Mr. MILLER's Dictionary, ed. 6, 4to,* we suspect that it has been lost out of the country and re-introduced.

Baron HALLER informs us, that it is found wild in abundance at the bottom of the Alps in Switzerland; it is found also in other parts of Europe.

It flowers in our open borders from May to July, in which it ripens its seeds, by which it is in general propagated, as also by slips; it grows to about the height of a foot and a half, is very hardy, and easy of culture.

* The flowers of his *rotundifolia* are yellow, and therefore cannot be our plant.

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LOTUS HIRSUTUS. HAIRY BIRD'S-FOOT-TREFOIL.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen cylindricum ſtriatum. *Alæ* ſurſum longitudinaliter conniventes. *Cal.* tubuloſus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOTUS *hirſutus* capitulis ſubrotundis, caule erecto hirto, leguminibus ovatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 691. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 93.

LOTUS polyceratos fruteſcens incana alba, ſiliquis erectis craſſioribus et brevioribus rectis. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 177. *ſ.* 2. *t.* 18. *f.* 14.

LOTUS pentaphyllos ſiliquoſus villoſus. *Bauh. Pin.* 332.

The *Lotus hirſutus*, according to LINNÆUS, is a native of the South of France, Italy, and the Eaſt.

In mild winters it will bear the open border with us, but it is more generally kept in the greenhouſe, of which indeed it has long had poſſeſſion, being cultivated, according to Mr. AITON, in 1683, by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND.

It flowers from June to Auguſt.

Its bloſſoms are of a white colour, which being contraſted with the redneſs of the calyx, gives them a pleaſing appearance; CASP. BAUH. informs us, that they are purple alſo.

This ſhrub will acquire the height of ſeveral feet; its flowers are uſually ſucceeded by ſeed-veſſels, which in favourable ſituations produce perfect ſeeds, by which the plant is eaſily propagated, as alſo by cuttings.

PRUNELLA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED SELF-HEAL.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta bifurca: altero apice antherifera. *Stigma* bifidum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRUNELLA *grandiflora* foliis omnibus ovato oblongis subserratis, calicis labio superiore profunde trilobo. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 920. *Jacq. Fl. Austr. v.* 4. *t.* 377.
PRUNELLA prima. *Clus. Hist.* xlii.
PRUNELLA cærulea magno flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 261.

The plant here figured, which we have several years cultivated in our garden at Brompton, without discovering in it the least disposition to vary, is undoubtedly the same as is figured by Prof. JACQUIN, in his *Fl. Austr.* under the name of *grandiflora*; he regards it as a distinct species, and as such it is introduced in Prof. GMELIN's ed. of the *Syst. Nat.* of LINNÆUS: Mr. AITON, in his *Hort. Kew.* following LINNÆUS, makes it a variety of the *vulgaris*, a common English plant, which we have never seen to vary much in the size of its flowers.

Prof. JACQUIN informs us, that it grows wild, mixed with the *laciniata* (a kindred species with yellowish flowers) on the Alps; it is found also in similar situations in various other parts of Europe.

In July and August, it puts forth its large shewy blossoms, of a fine purple colour.

Such as are partial to hardy herbaceous plants, of ready growth, which are ornamental, take up but little room, and are not apt to entrench on their neighbours, will be induced to add this to their collection.

It is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

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ALLAMANDA CATHARTICA. WILLOW-LEAV'D ALLAMANDA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Caps.* lenticularis erecta echinata 1-locularis polysperma. *Semina* bractæata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLAMANDA *cathartica. Linn. Mant. p.* 214. *Suppl. p.* 165. *Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 252. *Ait. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 489.

ORELIA *grandiflora. Aubl. Guian. p.* 271. *t.* 106.

This beautiful stove plant (a native of Cayenne and Guiana, where it is said to grow by the sides of rivers) was introduced to this country in 1785, by Baron HAKE*; it has since flowered in many of our collections, usually in June and July.

Stem or trunk shrubby, upright, climbing to a considerable height; bark of the old wood pale brown, of the young wood green and smooth; leaves generally growing four together, sometimes only two, and those opposite, sessile, smooth, and glossy above, paler green beneath, the midrib on the underside evidently villous, veiny, veins as in *Plumeria*, terminating before they reach the margin, chewed discovering little taste; flowers very large, produced even on young plants, of a fine yellow colour, and somewhat spicy smell, not terminal, but growing from the sides of the branches, sometimes singly, more frequently three or four together, standing on short footstalks; calyx composed of five leaves, lanceolate, smooth, unequal, short compared with the flower; corolla monopetalous, funnel-shaped, tube nearly cylindrical, limb dilated below and bellying out, on the inside striped with orange-coloured veins, above divided into five segments, which roll

* *Ait. Kew.*

over

over each other before they open, when open broad, ſomewhat truncated, one ſide rounded, the other terminating in a ſhort point; at the baſe of the diviſions the yellow colour on the inſide of the flower becomes nearly white, forming ſo many ſpots; the mouth of the tube is perfectly cloſed with villi converging to a point, and which ſerve as a covering or ſpecies of thatch to five long, pointed, rigid, arrow-ſhaped antheræ beneath them, which ſit on the top of ſo many ridges, projecting from the inſide of the tube, and which juſt beneath the antheræ are villous; germen nearly round, with a ſlight ridge on each ſide of it, ſurrounded at its baſe by a greeniſh glandular ſubſtance; ſtyle filiform, the length of the tube of the corolla, enlarging as it comes near to the ſtigma; ſtigma diviſible into three diſtinct parts, the lowermoſt of a yellowiſh hue, in the form of a rim turning downwards, the middle of a dark green colour, ſecreting honey in conſiderable quantity; the ſummit, which perhaps is the true ſtigma, a ſhort conical point, riſing from the centre of the middle part, bifid at top, with a furrow running down each ſide of it; ſeed-veſſels, according to the figure in AUBLET, are very large and prickly.

Of this genus, which has a conſiderable affinity with that of *Vinca* and *Plumeria*, only one ſpecies is deſcribed in LINNÆUS's works, and this is uſually increaſed by cuttings.

ARUM TRILOBATUM. THREE-LOBED ARUM.

Clafs and Order.

GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha monophylla cucullata. *Spadix* fupra nudus, inferne femineus, medio ftamineus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARUM *trilobatum* acaule, foliis fagittato trilobis, flore feffili. *Linn. Syft. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 828. *Ait. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 316. *Mill. Icon. t.* 52. *f.* 2.
ARISARUM amboynicum. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 320. *t.* 110. *f.* 2.

Mr. MILLER in his figure of this plant, to which LINNÆUS refers, has been more happy in his repreſentation than in that of many others; RUMPHIUS' figure and deſcription accord alſo with our plant, ſome of his leaves indeed are more perfectly three-lobed than any we have ſeen here on the living plant, and to this variation, he informs us, they are ſubject.

We learn from Mr. MILLER, that roots of this Arum were brought from Ceylon in the year 1752. It flowers in May and June, and is regarded both by Mr. MILLER and Mr. AITON as a ſtove plant; we have ſeen it ſucceed very well with the treatment of a tender green-houſe plant.

It is one of the leaſt of the tribe; its root is like that of the common Arum, and extremely acrid: but the plant is more particularly diſtinguiſhed by the rich, brown, velvety appearance of its flowers; the length of its tapering ſpadix, which on its lower part is full of little cavities, and reſembles a piece of metal corroded by long expoſure; and by the intolerable ſtench which the whole of the flower, but more eſpecially the ſpadix, ſends forth.

It is a native of Amboyna, as well as of Ceylon. RUMPHIUS informs us that the roots, ſometimes eaten raw by miſtake, cauſe violent inflammations of the mouth and throat, and that they do not loſe their acrimony even when boiled.

The plant increaſes freely by offsets from its roots.

POLYGALA HEISTERIA. HEATH-LEAVED MILKWORT.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus: foliolis 2 majoribus alæformibus, ante maturitatem feminis coloratis. *Capsula* obcordata 2-locularis. *Semina* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POLYGALA *Heisteria* floribus imberbibus lateralibus, caule arborescente, foliis triquetris mucronato-spinosis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 639. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 6.

SPARTIUM africanum frutescens ericæ folio. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 193. *t.* 97.

THYMBRA capensis nepetæ Theophrasti foliis aculeatis flore parvo purpureo. *Pluk. Alm.* 366. *t.* 229. *f.* 5.

HEISTERIA. *Hort. Cliff.* 352.

After receiving various names, this plant has been finally placed by LINNÆUS among the Milkworts; it retains the trivial name of *Heisteria*, instead of the generic one previously bestowed on it, in honour of Prof. HEISTER, the celebrated German Surgeon.

In Holland it appears to have been long since known; but was a stranger here, till introduced from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1787. *Ait. Kew.*

In the course of a few years it becomes a shrub of considerable size, equalling a small furze bush, to which, in its habit, it bears a distant resemblance; and furze-leaved, in our humble opinion, would have been a more expressive name than heath-leaved, which Mr. AITON has given it in accordance with COMMELIN's idea.

The purple of the flowers is brilliant in the extreme, and as those are plentifully produced almost the year through, it has very generally obtained a place in collections of greenhouse plants about London.

It is commonly increased by cuttings, but not easily.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, July 1. 1796

SCILLA AMÆNA. BYZANTINE SQUILL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala patens, decidua. *Filamenta* filiformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *amæna* floribus lateralibus alternis ſubnutantibus, ſcapo angulato. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 328. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 444. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. v.* 3. *t.* 218.

HYACINTHUS ſtellaris cæruleus amænus. *Bauh. Pin.* 46.

HYACINTHUS ſtellaris Bizantinus. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern.* 2*d. ord. fol.* 13.

HYACINTHUS ſtellatus Byzantinus alter ſive flore Boraginis. The other Starry Jacinth of Conſtantinople. *Park. Parad. p.* 128. *t.* 131. *f.* 4.

HYACINTHUS ſtellaris, caulibus pluribus ex eodem bulbo ortis ſingulis pluribus floribus oneratis. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 374. *ſ.* 4. *t.* 12. *f.* 17.

The *Scilla amæna*, a hardy bulbous plant of ſmall growth, is a native of the Levant, and has long been cultivated in this country for ornament, being introduced about the year 1600, by ED. Lord ZOUCH (vid. *Park. Parad. & Lobel. Averſ.*); when it grows luxuriantly, many flowering ſtems will ſpring from the ſame root, which, when the plant is in flower, are altogether upright; as the ſeed-veſſels advance in ſize and weight, they bend down, the bloſſoms are violet-coloured, and the germen in the centre of each is diſtinguiſhed for the paleneſs of its colour, a character which did not eſcape the obſervation of PARKINSON.

It flowers early in May, and, in favourable ſituations, ripens its ſeeds in the beginning of June.

Is uſually increaſed by offsets, which are produced in tolerable abundance; will grow in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation; but will ſucceed beſt if planted in a ſandy loam, and a warm ſheltered part of the garden.

Its ſeeds are of a pale amber colour, and drop ſoon.

Though Profeſſor JACQUIN figures it in his *Fl. Auſtriaca*, he ſuſpects that it had originally been introduced from Conſtantinople.

N.° 342

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent July 1 1796.

Erica Persoluta. Blush-Flowered 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 *persoluta* antheris aristatis inclusis, corollis campanulatis, calycibus ciliatis, foliis quaternis. *Linn. Mant. p.* 230. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 17.
ERICA *subdivaricata. Berg. Cap.* 114.
ERICA *persoluta* aristata foliis ternis quaternisque trigonis glabris, floribus umbellatis, calice ciliato. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap. p.* 73.

The different species and varieties of the African Heaths are now become so numerous, that there is scarcely any period of the year in which some of them may not be found to delight the eye with their blossoms: the *persoluta* here figured is one of those which flower early in the spring; through the months of March, April, and May, its branches are loaded with a profusion of bright purple flowers, which, joined to the lively verdure of its foliage, places it among the most desirable of the tribe.

If suffered to grow, it will form a shrub of considerable height: there is a variety of it, called *alba*, whose flowers are nearly white, yet not wholly divested of a red tinge; to this variety the term blush-coloured, which Mr. Aiton has given to the species, seems most applicable.

This heath was introduced, from the Cape, by Mr. Masson, in 1774. *Ait. Kew.*

It is increased without much difficulty from cuttings, and is more easily preserved than many of the others.

ANTHOLYZA CUNONIA. SCARLET-FLOWERED ANTHOLYZA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. tubulosa irregularis recurvata. *Caps.* infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHOLYZA *Cunonia* corollis rectis, labii quinquepartiti lobis duobus externis latioribus adscendentibus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 54. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 66.

ANTHOLYZA *Cunonia* corollis subpapilionaceis: labii lobis duobus externis latioribus adscendentibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 87.

ANTHOLYZA *Cunonia* foliis ensiformibus glabris striatis, spica oblonga disticha. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap. p.* 7.

CUNONIA floribus sessilibus spathis maximis. *Butt. cun.* 211. *t.* 1.

CUNONIA *Antholyza. Mill. Dict.*

Amidst that variety of tender bulbous plants which the Cape affords, there are none whose flowers can boast a richer scarlet, than the *Antholyza* here figured; in their form also, there is great singularity, and in their mode of growth much elegance; to us indeed it is matter of surprise that this plant should not be more generally cultivated, especially as its culture is attended with so little trouble: Mr. MILLER, who grew it in 1756, has minutely described it in his Dictionary; he informs us, that it is easily propagated by offsets, or raised from seeds; the latter, as the plant flowers in April and May, ripen about the middle of June, and should be sown about the middle of August; the plant with the pot in which it has grown, after it has ripened its seeds, should be set by in a shed or some dry place, and in the autumn the largest roots should be selected, and three of them planted in a pot of a moderate size, keeping them in an open frame till the approach of winter, when they are to be removed into the house with other greenhouse plants.

This species is found wild in Persia as well as at the Cape.

Pub. by W Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Aug. 1 1796

ASPALATHUS PEDUNCULATA. SMALL-LEAVED ASPALATHUS.

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Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus: lacinia ſuperiore majore. *Legumen* ovatum muticum ſubdiſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASPALATHUS *pedunculata* foliis faſciculatis ſubulatis glabris, pedunculis filiformibus folio duplo longioribus. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. t.* 26. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 16.

Of the five ſpecies of Aſpalathus enumerated in the *Hortus Kewenſis*, four are natives of the Cape; of thoſe, three have been introduced by Mr. MASSON: the *albens* and *candicans* in 1774, the preſent ſpecies in 1775.

This is one of the plants figured by Monſ. L'HERITIER, in a work of his, entitled *Sertum Anglicum*, containing new ſpecies obſerved by him during his excurſion to this country a few years ſince, moſt of which flowered in the royal garden at Kew.

It will grow to the height of ſeveral feet, produces abundance of bloſſoms, which open during moſt of the ſummer months, and is propagated by cuttings.

Pub. by W. Curtis 4 Gt. Crescent Aug. 1. 1796

Pub. by W. Curtis at the Botanical Mag. 1795

POLYGALA BRACTEOLATA. SPEAR-LEAVED MILKWORT.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus: foliolis alæformibus coloratis. *Legumen* obcordatum biloculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POLYGALA *bracteolata* floribus cristatis racemosis, bractæis triphyllis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 638. *Berg. Cap.* 182. *Buxb. Cent.* 3. *p.* 4. *t.* 71. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 4.

To the vast number of ornamental plants introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. MASSON, we here add another, imported in 1787; when Mr. AITON published his *Hortus Kewensis*, it most probably had not flowered with him, as he does not notice its particular time of blowing: we now see it in most of the Nurserymen's collections of greenhouse plants, flowering from May to July. It is a plant of great singularity and beauty, the purple of its flowers is brilliant in the extreme.

It is increased by cuttings.

Pub. by W. Curtis N.º Geo. Crescent Oct 1. 1796.

PROTEA MELLIFERA. HONEY-BEARING PROTEA.

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Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala: interdum basi vel apice coherentibus. *Antheræ* lineares vel oblongæ petalis infra apicem insertæ. *Cal.* propius o. *Nux* supera, 1-locularis, evalvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *mellifera* foliis lanceolato-ellipticis capituloque terminali oblongo glabris. *Thunb. Prot. n.* 37. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 139. *Ait. Kew. vol.* 1. *p.* 127.

LEUCADENDRON repens foliis lanceolatis, floribus oblongis, calycum squamis glabris. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 135.

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON foliis angustis brevioribus salignis, calycis squamis elegantissimi ex roseo aureo albo atro rubro variegatis, florum plumis albis. *Boerh. Lugd.* 2. *p.* 187.

To a magnificent appearance, the blossom of the Protea joins a structure extremely curious and interesting; but, at the same time, difficult to be understood by students, who are apt to consider the whole as one great simple flower, while in reality it is composed of a number of florets enclosed within a common calyx formed of numerous leaves or scales placed one over the other, and sitting on one common receptacle, being in fact what Botanists term an aggregate flower, approaching indeed near to a compound one, there being in the structure and union of the antheræ a considerable similarity to those of the Syngenesia class, much more so than in the flowers of Plantain, Scabious, Teasel, and others.

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The florets of the preſent ſpecies correſpond extremely well with the character of the genus Leucadendron in the ſixth edition of the *Genera Pl.* of LINNÆUS, but not with that of Protea, as given in the *Hort. Kew.* and *Gmel. ed. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* to which it is now united; the corolla being moſt evidently compoſed of two (not four) petals, the largeſt of theſe is trifid at top, each ſegment of it, as well as the ſummit of the ſmaller petal, terminates in a twiſted kind of plume, not peculiar to this ſpecies; of the antheræ, which are long, linear, and form a kind of cylinder, three are attached to the largeſt petal, the fourth (which appears to be leſs perfect than the others) to the ſmaller petal; the germen is enveloped with numerous orange-coloured hairs, having the gloſs of the richeſt ſattin; the antheræ terminate in ſmall appendages of a brown colour.

This magnificent ſhrub, a principal ornament of the Cape-Houſe at Kew, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1774 (*Ait. Kew.*); it flowers chiefly in the Spring, and often during the Summer; is propagated principally by layers.

Our drawing was made from a plant raiſed from Cape ſeeds, which flowered this ſeaſon, among a number of others equally curious, in the collection of Mr. BARR, Nurſeryman and Floriſt, near Ball's-Turnpike, Kingſland.

OENOTHERA ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED OENOTHERA.

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Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capſ.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OENOTHERA *roſea* foliis ovatis dentatis, inferioribus lyratis: capſulis clavatis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 3.

OENOTHERA *roſea.* *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. tom.* 2. *t.* 6.

Of the ſeveral different ſpecies of this genus growing in our garden at this preſent writing (eleven in number) two only are of a red or purple colour, the one here figured, and another with a larger flower, which we purpoſe ſoon to publiſh under the name of *purpurea.*

The preſent ſpecies, Mr. AITON informs us, was introduced in 1783 by Monſ. THOUIN, from Peru.

It has been conſidered as a greenhouſe plant, and a perennial; we find it to be more hardy than greenhouſe plants in general, and ſcarcely entitled to the diſtinction of a perennial.

It may be increaſed by cuttings and ſeeds, the latter of which are plentifully produced. It rarely exceeds a foot in height; its roſe-coloured flowers expand during the whole of the day, and are produced during moſt of the Summer months.

To guard againſt accidental ſeverity of weather, ſow its ſeeds in the Spring with tender annuals; when the plants have acquired a proper age and the ſeaſon is favourable, plant them out ſingly in the open border.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1790

CALCEOLARIA FOTHERGILLII. FOTHERGILL'S SLIPPER-WORT.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla ringens inflata. *Capsula* 2-locularis, 2 valvis. *Calyx* 4-partitus æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALCEOLARIA *Fothergillii* foliis spathulatis integerrimis, pedunculis scapiformibus unifloris. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 30. *tab.* 1. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 39.

To this species of Calceolaria the trivial name of *Fothergillii* has been given in honour of Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL, who introduced it in 1777, with several other rare plants from Falkland-Islands, where it is a native.

In the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON it was first figured, and minutely described.

This plant of great singularity and beauty particularly merits a place in the collections of the curious; its principal flowering season is in May, but it will often blossom much later in the Summer.

It is not to be had in perfection, nor even preserved, without great attention, joined to a peculiar treatment; several times it has been nearly lost from this country. Mr. AITON makes it a biennial greenhouse plant; it, no doubt, is one of those plants which are liable to be killed in very severe weather, and therefore it is necessary to keep a pot of it at least, during the Winter, either in the greenhouse or a well-secured frame; but the plant will be found to succeed best in the open ground, provided it be planted in bog-earth, in a situation that is moist and moderately shady; with us it has proved perfectly perennial.

With care it may be propagated by layers and cuttings, but with most certainty in the former mode; possibly it may be raised from seeds, they ripen here, but are as fine as dust.

SOLANUM LACINIATUM. CUT-LEAV'D NIGHTSHADE.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata. *Antheræ* fubcoalitæ, apice poro gemino dehifcentes. *Bacca* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SOLANUM *laciniatum* caule fruticofo inermi glaberrimo, foliis pinnatifidis: laciniis lanceolatis acutis, paniculis axillaribus binis ternifve. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 247.

Mr. AITON in his *Hort. Kew.* mentions this plant as being a native of New-Zealand, on the authority of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, and that it was introduced in 1772; he regards it as a ftove plant; it has been fince found to be more hardy than he imagined, and not to require more heat than the greenhouſe affords; in the Summer it will ftand abroad, and even ripen its fruit in the open air.

It is a plant of fome beauty, but is more remarkable for having its antheræ feparating widely from each other, and thereby lofing the character of a *Solanum*, fo far as it depends on that circumftance. The berries when ripe are of the fize of a fmall plum, and of a yellowifh green hue; their pulp is fweet, in fome fmall degree refembling that of a fig, whether it be fo innocent we do not take on us to affert.

It flowers during moft of the Summer, and is eafily increafed by cuttings or feeds.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1796

Pub. by W Curtis St Geo Crescent Oct 1. 1796

Erica Ventricosa. Porcelain Heath.

Class and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-phyllus. *Corolla* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *ventricosa* mutica, foliis quaternis trigonis ciliatis, floribus ventricosis glabris. *Thunb. Prod. Cap. p.* 71.

Of the many new Heaths which have been introduced within these few years, none have excited greater admiration than the present one; its blossoms, though they cannot boast the grandeur or richness of colour so strikingly displayed in the *cerinthoides*, and some others, please more on a near inspection, they have indeed a delicacy and beauty which are indescribable; we have given to it the English name of Porcelain Heath, as the flowers have somewhat the appearance of porcelain, or enamel.

This species has been introduced from the Cape, since the publication of the *Hortus Kewensis*; we saw it in blossom many years since, in the Royal Garden at Kew; several varieties of it have been raised from Cape seeds by Mr. Loddiges, Nurseryman, at Hackney, differing in the hairiness of their leaves, size and colour of their blossoms; but the best variety we have seen is the one here represented.

In point of form the blossoms resemble those of the *ampullacea*, but they are not so large, and have no viscidity; the stigma is enclosed within the mouth of the flower, and the peduncles are usually naked; in some very luxuriant specimens we have observed a scale or two on them.

It is with Heaths, in some respects, as it is with fruit trees; one season they will produce blossoms most abundantly, they seem indeed to overblow themselves, the next few appear; in different years the blossoms of the same heath will vary also considerably in size. The *ventricosa* is a free blower, and will in general produce flowers in abundance, for two or three months, from June to September.

Those who possess the knack of striking heaths, raise it by cuttings without much difficulty.

SAXIFRAGA MUTATA. SAFFRON-COLOUR'D SAXIFRAGE.

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Corolla* 5-petala. *Capf.* 2-roftris 1-locularis polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAXIFRAGA *mutata* foliis radicalibus aggregatis lingulatis cartilagineo-ferratis, caule racemofo folifo, calyce villofo et vifcido. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.*14. *Murr. p.*411. *Jacq. Ic. Pl. rar. Fafc.*9.

LINNÆUS has arranged feveral diftinct fpecies of Saxifrage under the *Saxifraga Cotyledon*, but very properly feparates this; though in the general form of its foliage it is as nearly related to it as moft of the others; from four of them it is indeed perfectly diftinct, inftead of the fawed cartilaginous edge, it has only fine foft hairs, more efpecially towards the bafe; towards the extremity there is fome appearance of little teeth, but widely differing from thofe of the others. The whole plant is covered with vifcid hairs; the ftalk about a foot high, is much branched; but the great peculiarity of this plant confifts in its flowers, the petals being long, narrow, and pointed, and of a faffron colour, of a deeper tint when they firft open, and gradually changing to a pale yellow; the beauty of the flowers is heightened by a glandular fubftance in the centre of each, which when the flower expands is of a bright purple colour.

This rare fpecies of Saxifrage is a native of the Alps of Switzerland and Italy; we raifed it with difficulty from feeds fent us by Mr. DAVAL, of Orbe, in Switzerland; it was three years before the plants flowered; thofe now in bloom in my garden, June 15, bid fair to produce feeds in abundance; the plant may alfo be produced from offsets, in the fame way as the *Saxifraga Cotyledon*, vulgarly called *Pyramidal Sedum*, and requires a fimilar treatment; though an Alpine plant, it muft be fheltered from much wet and fevere frofts.

Baron HALLER defcribes it with fpots on the petals; thofe certainly did not exift on our plants.

Pub. by W. Curtis N.t Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1796

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov 1. 1796

OENOTHERA PURPUREA. PURPLE OENOTHERA.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OENOTHERA *purpurea* foliis ovato-lanceolatis glaucescentibus integerrimis, capsulis sessilibus, stigmate atro-purpureo.

The species of Oenothera here figured is the one we mentioned in treating of the *rosea*, a very ornamental species, introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the western coast of North-America, in 1791.* We have given to it the name of *purpurea*, it being the only one in our gardens with purple flowers.

It is distinguished by three principal characters, the glaucous appearance of its foliage, the purple hue of its blossoms, and the dark colour of its stigma.

It flowers during the months of July and August, and ripens its seeds in September; is an annual of ready growth, and worthy of being more generally introduced to the flower-garden; its seeds should be sown in the spring, with other tender annuals, and the seedlings when of a proper age planted out singly in the open border, where they will acquire the height of two feet, and produce abundance of blossoms which, like those of the *rosea*, open during the day as well as in the evening.

* *Donn. Hort. Cantab.* 1796.

MAHERNIA INCISA. CUT-LEAV'D MAHERNIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-dentatus. *Petala* 5. *Nect.* 5 obcordata filamentis supposita. *Capsula* 5-locularis.

Specific Character.

MAHERNIA *incisa* caule hispidulo, foliis lanceolatis incisis, stipulis integerrimis.

In point of size and mode of growth, this beautiful species comes near to the *pinnata* already figured in this work; but differs essentially in the singular hispidity of its stalks, the form of its leaves, and the colour of its flowers.

The stalks to the naked eye discover a manifest roughness, a magnifying glass shews this roughness to be of a singular kind, that they are beset on every side with little protuberances, from whence issue tufts of pellucid hairs, and here and there a single hair is discoverable with a small red viscid globule at its extremity; a portion of the stalk, when highly magnified, somewhat resembles that of the creeping Cereus. The leaves, which are not so manifestly hairy as the stalk and calyces, are deeply jagged on the edges, and bear some little affinity in their appearance to those of the *Pelargonium tricolor*. The flowers, when in bud, are of the richest crimson imaginable; as they open they incline to a deep orange, and finally become of a yellowish hue.

As this plant produces abundance of blossoms, they may be seen in all their states during most of the Summer and Autumnal months.

The plant from whence our drawing was taken, flowered this Summer with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road, it requires the same treatment as the *pinnata*, is probably a native of the same country, and may be propagated by cuttings in the same manner.

Pub. by W. Curtis Ste Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1796.

MIMULUS AURANTIACUS. ORANGE MONKEY-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-dentatus prismaticus. *Cor.* ringens: labio superiore lateribus replicato. *Caps.* 2-locularis polysperma.

Specific Character.

MIMULUS *aurantiacus* caule erecto fruticoso tereti, foliis ovato-lanceolatis obtusiusculis.

The present species of *Mimulus*, equal in point of shew to most of the inhabitants of our greenhouses, to which situation it is adapted, flowered this Summer with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road.

Stalk about three feet high, much branched, shrubby, round, the young wood green, with a tinge of purple toward the lower part of each joint, slightly viscid, as it becomes older changing to a light brown colour, and discovering manifest fissures; branches alternately opposite, flower-bearing quite to the base; leaves opposite, sessile, slightly connate, ovato-lanceolate, somewhat blunt at the extremity, this bluntness is particularly apparent when contrasted with a leaf of the *ringens*, toothed or slightly sawed on the edge, smooth, veiny; flowers inodorous, large, nearly twice the size of those of the *ringens*, uniformly pale orange, growing in pairs from the alæ of the leaves, standing on footstalks about half the length of the calyx; calyx five-angled and five-toothed, tube of the flower within the calyx, narrow, cylindrical, pale yellow, bent a little downward, gradually expanding, and dividing into two lips, the upper lip divided into two, the lower lip into three segments, all of them irregular, the two uppermost very much so; at the base of the middle segment of the lower lip are two prominent ridges, of a somewhat deeper colour; stamina four, two long, two short; antheræ deep orange, cruciform, within the flower; stigma white, two-lip'd, lips closed or expanded according to its age; style filiform; germen oblong; at the base of the germen is a gland of considerable size which secretes much honey.

This plant flowers during most of the Summer, and is increased by cuttings. We know not with certainty of what country it is a native.

OENOTHERA PUMILA. DWARF OENOTHERA.

Clafs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capf.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OENOTHERA *pumila* foliis lanceolatis obtufis glabris fubpetiolatis, caulibus proftratis, capfulis acutangulis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 358. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 4.

OENOTHERA foliis radicalibus ovatis caulinis lanceolatis obtufis, capfulis ovatis obtufis. *Mill. Ic. t.* 188.

LYSIMACHIA filiquofa glabra minor mariana anguftioribus foliis. *Plak. Mant.* 123.

From all the fpecies of Oenothera with yellow flowers hitherto introduced to this country, the prefent one is diftinguifhed by the inferiority of its fize; in its moft luxuriant ftate it rarely exceeds a foot in height, and as it commonly grows it is far more humble: from a perennial root it fends out many flowering ftems, which are productive of bloffoms in regular fucceffion from April to July: thefe are open in the morning as well as in the evening, which renders the plant more ornamental and defirable: for the border of a fmall garden, or for rock-work, it is extremely fuitable, if not fo fhewy as fome others; it is very hardy, of ready growth, not apt to encroach, flowers during moft of the fummer months, and is readily propagated by feeds, cuttings, or dividing of the roots in autumn.

Is a native of North-America, and was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER in 1757. *Ait. Kew.*

The ftalks cannot be confidered as proftrate, though LINNÆUS defcribes them as fuch; *adfcendentibus* would be a more appropriate term.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1796.

Pub. by W. Curtis N. Exeo Crescent Dec. 1 1796

ERICA MASSONI. MASSON'S 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 *Massoni* antheris muticis inclusis, corollis cylindricis grossis, floribus capitatis, foliis octofariis imbricatis pubescentibus. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 221. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 23.

ERICA *Massoni* foliis quaternis oblongis serratis villosis, floribus cylindricis viscosis. *Thunb. Prod. Cap. p.* 71.

This very magnificent African Heath is first described in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, and named in honour of Mr. MASSON, whose exertions at the Cape, where he resided many years as collector of the natural productions of that fertile spot, have so eminently contributed to render the royal collection at Kew, in this tribe of plants especially, rich in the extreme.

This Heath grows to a considerable height, and becomes much branched, the branches are long and upright, covered closely with numerous hoary leaves, nearly cylindrical, most of these terminate in a large umbel of flowers, which continue a long while in bloom, and are so extremely viscous that scarcely a winged insect can settle on them and escape with its life; the formidable wasp sometimes becomes its victim, as we once had an opportunity of seeing.

When the *Hort. Kew.* was first published, this species had not flowered with Mr. AITON, it has since done so in many collections near town, and no where in greater perfection than at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammersmith, on some one or other of whose plants blossoms may be seen during most of the summer.

It is raised from cuttings with extreme difficulty, is not so easily kept as some others, and is more susceptible of injury from moisture.

BRIZA MAXIMA. GREAT QUAKING GRASS.

****

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-valvis, multiflorus. *Spicula* diſticha: valvulis cordatis, obtuſis: interiore minuta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BRIZA *maxima* ſpiculis cordatis, floſculis ſeptendecim. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 115. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 103.
GRAMEN tremulum maximum. *Bauh Pin.* 2.
PHALARIS pratenſis altera. *Pearle Graſſe. Ger. emac. p.* 87. *f.* 3.

The Graſſes are in general more regarded for utility than ornament, yet in the latter point of view many of them have engaged the attention of the curious, and long held a place in the flower-garden, to which they have a twofold claim, as they not only decorate the garden when freſh, but the mantle-ſhelf when dry; to theſe purpoſes the preſent ſpecies of Briza has long been applied: JOHNSON tells us, in his time, 1633, "it was ſowen yearlely in many of the London gardens."

This ſpecies, a native of Spain and Italy, bloſſoms in June and July, and ripens its ſeeds in Auguſt.

Where it has once ſeeded it comes up ſpontaneouſly, without the trouble of ſowing it; autumnal ſeedlings make the ſtrongeſt plants, they are liable however to be cut off in very ſevere ſeaſons; ſhould that happen, ſow more ſeed in the ſpring with your other annuals.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1 1796.

Pub.d by W. Curtis St.e Geo. Crescent Jan.y 1.1797

Erica Baccans. Arbutus-Flowered Heath.

Clafs and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inferta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ pertufæ. *Capf.* 4-locularis. 4-valvis polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *baccans* antheris criftatis inclufis, corollis globofo-campanulatis calyce colorato inclufis, foliis imbricatis. *Linn. Mant. p.* 233.

ERICA *baccans* antheris criftatis, corollis globofo-campanulatis tectis, ftylo inclufo, foliis ternis imbricatis. *Linn. Syft. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 366. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 18.

ERICA *baccans* criftata foliis quaternis linearibus ferrulatis, floribus umbellatis calyce ovato æquante. *Thunb. Prod. p.* 74.

ERICA Africana glabra fruticofa arbuti flore. *Seb. Muf.* 1. *p.* 32. *t.* 21. *f.* 3.

Seba, a Dutch writer, appears firft to have noticed this Heath; he figures it in his Mufeum, and diftinguifhes it by the name of Arbutus-flowered, which Mr. Aiton has retained.

This very elegant and ornamental fpecies grows to a confiderable height, and in favourable fituations produces abundance of flowers early in the fummer, which are remarkable, though not peculiarly fo, for being enveloped with a calyx of the fame colour.

It is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. Masson in 1774*.

Is raifed from feeds, which it ripens with us more freely than moft of the African Heaths, a fortunate circumftance, as it is fcarcely poffible to ftrike its cuttings.

Seedling plants rarely flower till they are three years old.

* *Ait. Kew.*

CONVOLVULUS ALTHÆOIDES. SILKY-LEAVED CONVOLVULUS.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *althæoides* foliis cordatis sinuatis sericeis: lobis repandis; pedunculis bifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 202. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 211. *var.* β.

CONVOLVULUS argenteus Althææ folio. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 295.

CONVOLVULUS Althææ folio. *Clus. Hist. p. xlix. fig.*

PAPAVER cornutum luteum minus. *Ger. Herb. p.* 294. *f.* 4.

CONVOLVULUS argenteus elegantissimus foliis tenuiter incisis. *Tournef. Inst.* 85.

The name of *Althæoides* and the description of LINNÆUS accord much better with the figure of this plant, as given by CLUSIUS, than with the plant itself as cultivated in our gardens: whether the foliage of our plant becomes smaller and more finely divided by cultivation; whether it be a distinct species, as MILLER affirms, or a permanent variety, as Mr. AITON makes it, we have not been able satisfactorily to ascertain; the former gives no description of the radical leaves of his *elegantissimus*, and we have not found in any of our gardens a variety different from the one here figured. This species of Convolvulus, though cultivated here by J. TRADESCANT in 1656, is far from being common, which is the more surprising, as the plant is easy of culture and productive of flowers at once large and beautiful, and peculiarly interesting from the extreme variableness of its silky foliage, expanding into the most elegant forms imaginable.

Mr. STEVENS, of Camerton-House, near Bath, informs me that it grows abundantly on the mountains near Victri, south-east of Naples, and in the Isle of Capri, mixed with *Convolvulus Cneorum, Lithospermum fruticosum*, &c. and in the adjacent islands and continent, forming a beautiful ornament to the shrubs it entwines: CLUSIUS observed it in Spain and Portugal.

It flowers with us in June and July, and is increased without difficulty by parting its roots, which are of the creeping kind, in spring or autumn. It is usually kept in the greenhouse, but will succeed very well in the open border, guarding it against the unusual severity of weather.

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HIBISCUS SPECIOSUS. SUPERB HIBISCUS.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-plex: exterior polyphyllus aut multifidus. *Capf.* 5-valvis, 5-locularis: loculis polyfpermis ramis 1-fpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIBISCUS *fpeciofus* foliis glabris palmatis: laciniis lanceolatis ferratis, caule pedunculis calicibufque lævibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 456. *Linn. Syft. Nat. ed. Gmel. p.* 1063.

Thofe who "admire Nature's clocks more than her watches," will view, we prefume, with fome pleafure our repreftentation of this very fuperb fpecies of Hibifcus, a native of Carolina, and cultivated here by Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL, in 1778.

This fpecies is altogether herbaceous, and from a perennial root yearly throws up a ftem to the height of many feet, clothed with foliage of a beautiful form and fmoothnefs, and fupporting at its fummit feveral flowers, diftinguifhed for their grandeur and richnefs of colour; thefe ufually bloffom in Auguft, and if the plant be kept in the ftove, as it moft commonly is, are followed by ripe feeds, by which it is moft commonly propagated.

In the *Hort. Kew.* it is marked as a greenhoufe plant; it may no doubt be preferved in the greenhoufe; there is even no impediment to its growing in the open border, if placed in a warm and fheltered fituation; and the only motive for keeping it in the ftove is its being found to flower there more advantageoufly, and to ripen its feeds with more certainty.

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* Some Plants of this genus have two, others four ſtamina;—the preſent one has four.

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CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL
MAGAZINE

11-12
1797

THE

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OR,

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

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By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. XI.

" Not a tree,
" A plant, a leaf, a blossom, but contains
" A folio volume. We may read and read,
" And read again, and still find something new,
" Something to please, and something to instruct."

THE VILLAGE CURATE.

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MDCCXCVII.

LYCIUM JAPONICUM. JAPANESE BOXTHORN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. tubulosa, fauce clausa filamentorum barba. *Bacca* 2-locularis polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYCIUM *japonicum* inerme, foliis ovatis nervosis planis, floribus sessilibus. *Thunb. Fl. Jap. p.* 93. *tab.* 17. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 228. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 256.

LYCIUM *fœtidum. Linn. Suppl.* 150.

LYCIUM *indicum. Retz. Obs.* 2. *p.* 12. *n.* 21.

LIGUSTRO affinis, frutex baccifer fœtens, Buxi facie — Come Gommi, Mantees. *Kæmpf. Amœn. Exot. p.* 780.

BUCHOZIA *coprosmoides. L'Herit. Monograph.*

White flowers represented on white paper, make a poor figure, especially if small; our delineation, therefore, as we have too frequently to lament, does not do justice to the original, which forms a neat thick bush of humble growth, and in the autumn produces numerous white flowers, somewhat like those of Jasmine, but without scent, as is the whole plant if not bruised; but if you strongly squeeze a flower-bud or the top of a young shoot betwixt your thumb and finger, you will perceive a smell highly disgusting, which KÆMPFER likens to that of human ordure: Professor RETZIUS, who has minutely described this plant in his *Obs. Bot.* denies the existence of this smell *, and thus very unjustly impeaches the veracity of the learned and accurate KÆMPFER: Professor THUNBERG

* Quæ de odore stercoris refert KÆMPFER falsa esse in Horto Hafniensi observavi, et ad singularem Botanicisque ignotam arborem a Batavis Strunthout dictam referri debere monuit amicissimus THUNBERG.

appears

appears to have countenanced him in this idea, *vid.* note; we cannot account for this error in Prof. RETZIUS, diſtinguiſhed for the excellence of his botanical obſervations, but by ſuppoſing that he ſmelt to the old leaves of the Lycium, which, if ever ſo ſtrongly bruiſed, emit little or no ſcent: an odour ſimilar to that of the preſent plant is excited in the *Dracocephalum Sibiricum* on the ſlighteſt touch, and the roots of ſeveral ſpecies of *Mimoſa* are equally offenſive.

KÆMPFER, who found this plant not only wild, but cultivated in Japan, obſerved the flowers to vary in the number of their ſegments, which they do here: THUNBERG obſerved it with double flowers, a variety now not uncommon in the collections about London; he remarked alſo hedges made of it, and what is very remarkable, he ſays, the plant produces no fruit, *fructus non producit*; KÆMPFER muſt have found it in fruit, or he would not have called it *baccifer*; Mr. HAXTON, when in the ſuit of the late embaſſy to China, found it cultivated by the Chineſe in the open ground and in pots.

It was introduced here in 1787, by Monſ. CELS*, is uſually kept in the greenhouſe, and is readily enough increaſed by cuttings.

Many of the Japaneſe plants being as hardy as our own natives, we recommend it to be tried in the open ground.

* Ait. Kew.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1797.

ERICA RETORTA. RECURVED 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 *retorta* foliis quaternis aristatis recurvis, pedunculis bracteatis, floribus ampullaceis viscosis, stylo exserto, laciniis corollæ acutis.

ERICA *retorta* antheris subcristatis, foliis quaternis recurvis, corollis ovato-oblongis, stylo mediocri. *Linn. Suppl. Plant. p.* 220.

ERICA *retorta* foliis quaternis ovatis serrulatis squarrosis, floribus umbellatis viscosis. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap. p.* 75.

ERICA *retorta Mont. Act. holm. ann.* 1774. *p.* 297. *t.* 7.

No one can view the present species of *Erica*, without perceiving a manifest similarity betwixt it and the *ampullacea* already figured; the flowers of each are similar in form, and not very different in size and colour; in the *retorta* the stripes of the *ampullacea* are wanting, the blossoms of both are highly viscous, the segments of the corolla are more pointed in the *retorta*, the bracteæ in the *ampullacea* are larger, more numerous, and more highly coloured; in the foliage the two plants differ very obviously, the leaves of the *retorta* being all of them recurved, or bent back, whence its name; each of them is also terminated by a long awn or spine: viewed with a magnifying glass, they appear edged with hairs; but surely these are not sufficiently strong to justify THUNBERG's term of *serrulatis*.

The flowers when they begin to blow, which is at different periods of the summer, usually about August, grow four together; these, as they advance, make way for four others, in their

their centre, and these again for others; so that in large specimens, a bunch of flowers will sometimes consist of twenty or more blossoms: previous to their expansion they are beautiful in the extreme, the body of the corolla is then almost white, the bulbous part at its summit a deep crimson, terminated by a little flame-like point, inclining more to a scarlet, which expands into four acute segments.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammersmith; we afterwards saw at Mr. WILLIAMS's, Turnham-Green, a variety with larger flowers, and leaves more closely imbricated.

This species has long since been described by MONTI, in the Swedish Transactions, and more lately in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, who makes it a native of the Cape on the authority of Professor THUNBERG.

To this country it has been introduced since the publication of the *Hort. Kew.*

Like the *ampullacea*, it is at present scarcely to be had for any price, being rare, and difficult to increase by cuttings.

ROSA LUTEA. AUSTRIAN ROSE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima, hispida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *lutea* germinibus globosis pedunculisque glabris, calycibus petiolisque spinulosis, aculeis ramorum rectis *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 201. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

ROSA *lutea* simplex. *Bauh. Pin.* 483. The single yellow Rose. *Park. Parad. p.* 417.

Prof. JACQUIN has given us a monograph on the genus *Oxalis*, which he has executed highly to his honour; we wish some Botanist of equal abilities would do the same by the genus *Rosa*, many of the species of which are still involved in great obscurity: Mr. AITON in the *Hort. Kew.* has taken much pains to elucidate many of them, and this one in particular, which he calls *lutea*, a name it had previously obtained from MILLER, and several older Botanists; we wish he had been less complaisant on this occasion, and given to it and the *sulphurea* (which he calls the double yellow rose) epithets more discriminative: hitherto the *lutea* has not been found that we know of in a double state, it possibly may at some future time; in that case, the *lutea* and *sulphurea* will both have the same name:—to prevent confusion, we have thought it expedient to call the *lutea* the Austrian Rose, and the *sulphurea* may be denominated the Levant Rose:—we are aware that names of this sort are not of the best kind, and only to be adopted under certain circumstances.

This species is found wild in Austria, and other parts of Germany; was cultivated in this country in the time of GERARD and PARKINSON: it is a shrub of low growth, flowers in July, is very hardy, and readily propagated; authors differ as to the scent of its flowers, MILLER says they have none, others very little, and others that the little they have is very unpleasant; hence it has been called by ALLIONI, *Rosa fœtida*; in point of colour, they are subject to great variation; the red and yellow Austrian Rose is considered by Mr. AITON as its principal variety: it is our intention to give a figure of this very shewy plant in some future number of the Magazine, when we hope further to elucidate the subject by some practical observations.

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VITEX NEGUNDO. FIVE-LEAVED CHASTE-TREE.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Cor.* limbus 6-fidus. *Bacca* 4-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VITEX *Negundo* foliis quinatis ternatisque serratis, floribus racemoso paniculatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 579. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 365.
VITEX trifolia minor indica. *Plnk. Alm.* 390. *t.* 206.
NEGUNDO arbor mas. *Bauh Hist.* 1. *p.* 189.
VITEX *chinensis.* *Miller's Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

Mr. AITON informs us*, that this deciduous tender shrub, a native of China and the East-Indies, distinguished more for the elegance of its foliage than the beauty of its flowers, was cultivated here by the Duchess of BEAUFORT, in 1697, at this present time just one hundred years ago; the plants so cultivated in all probability were lost, as we find Mr. MILLER, in describing the same plant in his Dictionary, under the name of *chinensis*, thus to express himself, "the fourth sort, viz. "*chinensis*, has been lately introduced into the English gar- "dens from Paris, where the plants were raised from seeds "which were sent from China by the missionaries. I was "favoured with some young plants, by Mons. RICHARD, "gardener to the king, at Versailles. The two sorts with "white and blue flowers have succeeded in the Chelsea gar- "den, but that with red flowers miscarried." It would appear from this account, that the *Vitex Negundo* was a common object of ornamental culture amongst the Chinese, since they possessed so many varieties of it in point of colour; the purple flowered one is, we believe, the only sort cultivated in our nurseries, and that not commonly; it blossoms late in the summer, and possesses some fragrance.

The plant is not difficult to increase by cuttings, being too tender to bear our winters, at least those which are severe; it is commonly kept in the greenhouse. MILLER very pertinently remarks, "that the plants are late in putting out leaves "in the spring, and before these appear, they have so much the "appearance of dead plants, that they have been turned out "of the pots by some, supposing they were so."

* Hort. Kew.

OENOTHERA LONGIFLORA. LONG-FLOWERED OENOTHERA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capf.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OENOTHERA *longiflora* foliis denticulatis, caulibus fimplicibus pilofis, petalis diftantibus bilobis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab.* 358. *Mant.* 227. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 3. *Jacq. Hort.* 2. *p.* 81. *t.* 172.

This *Oenothera*, in point of fize, the reverfe of the *pumila*, lately figured in this work (*pl.* 355) is a native of Buenos Ayres, and was introduced by the Chevalier MURRAY, in 1776*.

We have feen this plant grow to a greater height than any other fpecies, luxuriant fpecimens have exceeded five feet by the time that they have nearly done flowering; and as the flowers are uncommonly large and fhewy, and continue blowing a long while in fucceffion (from July to October) we fcarcely know a more defirable plant for the open border of a garden that is fpacious; the flowers indeed, as in moft of the plants of this genus, open in the evening, and appear in their greateft beauty when thofe of other plants are either fallen to the ground, withered by the heat of the day, or folded in the arms of fleep.

It is an annual of ready growth, and very productive of feed, fome of which ripen early; thefe are to be fown in the open border, where the plant is intended to flower, in March or the beginning of April; as a fingle plant will be fufficient for one fpot, one feedling only need be left; care muft be taken to put a ftick to it early of about four feet in length, to which its branches muft be carefully tied, when about a foot long, and this is all that is neceffary to be done; by this means the plant is not only preferved from the effects of violent winds, but appears to much greater advantage.

* Ait. Kew.

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N.° 366

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1 1797

ERICA PYRAMIDALIS. PYRAMIDAL HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ, pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *pyramidalis* antheris muticis inclusis, corollis infundibuliformibus quaternis, stylo subexserto, foliis quaternis pubescentibus. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 491. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel. p.* 624.

We present to our readers another Heath, a native of the Cape, introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1787, and now to be found in most of the collections of greenhouse plants in the neighbourhood of London.

It is a very ornamental species, both in regard to its mode of growth, as well as to the vast profusion of flowers with which its branches are covered; the form of these is very characteristic, and their colour, when air and sun are freely admitted to them, sufficiently brilliant.

It continues to blossom from September to March or April; in point of height, it is to be ranked among those of a middling size.

When young it is more apt to go off than many others; is raised from cuttings in the usual way.

VERBENA TRIPHYLLA. THREE-LEAVED VERVAIN.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, subæqualis, curva. *Calycis* unico dente truncato. *Sem.* 2. *f.* 4. nuda. (*Stam.* 2. *f.* 4.)

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERBENA *triphylla* tetrandra, floribus paniculatis, foliis ternis, caule fruticoso. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. p.* 21. *t.* 11. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 480.

ALOYSIA *citrodora. Ort. et Pal. diss. MSS.*

We learn from Monf. L'HERITIER, who has figured and described this plant, in his work above referred to, that it is a native of South-America, from whence it had been transmitted to Spain, in the gardens of which it was cultivated in the open borders; Prof. ORTEGA, of Madrid, sent both plants and seeds of it to Monf. L'HERITIER at Paris, where Dr. SIBTHORP obtained it, on his return from Greece, and introduced it here in 1784.

Professors ORTEGA and PALAU first described this plant, and named it *Aloysia citrodora*, Monf. L'HERITIER found it to be a *Verbena*, and gave it the trivial name of *triphylla*.

The leaves (or any part of the plant) when bruised, give out a most delightful fragrance; on this account, it is a most valuable acquisition to our gardens: it forms a shrub of a considerable size; the leaves, as far as we have noticed, always grow three together; the veins on each side of the midrib run parallel to each other; the flowers are small, nearly white, forming a panicle, which, as far as our observation has extended (and we have examined many luxuriant specimens) is never branched in the manner represented in L'HERITIER's figure; they are produced during most of the summer and autumnal months.

This shrub, being easily propagated by cuttings, is now become common in the neighbourhood of London, where it is treated as a greenhouse plant; in some parts of this island, especially near the sea, where the winter loses much of its severity, it would, in all probability, succeed very well in the open border.

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N.° 368

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ANTIRRHINUM VISCOSUM. CLAMMY TOAD-FLAX.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Corollæ* basis deorsum prominens nectarifera. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *viscosum* foliis caulinis linearibus alternis, radicalibus lanceolatis quaternis, calycibus villosis, cauli approximatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 855. *Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 556. *Amœn. Acad. v.* 4. *p.* 319. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 334. *Syn. Arag. p.* 80.

ANTIRRHINUM *hirtum* foliis lanceolatis hirtis, floribus spicatis, foliolo calicino supremo maximo. *Jacq. Pl. rar. ic. cent.* 1. *t.* 30.

The plant here figured, the *Antirrhinum viscosum* of LINNÆUS, is a native of Spain, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, in 1786, by Mons. THOUIN*.

It grows to about the same height as the *Antirrh. sparteum*, figured *Pl.* 200, has a stouter and more upright stem, covered with more numerous hairs; its flowers are larger than those of the *sparteum*, more particoloured, and have a greater affinity to those of our common Toad-flax; in their form we may trace something of the similitude of a bird's head, the calyx is remarkable as to the form of its leaves, and accords so well with that of Prof. JACQUIN's *Antirrh. hirtum*, described in GMELIN's *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *p.* 931, that we strongly suspect it to be the same plant.

It is an annual of ready growth, and flowers in July.

Its seeds should be sown about the beginning of April, in small patches, on the borders where the plants are intended to remain; when the seedlings come up, they should be thinned, and left at the distance of two or three inches from each other.

* Ait. Kew.

AMARYLLIS UNDULATA. WAVED-FLOWERED AMARYLLIS.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inferta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. Fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *undulata* petalis linearibus canaliculatis undulatis, ftaminibus piftilloque deflexis corolla brevioribus, ftigmate obfoleto. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 421. *Linn. Syft. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.*

In the flowers of this fpecies of *Amaryllis*, a native of the Cape, and introduced about 1767, by JOHN BLACKBURNE, Efq.* there is a confiderable degree of beauty, and ftill more of fingularity; and the plant is rendered more defirable, from its producing thofe flowers towards the clofe of autumn, fo late as October and November, and that too both readily and abundantly.

Being a tender bulb, it is ufually kept during winter in the greenhoufe, or a well-fecured frame.

Is propagated by offsets, which are plentifully produced.

* Ait. Kew.

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HOUSTONIA CÆRULEA. BLUE-FLOWERED HOUSTONIA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, infundibuliformis. *Capsula* 2-locularis, 2-sperma, supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HOUSTONIA *cærulea* foliis radicalibus ovatis, caule composito, pedunculis primis bifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 149. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 141.

RUBIA parva foliolis ad geniculum unumquodque binis, flore cæruleo fistuloso. *Banist. Virg.* 1927.

HOUSTONIA primo vere ubique florens, floribus infundibuliformibus dilute cæruleis, foliis parvis adversis in caule paucis. *Clayt. n.* 60.

To this genus of plants GRONOVIUS gave the name of *Houstonia*, in honour of Dr. WILLIAM HOUSTON, a name that must be familiar to all who have read the Gardener's Dictionary of Mr. PHILIP MILLER, as there is scarcely a page in that book in which the writer does not record the obligations he is under to his much-valued and most useful friend.

Of this genus, two species only have been discovered, both natives of Virginia, the *cærulea* and *purpurea*; the former is the only one that has been introduced to this country, and that by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, in 1785*.

We scarcely know a plant that has afforded us more pleasure in the cultivation than this our little favourite; though a native of the warmer parts of North-America, it bears our ordinary winters uninjured, is of ready growth, and, if paid the least attention to, flowers perpetually, spring, summer, and autumn; succeeds best in a pot, and loves moisture; soil and situation are not so material to it: is increased by parting its roots or by cuttings of the plant; has scarcely colour enough in its flowers to justify the term *cærulea*.

* Ait. Kew.

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MIRABILIS JALAPA. COMMON MARVEL OF PERU.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibul. fupera. *Cal.* inferus. *Nectarium* globofum, germen includens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIRABILIS *Jalapa* floribus congeftis, terminalibus, erectis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 218. *Ait. Kew. p.* 234.
SOLANUM mexicanum, flore magno. *Bauh. Pin.* 168.
MIRABILIA Peruviana. The Marvaile of Peru. *Ger. Herb. p.* 272. *cum. fig.*
ADMIRABILIS. The Mervaile of the World. *Park. Par. p.* 365. *t.* 369. *f.* 9.

From Peru, its original place of growth, this plant was introduced to Europe at a very early period; the names it bore on its introduction, fufficiently teftify the admiration in which it was held: it was well known both to GERARD and PARKINSON; the latter devotes a whole page of his *Parad. terr.* to its defcription and culture, with the latter he appears to have been perfectly well acquainted, and even to have known the feveral varieties which we now cultivate.

It being a common practice to raife this plant from feed, fome have been led to regard it as an annual, but it is ftrictly perennial; the roots in their native country, where they are never killed by froft, acquire, like thofe of the potatoe, a prodigious fize; the flowers, of which the plant is very productive, open towards evening, whence, in the Weft-Indies, it has been called the *four o'clock plant*, and continue expanded till the next day's

day's ſun cloſes them up; we have obſerved that the continuance of their expanſion is in proportion to the power of the ſun, and that late in the autumn, or in cloudy weather, they continue open moſt of the day; we have obſerved alſo, that a bed of theſe flowers communicates a delightful fragrance to a conſiderable diſtance; to the taſte the whole plant is highly acrimonious, probably purgative, if not poiſonous: it was once ſuppoſed that its roots produced the Jalap of the ſhops, when that opinion was found to be erroneous, LINNÆUS ſhould have changed the trivial name of *Jalapa* to that of *peruviana*, as it now tends to miſlead.

The principal varieties in point of colour are the purple, the white, the yellow, the variegated purple and white, the variegated purple and yellow; each of theſe, contrary to the opinion entertained of varieties, is found to produce the ſame.

The uſual mode of raiſing theſe plants is from ſeed, which they plentifully produce; your early-blowing plants muſt be raiſed on a hot-bed, your late ones in the open ground, tranſplanting them when of a proper ſize; or take up the roots of your plants as you do your potatoes, preſerve them during winter in dry ſand, and plant them in the ſpring; theſe will make ſtronger plants, and will blow earlier than ſeedlings, viz. in Auguſt, and you will hereby be ſure of continuing any particular ſort.

ZYGOPHYLLUM INSUAVE. UNPLEASANT BEAN-CAPER.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* 10-phyllum germen tegens. *Capf.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZYGOPHYLLUM *insuave* caule fruticoso, foliis conjugatis petiolatis obovatis, fructu lævi.

FABAGO afra frutescens minor, flore flavo magno, unguibus petalorum fuscis. *H. R. D. Boerh. Ind. Alt. p.* 319.

In this genus of plants, the leaves have a peculiarity of growth, which gives birth to its botanic name of *Zygophyllum*, and which, literally translated, would be Yokeleaf; twelve species are enumerated in Prof. GMELIN's edition of *Linn. Syst. Nat.* the plant here represented comes nearest to the *Zyg. Morgsana* figured in DILLENIUS's *Hort. Elth.* and for which it has by some been mistaken; but the characters in which the two plants differ, are so very striking, that we have no doubt of being justified in making it a species.

The leaves of *Morgsana* are fleshy, nearly sessile, and scentless; those of our plant are not fleshy, stand on long footstalks, and diffuse widely a strong foxy smell, like that of Crown Imperial; the flowers of the *Morgsana* are small, those of the *insuave* large and ornamental, when the plant is healthy; the seed-vessel of the *Morgsana* has four wings, ours not the least appearance of any: other differences, it would be superfluous to point out.

This species is most probably a native of the Cape, as it accords with the short description of BOERHAVE, above referred to; the precise time of its being introduced to this country, we have not been able to learn with certainty; it is not mentioned either in the *Dict.* of Mr. MILLER, or the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON.

It is a green-house plant of ready growth; flowers from July to September, and is easily increased by cuttings; its unpleasant scent will prove an insuperable bar to its general introduction.

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IRIS CHINENSIS. CHINESE IRIS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, inæqualis: laciniis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia cucullato-bilabiata.

Specific Character.

IRIS *Chinensis* radice repente, caule paniculato multifloro, floribus cristatis, stigmatibus laciniatis.

The public are indebted to Mr. EVANS of the India-House, for the introduction of this plant from China, where it is a native.

It flowered last year, at different periods, for the first time, in many collections near London; this irregularity of its blowing was occasioned, we presume by its being kept in different degrees of heat, in the stoves of some, and the green-houses of others; Mr. THOMSON, Nurseryman of Mile-End, at the close of the year, had it growing very luxuriantly in the open ground; but the very severe winter of 1796–1797, in which the thermometer at Brompton was three degrees below 0, destroyed it; nevertheless, there is no doubt but it will bear the cold of our ordinary winters, and thrive better in the open ground, in a moist situation, than in the stove, or green-house, in either of which, however, it will flower very well; and, where the plant is luxuriant, continue to do so for a considerable length of time, the blossoms being numerous, and unfolding gradually: in a strong plant at Mr. COLVILL's, Nurseryman, King's-Road, we counted seven blossoms expanded at one time on its different branches.

It differs from all other known Iris's, in having a root perfectly of the creeping kind, sending out shoots to a considerable distance, by which it is rendered very easy of propagation; its flowers, in form and colour, come nearest to those of *Iris cristata*, and have a considerable degree of fragrance.

CYRILLA PULCHELLA. SCARLET-FLOWERED CYRILLA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPRMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. superus, 5-phyllus. *Cor.* declinata, infundibuliformis. *Limbus* planus, 5-partitus, subæqualis. *Rudimentum* filamenti quinti. *Caps.* semibilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYRILLA *pulchella. L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. t.* 71.
COLUMNEA *erecta. Le Lamarck encycl.* 2. *p.* 66.
BUCHNERIA *coccinea. Scop. insubr.* 2. *p.* 10. *t.* 5.
ACHIMENES minor erecta simplex, foliis crenatis ovatis oppositis vel ternatis, floribus petiolatis singularibus ad alas. *Browne Jam.* 271. *t.* 30. *f.* 1.

After receiving various appellations, this plant has been finally named *Cyrilla*, by Mons. L'HERITIER, in honour of DOMINICO CYRILLO, M. D. Professor of Medicine at Naples, and author of *Plantæ rariores regni Neapolitani*, &c. *Cyrilla racemosa* is referred by SWARTZ to the Genus *Itea*.

This beautiful exotic is a native of Jamaica; Dr. BROWNE found it near Hope-River, in the lower mountains of Liguanea; he recommends it to be cultivated as an ornamental plant, says that it thrives best in a cool gravelly soil, well furnished with moisture, and intermixed with a rich soil; to this country it was introduced by Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTH in 1778, and is now very generally cultivated in our stoves; it will not succeed in a green-house; but, provided it has a sufficient degree of heat, there is no difficulty attends its culture: it throws out from its roots abundance of squamous shoots of a singular appearance, by which it is readily increased.

It flowers from August to October.

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ASTRAGALUS MONSPESSULANUS. MONTPELIER MILK-VETCH.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Capsula (plurimis) 2-locularis, gibba. *Filamentum* solitarium teres. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel. p.* 1132.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTRAGALUS *monspessulanus* acaulis, scapis declinatis longitudine foliorum, leguminibus subulatis teretibus subarcuatis glabris. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 684. *Mant.* 450. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 77.

ASTRAGALUS monspessulanus. *Bauhin. Hist.* 3. *p.* 338. *Magnol. Bot. Monsp. p.* 33.

ASTRAGALUS purpureus perennis monspeliensis. *Morif. Hist.* 2. *p.* 106.

The plants of this genus are very numerous, and many of them highly ornamental; the brilliant colours which the blossoms, but more especially the flower-cups, of the present species exhibits, justly entitle it to a place in the flower-garden.

It is a native of the South of France; MAGNOL informs us, that it grows in dry places about Montpelier; is a hardy perennial, of ready growth, flowers early in July, and has ripened its seeds in my garden at Brompton; by these the plant is most advantageously increased; it may also be raised from cuttings of the stalks: most of this tribe have large roots, penetrating to a great depth, which not being easily divisible, renders it difficult to increase them by parting their roots.

The best situation for this plant is an elevated one, among stones, or rock-work, where its flowering stems may hang down; thus its blossoms are displayed to greater advantage, and not so liable to be disfigured as when lying on the ground.

Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN had the honour of introducing this plant in 1776.

SALVIA FORMOSA. SHINING-LEAVED SAGE.

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Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. inæqualis. *Filamenta* transverse pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *formosa* foliis subcordatis, corollarum galea barbata, calycibus trilobis, caule frutescente. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. p.* 41. *t.* 21. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 43.

SALVIA *Leonuroides. Gloxin. Obs. Bot. p.* 15. *t.* 2.

SALVIA *pyrifolia. Domb. Per mss.*

This charming species of Sage, distinguished by its heart-shaped glossy leaves and scarlet flowers, is a native of Peru, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mons. THOUIN, in 1783: it is now very generally cultivated near London, as a green-house plant; the foliage, but more especially the flower-cups, when bruised, emit a smell somewhat like Clary; the blossoms which appear during the latter part of summer soon drop, even before they decay: the plant is easily propagated by cuttings; in the winter it requires to be placed in a warm and dry green-house, and to be sparingly watered, being tender and apt to go off.

In the figure and description of this plant, given by Mons. L'HERITIER in the work above referred to, we may be said to have a model of perfection.

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ERODIUM ROMANUM. ROMAN CRANE'S-BILL.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nect. Squamulæ* 5, cum filamentis alternantes; et *Glandulæ* melliferæ, basi staminum insidentes. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus; *rostra* spiralia, introrsum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERODIUM *romanum* acaule, scapis radicalibus multifloris, foliis pinnatis, foliolis pinnatifidis. *L'Herit. n.* 11. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 414.
GERANIUM *romanum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 951.
GERANIUM myrrhinum tenuifolium, amplo flore purpureo. *Barr. rar.* 568. *t.* 1245.

In point of foliage, a great similarity exists betwixt the present plant, and the *Geranium cicutarium* of LINNÆUS, a wild British native, common on many of the banks and walls about London; there is also a considerable affinity in the form and colour of their flowers; but the *romanum* is a perfectly distinct species, differing in having a root of longer duration, and which is more properly perennial than annual; indeed we have no doubt but that, in its natural state, it is perfectly so: in the cultivated plant the flowering stems rise immediately from the root, not from the stalks, as in the *G. cicutarium*.

This lively little plant begins flowering in April, and continues to do so during most of the summer months, producing seeds in abundance, which falling on the ground vegetate, and increase the plant; we have indeed found that it is much disposed to become a weed, in dry pastures, or on grass, not very frequently mown, which it most agreeably enlivens; a dry situation suits it best: it is well calculated to grow among stones, or rock-work.

Grows spontaneously in Italy, and is said by LINNÆUS to be found in the streets of Rome; was cultivated in Chelsea garden in 1724.

Its seeds are a curious object, the manner in which they are detached when perfectly ripe, in hot, dry weather, and the screw-like form which the tail of the arillus quickly assumes, is highly deserving of attention.

ROELLA CILIATA. PRICKLY ROELLA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, fundo clauso staminiferis valvulis. *Stigma* 2-fidum. *Caps.* 2-locularis cylindrica infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROELLA *ciliata* foliis ciliatis, mucrone recto. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 241. *Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 211. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 225.

CAMPANULA africana frutescens aculeosa, flore violaceo. *Comm. Hort. v.* 2. *p.* 77. *t.* 30.

CAMPANULA africana humilis pilosa, flore ex albido languide purpureo. *Seb. Thes.* 1. *p.* 25. *t.* 16. *f.* 5.

ACULEOSA mauritanica, ericæ foliis hirsutis rigidis infesto mucrone pungentibus. *Pluk. Aln.* 8. *t.* 252. *f.* 4.

As a genus, *Roella* is very nearly related to *Campanula*.

In a flower of this species recently expanded, we see distinctly five shades of colour, which being disposed in rings, or circles, produce a striking effect; the bottom of the flower is white, of a yellowish cast, next succeeds a circle of deep blue, inclining to black, with a surface highly glazed, the next circle is greyish blue, resembling satin, the next nearly white, and the outermost pale purple.

The antheræ at first are closely applied to the surface of the corolla, and resemble so many small ridges; the stigma, as in many other flowers, does not assume its true appearance till the corolla is on the decay, then it becomes bifid.

This shrub of low growth, long since known to the Dutch Botanists, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774; it flowers in June, and continues in blossom several weeks: its foliage does not correspond with the elegant appearance of its blossoms; it is a green-house plant, usually increased by cuttings, but not readily, nor is the plant so easy of culture as many others.

NARCISSUS TENUIOR. SLENDER NARCISSUS.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6 æqualia; *Nectario* infundibuliformi 1-phyllo; *Stamina* intra Nectarium.

Specific Character.

NARCISSUS *tenuior* foliis lineari fubulatis canaliculatis, fcapo unifloro, nectario brevi rotato plicato.

In the month of May 1794, I firft obferved this Narciffus in a fingle, but moftly in a double ftate, in the garden of Mr. JAMES MADDOCK, Florift at Walworth, who obtained bulbs of it from Holland, under the name of *Narciffus flore fulphureo junquifolius;* by the Dutch it appears to have been long cultivated: of what country it is a native does not appear as yet; there is little doubt of its being an European plant, it being found to be perfectly hardy; as a fpecies it is certainly very diftinct, though inferior in fize and beauty to many others.

Root the fize of a fmall nutmeg, of a pale brown colour, leaves about a fpan long, very narrow, at their bafe fcarcely a quarter of an inch wide, tapering gradually to a point, which is fomewhat obtufe, the outer fide is convex and fomewhat fluted, the inner concave, not glaucous; ftalk fomewhat longer than the leaves, round, flightly flattened, efpecially on its upper part, fupporting on its fummit one flower (I have never obferved more) this poffeffes a confiderable fragrance, lefs powerful than that of the *Jonquil*, and more fo than that of *odorus;* the fpatha is membranous, length of the peduncle, which is about an inch long; flower, when fully blown, ftanding horizontally; tube greenifh, nearly cylindrical, fomewhat longer than the peduncle; limb flat, divided into fix fegments, of a pale-yellow or fulphur colour, ovate, the three alternate fegments largeft, each terminating in a fhort mucro; nectary yellow, in form like that of *biflorus*, plaited, the margin of it as the flower advances becoming brown, the antheræ of the three longeft ftamina vifible in the mouth of it.

DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS. PURPLE DOLICHOS.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Vexilli bafis callis 2 parallelis oblongis alas fubtus comprimentibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DOLICHOS *lignofus* volubilis, caule perenni, pedunculis capitatis, leguminibus ftrictis linearibus. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 658. *Hort. Cliff. Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 32. **Smith. Spicil. Bot. t.* 2.

CACARA five Phafeolus perennis. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 378. *t.* 136.

The plant here reprefented has very generally been regarded as the *Dolichos lignofus* of LINNÆUS, and we are confirmed in the idea of its being fo from his own figure in the *Hort. Cliff.* and that in the *Herbar. Amboin.* to which he refers, rather than from its according with his fpecific defcription, for with that the plant is evidently at variance, the feed-veffels being neither ftraight nor linear, but evidently curved, as reprefented on the plate: in their natural fituation the concave part is turned upwards. RUMPHIUS defcribes the germen under the term *corniculum furfum elevatum*, and the feed-veffels as *parum incurvæ*: Dr. SMITH, on the contrary, taking no notice of the impropriety of LINNÆUS's defcription, fays they are a little *recurved*; whether this term be ftrictly applicable to the feed-veffels in the *Linnæan* fenfe of the word, may perhaps admit of a doubt†.

RUMPHIUS informs us, that the feed-veffels of this plant are a common food throughout India, eaten as our French or kidney beans are, to which however he obferves, that they are far inferior; of that extenfive country it is confidered as a native, there are good grounds for regarding it alfo as a native of Spain and Portugal: we were favoured with feeds of it by Mr. JOHN WHITE, of Fleet-Street, which had been gathered at Gibraltar by his brother, Lieut. WHITE, of the 82d regiment.

This plant, fo far from requiring a ftove, is hardy enough to bear our ordinary winters, when placed againft a wall in a fheltered part of the garden; but it is ufually kept in the greenhoufe as a climber, for which it is well adapted, as it continues, if it has plenty of pot room, during moft of the fummer to throw out abundance of bright purple flowers, in fucceffion; thefe foon fade, and are followed by feed-veffels, which have produced ripe feeds in my garden at Brompton, and by thefe the plant is readily increafed.

* Introd. by Monf. THOUIN, 1776.

† Vid. MARTYN's Lang. of Bot. Term *recurvum*.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1797.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1797.

IXIA TRICOLOR. THREE-COLOURED IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character.

IXIA *tricolor* foliis ensiformibus erectis, scapo flexuoso subtrifloro, spathis fusco maculatis, tenuissime sulcato plicatis.

We do not remember ever to have been so forcibly struck with the beautiful appearance of a flower, as with that of the present Ixia, nor do we recollect any one that can boast colours at once so various, so brilliant, and so pleasing; placed by the side of the *Amaryllis formosissima*, *sarniensis*, *vittata*, the *Cistus formosus*, *Pelargonium tricolor*, or a hundred other plants of the more beautiful sorts, the eye would be fixed by this alone.

It is a plant of taller growth than the *Ixia crocata*, the stalk rising to the height of about a foot and a half, the lower half of it is curiously enveloped by the foliage, usually simple, round, smooth, crooked, supporting on its summit two or three flowers, sometimes more, leaves sword-shaped, perfectly smooth, extending to the lowermost flower; flowers large, sessile, enclosed before they expand in a bivalve membranous sheath, which, on its lower part particularly, is deeply grooved or plaited, and the whole of it is finely spotted; to see the singularity and beauty of this part, it is necessary to use a small magnifier: the flowers are superbly brilliant, the base of each petal is fine yellow, the middle is marked with a large arrow-shaped spot of a dark-purple hue, with the appearance of velvet, a line of which runs down through the yellow and terminates before it reaches the bottom of the petal, the remainder of the petal is of a colour difficult to describe (a kind of bright orange) the antheræ are yellow, the stigma trifid, each segment purplish and bifid. Though new to this country, this plant has been known some years to the Dutch, we find it in their catalogues under the name of *Ixia stellata tricolor*; no doubt they received it from the Cape. This species is propagated with the same ease that most of the Ixias are, and requires the same management,—to be planted in a pot of bog-earth and secured from frost. It has ripened seeds with me at Brompton; one capsule contained ten.

SILENE ORNATA. DARK-COLOURED CATCHFLY.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricosus. *Petala* 5-unguiculata coronata ad faucem. *Caps.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character.

SILENE *ornata* calycibus fructus oblongis carinatis pilosis, petalis bifidis, foliis lanceolatis pubescentibus viscosis planis, caule viscido. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 96.

The beauty of this plant consists merely in the colour of its flowers, which is dark red, somewhat like that of the Clove pink; the plant itself is of rude growth, and requires frequent attention to keep it in order: it grows readily, rising to the height of about two feet, blows freely during most of the summer months, and ripens its seeds, from which the plant may easily be raised; but it is most commonly propagated by cuttings, which strike freely.

It is first described in the *Hort. Kew.* and has not, to our knowledge, been figured till now; Mr. AITON informs us, that it is a biennial, and was introduced from the Cape by Mr. MASSON, in 1775.

There are few greenhouses near London in which the plant is not to be met with.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1797.

GLADIOLUS SECURIGER. COPPER-COLOURED CORN-FLAG.

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Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MÓNOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita tubulofa ringens. *Stamina* adfcendentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *fecuriger* foliis lineari-enfiformibus planis, fauce labii fuperioris trilaminato: laminis unguiformibus perpendicularibus, bracteis obtufis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 65.

The term *fecuriger* implies the carrying an ax or hatchet; the flower of this Gladiolus bears internally three projecting lamina, or thin plates, which have been fancifully compared to fo many hatchets; and hence the name *fecuriger*.

This fingular fpeeies of Gladiolus, fo nearly related to fome of the Ixias, and firft defcribed in the *Hortus Kewenfis*, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced in 1774, by Mr. MASSON.

It flowers in May and June, requires the fame treatment a Ixias in general, is a free blower, and produces offsets tolerable abundance.

CRASSULA COTYLEDON. TREE CRASSULA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Pet* 5. *Squamæ* 5-nectariferæ ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5 polyspermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRASSULA *Cotyledon* foliis subrotundis carnosis supra punctatis, caule arboreo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 393. *Jacq. Miscell.* 2. *p.* 295. *t.* 19.

COTYLEDON *arborescens* caule ramoso succulento foliis obverse ovatis emarginatis, marginibus purpureis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

In the habit of this plant, but more especially in its foliage, there exists a great similarity to the *Cotyledon orbiculata*, figured *t.* 321 of this work; there will be found however to be a very great difference in the form of their flowers, those of the *Crassula* resemble the flowers of a *Sedum;* to which genus, indeed, it has great affinity, but a singular trait in this plant is its indisposition to flower: Mr. FAIRBAIRN informs me, that he never saw it produce blossoms in Chelsea Garden till the present summer; Mr. MILLER never saw it flower, nor does it appear that Mr. AITON ever did. At Chelsea Garden there are several plants of this species, some of which form small trees; one of those, but not the oldest, produced this summer several bunches of flowers, which continued during May and June: in the treatment of these plants there has been no variation, they are constantly kept in a glass case with other succulents.

It is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by MILLER in 1739*. Is readily increased by cuttings.

* Ait. Kew.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1797.

MONSONIA LOBATA. BROAD-LEAVED MONSONIA.

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Class and Order.

POLYADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 15 connata in 5 filamenta. *Stylus* 5-fidus. *Caps.* 5-cocca.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MONSONIA *lobata* foliis cordatis lobatis dentatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 100.

MONSONIA *lobata* foliis ovato-cordatis sublobatis, calycibus muticis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 697.

MONSONIA *filia* foliis simplicibus cordatis lobatis. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 341.

MONSONIA *lobata. Montin. in act. gothob.* 2. *p.* 1. *t.* 1.

In the third volume of this work we have given a figure and account of the *Monsonia speciosa*, to which the present species, in its general habit, bears a great similitude, differing principally in its foliage, which is undivided; the flowers are smaller than those of *speciosa*, and more handsome in bud than when open; they are more frequently produced, but require the influence of the sun to make them expand fully.

It is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

Flowers in April and May; requires the same treatment and is propagated in the same manner as the *speciosa*.

RANUNCULUS PARNASSIFOLIUS. PARNASSIA-LEAVED CROWFOOT.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. deciduus 5-phyllus (rarius 3-phyllus). *Petala* 5 (rarius 2, 3, aut 8) intra ungues squamula vel poro mellifero. *Styli* persistentes. *Sem.* incrustata erecta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RANUNCULUS *parnassifolius* foliis subovatis nervosis lineatis integerrimis petiolatis, floribus umbellatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 515. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 265.

RANUNCULUS montanus graminis parnassi folio. *Tournef. Inst.* 286.

In the autumn of 1796, I received roots of this and several other rare and curious Alpine plants from Mr. NECKAR DE SAUSSURE, at Geneva, and have been so fortunate as to bring the present plant to flower with me early in the summer of 1797, and to shew signs of ripening some of its seeds: it grew with me in a small pot of loam and bog-earth, sheltered during the winter in a frame.

Mr. AITON* informs us, that this species was introduced by Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, in 1769, but there is no mention made of its flowering; small indeed is, we believe, the number of Botanists who have seen this plant in flower, as neither LINNÆUS, MURRAY, or GMELIN, refer to any figure of it; this has proved an additional inducement for us not to let the present opportunity slip of presenting to the botanical world a figure of this rare and precious jewel of the Alps.

* Hort. Kew.

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EPIDENDRUM ALOIDES. ALOE-LEAVED EPIDENDRUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium turbinatum obliquum reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *aloifolium* foliis radicalibus oblongis obtusis superne latioribus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 818. *Spec. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 1350.
KANSIJRAM-MARAVARA. *Rheede Malab.* 12. *p.* 17. *t.* 8.

The present Epidendrum is figured and described in RHEEDE'S *Hort. Malab.* from whence we learn that it is parasitical to several trees in India, but most frequently found on the *Strychnos Nux Vomica.*

A few years since, my friend Mr. VERE, of Kensington, received this plant from India, by the kindness of his neighbour J. DEVAYNES, Esq. Placed in a pot of earth and plunged in the tan pit of the stove, it grew, increased, and now flourishes, but has not blown: with Messrs GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Nurserymen, Kensington, the plant has flowered this summer; instead of plunging it in the tan, they set it on the flue of the stove; and to this variation in its treatment, its flowering is perhaps to be attributed.

The leaves of this plant were somewhat more than a foot in length, rather fleshy, and very rigid; they had this singularity, at the extremity one-half projected beyond the other, the flowering branch sprung from the base of the leaves and extended to about the same length, the flowers grew in a spike, seventeen or eighteen, mostly alternate, they appeared to have a slight but pleasing fragrance, the petals were of a dull purple colour marked with deeper stripes, their edges white or pale-buff colour, nectary nearly the same colour, revolute, trifid, lower segment marked about the middle with two yellow tubercles.

It is of more ready growth than parasitical plants in general, and is increased by parting its roots.

OENOTHERA ANOMALA. ANOMALOUS OENOTHERA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capsula* columnaris, infera, 4-locularis. *Semina* nuda, angulosa, fungosa.

Specific Character.

OENOTHERA *anomala* caule fruticoso, foliis ovato-lanceolatis dentatis, floribus Oenotheræ, fructibus Gauræ.

Seeds of the present plant, a native of South-America, were sent by Professor ORTEGA, of Madrid, to the Marchioness of BUTE, in the year 1795, by the name of *Gaura mutabilis*: her Ladyship most obligingly communicated to us a part of those, and many other rare and curious plants from the same country, which in due time will appear in this work.

The plants which we raised from seed, being set in the open ground, perished by the severity of the winter 1796-7; one raised from a cutting and kept in the greenhouse was preserved, and now forms a shrub about two feet high, a peculiarity not to be met with either in the Oenothera or Gaura tribes*; but this is not the only peculiarity observable in this plant; its fructification affords characters highly eccentric; the blossom is, to all appearance, that of an Oenothera, differing merely in the form of its petals, which, when expanded, give to the flower a peculiar squareness; the seed vessel corresponds equally well with that of a Gaura, containing merely a few more seeds; in the time and manner of the flowers expanding it agrees with

* The *Oenothera fruticosa*, notwithstanding its name, not being shrubby in the open ground; perhaps it might be so in the greenhouse, where flowering earlier, it might prove a valuable acquisition.

the

the Oenothera, excepting that it is later in the evening before the flower opens, ſo late, indeed, that its blowing, unleſs particularly attended to, might eſcape obſervation, before morning it cloſes, changing in decay to a deep rich orange.

In ſtrict propriety, this plant ought, perhaps, to be made a new genus of, according to what is at preſent known of the genera *Oenothera* and *Gaura*; as more ſpecies of each are diſcovered, they may poſſibly be found to run into each other; it is poſſible alſo, that other plants may be found with fructifications ſimilar to the one here figured, in that caſe there will be no heſitation in forming them into a new genus.

Should this plant be found too tender to bear our ordinary froſts in the open air, ſtill, as it readily ripens its ſeeds in ſuch ſituations, it may be raiſed yearly from ſeed, and regarded as a tender annual, as well as a greenhouſe plant.

In the open border it flowers in September, in the greenhouſe more early.

GAURA BIENNIS. BIENNIAL GAURA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-fidus, tubulosus. *Cor.* 4-petala, ascendens versus latus superius. *Drupa* corticosa, infera, 2-locularis. *Nux* 1 sperma, 4 angula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GAURA biennis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 358. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2.

LYSIMACHIA Chamænerio similis floridana, foliis nigris punctis, capsulis carinatis in ramulorum cymis. *Pluk. Amalth.* 139. *t.* 428. *f.* 2.

We have here given a representation of the *Gaura biennis*, that its flowers and seeds may be contrasted with those of the *Oenothera anomala* figured in the same number. The flowers of the Gaura will be found to differ extremely in form and situation from those of the Oenothera, yet they agree precisely in that curious part of their œconomy, opening in the evening; the plant agrees also with many species of that genus, in being a biennial.

The present is the only species of Gaura which, as yet, has been discovered; it is a native of North-America, and was introduced to this country in 1762, by that excellent Gardener and truly respectable character, Mr. JAMES GORDON, of Mile-End.

This plant, which is of the hardy herbaceous kind, grows to the height of four or five feet, producing many branches, which on their summits are thickly covered with white flowers, having rose-coloured calyces; when expanded they produce a fine effect in the evening, so as to justify the name given to it*; much of their beauty remains in the morning: it is to be observed that each flower opens only once.

It blossoms in August, September, and October, and yields abundance of seeds, which, if left to scatter themselves, produce plenty of young plants, and which of a proper age may successfully be transplanted. Being liable, from its height, to suffer from high winds, it is necessary early and carefully to stick it.

* Gaura from the Greek γαυρος, superbus.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Novt. 1797.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Nov. 1. 1791.

MAGNOLIA PURPUREA. PURPLE MAGNOLIA.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 3-phyllus. *Petala* 9. *Capsulæ* bivalves imbricatæ. *Semina* baccata pendula.

Specific Character.

MAGNOLIA *purpurea* floribus hexapetalis, petalis extus purpureis.

There is a magnificence about the plants of this genus which renders them unsuitable subjects of representation in a work the size of ours; nor would it have been in our power to have given a figure of this new and beautiful species, differing so materially from all the others in the colour of its flowers, had we not fortunately been favoured by the Countess of COVENTRY with a small plant of it, about a foot high, which flowered with her Ladyship in town; we have since seen much larger plants with proportionate flowers.

It is a native of China, and is reported to have first flowered in the collection of the Duke of PORTLAND, at Bulstrode; is regarded as a greenhouse plant, and most probably will be found hardy enough with a little shelter to bear the cold of our winters.

In a conservatory, when in a flourishing state, it will flower during most of the summer, and is increased without much difficulty by layers and cuttings.

Description: Stalk shrubby, round, green, marked with whitish dots; leaves from three to nine inches long, and from one and a half to four broad, standing on footstalks of a yellowish colour, ovate, running out to a sharp point, narrowed towards the base, slightly downy; flower about the size of a middling tulip, without scent, cupping somewhat in the same way, rarely fully expanding, at least in the greenhouse; petals six in number, ovate, rather fleshy, the three outermost expanding more than the three innermost, all of a purple hue on the outside, base, midrib, and veins of a deeper hue, here and there gashed; calyx composed of three leaves, which are very short, spreading, and turning down a little, of a pale green colour; stamina very numerous, filaments scarcely perceivable, antheræ oblong, fleshy, with two cells opening inwardly; pistilla numerous, forming a conical head, rising above the stamina, composed of numerous short styles placed close together, one above another, of a purple hue.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. COMMON PHILADELPHUS, or MOCK-ORANGE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4 f. 5-partitus, ſuperus. *Petala* 4 f. 5. *Capſ.* 4 f. 5-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHILADELPHUS *coronarius* foliis ſubdentatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 460. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 155.

SYRINGA alba, ſive Philadelphus Athenæi. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 398.

FRUTEX coronarius. *Cluſ. Hiſt. p.* 55. *f.* 1.

The *Philadelphus coronarius* is one of the moſt common ſhrubs of our gardens, and known to moſt perſons by the name of *Mock-orange*, the bloſſoms in point of ſcent being ſuppoſed to have ſome affinity with thoſe of the orange; in our account of the *Syringa vulgaris*, or *Lilac*, *p.* 183, the reader will find ſome curious obſervations on the ſcent of theſe flowers, by old GERARD, which are there by miſtake attributed to the Lilac; this the reader is requeſted to correct and pardon. To prevent ſimilar miſtakes in future, it will be neceſſary to ceaſe applying the term *Syringa* to this plant altogether.

This ſhrub is hardy, and readily propagated by ſuckers; it uſually flowers in May, but it is only in ſeaſons unuſually mild and favourable, that its bloſſoms and foliage are ſeen in perfection, as they are very apt to be disfigured by the cold winds which, more or leſs, prevail at that time; it is only when gently forced that its beauty is fully diſplayed, and for that purpoſe it is a ſhrub often uſed.

It was cultivated by GERARD in 1597. CLUSIUS obſerves, that he never ſaw it in a wild ſtate, nor had he been able to determine whether it was known to the ancients; LINNÆUS ſeems to have had his doubts as to its original place of growth, by putting "Habitat Veronæ" with a quere; MILLER ſays, where it naturally grows is uncertain; Mr. AITON deſcribes it as a native of the South of Europe.

A dwarf variety of it is mentioned by authors, which has little to recommend it; and another with variegated foliage, which is apt to become wholly green. The leaves, as authors have obſerved, taſte like cucumber.

Pub. by W. Curtis N.° Geo: Creſcent Dec. 1. 1797.

PRIMULA LONGIFOLIA. LONG-LEAVED PRIMULA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus: ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *longifolia* foliis fpathulatis, denticulatis, utrinque nudis, poft florefcentiam elongatis, erectiufculis; umbella erecta, multiflora.

The plant here figured we received, about three years fince, from Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Nurferymen, Kenfington, to whom it had been recently fent from France by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurferyman, near Paris, but without any information as to its original place of growth.

We have found it to be a very hardy perennial fpecies, bearing a great affinity to the *Primula farinofa*, but differing from it in many effential points both of foliage and flowers.

The leaves differ in form, colour, and mode of growth: when fully grown, taking two plants of an equal degree of luxuriance, they are twice the length of thofe of *farinofa;* indeed, from their unufual length, when fully grown, which they are not when in flower, proportioned to the fize of the plant, we have thought that the term *longifolia* might well ferve as its trivial name. They are not mealy, the under fide being as green as the upper; and they have a greater tendency to grow upright, the fcapus is fhorter and thicker, the flowers form a fimilar umbel; but each individual bloffom is fmaller, and in point of colour much lefs brilliant: upon the whole, though fuperior in fize, it is inferior to the *farinofa* in beauty.

It flowers early in May; is a plant of ready growth; will fucceed either in the pot or the open border, guarding it from the fun in fummer, and from fevere froft and too much wet in winter; is propagated by parting its roots, either in September or the beginning of March.

We have found it very liable to be injured by the Aphis Plant-Loufe or Blighter.

BRUNFELSIA AMERICANA. AMERICAN BRUNFELSIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-dentatus, angustus. *Corollæ* tubus longissimus. *Caps.* unilocularis, polysperma: conceptaculo carnoso maximo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BRUNFELSIA *americana* foliis ellipticis, acuminatis, petiolis longioribus, corollæ tubo erecto, limbo integro. *Linn. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 329. *Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 231. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 340. *Swartz. Obs. Botan. p.* 90. *t.* 4. *fig.* 2.

BRUNFELSIA flore albo, fructu croceo molli. *Plum. Gen.* 12. *ic.* 65.

CATESBÆA? fruticosa, foliis oblongo-ovatis, floribus singularibus. *Brown Jam.* 141.

PLUMIER gave to this genus of plants the name of *Brunfelsia*, in honour of OTHO BRUNFELSIUS, who at a very early period, 1530, published figures of plants in wood, which have been generally admired for their superior excellence.

Till lately the present plant was considered as the only known species, but another has lately been added by Prof. SWARTZ, who informs us that the *Brunfelsia americana* inhabits the mountainous parts of Jamaica, where it forms a tree from ten to fifteen feet high; in his *Observ. Botan.* he gives a minute description of it, and observes that the flowers are extremely fragrant. It was late in the present summer, when we saw the plant here figured flowering in Mr. COLVILL's tan-stove; its fragrance to us was scarcely perceptible: its blossoms are large and shewy, about the size of those of the *Allamanda cathartica* figured *tab.* 338, but of a much paler yellow, inclining to sulphur colour; these are produced during most of the summer months, and frequently in pairs.

This shrub has long been cultivated in this country*; Mr. MILLER describes it in his Dictionary; in LINNÆUS's works, so late even as MURRAY's edition of the *Syst. Veg.* it stands under the class *Pentandria*.

It is usually increased by layers and cuttings.

* By MILLER in 1739.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1797.

LYCHNIS ALPINA. ALPINE LYCHNIS.

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata: *Limbo* fub-bifido. *Capfula* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYCHNIS *alpina*, petalis bifidis, floribus tetragynis. *Linn. Syft. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 435. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 117.

SILENE floribus in capitulum congeftis. *Hall. Helv.* 376.

Of this genus there are many fpecies cultivated for ornament; to the number of thefe we add the one here figured, a native of the mountainous countries of moft parts of Europe, and which at a future period may poffibly be found wild in fome unexplored part of this kingdom.

It is chiefly to the decoration of rock-work, that this diminutive fpecies is applicable; for that purpofe it has all the defirable requifites, being hardy, of ready growth, and forming a thick tuft of foliage, from which arife numerous flowering ftems, four to fix inches high, fuftaining heads of flowers rather large in proportion to the plant, of a lively red colour, thefe appear in May, continue about three weeks, and are followed by feed-veffels with us, which contain abundance of ripe feeds; by thefe the plant may eafily be propagated, it may alfo be increafed by parting its roots, fpring or autumn.

All plants kept in pots require to be regularly watered in dry weather; we have not found this Lychnis require an unufual quantity, though MILLER was of that opinion.

SALVIA INDICA. INDIAN SAGE.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla inæqualis. *Filamenta* transverse pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *indica* foliis cordatis, lateribus sublobatis; summis sessilibus, verticillis subnudis remotissimis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 69. *Mant.* 318. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 41.

HORMINUM hirsutum flore violaceo punctis aureis notato. *Morif. Hist.* 3. *f.* 11. *t.* 13. *f.* 16.

SCLAREA indica floribus variegatis. *Tourn. Inst.* 179.

Though a native of India, as its name implies, this magnificent species of sage is found to be a hardy herbaceous plant, requiring, indeed, a little extraordinary care to be taken of it in severe winters; we have had it flower in great perfection in a large garden pot, but it will succeed as well, or better, in the open border, where it will grow to the height of four or five feet, and produce during the months of June and July abundance of flowers, singularly and beautifully marked.

It may be increased by parting its roots in the autumn or spring, and also by seeds; the latter we have found to be but sparingly produced in our garden at Brompton, though we consider it as peculiarly favourable to the seeding of plants.

The beauty of tall plants, like the present, depends greatly on the pains taken in sticking them; this business in general is not sufficiently attended to, being frequently deferred till it becomes a matter of necessity rather than of choice; we would therefore recommend it to our readers to set about it early, soon after the plant emerges from the ground, especially in respect to all those which are furnished with tendrils, or have twining stalks; the due execution of this work requires judgment, and will admit the display of some taste.

It appears that Mr. MILLER cultivated this Sage at Chelsea, in the year 1731, and yet even now it is a plant rarely seen in gardens.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Jan. 1. 1798.

Pub by W. Curtis S. Geo. Crescent Jan.1 1798.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM SPECTABILE. SHEWY FIG-MARIGOLD.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia. *Capsula* carnosa, infera, polysperma.

Specific Character.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *spectabile*, foliis persoliatis, longissimis, glaucis, punctatis, integerrimis, triquetris, apice subulatis, caule lignoso adscendente. *Haworth. Mesemb. p.* 385.

Mr. HAWORTH, in his observations on the genus Mesembryanthemum, gives to this species the name of *spectabile*, its blossoms being uncommonly shewy.

Of this tribe there are species whose flowers are superior in size and brilliancy of colour to the present, whose leaves are more remarkable for the singularity of their form, yet in point of ornament, this, perhaps, is of all other the most desirable, as it continues to produce its fine large purple flowers during the whole of the summer, is of ready growth, and raised without difficulty from cuttings.

It has been introduced to this country within these few years, most probably from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON.

To Mr. HAWORTH's description of the foliage we have only to add, that the leaves sometimes throw out internally a tooth near their extremities, as is shewn in our figure.

THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

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, Class, 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 WORK

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

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. XII.

" So sits enthron'd in vegetable pride
" Imperial KEW by Thames's glittering side;
" Obedient sails from realms unfurrow'd bring
" For her the unnam'd progeny of Spring;
" Attendant nymphs her dulcet mandates hear,
" And nurse in fostering arms the tender year,
" Plant the young bulb, inhume the living seed,
" Prop the weak stem, the erring tendril lead;
" Or fan in glass-built fanes the stranger flowers
" With milder gales, and steep with warmer showers.

DARWIN's *Bot. Gard.*

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M DCC XCVIII.

CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA (*var. Maxima*). GREATEST-FLOWERED PEACH-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capſ.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *perſicifolia (var. maxima)* foliis radicalibus obovatis, caulinis lanceolato-linearibus ſubſerratis ſeſſilibus remotis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 206. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 220.

Mr. DICKSON, of Covent-Garden, favoured me laſt Spring with roots of this plant, received by him from South-Carolina, in 1791.

Thoſe who have been accuſtomed to ſee the *Campanula perſicifolia* in its ſingle ſtate, now but rarely met with in our gardens, the two varieties with double flowers having uſurped its place, will perceive in point of general habit a ſtriking ſimilarity betwixt it and the preſent plant; the only difference indeed appears to conſiſt in ſize, and as ſize alone forms no ſpecific character, we have been induced to regard this magnificent plant as a variety of that ſpecies.

CASP. BAUHINE enumerates a large variety of *Campanula perſicifolia*, which he calls *var. major*; on conſulting the figures to which he refers, we cannot regard his and ours as the ſame, but are inclined to ſuppoſe that the latter plant is a variety altogether new to the European world.

However this may prove, by the introduction of the preſent plant our flower borders gain a moſt deſirable ornament; and the acquiſition is the more valuable, as the plant is very hardy and eaſy of culture, increaſing by its roots, which are ſomewhat creeping, and may be parted either Spring or Autumn.

In a moiſt rich ſoil, it will acquire the height of three or four feet, and produce during the months of Auguſt and September abundance of flowers truly magnificent.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1798.

AGROSTEMMA FLOS JOVIS. UMBEL'D ROSE CAMPION.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Limbo* obtuso, indiviso. *Caps.* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AGROSTEMMA *Flos Jovis:* tomentosa, petalis emarginatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 625. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 116.

LYCHNIS coronaria sylvestris. *Bauh. Pin.* 204. *Moris. Hist.* 2. *p.* 450. *s.* 5. *t.* 36. *f.* 2.

From the high-flown epithet of *Flos Jovis*, bestowed on this species of *Agrostemma* by some of the old Botanists, one would be led to conclude that the plant must be one of a superior order, and superlatively beautiful: such, however, it is not; yet is it sufficiently ornamental to merit a place in every flower-garden, and into which indeed it has been very generally introduced. MILLER cultivated it in 1726.

It is a hardy perennial, a native of the Swiss and Piedmontese mountains, growing to the height of about a foot and a half; its leaves and stalks are covered with a white woolly substance; its flowers, which are bright red and grow in a kind of umbel, are produced in June and July; and its seeds ripen in September.

It prefers a soil moderately stiff, and may be propagated by parting its roots, but seedlings make the best plants, and from seed it may be raised without any difficulty.

PRIMULA CORTUSOIDES. CORTUSA-LEAVED PRIMULA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucr. umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus: ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *cortusoides*, foliis petiolatis cordatis sublobatis crenatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 193. *Gmel. Sib. v.* 4. *t.* 45.

This very rare species of *Primula*, called *cortusoides*, on account of the similitude of its foliage to that of the *Cortusa Matthioli* of LINNÆUS, is a native of Siberia, and figured by GMELIN.

To increase our collection of *Primula's*, now consisting of thirteen distinct species, we purchased this plant about two years since of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Nurserymen, at Hammersmith, who had just received it from abroad.

In the wrinkled appearance of its foliage, it approaches the *Primula acaulis*, and others of that division, while, in its inflorescence, the colour of its flowers, and solitary scapus (which rises to an unusual height) it bears an affinity to the *farinosa*.

Being yet a very rare plant, it will be necessary to treat it with unusual care, to keep it in a pot filled with equal parts of loam and bog-earth, to place it in a moist shady situation in the Summer, and in a frame in the Winter.

It flowers in June and July, and may be raised from seeds, or propagated by parting its roots; but is apt to be lost if not duly attended to.

In the Winter it loses its leaves entirely, and forms a sort of bulbous hybernaculum under ground; this circumstance is the more necessary to be known, as it subjects the plant to be thrown away as dead.

LAVANDULA DENTATA. TOOTH'D-LEAV'D LAVENDER.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ovatus, subdentatus, bractea suffultus. *Corolla* resupinata. *Stamina* intra tubum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAVANDULA *dentata* foliis sessilibus linearibus pectinato-pinnatis, spica coarctata comosa. *Linn. Syst. ed.* 14. *Murr.* 530. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 288.

STŒCHAS dentata: foliis pinnato dentatis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

STŒCHAS: folio serrato. Toothed Sticadoue. *Ger. Herb.* 470. *f.* 3.

The old Botanists, whom MILLER has followed, made this plant a Stœchas; LINNÆUS classes it with the *Lavenders*.

There are few tender plants that have been so long cultivated in our gardens as this; we find it figured in GERARD, who observes that it must be covered in the Winter from cold, or else set in pots or tubs with earth, and carried into houses; thus did they preserve their tender plants before the introduction of green-houses.

MILLER has given a very good account of this plant, which we cannot do better than copy, just observing that he describes the leaves as of a grayish colour, which they can scarcely be said to be, especially if contrasted with those of the *pinnata* figured in the present number, and which he had never seen.

" The *dentata* grows naturally in Andalusia in Spain, and " also about Mercia; this has a ligneous stalk, which rises " two or three feet high, furnished with branches on every " side, which are four-cornered, and garnished with leaves " placed opposite by pairs, indented regularly on both sides, " almost to the midrib, in form of winged leaves; they are of " a grayish colour, have a pleasant aromatic odour, and " biting warm taste. The flowers are produced in scaly spikes " at the end of the branches, standing upon long naked foot- " stalks, they are four-cornered, hairy, and about an inch " long, terminated by a few purplish leaves, in the like man- " ner as the oher sorts, which incline me to keep it joined to " them; it flowers great part of the Summer, but the seeds " very rarely ripen in England. It is propagated by slips or " cuttings."

LAVANDULA PINNATA. PINNATED LAVENDER.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ovatus, subdentatus, bractea suffultus. *Corolla* resupinata. *Stamina* intra tubum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAVANDULA *pinnata* foliis petiolatis: foliolis cuneiformibus, spica imbricata. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 530. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 288. *Linn. Fil. Diss. de Lavandula n.* 4. *t.* 1.

LAVANDULA maritima Canariensis, spica multiplici-cærulea. *Pluk. alm.* 209. *t.* 303. *f.* 5. *Jacq. Pl. rar. ic. cent.* 1. *t.* 9.

The *Lavandula pinnata* is a green-house plant, comparatively of modern introduction, a native of Madeira, according to MASSON, and brought to this country in 1777.

It rises to about the same height as the *dentata*, but differs from it materially in the form and colour of its foliage, which is of a whitish hue, somewhat resembling that of the *Othonna pectinata*; it differs also in having little or no scent, an equal degree of difference is observable in the spikes and flowers of the two plants, the former are most commonly branched and the latter large and purple, while in the *dentata* they are small and white; it would be needless to point out several other obvious differences.

The *dentata* rarely ripens its seeds with us, but the *pinnata* does readily, and by them it is best raised.

Both these plants are common to our green-houses; the *dentata* recommends itself by the neatness and charming fragrance of its leaves, the other is altogether the more shewy plant, though, in this respect, it is not equal to many others; our readers must not expect to find on every plate an *Ixia tricolor* or a *Cistus formosus*.

Pub by W Curtis St Geo Crescent Mart 1798

ERICA VESTITA. *(var. Coccinea).* RED-FLOWER'D TREMULOUS 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 *vestita* coccinea, mutica foliis senis linearibus secundis, floribus axillaribus clavatis villosis. *Thunb. Prod. p.* 70.

The plant originally introduced to this country, and called *vestita* in the royal gardens at Kew, where it has flowered since the publication of the *Hort. Kewensis* is distinguished by its superior height, by having its stems very thickly covered with foliage remarkably fine and delicate, so as to be tremulous on the slightest shake, and by having blossoms of a pure white colour; such is generally understood to be the original and true *Erica vestita.*

Unfortunately this genus of plants seems to be productive of as many varieties as the *Pelargoniums,* which are now become so numerous that they may be said to be literally "beyond the power of Botanists to number up their tribes."

Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman of Hackney, well known for his extensive collection of plants in general, and of this tribe in particular, in the year 1789, raised a crimson variety of this plant from seeds, which, in its general habit, bore a great resemblance to the original *vestita;* and lately Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, of Turnham-Green, has raised another variety, agreeing with the other in the colour of its flowers, but more distantly related to the true one:—besides these, there is a *vestita* with purple flowers.

We have given a figure of Mr. WILLIAMS's variety, as the plant we had of him (flowering at a more favourable time of the year) afforded the best specimen.

In their periods of flowering, these several varieties are not so regular as some others, producing their blossoms during most of the Summer months, and sometimes even in the Winter.

They are all raised with difficulty from cuttings, more readily from seeds, by those who are accustomed to it. The Cape, so fertile in heaths, is the spot which produces them, and from thence seed may sometimes be obtained.

LINUM AFRICANUM. AFRICAN FLAX.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *africanum* foliis oppoſitis lineari-lanceolatis, floribus terminalibus pedunculatis. *Sp. Pl.* 401. *Ait. Kew.* 388. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. tom.* 2. *tab.* 3.

LINUM *africanum* foliis oppoſitis lineari-lanceolatis, caule fruteſcente. *Thunb. Prod. p.* 57.

The *Linum africanum* is a very neat and pretty greenhouſe plant, ariſing to the height of two or three feet, and producing during the months of June and July abundance of yellow flowers, the buds of which in particular are very beautiful.

It is a native of Africa, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, in 1771, by Monſ. RICHARD.

It is uſually raiſed from cuttings, which are ſtruck without difficulty.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent April 1798

CAMPANULA MOLLIS. SOFT BELL-FLOWER.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata fundo claufo valvis ftaminiferis; *Stigma* trifidum; *Capf.* infera, poris lateralibus dehifcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *mollis* capfulis quinquilocularibus pedunculatis, caule proftrato, foliis fuborbiculatis, *Linn. Syft. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 209. *Syft. Nat. Gmel. p.* 351.

VIOLA mariana minor cærulea, folio fubrotundo, calyce corniculato. *Barr. ic.* 759.

CAMPANULA rotundifolia hirfuta faxatilis folio molli. *Bocc. ficc.* 83.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN has long cultivated this rare fpecies of Campanula at the Apothecaries Garden, Chelfea, where he firft raifed it from feeds, given him by Mr. HUDSON, in 1788, who received them from Spain.

According to authors, this plant is found wild in rocky fituations, in Syria, Sicily, and Spain.

Though not a fhewy plant, it is both rare and curious; feedling plants, when old enough to flower, throw out on all fides procumbent flowering ftems, which die away after ripening the feeds, and are fucceeded by others: as this procefs goes on, the ftem, arifing from the centre of the plant, flowly and gradually acquires a dwarfifh height, and becomes fhrubby. We have no doubt but, where the plant grows naturally wild, it muft form a beautiful covering to the rocks on which it is found.

Being a native of countries much warmer than our own, it is neceffary to make it a green-houfe plant; it will bear even the warmth of the ftove, and flower and ripen its feeds the more freely for it. On a fhelf, in the front of the ftove at Chelfea, Mr. FAIRBAIRN has it flowering and feeding, Spring, Summer, and Autumn; there in the pots it fcatters its feeds, which produce fpontaneoufly young plants in abundance; by feeds, indeed, the plant is eafily raifed,—with difficulty in any other way.

The leaves of the calyx, in this plant, are remarkable for their fize and arrow-fhaped form.

LAGERSTRŒMIA INDICA. INDIAN LAGERSTRŒMIA.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6 petala, crifpa. *Cal.* 6 fidus, campanulatus. *Stam.* multa, horum 6 exteriora craffiora, petalis longiora.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAGERSTRŒMIA *Linn. Syft. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 495. *Mant. p.* 402. *Lour. Fl. Cochinchin, v.* 1. *p.* 340. *Thunb. Fl. Jap. p.* 224. *Rumpf. amb.* 7. *p.* 61. *tab.* 28.

SIBI vulgo Fakudfitqua. *Kæmpf. amœn.* 855.

Of this genus, named in honour of *MAGNUS LAGERSTROEM, Director of the Swedifh Eaft-India Company, there is only one fpecies as yet known, and that a native of China, Cochinchina, and Japan; it is defcribed minutely by THUNBERG, alfo by RUMPHIUS, and very characteriftically by KÆMPFER.

According to thefe authors, in its native country it grows to the height of fix feet, or more, acquires a ftem the thicknefs of one's arm, and produces flowers the fize of the garden Clove, which are very fhewy, no wonder therefore that the natives fhould be in the practice of planting it about their houfes and their gardens.

The petals are curiouffy crifped or curled, each petal refembling, in miniature, a leaf of fome of our varieties of cabbage: KÆMPFER compares them to the mefentery.

The parts of fructification in this plant vary greatly in point of number, and have no fmall affinity to thofe of the genus *Lythrum*.

According to Mr. AITON, it was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by HUGH, DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, in 1759.

It flowers from Auguft to October; but in the green-houfe, where it is recommended by Mr. AITON to be kept, it is not a very ready blower,—in the ftove it bloffoms more freely.

May be increafed, without difficulty, from cuttings.

* For an enumeration of the many advantages which Sweden reaped from this great promoter of Natural Hiftory, vide a paper in the *Amœn. Acad. tom.* 4. *p.* 230. entitled Chinenfia Lagerftroemiaua.

CINERARIA CRUENTA. PURPLE-LEAVED CINERARIA.

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Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* capillaris. *Cal.* ſimplex polyphyllus æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CINERARIA *cruenta* floribus cymoſis, foliis cordatis angulatis ſubtus purpuraſcentibus: petiolis baſi auritis. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. n.* 11. *t.* 33. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *t.* 221. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 1238. *Mill. Dict. ed. Mart.*

Of the many ornamental greenhouſe plants introduced by Mr. MASSON, this is one of the moſt deſirable; as a ſhewy plant, it has indeed few equals.

Its ſtem is herbaceous, riſing to the height of two, or even three feet, furniſhed with leaves which alſo are ornamental; the ſummits of the branches are covered with a profuſion of purple flowers, ſome of which begin to expand in January, and are followed by others in ſucceſſion through the whole of the Summer; by candle-light they exhibit an extraordinary degree of brilliancy.

The *Cineraria cruenta* is a native of the Canary Iſles, and was introduced to the royal Garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in 1777: Monſ. L'HERITIER firſt figured and deſcribed it in his *Sert. Anglic.* giving it the name of *cruenta*, as we ſuppoſe, from the red colour which enlivens the under ſide of the leaves.

It is propagated by parting its roots, and during Summer requires a greater degree of moiſture than many other plants.

Its ſeeds uſually prove abortive.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent. May 1. 1798.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1798.

ROSA PROVINCIALIS (*var.*) POMPONE ROSE.

Much pains have been taken by the late Mr. AITON in the *Hort. Kew.* to ſettle the different Roſes, cultivated in our gardens in his time; in this difficult buſineſs, as well as in the whole of his moſt uſeful work, he was aſſiſted (as he acknowledges in his dedication) by men more learned than himſelf; we may conſider therefore his account, as far as it goes, to be as perfect as can reaſonably be expected in a matter of ſuch intricacy.

There are two roſes (from the names they bear, evidently of French origin, *Meaux* being the name of a town in France, and pronounced as if written *Mo*) introduced to our gardens ſince the time of MILLER, and held in very high eſtimation, viz. the greater and ſmaller *Roſe de Meaux* of the *Hort. Kew.* conſidered by Mr. AITON as varieties of the *Roſa provincialis*, the latter of theſe (the one here figured) is generally known by Nurſerymen and others as the *Pompone* Roſe; we received it as ſuch from Mr. MALLET, of Guernſey, a gentleman very converſant in plants, very fond of their culture, and to whoſe kindneſs we are much indebted.

This roſe from its root throws out numerous ſtems, which rarely exceed a foot or a foot and a half in height; they are uſually ſtraight, rigid, and very prickly; the flowers are ſmaller than thoſe of any other double roſe, generally of the ſize of thoſe repreſented on the plate, and particularly diſtinguiſhed by the brilliant colour of the eye or central petals; a flower of this ſort juſt on the point of expanſion is ſuperlatively beautiſul.

Mr. AITON makes it a variety of the *Roſa provincialis*; we have cultivated it many years in our garden at Brompton, and have always found it conſtant to its principal characters, and to differ in many eſſential points from the greater *Roſe de Meaux* of the ſame author.

It requires an open ſituation, a pure air, and a light ſoil; is improved by manure, and watering in dry Summers.

Its flowers are produced in June, and the plant is increaſed by ſuckers, which are not very plentifully produced, nor extend to any length.

The roots ſhould not be divided oftener than once in three years; if the old wood be cut down every year, after the plant has done blowing, this roſe will throw out more vigorous ſhoots and bloſſom more freely.

CALENDULA TRAGUS. BENDING-STALKED MARIGOLD.

Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* o. *Cal.* polyphyllus fubæqualis. *Sem.* difci utplurimum membranacea.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALENDULA *Tragus* caulefcens foliis alternis linearibus fubintegerrimis pilofiufculis, feminibus fuborbiculatis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 271. *Linn. Syft. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. v.* 2. *p.* 1272. *Mill. Dict. ed. Mart.*

This fpecies of Marigold, a plant not uncommon in our collections of greenhouſe plants, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

It flowers in May and June, and is raifed with facility from cuttings.

The only account we have of this plant is in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, where it is firft defcribed.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent May 1 1798.

AMARYLLIS AUREA. GOLDEN AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. Fil. p.* 415.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *aurea* corollis basi tubulosis sexpartitis, laciniis linearibus undulatis, staminibus corolla brevioribus. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. p.* 14. *t.* 15.

AMARYLLIS *aurea* floribus pedicellatis erectiusculis, corollis infundibuliformi-clavatis subhexapetalis: laciniis lineari-lanceolatis, staminibus pistilloque rectis, foliis linearibus erectis canaliculatis margine reflexo glabro. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 419. *Mill. Dict. ed. Mart.*

Mr. AITON in his *Hort. Kew.* informs us, that this elegant species of Amaryllis was introduced from China, by JOHN FOTHERGILL, M. D. in 1777, that it is a stove plant, and flowers from August to September.

There are but few of the Chinese plants that require the heat of a stove; the present species would no doubt live in a good greenhouse, but the general practice confirms the propriety of giving it more heat, particularly when coming into blossom; the flowering indeed of many greenhouse plants, especially those of the bulbous and tuberous kinds, is greatly improved by a practice of this sort.

Such as wish to see a minute description of this plant, may consult the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, or Prof. MARTYN's edition of MILLER's Dictionary; it will be sufficient for us to observe, that it grows to about the size of the *Amaryllis formosissima*, that it is characterised by the upright growth of its flowers, which are of a pale orange colour, having narrow and somewhat undulated segments, with a greenish keel; its style is very long, and its stigma bright red.

Like many other bulbs, it blows very irregularly, and is propagated by offsets, which are produced in tolerable abundance.

Ixia Rubro-Cyanea. Red-Blue Ixia.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, patens, æqualis. *Stigmata* 3, erectiufculo-patula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *rubro-cyanea* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis villofis plicatis diftichis, fpatha trivalvi, corollæ limbo patentiffimo. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 285. *Collect.* 3. *p.* 268.

IXIA *rubro-cyanea* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis plicatis villofis, fcapo foliis breviore, fpathis tubo brevioribus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 5. *Willden. p.* 198.

The Ixia here repreſented was drawn laſt Summer from a ſpecimen unuſually fine, which flowered with Mr. Colvill, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, May 24, 1797; it appears to be a very diſtinct ſpecies, not leſs diſtinguiſhed for the ſingularity than the brilliancy of its colours, and is one of thoſe recently imported from the Cape by way of Holland.

It is propagated in the ſame way and ſucceeds with the ſame treatment as other Ixias; care muſt be taken when it comes into flower that it be not too much expoſed to the ſun, for that will render its beauties of very ſhort duration.

Description.—Stalk from ſix to nine inches high, round, villous, leafy; Leaves plaited, villous, very ſtrongly ſo below; Spathæ three-leaved, one large, forming a kind of ſheath to the germen, the other two narrower and ſomewhat ſhorter on each ſide of it, all of them villous; Flowers uſually three or four, about the ſize of thoſe of the *Gladiolus ſecuriger*, or rather larger; Tube about half an inch in length, dingy purple; Brim divided into five ſpreading ſegments, upper part of a fine ultramarine blue on the inſide, the lower part the richeſt crimſon, dazzling the eye of the beholder; Filaments three, placed round the Piſtil; Antheræ yellow above, purple below; Style projecting ſomewhat beyond the Antheræ; Stigma trifid, each ſegment expanding ſo as to be nearly flat, and edged with ſtrong hairs.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. June 1. 1798.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, June 1798.

PHLOX SUBULATA. AWL-LEAVED PHLOX, or LYCHNIDEA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* trifidum. *Cal.* prifmaticus. *Capf.* 3-locularis, 1-fperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOX *fubulata* foliis fubulatis hirfutis floribus oppofitis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 217.

LYCHNIDEA blattariæ accedens virginiana minor repens hirfutis Camphoratæ foliis, floribus fiftulofis in umbellam fitis. *Pluk. Phyt. t.* 98. 2.

This plant, a hardy herbaceous one, is a native of Virginia, and has been introduced to this country within thefe few years.

Left to itfelf its ftems trail on the ground, the young fhoots are of a reddifh hue, and flightly villous, the leaves are edged with hairs, fubulate, oppofite, recurved, and rather fleffy, producing others from their alæ, becoming as the plant grows old of a brownifh colour, which renders the plant in fome degree unfightly; the flowers are produced from one to three or four in an umbel, drooping before they expand, the calyces are villous, the flowers pale purple or flefh colour, enlivened by an eye of dark but brilliant purple difpofed in a ftar-like form, antheræ yellow.

Flowers the beginning of May; the flowers are extremely pretty, but delicate, requiring the fhelter of a hand-glafs or greenhoufe during the period of their bloffoming, which is of fhorter duration than in moft of the other fpecies.

This plant fhould be renewed frequently by cuttings, which ftrike readily; it may be fuffered to grow either in its natural procumbent way, or be made to appear to more advantage by training it to a ftick.

IRIS CRISTATA. CRESTED IRIS.

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Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita inæqualis, laciniis alternis, geniculato-patentibus, ſtigmata petaliformia cucullato bilabiata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *criſtata* corollis barbatis, barba criſtata, caule ſubunifloro longitudine foliorum, germinibus trigonis, petalis ſub-æqualibus. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 70. *Smith Spicil. t.* 13.

It appears from the *Hort. Kew.* where this plant is firſt and minutely deſcribed, that it is a native of North-America, and was introduced by PETER COLLINSON, Eſq. in 1756.

Authors have deſcribed this plant as having a creeping root, but perhaps not with ſtrict propriety; to us it appears to increaſe much in the ſame way as moſt others of the genus, with this difference, that when it grows luxuriantly it throws out longer ſhoots; as theſe are always above ground and throw out fibres from their under ſide, they are to be regarded as ſtalks rather than roots; in the *Iris chinenſis* it is very different, there the root is truly creeping.

If the *Iris criſtata* be planted in bog earth, in a moiſt ſituation (for it will not ſucceed at all in a dry one) and has the ſhelter of a hand-glaſs in ſevere weather, it will grow readily in the open border.

It bloſſoms about the middle of May.

The tube of the flower in this ſpecies is unuſually long, tender, and brittle in the extreme; the flowers are delicate, with little or no ſcent.

It is increaſed by dividing its roots.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Creſcent, July 1. 1798

PELARGONIUM TERNATUM. TERNATE CRANE'S-BILL.

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Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema definente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10, inæqualia; quorum 3 (raro 5) caſtrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus; roſtra ſpiralia, introrſum barbata. *L'Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *ternatum* caule fruticoſo hiſpido, foliis oppoſitis ternatis: foliolis cuneatis inciſo-trifidis ſerratis ſcabris. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 306. *Cavan. diſſ.* 4. *t.* 107. *f.* 2.

This very diſtinct ſpecies of *Pelargonium*, a native of the Cape, and which takes its name of *ternatum* from the form of its leaves, has been added to our collections of greenhouſe plants within theſe few years, and of courſe is not enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON.

In the unuſual roughneſs of its ſtalks, as well as in its whole habit, it differs very materially from the reſt of the tribe; its flowers, which are large and ſhewy, are produced in June and July.

It is raiſed from cuttings without difficulty.

XERANTHEMUM FULGIDUM. GREAT YELLOW FLOWERED XERANTHEMUM.

****

Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* fetaceus. *Calyx* imbricatus, radiatus, radio colorato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XERANTHEMUM *fulgidum* fruticofum erectum, foliis oblongis margine tomentofis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 180.

XERANTHEMUM *fulgidum* foliis lato-lanceolatis convoluto-incumbentibus, floribus nonnullis. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 365.

This fpecies of *Xeranthemum* is firft defcribed, and minutely fo, in the *Suppl. Plant.* of the younger LINNÆUS; in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON it has obtained a different fpecific defcription, as may be feen above; in that work it is mentioned as being a native of the Cape, and introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

It is diftinguifhed by the remarkable uprightnefs of its growth, and the unufual fize of its flowers, which exceed thofe of any other known fpecies of *Xeranthemum* in our collections; they are of a fine yellow or gold colour, very gloffy, and make a grand appearance either in the greenhoufe when growing, or among fimilar plants on the mantle-fhelf when dry.

Is propagated by cuttings; care muft be taken that it does not fuffer from too much moifture.

PHLOX SETACEA. FINE-LEAVED PHLOX.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Cal.* prifmaticus. *Capf.* 3-locularis 1-fperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOX *fetacea* foliis fetaceis glabris, floribus folitariis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 200. *Sp. Pl.* 217.
LYCHNIDEA blattariæ accedens virginiana camphoratæ congeneris glabris foliis. *Pluk. Alm.* 233. *t.* 98. *f.* 3.

This tribe of plants, of which there is fcarcely one that is not ornamental, are chiefly natives of North-America; fuch is the prefent fpecies, brought from Carolina by Mr. JOHN FRASER in 1788, now introduced to moft of the collections about town, and ufually treated as a green-houfe plant.

Its ftalks, when fupported, rife to the height of about a foot, if left to themfelves, trailing on the ground; they are thickly covered with leaves, which are longer and, for the moft part, finer, and more hairy than thofe of the *fubulata*, figured pl. 411, and in the month of May the whole plant, if fuccefsfully treated and carefully tied up, forms a highly ornamental bufh of purple flowers.

This fpecies, like moft of the others, is eafily raifed from cuttings, which fhould be ftruck early in the fpring, as fuch will become flowering plants the next feafon; to have this plant in perfection, it is neceffary to renew it thus yearly, old plants being lefs productive of flowers, and lefs perfect in their foliage.

Plants are frequently kept in green-houfes that would fucceed better, and blow more freely, with a lefs tender treatment; thus this fpecies of Phlox, which in mild winters would live abroad, requires only the fhelter of a frame, and may be regarded therefore, with many others, rather as a frame than a green-houfe plant.

Pub. by W. Curtis & Geo. Crofland Aug.t 1798.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1798

IRIS MARTINICENSIS. MARTINICO IRIS.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *martinicensis* imberbis, foliis linearibus, petalis basi foveolis glandulosis, germinibus trigonis. *Thunb. Diss.* 6. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 92. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 72.

From an aversion to the changing of long-established names, we have followed LINNÆUS, AITON, and THUNBERG, in considering this plant as an Iris, though in our private opinion it is not such; whoever will carefully examine its fructification, will find it correspond in its several parts with those of a plant well known in our nurseries by the name of *Moræa Northiana*; and they will be found, in our humble opinion, to be two plants belonging to a new and distinct genus.

This species is a native of the West-India islands, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1782, by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, from St. Lucia.

Is usually kept in the stove, plunged in the tan, where it flowers in May and June, and for the most part ripens its seeds, by which it is readily increased.

Is more remarkable for the curious structure than the beauty of its flowers.

CELSIA URTICÆFOLIA. NETTLE-LEAVED CELSIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* rotata. *Filam.* barbata. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CELSIA *urticæfolia* caule frutescente, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, serratis.

In the 70th number of this work, we figured and described a plant under the name of *Celsia linearis*, so called by Professor JACQUIN; observing at the same time that doubts might be entertained as to its being a true Celsia; whether it be such, or whether it be a distinct genus, the present plant in its generic characters comes as nearly to it as possible: as a species, it is perfectly and most obviously distinct.

In the royal garden at Kew, where we saw it in flower this spring, 1798, it is called *urticæfolia:* Mr. AITON informed me, that it was first discovered by Mr. MENZIES, in South-America, by whom it had lately been introduced.

The extreme brilliancy of its flowers renders it a very ornamental plant; being of quick and ready growth, it will soon be common in our green-houses, most probably on the borders of our flower-gardens also; for we suspect that it will prove much more hardy than the *Celsia linearis;* it is a much stronger plant also, and in the open ground will grow to the height of several feet.

It flowers and seeds during most of the summer; is readily raised from cuttings, as well as from seeds.

Publ. by W. Curtis at Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1798.

ANTHOLYZA MERIANA. RED-FLOWERED ANTHOLYZA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. *Caps.* infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHOLYZA *Meriana* corollis infundibuliformibus, foliis ensiformibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 87. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 67.
MERIANA flore rubello. *Trew. Ehret. t.* 40.
WATSONIA *Meriana* floribus infundibuliformibus subæqualibus. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

Mr. MILLER informs us in his Dictionary, that he raised this most elegant species of Antholyza from seeds sent him by his friend Dr. JOB BASTER, which succeeded in the Chelsea garden in 1756; conceiving it to be a distinct genus, he named it *Watsonia*, in honour of Mr. (afterwards) Sir WILLIAM WATSON; Dr. TREW, of Nuremberg, figured it in his Icones by EHRET, under the name of *Meriana*, from SYBILLA MERIAN, the celebrated female Dutch naturalist, so eminently distinguished for the productions of her pencil; LINNÆUS ranges it with the *Antholyza's*, preserving the trivial name of *Meriana*.

It is unnecessary for us to describe this plant minutely here, since Mr. MILLER has done it so well in his Dictionary; it will be sufficient for us to observe, that it is a much stronger plant than the *Antholyza Cunonia*, already figured in this work, and that though the colour of its flowers is not so splendid, the whole plant possesses more elegance.

It requires the same treatment as the Cape bulbs, succeeds very well, and produces plenty of offsets when planted in light sandy bog-earth.

Flowers in May and June, and is propagated by offsets.

ALYSSUM MONTANUM. MOUNTAIN ALYSSUM, or MADWORT.

****

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta quædam introrsum denticulo notata, silicula emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *montanum* caulibus herbaceis, diffusis foliis sublanceolatis punctato echinatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 590. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 382. *Jacq. Fl. Austr. t.* 37.

ALYSSUM subfruticosum, foliis ellipticis scabris. *Hall. Hist. Helv. num.* 492.

THLASPI saxatile incanum luteum serpillifolio minus. *Bauh. Pin.* 107.

In this work we have already figured three species of Alyssum, *saxatile*, *deltoideum*, and *utriculatum*, the yellow, the purple, and bladder-podded, all of them plants adapted to decorate the small borders of the flower-garden, or any kind of rock-work; to which purposes the present more rare species, an inhabitant of the mountainous parts of Switzerland and Austria, is also applicable.

The *Alyssum montanum* is a small procumbent plant, of the perennial kind, with hoary leaves curiously embossed with little prominent points, having the summits of its branches about the end of April covered with a profusion of bright yellow flowers, which usually go off without producing any perfect seed, though in its wild state it is sufficiently fertile, as is evident from Professor JACQUIN's figure.

Through want of seeds, it may be increased without difficulty from cuttings; requires the same treatment as other rare Alpine plants.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1759. *Ait. Kew.*

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Sept. 1, 1798. Edwards del. F. Sansom sculp.

XERANTHEMUM CANESCENS. ELEGANT XERANTHEMUM.

Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* fetaceus. *Cal.* imbricatus radiatus; radio colorato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XERANTHEMUM *canefcens* fruticofum, foliis imbricatis, ovato-fubulatis glabris. *Linn. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 750. *Amæn. Acad.* 6. *Afr.* 60.

XERANTHEMUM incanum, foliis fubrotundis, flore purpureo. *Burm. Afr.* 183. *t.* 68. *f.* 1.

Our plant accords exactly with fpecimens of *Xeranthemum canefcens* of LINNÆUS in the Herbarium of Sir JOSEPH BANKS; though it does not agree fo well in fome refpects with the Linnæan defcription as could be wifhed.

It is a weak, branched, and widely-fpreading plant if left to itfelf, and does not appear to advantage in a collection, unlefs carefully tied up to a ftick; nor is it a plant that fucceeds well with every one: Mr. BARR, Nurferyman, Ball's-Pond, near Hackney, manages it better than any one that we have feen; and his fuperior fuccefs appears to have arifen from his keeping it in a warmer fituation than others, on a fhelf in the front of his ftove, for it requires more warmth than the green-houfe affords; thus fituated, it begins flowering with him in the autumn, and continues in bloffom all the winter and fpring; when the flowers are out of bloom they droop, but will continue a long while in the plant in that ftate, and even continue to expand and look beautiful when the fun fhines on them.

It is a native of the Cape, recently introduced, and is propagated by cuttings.

CENTAUREA AUREA. GOLDEN CENTAURY, or KNAPWEED.

****

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. ſetoſum. *Pappus* plumoſus vel capillaris. *Cor.* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *aurea* calycibus ſimpliciſſime ſpinoſis: ſpinis patentibus, floſculis æqualibus, foliis hirtis, inferioribus pinnatifidis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 265.

Though cultivated by Mr. MILLER ſo long ſince as 1758, this ſpecies of Centaury appears to have been but little known; it is firſt deſcribed in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, without a reference to any author; it is there mentioned to be a native of the South of Europe.

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, growing to the height of about two feet, and producing on the ſummits of the ſtalks fine, bold, magnificent flowers, of a beautiful yellow or gold colour; theſe making their appearance in Auguſt and September, contribute not a little to enrich the borders of the flower-garden, at that time on the decline.

Grows readily in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation, and is eaſily increaſed by parting its roots.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1798. S. Edwards del. F. Sansom sc.

GREWIA OCCIDENTALIS. ELM-LEAVED GREWIA.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5: basi squama nectarifera. *Bacca* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GREWIA *occidentalis* foliis subovatis, floribus solitariis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* 826. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 313.

GREWIA corollis acutis. *Hort. cliff.* 433. *Duham. arb.* 1. *p.* 276. *t.* 108.

ULMIFOLIA arbor africana baccifera, floribus purpureis. *Pluk. alm.* 393. *t.* 237. *f.* 1.

ULMI FACIE ARBUSCULA æthiopica, ramulis alatis, floribus purpurascentibus. *Comm. hort.* 1. *p.* 165. *t.* 85. *Seb. thes.* 1. *p.* 46. *t.* 29. *f.* 3. *Raj. dendr.* 13.

LINNÆUS gave to this genus the name of *Grewia*, in honour of Dr. NEHEMIAH GREW, the celebrated author of the Anatomy of Vegetables, &c. Of the several species enumerated by authors, few have been introduced into our collections; "the one here figured, which has been long* and very "generally cultivated as a green-house plant, will grow to the "height of ten or twelve feet; the stem and branches are very "like those of the small-leaved Elm, the bark being smooth, "and of the same colour as that when young; the leaves are "also very like those of the Elm, and fall off in autumn; the "flowers are produced singly along the young branches from "the wings of the leaves, and are of a bright purple colour.

"In winter, the plants should be placed in the green-house, "for they are too tender to live abroad in England; but they "should have as much free air as possible in mild weather, as "they only require to be protected from frost; and after the leaves "are fallen, they will require very moderate watering, but in "summer they should have it more constantly in dry weather." *Miller's. Dict.*——This species is a native of the Cape, is propagated by cuttings or layers, and flowers most part of the summer.

* Cultivated in the royal garden at Hampton-Court in 1692. *Ait. Kew.*

Pub. by W. Curtis 5 Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1798. S. Edwards del. E. Sansom sc.

ERICA ARTICULARIS. ARTICULAR HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice 2-fidæ, pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *articularis* antheris bifidis inclusis, corollis campanulatis calyce colorato brevioribus, foliis ternis linearibus lævibus appressis. *Linn. Mant.* 1. *p.* 65.

ERICA *articularis* antheris cristatis, corollis ovatis acuminatis, stylo incluso calyce longiore, foliis ternis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 366.

ERICA *articularis* aristata, foliis ternis ovatis glabris, floribus racemosis, caule erecto. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap. p.* 72. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 626.

The Erica here figured is first described in *Linn. Mant.* 1. and so satisfactorily, that there can be no doubt of its being the plant intended by LINNÆUS; the specific characters of MURRAY and THUNBERG, published since, are very inapplicable.

This heath is one of the least of its kind, it is not unusual to see plants of it full of blossoms not more than eight or ten inches high, its leaves (growing usually in threes) are lanceolate, smooth, concave on the inside, *pressed to the stalk*, standing on such short footstalks, that they may be said to be almost sessile: Flowers numerous on the summits of the branches, somewhat drooping: Peduncles furnished with *two upright bracteæ placed opposite to each other*, of a pale red colour tipped with green: *Calyx larger than the corolla*, somewhat bell-shaped, spreading, four-leaved, each leaf ovate and pointed, green at the base and somewhat

ſomewhat wrinkled, middle part nearly white, upper part bright pink colour, each ſegment marked at its extremity on the under ſide with *a green calyx-like ſubſtance*, and terminating in a reddiſh mucro or point: Corolla within the calyx, tube nearly ovate and white, limb ſpreading, divided into four ſegments, ovate, long-pointed, and pink-coloured: Stamina eight, encloſed within the tube of the Corolla: Antheræ at firſt bright red, afterwards brown: Awns two, ſhort and ſomewhat bifid: Germen green: Style the length of the tube: Stigma ſomewhat large and blunt.

A vein of great peculiarity runs through the whole of this plant, which is a native of the Cape, of modern introduction, flowers early in the ſpring, often in the depth of winter, and is uſually propagated by cuttings.

SAXIFRAGA ROTUNDIFOLIA. ROUND-LEAVED SAXIFRAGE.

****

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Capſ.* 2-roſtris, 1-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAXIFRAGA *rotundifolia* foliis caulinis reniformibus dentatis petiolatis, caule paniculato. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 413. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 81.

SANICULA montana rotundifolia major. *Bauh. Pin.* 243.

A hardy, perennial, herbaceous ſpecies of Saxifrage, growing ſpontaneouſly in Switzerland and other parts of Europe, cultivated here in 1597 by GERARD.

Of this numerous and beautiful tribe of plants, we know of none whoſe flowers in point of prettineſs can vie with thoſe of the preſent ſpecies; they are marked with numerous fine dots, like thoſe of the London Pride, *(Saxifraga umbroſa)* but in a ſuperior ſtyle of beauty, and appear to great advantage when viewed with a magnifier.

The leaves, in point of form, do not correſpond ſo exactly with the name *rotundifolia* as one would expect.

This ſpecies ſucceeds beſt in a ſituation ſomewhat moiſt and ſhady, with a ſoil inclined to ſtiffneſs, flowers in May and June, and is increaſed by parting its roots in autumn.

Pub by W Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1798. S Edwards del F Sansom sc.

Pub. by W. Curtis, 5th Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1798. S. Edwards del. P. Sandby

XERANTHEMUM SESAMOIDES. SUPERB XERANTHEMUM.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* setaceus. *Cal.* imbricatus radiatus: radio colorato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XERANTHEMUM *sesamoides* ramis unifloris imbricatis foliis linearibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 750.

To Mrs. GOSLING, of Whitton, near Hounslow, appertains the honour of raising this species of Xeranthemum, and of thereby introducing one of the most delectable plants that ever decorated the British green-house; this was about the year 1795, last Summer (1797) it flowered with Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Nurserymen, Kensington, and again much stronger this present season, there being at least twenty blossoms on a single plant of it.

This is not one of those beauties, which meteor-like, dazzle the eye and vanish, but one which continues to display its charms from the time of its first budding to the full expansion of its blossoms, a period of two or three months; in any of these its different states, if gathered, and carefully dried, it will make a most valuable addition to similar plants for decorating apartments in the Winter.

It is a native of the Cape, from whence Mrs. GOSLING obtained its seeds, flowers in May and June, and may be increased by cuttings; in this way Mr. WYKES has succeeded in propagating it: but as there are few that equal him in a knowledge of exotics, so there are few that exercise the same ingenuity in their culture, or equal him in success.

CYTISUS FOLIOLOSUS. LEAFY CYTISUS.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus : $\frac{2}{3}$ *Legumen* basi attenuatum (plurimis) æquale, latum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYTISUS *foliolosus* racemis terminalibus erectis, calycibus villosis ; laciniis falcatis, foliolis obovato-oblongis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 49.

The stalks in this species of Cytisus are thickly covered with small leaves, which gives the whole plant an outré appearance, hence Mr. AITON's name of *foliolosus*, so happily hit off; many other peculiarities attend this charming shrub, of which its long deciduous bracteæ are not the least remarkable.

It is a native of the Canary Isles, where it was found by Mr. MASSON, and introduced in 1779; if suffered to grow, it will acquire a great height, become indeed too large for a small green-house, and more fit for a conservatory, for which it would appear to be a most desirable plant; it produces flowers abundantly during May and June, which are not only ornamental but deliciously fragrant.

Strong established plants usually produce perfect seeds, by which this shrub is increased; cuttings rarely succeed.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1798. S. Edwards del. E. Sansom sc.

HIPPOCREPIS BALEARICA. SHRUBBY HORSE-SHOE VETCH.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Pericarpium multiloculare, compressum, altera futura pluries emarginatum, curvum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIPPOCREPIS *balearica* leguminibus pedunculatis confertis subarcuatis lanceolato oblongis margine exteriore repandis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 671. *Jacq. Misc.* 2. *p.* 305. *pl. rar. ic. cent.* 1. *t.* 5.

HIPPOCREPIS *balearica* leguminibus pedunculatis confertis glabris margine exteriore lobatis, foliis calycibusque pilosiusculis, caulibus ancipitibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 61.

Professor JACQUIN is the first who figured and described this species of *Hippocrepis*, inserted by Professor MURRAY, in the *Syst. Vegetab.* and enumerated also in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, with a new and different specific description.

It is a native of Minorca, as its name implies, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Monf. THOUIN, in 1776.

Though not so ornamental as many of our rarities cultivated for shew, it is found in most collections of green-house plants, recommending itself rather by the elegance of its foliage than the beauty of its flowers; the latter appear in May and June, and with us are sparingly succeeded by seed-vessels.

The plant is propagated either by seeds or cuttings.

DAPHNE COLLINA. NEAPOLITAN MEZEREON.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 4-fida, corollacea, marcescens, stamina includens. *Bacca*, 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAPHNE *collina* floribus terminalibus sessilibus, foliis obovatis obtusis, superne glaberrimis, inferne pilosis. *Smith. Spicil. Fasc.* 2. *p.* 16. *t.* 18.

CHAMELÆA alpina, folio inferne incano. *Bauh. Pin.* 462. *Lob. ic.* 370.

CHAMELÆA incana et lanuginosa. *Bauh. Hist.* 1. 586.

THYMELÆA saxatilis Oleæ folio. *Tournef. Inst.* 594.

Though the present species of Mezereon has till within these few years been a stranger to our gardens, and escaped the enumeration even of LINNÆUS, it was well known to many of the older Botanists; indeed it was impossible that a plant so common * as this is in some parts of Italy, could escape the observation of the many excellent Botanists, which that country has produced, or been visited by.

Though not so ornamental a shrub as many, it is a very desirable acquisition, on account of the earliness of its flowering and agreeable scent, its foliage also is ornamental, its upper surface being of a fine glossy green; the cultivated plant does not answer to the description of authors, in regard to *folia subtus incana*; the flowers, in point of colour, are not so brilliant as those of the common Mezereon, and soon change to a faded purple; before they expand, they are covered with a fine silky down.

Mr. GRÆFFER was the first who introduced this novelty, by sending seeds of it to Messrs. LEWIS and MACKIE, Nurserymen, Kingsland, who, as far as we can learn, first had the shrub for sale; it is usual to treat it as a green-house plant; in mild winters it will bear to stand abroad; it flowers from January to April, is not difficult of culture, and is usually propagated by grafting it on the common Mezereon, or Spurge Laurel.

* This most beautiful shrub covers the hills and fields on the banks of the Vulturnus, as the Furze does our commons in England. *Smith. Spicil. p.* 16.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1798.

Pub. by W Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Dec 1 1798 Edwards del F Sansom sc

Erica Aitonia. Aiton's Heath.

****

Class and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta; *Antheræ* apicæ bifidæ pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis 4-valvis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *Aitonia* foliis subternis subappressis, calycibus glutinosis, limbo corollæ maximo.

Description. Stem shrubby, rising to the height of several feet, together with the branches slender, and requiring support; leaves for the most part in threes, upright, and rather pressed to the stalk, somewhat linear, bluntish, with a slight mucro, glossy, and extremely viscid, having a groove down the middle of each; base pale green; flowers terminal, about three or four; peduncles red; calyx extremely glossy and glutinous, with a groove down the middle of each segment; tube of the corolla an inch or more in length, cylindrical, a little enlarged at the top, striped with red lines, and somewhat fluted, limb very large, at first white, changing to a pale red, divided into four segments, which are ovate and obtuse; stamina within the tube; stigma projecting a little beyond it.

Mr. Masson discovered this very curious species of Erica at the Cape, where Lieut. Col. Paterson informs me that it has been found in one spot only, at Swartsberg, near the warm bath, in a moist situation; it has been named *Aitonia*, at the desire of Mr. Masson, in commemoration of his much valued and most excellent friend.

It differs so widely from the rest of the genus, that some have been ready to regard it as a distinct genus, but certainly on no good grounds.

Is propagated by cuttings, but as yet is very rare.

JUSTICIA PERUVIANA. PERUVIAN JUSTICIA.

Clafs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens. *Capf.* 2-locularis: feminum retinaculis 2-valvis: valvis longitudinalibus unciculatis: *Stam.* anthera folitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JUSTICIA *peruviana* fpicis axillaribus et terminalibus, foliis ovatis acutis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. Willd. p.* 97.

JUSTICIA *peruviana* foliis ovatis acutis: fpicis brevibus axillaribus et terminalibus, floribus tribracteatis. *Cavan. Icon.* 1. *p.* 17. *n.* 26. *t.* 28.

DESCRIPTION. Stalk about two feet and a half high, nearly round, pubefcent, fwelled at the joints, branched; branches oppofite, nearly upright; leaves oppofite, ftanding on footftalks, ovato-lanceolate, veiny, fmooth on the under fide, above covered with fhort hairs; flowers large, of a pale violet colour, growing in clufters in the alæ of the leaves, intermixed with lanceolate bracteæ about the length of the calyx; the upper lip contracted near its extremity; where it is forked, the lower lip trifid, fegments obtufe, the bafe of the middle fegment reticulated with white veins; antheræ greenifh, cells parallel with and fomewhat diftant from each other; ftyle the length of the ftamina, nectar copious.

Our defcription and figure were taken from a plant which flowered at Brompton, Auguft 18, 1796, in the ftove of the Marchionefs of Bute, and which had been raifed from feeds, communicated by Profeffor ORTEGA, of Madrid, and fent originally from Peru.

It is properly a ftove plant; may be increafed by feeds, which it produces in abundance, or by cuttings; flowers during the autumnal months.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1799

LINUM QUADRIFOLIUM. FOUR-LEAVED FLAX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-*phyllus.* *Petala* 5. *Caps.* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *quadrifolium* foliis quaternis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 303.

LINUM africanum rubiæ foliis quaternis stellatis. *Raii Suppl.*

Our plant accords exactly with the *Linum quadrifolium* of LINNÆUS, and as such it is regarded at the royal garden, Kew, where we saw it in flower this spring, 1798; it agrees also with the description of RAY, so far as relates to its specific character, quoted by LINNÆUS, but the flowers of RAY's plant are described as blue, it is most probably therefore the *quadrifolium* of LINNÆUS, but not of RAY.

The stalks of this species rise to the height of about two feet, are much branched at their summits, on which are produced numerous yellow flowers, smaller than those of *L. arboreum* or *flavum*, to either of which, as an ornamental plant, it must be allowed to be inferior; yet it is not without its share of elegance and beauty.

It is a native of the Cape, newly introduced to our greenhouses, flowers in May and June, and is readily increased by cuttings.

JUSTICIA COCCINEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED JUSTICIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens. *Capf.* 2-locularis: feminum retinaculis 2-valvis: valvis longitudinalibus unciculatis. *Stamina* anthera folitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JUSTICIA *coccinea* fruticofa, corollis bilabiatis, labio fuperiori indivifo, foliis bracteifque fpicarum ellipticis acuminatis, antheris parallelis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 26.

JUSTICIA *coccinea* foliis ovatis glabris integerrimis, fpicis terminalibus verticillatis: floribus feffilibus. *Linn. Syft. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 35.

JUSTICIA *coccinea. Aublet. Guian.* 10. *t.* 3.

Of the feveral fpecies of *Juftlicia* cultivated in our ftoves, the prefent excels in magnificence and fhow; it rifes to a confiderable height, and produces its blofloms early in the fpring, when it flowers in perfection; the fpikes are of the fize of thofe reprefented on the plate, the drawing of which was made from a plant which flowered with Meffrs. WHITLEY and BARRIT, Nurferymen, Old-Brompton.

It is a native of South-America, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1770. *Ait. Kew.*

Is propagated without difficulty by cuttings.

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CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL
MAGAZINE

13-14
1799

THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

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

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THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

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

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,
Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. XIII. -4

" ——— All alone, amid her Garden fair,
" From morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve,
" She spent her days, her pleasing task to tend
" The flowers; to save them from the water-spring;
" To ope the buds with her enamoured breath,
" Rank the gay tribes, and rear them in the sun. —— ——
" Thus plied assiduous her delightful task,
" Day after day, till every herb she named
" That paints the robe of Spring."

BRUCE.

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MDCCXCIX.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1799. P. Sangam sculp.

Azalea Pontica. Yellow Azalea.

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Stamina* receptaculo inserta. *Caps.* 2-5 locularis polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AZALEA *pontica* foliis nitidis lanceolatis, utrinque glabris, racemis terminalibus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. App. p.* 1669. *Pall. Fl. Ross. t.* 69. *p.* 51.

CHAMÆRHODENDROS Pontica maxima Mespili folio flore luteo. *Tourn. Cor. Hist. Rei. Herb.* 42. *Act. Paris* 1704. *p.* 348. *Buxb. Cent.* 5. *p.* 36. *t.* 69.

Descr. Shrub from two to three feet or more in height, the thickest part of the stem not exceeding the size of the little finger, covered with a smooth brown bark, irregularly branched; Flowers appearing before the leaves are fully expanded, and produced in umbels at the extremities of the branches, from eight to twelve or more in an umbel, of a fine yellow colour and agreeable fragrance; each blossom is about the size of that of the horse-chestnut, and as some of them are produced much earlier than others, the plant of course continues a considerable time in bloom, standing on short peduncles; Calyx very short, viscous, and irregularly divided, most commonly into five ovato-lanceolate segments; Corolla, tube cylindrical, viscous, grooved, brim divided into five segments, undulated and somewhat wrinkled, ovate, pointed, three turning upwards, two downwards, of the three uppermost segments the middle one more intensely yellow than the others and inclining to orange, with which it is sometimes spotted; Stamina usually five, yellow, projecting beyond the corolla, and turning upwards near their extremities; Antheræ orange-coloured; Pollen whitish and thready; Germen somewhat conical, evidently hairy, and somewhat angular; Style yellowish, filiform, projecting beyond the stamina, and turning upwards; Stigma forming a round green head.

The

The figure and deſcription here given were taken from a plant which flowered by means of artificial heat, in the ſpring of 1798, at Mr. WATSON's, Nurſeryman, Iſlington, and which had been introduced the ſame year, by Mr. ANTHONY HOVE, of Warſaw.

As an hardy ornamental ſhrub, it bids fair to prove an acquiſition truly valuable, its flowers produced in the months of June and July, being highly ornamental as well as fragrant.

We have the beſt authority for regarding this plant as the *Chamærhodendros Pontica* of TOURNEFORT, it agrees with his own ſpecimens in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's Herbarium, it accords alſo with his deſcription, and figures, more eſpecially of thoſe flowers which are of their natural ſize; nor have we any doubts of its being the *Azalea Pontica* of Prof. PALLAS, figured in the *Flor. Roſſica*, ſince it correſponds generally with his deſcription, though not in all points with his figure, which bears evident marks of inaccuracy, the ſtigma, for inſtance, is repreſented as trifid.

TOURNEFORT found this plant on the eaſtern ſide of the Black Sea, Mr. HOVE on the north ſide near Oczakow, and elſewhere; Profeſſor PALLAS on Mount Caucaſus.

As yet there has been no opportunity of aſcertaining the beſt means of propagating this new denizen, but there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that it will ſucceed with the treatment beſtowed on the other *Azalea's*.

Prof. PALLAS relates that the honey of bees frequenting the flowers of this plant is ſuppoſed to be narcotic, and that goats, kine, and ſheep on eating its leaves have been poiſoned thereby.

By permiſſion and with the approbation of Mr. ANTHONY HOVE, the following extracts from his journal are here inſerted.

" June 9, 1796, found a few of this ſpecies of *Azalea* on the river " Dnieper in ſwampy ground, four feet high, beginning to blow, " called here the ſtupifying ſhrub, and conſidered by ſome as highly " efficacious in curing the venereal diſeaſe.

" June 20, found this ſpecies on the river Dnieſter, on the eſtate of " Count STANISLAUS SCZESNY POTOCKI, about ſixteen Engliſh " miles from the town of Mohilow, in peat earth, from four to twenty " feet high; regarded by the common people as intoxicating, and " uſed in the cure of various diſeaſes.

" July 4, near Oczakow, found thouſands of theſe plants fully " blown, in a marſh, every ſpring-tide overflown by the ſea; found " there alſo, a Tartarian farmer, who lived entirely by the profits " ariſing from the honey which the bees extracted from the flowers " of this plant, ſold to Conſtantinople and other parts of Turkey for " medicinal uſes.

" July 15, arrived at Trebizond, found a valley about ten Engliſh " miles from the ſea covered with theſe plants."

On cultivation, Mr. HOVE relates that he found the *Azalea's* from Trebizond much more tender than thoſe from the borders of the Dnieper and the Dnieſter, and was therefore inclined to regard them as ſtrong varieties if not diſtinct ſpecies.

The leaves, when fully expanded, are in ſize and figure like thoſe on the plate. hairy on both ſides, and terminating in a very remarkable blunt mucro or point, which has not been noticed either by thoſe who have deſcribed or figured the plant as it deſerves, for it appears to form a very ſtrong character.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1799 F. Sansom sculp.

OXYBAPHUS VISCOSUS. VISCID UMBRELLA-WORT.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus campanulatus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis. *Nux* 5-gona 1-sperma calyce explanato persistenti circumdata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OXYBAPHUS *viscosus.* *L'Herit. Monograph.*
MIRABILIS *viscosa* floribus racemosis; foliis cordatis orbiculato-acutis tomentosis. *Cav. Icon. I. n.* 17. *t.* 19.

The present is one of those plants which is entitled to our admiration, for its curious and singular structure, rather than for any extraordinary figure it makes in a collection; not that its flowers are without a certain share of beauty.

It is an annual, growing to about the height of two feet; the whole plant is viscous, and, if bruised, smells somewhat disagreeably; the flowers do not open at any particular time as those of the *Mirabilis* do, and each contains only three stamina; when they fall off, which they do soon after expanding, the calyx closes on the germen, enlarges, droops, and becomes deeply plaited; on the ripening of the seed it turns brown, expands, and is suspended like a little umbrella over the seed, which when perfectly ripe drops out on the ground; the expanded calyx in this state appears somewhat like the flower of a Physalis.

This plant flowers from June to October, and ripens its seeds in the open air; it is not difficult of culture, requires the same treatment as other tender annuals from Peru.

Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered 1796, in the collection of the Marchioness of BUTE, and was raised from Peruvian seeds, sent her by Prof. ORTEGA of Madrid, under the name of *Mirabilis triandra;* Mons. CAVANILLE has figured and described it as the *Mirabilis viscosa;* Mons. L'HERITIER, from a consideration of all its characters, has been induced to make a new genus of it, which he has called *Oxybaphus.*

GNAPHALIUM ERICOIDES. HEATH-LEAVED GNAPHALIUM, or EVERLASTING.

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Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* plumosus. *Cal.* imbricatus: squamis marginalibus rotundatis scariosis coloratis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GNAPHALIUM *ericoides* fruticosum foliis sessilibus linearibus, calycibus exterioribus rudibus, interioribus incarnatis. *Linn. Am. Acad. v.* 6. *p.* 99. *Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 746. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 174.

In the 6th vol. of the *Amœnitates Academicæ*, LINNÆUS describes this species of *Gnaphalium*, most probably from dried specimens collected at the Cape, where it is a native; so insignificant did the plant appear to him, that in his description, he calls it *misera;* compared with the more magnificent species, such a term might not perhaps be inapplicable: but, though small, the plant possesses much beauty when cultivated, and hence is generally kept in our green-houses.

It flowers from March to August.

Its branches, naturally weak and trailing, require to be carefully tied up; if this business be executed with taste and judgment, the natural beauty of the plant may be considerably heightened.

It is readily increased by cuttings.

Was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

S. Edward del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1799. F. Sansom sculp.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Mar. 1. 1799 F. Sansom sculp.

HIBISCUS PRÆMORSUS. BITTEN-LEAVED HIBISCUS.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex: exterior polyphyllus. *Caps.* 5-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIBISCUS *præmorsus* foliis subrotundis, dentato-serratis retusis pubescentibus. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. 454.
HIBISCUS *præmorsus* hirsutus, foliis ovatis basi angustato-cordatis apice præmorsis crenatis, calycibus tomentosis, feminibus tuberculatis. *Linn. Suppl. Pl. p.* 309.
PAVONIA *cuneifolia. Cavan. Diss.* 3. *p.* 139. *t.* 45. *f.* 1.
URENA *præmorsa. L'Herit. Stirp. nov. t.* 51.

Though not so shewy a plant as many of the genus, we find this species of *Hibiscus* in most collections of green-house plants about London, flowering from June to September.

Its foliage is singular, its blossoms sulphur coloured with a tint of orange on the under side and without scent; if suffered to grow, this shrub will acquire a considerable height; it seeds freely, by which the plant is readily increased, and by these it requires to be renewed once in two or three years.

Is a native of the Cape, from whence it was introduced, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774. *Ait. Kew.*

It will be seen by the synonyms, that authors have been divided in their opinions as to the genus of this plant; LINNÆUS the younger, in his *Suppl.* makes it an *Hibiscus;* CAVANILLE, a *Pavonia;* L'HERITIER, an *Urena;* Mr. AITON, an *Hibiscus;* not partial to the multiplying of genera, unless there be an obvious necessity for it, we have in the present instance followed the first and last of these writers.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1799. F. Sansom sculp.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS. SHRUBBY HYDRANGEA.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Caps. 2-locularis, 2-rostris, infera, foramine inter stylos dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYDRANGEA *arborescens* caule arboreo. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 18. *Gmel. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 410. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 76.

ANONYMOS floribus albis parvis, in umbella lata magna dispositis odoratis, foliis amplis acuminatis serratis pediculis insidentibus ex adverso binis, caule fruticoso præalto non ramoso, vasculo parvo, bicapsulari, seminibus minutissimis repleto, duobus parvis filamentis seu corniculis recurvis coronato. *Clayt. n.* 79. *Mill. Icon. t.* 251. *Duham. Arb.* 1. *t.* 3.

As a shrub commonly cultivated for ornament in our gardens and plantations, the *Hydrangea arborescens* has a right to appear in this work, nevertheless it is more with a view to illustrate a peculiar character of the genus that it is here figured.

This shrub is a native of Virginia, and was introduced in 1736, by P. COLLINSON, Esq. it is of low growth, rarely exceeding four feet in height; its flowers are produced on the summits of the branches, somewhat in the manner of the *Laurustinus*; they are small, crowded, nearly white, with a tinge of red in them which is not very brilliant, and some fragrance; they are produced in July and August, and sometimes followed by ripe seeds here.

Is easily propagated by parting its roots the latter end of October, prefers a moist soil, but will grow in a dry one; if in severe frosts the stalks, which are rather soft, should be killed, new ones will be put up the following Spring.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS. GARDEN HYDRANGEA.

HYDRANGEA *hortensis* foliis ellipticis serratis glaberrimis staminibus æqualibus. *Smith icon. rar. t.* 12.

HORTENSIA. *Commers. Jussieu Gen.* 214.

PRIMULA *mutabilis* caule suffruticoso multiplici, foliis ovatis serratis, floribus nudis. *Loureir Coch. Chin. v.* 1. *p.* 104.

VIBURNUM *tomentosum* foliis ovatis acuminatis serratis venosis subtus tomentosis, umbellis lateralibus. *Thunb. Jap. p.* 123. ?

SAMBUCUS aquatica surculis pinguibus punctatis, &c. Sijo vulgo Adsai et Ansai et Adsiki. *Kæmpf. Am. Exot. p.* 854. var. fl. albo, pila florida major.

It appears to be a point not yet fully determined, whether the present plant exhibits the appearances belonging to it in a state of nature, or those which are in a certain degree the effect of accident, or of art; in its fructification it certainly is not so completely barren as the Guilder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*, cultivated in our gardens, since it has most of its parts perfect; yet as none of the authors who have seen it in China or Japan (where it is said not only to be much cultivated but indigenous*) describe its fruit, we are inclined on that account to regard it, in a certain degree, as monstrous.

It will appear by the synonyms, that authors have entertained very different opinions as to what this plant really is; JUSSIEU following COMMERSON makes it an *Hortensia*, THUNBERG a *Viburnum*, LOUREIRO, ridiculously enough, a *Primula*, and Dr. SMITH an *Hydrangea*.

In the original description of the characters of the genus *Hydrangea* by LINNÆUS, there is no mention made of two different kinds of florets, as in the *Viburnum*, nor has any author that I am acquainted with described the *Hydrangea arbor.* as producing such; yet, to my great surprise, in a plant of

* *Habitat* et ob pulchritudinem colitur Cantone Sinarum, *Loureir. Coch. Chin. v.* 1. *p.* 104. Crescit in sylvis variis, inter Miaco et Jedo, etiam cultum, *Thunb. Fl. Jap. p.* 123, who refers to KÆMPFER, whose plant is certainly ours; yet it must be acknowledged that THUNBERG's description does not well accord with it.

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Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1799

this ſort which flowered in my garden at Brompton in July 1797, three of the Cymæ, and three only, threw out each of them from their circumference a very different flower from thoſe in the centre, ſmaller indeed, but very ſimilar to the flowers of the *Hydrang. hort.* ſee Pl. 437. In 1788, Mr. WALTER publiſhed his *Fl. Carolin.* in which he deſcribes a ſecond ſpecies of *Hydrangea*, which he calls *radiata*,* having very diſtinctly, as in the *Viburnum*, two different kinds of florets in the ſame Cyma, this variation in the florets is added by him to the generic character: the ſimilarity which exiſts between the flowers of Mr. WALTER's *Hydrangea radiata*, and thoſe of the preſent plant ſufficiently juſtify Dr. SMITH in making it an *Hydrangea*; the appearances obſerved by LOUREIRO† on diſſecting the germen, and our diſcovery of the exiſtence of two different kinds of flowers in the *Hydrangea arboreſcens*, tend ſtill more to confirm its propriety; we may add, that in the very habit of theſe ſeveral plants there exiſts a conſiderable ſimilarity; ſtill, however, it is only by ripe ſeed-veſſels of the preſent plant, that this doubtful matter can be ſatisfactorily cleared up; but it will not follow, that if it be not an *Hydrangea* it muſt be a *Viburnum*.

This magnificent and highly ornamental plant, according to Dr. SMITH, was introduced from China to the royal garden at Kew, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. in 1790; it was imported by Mr. SLATER about the ſame time, with whom it is ſaid to have firſt flowered in this country.

If room were allowed us, it would be ſuperfluous to deſcribe minutely a plant now ſo very common; ſuffice it to ſay, that from a ſtrong perennial root, riſe a number of half-ſhrubby, irregular, ſomewhat ſpongy ſtalks, ſtrongly ſpotted when young with purple, from one to three feet high, terminated by large bunches of flowers, at firſt green, then roſe-coloured, and finally green a ſecond time; theſe are the moſt common changes to which they are liable: but it will ſometimes happen that a plant which has produced red flowers one year, ſhall produce blue another, though growing in the ſame pot; this we ſaw happen in the year 1796 to a plant in the poſſeſſion of the Counteſs of UPPER OSSORY, whoſe refined taſte and ſuperior judgment have in ſeveral inſtances contributed to render our works more acceptable to the

* This plant, or one extremely ſimilar to it, was introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman at Paris, a few years ſince; we ſaw it in full bloom, at Mr. COLVILL's, King's-Road, in the Summer of 1796.

† Pericarpium abortit, quod ex diſſecto germine et per microſcopium viſo apparet polyſpermum.

public:

public: the coloured changeable part of the flower is regarded as the calyx, in the centre of which is the corolla, containing the ſtamina, &c. all varying greatly in point of number; beſides theſe, there are other flowers without any calyx, but the parts which they contain do not ſeem to be more perfect than thoſe of the others, nor more productive of ripe fruit.

Since the introduction of this plant, trials have been made in regard to its hardineſs, and it is found to ſurvive mild winters if planted in very warm ſheltered ſituations; but in others, both ſtalks and leaves are liable to be killed by ſlight froſts, though the roots are not; if perſons are anxious to have it in the open border, the beſt mode will be to cut down the ſtems at the approach of winter, and cover over the root with rotten tan, or ſome light ſubſtance; in the ſpring freſh ſtalks will ſhoot forth, but it is more common to keep this plant during winter in a green-houſe or well ſecured frame; by artificial heat it may be brought to flower in April or May, without ſuch, it begins to bloſſom about June, and continues in bloom till October; when ſucceſsfully treated, it will acquire the height of three feet, and produce bunches of flowers ſupremely magnificent: ſuch plants in pots are admirably adapted for decorating court-yards, balconies, &c. unleſs carefully cut in, it is apt to grow too large for the green-houſe, therefore it is proper to have a ſucceſſion of young plants from cuttings, which ſtrike very freely; this plant loves water, is indeed almoſt an aquatic, a rich ſoil, and plenty of pot room.

ILLICIUM FLORIDANUM. RED-FLOWERED ILLICIUM, or ANISEED-TREE.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 6-phyllus. *Petala* 27. *Capf.* plures, in orbem digeftæ, bivalves, monofpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ILLICIUM *floridanum* floribus rubris. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 507. *Ellis Act. Angl.* 1770. (*v.* 60.) *p.* 524. *t.* 12. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 250.

Of the genus *Illicium* there are at prefent only two known fpecies, viz. the *anifatum* and *floridanum*, the former a native of China and Japan, the latter of Florida; both of them are cultivated in this country, but the latter more generally, on account of the fuperior beauty of its flowers, which are of a fine deep red colour, and have the appearance of being double, though the petals are not preternaturally multiplied; when the plant is in bloom the peduncles hang down, when the petals drop they become erect; the bloffoms are not diftinguifhed by their fragrance, though the feed-veffels, and feeds (which do not come to perfection with us) are faid to be ftrongly odoriferous; the foliage of this plant is alfo much admired: taking it indeed altogether, there are few fhrubs held in higher eftimation.

According to Mr. AITON, this fpecies was introduced by JOHN ELLIS, Efq. in 1776; but ISAAC WALKER, Efq. of Southgate, was the firft who poffeffed it in this country, he informs me by letter, that he received plants of it from Penfacola in 1771, by the hands of Mr. JOHN BRADLEY, and that he communicated fome of them to Dr. FOTHERGILL, Dr. PITCAIRN, and Mr. ELLIS. It flowers from April to July.

Cultivators differ widely as to their treatment of this plant, fome keeping it in the ftove, others in the green-houfe, while fome have ventured to plant it in the open ground in warm fituations; it probably is more hardy than we imagine; all agree in propagating it by layers, or by feeds if they can be procured. LINNÆUS, contrary to his ufual practice, diftinguifhes the two fpecies by their colour only, and THUNBERG is difpofed to regard them as mere varieties.

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Erica Albens. Pallid Heath.

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Class and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ, pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *albens* antheris muticis inclusis, corollis ovatis oblongis acutis, foliis ternis, racemis secundis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. Murr. ed.* 14. *p.* 367. *Mant.* 233.

ERICA *albens* mutica, foliis ternis trigonis pilosis, floribus lateralibus, calyce villoso. *Thunb. Prodr. p.* 70.

This species, a native of the Cape, has been introduced since the publication of the *Hort. Kew.* and is now to be found in most green-house collections near town.

In its habit, its foliage, and its flowers, it is very distinct from all our other heaths; flowers from April to June, is readily increased by cuttings, and easily kept with the common treatment.

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ANTHOLYZA MERIANELLA. DWARF ANTHOLYZA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. *Caps.* infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHOLYZA *Merianella* corollis infundibuliformibus, foliis linearibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 87. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 67.

WATSONIA *humilis* foliis lineari-ensiformibus, tubo floris longissimo. *Mill. ic.* 198. *t.* 297. *f.* 2.

This very rare species is perfectly distinct from the *Meriana*, of more humble growth, the flowering stem seldom rising to more than a foot in height, and producing from four to six flowers, which are proportionably longer, more closed, and of a deeper red colour than those of *Meriana*.

Was introduced from the Cape by Capt. HUTCHINSON, in 1754. *Ait. Kew.*

Is readily increased by offsets, and requires the same treatment as the *Anthol. Meriana* already figured.

Flowers in May and June.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered with Mr. FAIRBAIRN, at the Apothecaries Garden, Chelsea, May 2, 1798.

GENISTA LINIFOLIA. FLAX-LEAVED BROOM.

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Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus $\frac{2}{3}$. *Vexillum* oblongum, a piſtillo ſtaminibuſque deorſum reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENISTA *linifolia* foliis ternatis ſeſſilibus linearibus ſubtus ſericeis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed* 14. *Murr. p.* 645. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 14.

CYTISUS *argenteus* linifolius inſularum ſtæchadum. *Tourn. Inſt.* 648.

The *Geniſta linifolia* is a native of Spain, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, in the year 1786. *Ait. Kew.*

The bright yellow flowers, which are abundantly produced on this plant during May and June, joined to the ſilky appearance of its foliage, has rendered it worthy the notice of moſt lovers of plants, in whoſe collections it is now generally found.

It is moſt ſucceſsfully propagated by ſeeds, which uſually ripen in this country; it may alſo be raiſed from cuttings, but not readily, agreeing in this reſpect with leguminous plants in general.

We do not find in LINNÆUS's works any figure of this plant referred to; but there is a minute deſcription of it in his *Sp. Pl.*

It is uſually kept in the greenhouſe; being a native of Spain, it may probably be more hardy than we imagine.

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N°443

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Erica Physodes. Sticky-Flowered Heath.

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Class and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *physodes* antheris cristatis, corollis ovatis inflatis, stylo incluso, foliis quaternis, floribus subsolitariis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. Murr. p.* 366. *Berg. Cap.* 108.

ERICA *physodes* cristata, foliis quaternis linearibus, floribus umbellatis viscosis, calyce ovato brevi. *Thunb. Prodr. p.* 74.

The *Erica physodes* is a native of the Cape, and another of those species which have been introduced since the publication of the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. Aiton.

It is principally distinguished by the form, and delicate whiteness of its blossoms, which are so extremely viscid as to retain flies and other insects which settle on them.

Is scarcely to be increased by cuttings, more readily by seeds, which sometimes ripen here.

CANARINA CAMPANULA. CANARY BELL-FLOWER.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 6-phyllus. *Cor.* 6-fida, campanulata. *Stigmata* 6. *Caps.* infera, 6-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CANARINA *Campanula* caule erecto, foliis hastatis ternis oppositisve. *Martyn Mill. Dict. Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 344. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 480. *Linn. Mant. p.* 225.

CAMPANULA *canariensis* capsulis quinquelocularibus, foliis hastatis dentatis oppositis petiolatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 238.

CAMPANULA *canariensis* regia *s.* medium radice tuberosa, foliis sinuatis cæsiis atriplicis æmulis ternis circum caulem ambientibus, flore amplo pendulo colore flammeo rutilante. *Pluk. Alm.* 76. *t.* 276. *f.* 1.

The flowers of this plant so strongly resemble those of the Campanula, that it is no wonder the older Botanists regarded it as such, LINNÆUS himself did so at first, and MILLER also; and even now it may perhaps be doubted whether it ought to be made a distinct genus of, since it is found to differ principally in the number of its parts of fructification.

It is a native of the Canary Islands, whence its name, was cultivated in the royal garden, Hampton-Court, as long since as the year 1696*, and is a tender herbaceous plant, to be found in most of our greenhouses; its stem rises to the height of six or more feet, its flowers produced singly from the fork of the stalk, are large and shewy, they begin to open at the commencement of winter, and continue to blow till March.

« Is propagated by parting of its roots, which must be done « with caution; for, as the root is fleshy, if they are broken or « wounded, the milky juice will flow out plentifully; so that « if these are planted before the wounds are skinned over, it « occasions their rotting: the best time for transplanting and « parting of their roots is in July, soon after the stalks are de- « cayed; the soil should be a light sandy loam, mixed with a « fourth part of screened lime rubbish." MILLER.

* Ait. Kew.

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CORONILLA EMERUS. SCORPION SENNA.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus : $\frac{2}{3}$: dentibus superioribus connatis. *Vexillum* vix alis longius. *Legumen* isthmis interceptum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORONILLA *Emerus* fruticosa, pedunculis subtrifloris, corollarum unguibus calyce triplo longioribus, caule angulato. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 669. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 57.

COLUTEA filiquosa *f.* scorpioides major. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 1046.

Authors have given to this plant the name of Scorpion Senna, its seed-vessels, from their slender and jointed appearance, bearing some resemblance to the tail of a scorpion.

It is a native of France and Germany, and a very old inhabitant of our gardens, having been cultivated by GERARD in 1596; it is of low and slow growth: there is a shrub of it in the Apothecaries Garden, Chelsea, which grew there in the time of MILLER, and which now is not more than five feet high.

In the nurseries we have observed two varieties of it, one in which the flowers have been tinged with bright red inclining to orange and which is by far the most common, the other with flowers wholly yellow, scarcely worth cultivating.

Its blossoms are produced in May and June, and sometimes again in autumn; neatly trained to a wall or paling, it makes a beautiful appearance when in flower, the shortness of its shoots renders it a very proper object for this purpose.

Is propagated by seeds, layers, and cuttings; the first are not produced in any great plenty with us.

The leaves by a proper fermentation are said to produce a dye like that of Indigo.

PSORALEA BRACTEATA. OVAL-SPIKED PSORALEA.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. punctis callosis adspersus longitudine leguminis monspermi.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PSORALEA *bracteata* foliis ternatis obovatis recurvato-mucronatis, spicis ovatis. *Linn. Mant.* 264. *Berg. Cap.* 224. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 79.
TRIFOLIUM fruticans. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 1085.
TRIFOLIUM africanum fruticans flore purpurascente. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 211. *t.* 106.

The old authors, and indeed LINNÆUS himself at first, regarded this plant as a Trifolium; afterwards the latter changed it to *Psoralea*, and minutely described it in his *Mantissa*.

As a green-house plant, this small and delicate species has long been cultivated*, and still continues to hold a place in all collections of note.

Its inflorence to us has more the appearance of a *capitulum* than a *spike*, and which when the plant is in full bloom, is by no means ovate, but rather hemispherical; the purple colour of the vexillum, contrasted with the white of the alæ, gives to the flowers a very pleasing parti-coloured appearance.

In its leaves we have a good example of the *folium mucronatum*.

It is a native of the Cape, flowers in June and July, and is usually propagated by cuttings.

* By MILLER, in 1731.

F. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, S.t Geo. Crescent June 1 1799. F. Sargom sculp.

Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1799. F. Sansom sculp.

Erica Empetrifolia. Crowberry-Leaved Heath.

Class and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *empetrifolia* foliis oblongis ciliatis, floribus verticillatis: calyce ciliato. *Thunb. Prodr. p.* 73. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 627. *Linn. Pflanzen Syst.* 3. *t.* 23. *f.* 2.

ERICA *empetrifolia* antheris cristatis, corollis ovatis, foliis quaternis, floribus sessilibus lateralibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 366. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 19.

It is a most pleasing circumstance, when plants afford characters by which they may with certainty be distinguished; most of the Heaths are of this kind, and the present one in particular: exclusive of its great peculiarity of growth, so obviously expressed in our representation of it, its flowers diffuse a strong honey-like fragrance, which, if other characters were wanting, would at once discriminate it.

It is one of those Heaths which are enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. Aiton, and was introduced to the royal garden by Mr. Masson, in 1774; is now to be met with in most of the collections of green-house plants about town, and flowers in May and June.

Is usually propagated by cuttings.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM MICANS. GLITTERING FIG-MARYGOLD.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia. *Caps.* carnosa, infera, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *micans* foliis subcylindricis papulosis distinctis, caule scabro. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 470. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 190.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *micans* flore phœniceo: filamentis atris. *Dill. Elth.* 292. *t.* 215. *f.* 1282.

FICOIDES capensis, tereti folio, flore croceo. *Pet. gaz. t.* 7. *f.* 9.

FICOIDES capensis, folio tereti argenteo, petalis perplurimis aurantiacis. *Bradl. Succ.* 1. *p.* 9. *t.* 8.

The *Mesembryanthemum micans*, so called from the glittering particles which are conspicuous on its stalks and leaves, is a species which has long been introduced to our gardens (having been cultivated by Prof. BRADLEY in 1716) for the beauty of its flowers, which in richness of colour are indeed surpassed by few; they are produced in the months of July and August, but do not expand fully, unless the sun shines powerfully on them; nor do they long retain that regular expansion observable in some species, but quickly assume a somewhat ragged appearance; nevertheless, upon the whole, it is one of those species which is highly deserving of culture, by those who are partial to this tribe of plants.

It is a native of the Cape, and readily propagated by cuttings. Varies with flowers of a paler hue.

C. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent July 1, 1799. F. Sansom sculp.

S. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent July 1 1799. F. Sansom sculp.

DILLENIA SPECIOSA. SHEWY DILLENIA.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* polyspermæ, connatæ, pulpa repletæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DILLENIA *speciosa* foliis oblongis rotundato-acutis denticulatis, pedunculis unifloris. *Thunb. in Linn. Trans.* 1. *p.* 200.
DILLENIA *indica*. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 507.
SYALITA Malabaris. *Rheede Hort. Malab. tom. iii. p.* 39. *t.* 38. 39.

The name of *Dillenia* was given by LINNÆUS to this genus of plants, in honour of JOHN JAMES DILLENIUS, Professor of Botany at Oxford, and the celebrated author of the *Hist. Muscorum, Hort. Elthamensis*, &c.

Until the publication of the first volume of the *Linnean Transactions*, only one species of *Dillenia* was generally known; in that work Prof. THUNBERG minutely describes five others, three of which are there figured; all these, and one more described by Dr. ROXBURGH in his work on the Coromandel plants, are inserted by Prof. MARTYN in his new and highly improved edition of MILLER's *Dictionary*.

The present species, which now loses its name of *indica* in that of *speciosa*, and which though not enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.* has many years been cultivated at Kew, and in the stoves of the curious near town, is a native of Malabar and Java; in its native soil it becomes a vast tree, here we rarely see it more than two or three feet high; its flowers are large and shewy, but quickly deciduous, and remarkable for the unpleasantness of their scent, which is like that of the *Lycium japonicum*, but not being readily exhaled does not infect the air of the stove.

This species is increased without difficulty by cuttings, which quickly produce flowering plants.

S. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis S. Geo. Crescent July 1. 1790. E. Sangster Sc.

GLADIOLUS WATSONIUS. WATSON'S CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, tubulosa, ringens. *Stamina* adscendentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *Watsonius* corollis infundibuliformibus, limbi laciniis subæqualibus, foliis linearibus ad oras revolutis. *Jacq. Icon. rar.* 2. *t.* 233. *Collect.* 3. *p.* 257. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. Wilden. p.* 214.

GLADIOLUS *Watsonius* monostachyus corollis cernuis, tubo duplici, limbi laciniis oblongis, foliis linearibus glabris. *Thunb. Prod. p.* 8.

Professors JACQUIN and THUNBERG have both described this rare bulbous plant, a native of the Cape, and newly introduced to this country from Holland among a great variety of others: it seems highly probable that the descriptions of both these authors were taken from dried specimens, since they accord so little with the living plant as it flowers with us.

At first sight, one would be led to regard this plant as an *Antholyza* rather than a *Gladiolus*, its flowers bearing a great affinity to those of the *Antholyza Meriana*, which differs widely from those of the *Gladiolus communis:* Prof. THUNBERG having thought fit to make a *Gladiolus* of that plant, he could do no less than regard this as a *Gladiolus* also; we regret that the infinite variety to which all the productions of nature are subject should give occasion to versatile minds perpetually to alter genera, often without due consideration. This species flowers in February and March, requires the same treatment as other Cape bulbs, and is propagated in the same manner.

DESCR. Stalk from twelve to eighteen inches high, upright, smooth; Leaves about three or four, the lowermost a sheath

ſheath merely, the ſecond leaf ſprings from a long ſheath, is puckered at its baſe, three inches in length, upright, rigid, flat, linear-lanceolate, having three ſtrong ribs, one in the middle, two at the margin, which, projecting on each ſide, give to the edge of the leaf a thick appearance, the leaves as they aſcend, gradually differ from this, and finally become hollow bracteæ, which at firſt envelope the flowers, and afterwards contribute to ſupport them; Flowers from two to three, each ſtanding on a peduncle-like tube, encloſed by a bifid ſpatha, contained within and about half the length of the bracteæ; Corolla bright red, funnel-ſhaped, tube bent ſomewhat downwards, nearly cylindrical, a little flattened, and gloſſy, limb divided into ſix ovato-lanceolate ſegments, ſpreading outwards, the uppermoſt ſegment incumbent, the three lowermoſt ſmaller than the others; Filaments three, whitiſh, nearly ſtraight; Antheræ oblong, ſtraight, purple; Style red; Stigma trifid, each ſegment dividing into two villous lips.

BLAKEA TRINERVIA. THREE-RIBBED BLAKEA.

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Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. inferus, 6-phyllus, superus, integer. *Petala* 6. *Capsula* 6-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BLAKEA *trinervia* bicalyculata, foliis enerviis transversim subtilissime striatis. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 246. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 442.

BLAKEA foliis ellipticis trinerviis nitidis, floribus lateralibus. *Brown. Jam.* 323. *t.* 35. The wild Rose.

" This vegetable is certainly one of the most beautiful productions of *America*. It is but a weakly plant at first, and " supports itself for a time by the help of some neighbouring " shrub or tree; but it grows gradually more robust, and at " length acquires a pretty moderate stem, which divides into a " thousand weakly declining branches, well supplied with " beautiful rosy blossoms on all sides that give it a most " pleasing appearance in the season.

" It is chiefly found in cool, moist, and shady places, and " grows generally to the height of ten or fourteen feet; but " rises always higher when it remains a climber, in which state " it continues sometimes. It thrives best on the sides of " ponds or rivulets, and those that would choose to have it " flourish in their gardens, where it must naturally make a " very elegant appearance, ought to supply it with some support while it continues young and weakly.

" It is called *Blakea*, after Mr. MARTIN BLAKE, of Antigua, a great promoter of every sort of useful knowledge, " and a gentleman to whose friendship the Natural History " of Jamaica chiefly owes its early appearance." *Brown's Jamaic.*

Our

Our figure was drawn from a very fine healthy plant which flowered in the collection of Lady DOWNE, at her villa of Bookham-Grove, near Leatherhead, in April 1799; though not enumerated in the *Hortus Kewensis*, it had produced blossoms in several other collections near town long before this period; those when they once expand are of short duration, but the foliage when healthy is always handsome.

It is usually kept in the stove with other Jamaica plants, and propagated by layers.

We cannot see the propriety of applying *foliis enervii*, to the description of this species, since LINNÆUS himself, in his *Sp. Pl.* describes the leaves as *trinervia;* three strong ribs they always have, and usually two others near the margin which are finer.

CARDAMINE TRIFOLIA. THREE-LEAVED CUCKOW-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Siliqua elastice diffiliens valvulis revolutis. *Stigma* integrum. *Cal.* subhians.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CARDAMINE trifolia foliis ternatis obtusis, caule subnudo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 593. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 387.

NASTURTIUM alpinum trifolium. *Bauh. Pin.* 104.

CARDAMINE trifolia. Trefoile Ladies smockes. *Parkins. Parad. p.* 389.

Such as are attached to the smaller alpine plants, will regard this species of *Cardamine* as worthy a place in their collections; one would scarcely have expected to find it in PARKINSON's *Parad.* yet there it is described, and the following account given of its introduction: " It was sent me by " my especial good friend JOHN TRADESCANTE, who brought " it among other dainty plants from beyond the seas, and im- " parted thereof a root to me."

This species is perennial, hardy, and of very humble growth; the leaves grow thickly together, forming a kind of tuft; the flowering stems rarely rise above the height of six inches, and produce on their summits numerous flowers, waved on their edges; all those which we have had an opportunity of seeing have been perfectly white, PARKINSON and HALLER describe them as being sometimes tinged with red or purple; they begin to appear towards the end of March and continue through April, the shelter of a hand-glass open at top is often necessary to protect and improve the flowering of this and other such early-blowing plants.

It grows readily either in a pot or in the open border, succeeds best when planted in bog earth in a situation moderately moist and shady, and is readily increased by parting its roots, which are somewhat of the creeping kind.

Grows spontaneously in most of the northern parts of Europe, especially Lapland, Switzerland, and Austria.

J. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1799. E. Sansom sculp.

S.E.Edwards del. Pub. by W.Curtis St.Geo. Crescent Aug.1799 F.Masquerier sculp.

AMARYLLIS REGINÆ. MEXICAN LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *reginæ* spatha subbiflora, pedicellis divaricatis, corollis campanulatis breve tubulosis nutantibus, fauce tubi hirsuta, foliis lanceolatis patulis. *Linn. fil. Ait. Kew.* 416. *Mill. ic. p.* 16. *t.* 24.

LILIUM americanum puniceo flore Belladonna dictum. *Herm. par.* 194. *t.* 194.

DESCR. "Bulb green, scape round, somewhat flattened: "Corolla scarlet, with a bottom of a whitish green, the three "outer petals round at the tip, the three inner fringed at "the base; the style red, the flower stems seldom rise "more than one foot high; each stem supports two, three, "or four flowers, rarely more; they are large, and of a "bright copper colour, inclining to red; the spathe which "cover the buds before they open, divides into two parts to "the bottom, standing on each side the umbel of flowers "joined to the peduncles.

"It flowered in Mr. FAIRCHILD's garden at Hoxton, in "1728, when the late Dr. JAMES DOUGLASS caused a figure "of it to be drawn, and wrote a folio pamphlet on it. He "gave it the title of *Lilium Reginæ*, because it was in full "beauty on the first of March, which was the late queen's "birth-day. Mr. FAIRCHILD told me the roots were brought "from Mexico; so he gave it the name of Mexican Lily, "which is still continued to it by the English gardeners. It "flowers constantly in the spring, when it is placed in a very "warm stove. It is in beauty in February, and those which "are in a moderate temperature of air will flower in March "or April.

"Not being so hardy as some others, it must be placed in "a warm stove, and if the pots are plunged into a hot-bed of "tanner's bark, the roots will thrive better, and the flowers "will be strong.

"It is increased by offsets." *Mill. Dict. ed. Mart.*

CANNA INDICA. COMMON INDIAN REED OR SHOT.

Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita erecta: labio bipartito, revoluto. *Stylus* lanceolatus, corollæ adnatus. *Calyx* 3-phyllus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CANNA *Indica* foliis ovatis utrinque acuminatis nervosis. *Sp. Pl.* 1. *Ait. Kew. vol.* 1. *p.* 1.
CANNACORUS. *Rumph. amb.* 5. *p.* 177. *t.* 71. *f.* 2.
ARUNDO indica latifolia. *Bauh. Pin.* 19.
CANNA Indica flore rubro. Red flowred Indian Reede. *Park. Parad. p.* 376.

The *Canna indica*, a native of both the Indies, is a plant greatly admired for the beauty of its foliage and flowers, and on that account generally cultivated; it has been called by some *Indian Shot*, from the roundness and hardness of its seeds.

We find it to have existed in our gardens in the time of GERARD, 1596. PARKINSON was acquainted with that variety of it which has yellow spotted flowers: Prof. MARTYN, in his edition of *Miller's Dict.* has quoted the chief of what these authors say of it, which as a matter of curiosity we shall here transcribe: "GERARD informs us, that in his time it "was in the garden at Padua, that he had planted it in his "garden divers times, but it never came to flowering; and "that it must be set or sown in a pot, with fine earth, or in "a bed made of horse-dung, in such manner as Cucumbers "and Musk-Melons are: PARKINSON says, in some kindly "years this beautiful plant has borne its brave flowers, but "never any ripe seed, and that it will not abide the extremities of our winters, unless it meet with a stove, or hot-house, "such as are used in Germany; for neither house nor cellar "will preserve it: CLUSIUS saw it flowering by house-sides "in Spain and Portugal, and says, that the inhabitants there "use the seeds for making their rosaries."

Mr.

Mr. AITON enumerates four varieties of it, viz. *rubra*, *lutea*, *coccinea*, and *patens*.

"Being a native of the warmeſt parts of America, it re-
"quires to be placed in a moderate ſtove in winter, where
"they always flower in that ſeaſon, at which time they
"make a fine appearance, and in the ſummer place them
"abroad in a ſheltered ſituation with other tender exotic
"plants, where they generally flower again, and produce ripe
"ſeeds annually." *Mill. Dict.*

"Theſe plants will continue many years with proper ma-
"nagement, but as young plants always flower better than
"the old root, ſo it is ſcarce worth while to continue them
"after they have borne good ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown on
"a hot-bed in the ſpring." *Mill. Dict.*

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1799. F. Sansom sculp.

Aloe Retusa. Cushion Aloe.

Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *retusa* acaulis foliis quinquefariis deltoideis. *Thunb. Aloe, n.* 15. *Ait. Kew.* 471.

ALOE *retusa* floribus sessilibus triquetris bilabiatis labio inferiore revoluto. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 459.

ALOE *africana* brevissimo crassissimoque folio, flore viridi. *Comm. hort.* 2. *p.* 11. *t.* 6. *Till. pis.* 6. *t.* 5.

Though the flowers of this Aloe have little to recommend them, there is much to admire in the form and structure of its leaves; and this pleasing circumstance attends it, it is perfectly distinct from all the other species: when first introduced, it was no doubt an object of great admiration; Fairchild, the celebrated Gardener of Hoxton, who preceded Miller, had it engraved, with several other succulents, on a plate which is prefixed to Dr. Blair's *Botanic Essays*, and which he inscribed to the Doctor, betwixt whom and Mr. Fairchild there appears to have subsisted a great degree of intimacy: the Essays were printed in 1720.

This species is a native of the Cape, and flowers in June, but not regularly so, increases very fast by offsets: Mr. Aiton makes it as he does all the Aloes indiscriminately, Dry Stove Plants, but it may be kept in a good green-house, taking care to place it in the driest and most airy part, and to guard it at all times from much wet, but more especially in the winter season.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, 8 Geo. Crescent, Sep. 1. 1799. F. Bauer sc.

DIOSMA SERRATIFOLIA. SERRATED or SAW-LEAVED DIOSMA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Nectaria* 5 supra germen. *Capf.* 3. *f.* 5. coalitæ. *Sem.* calyptrata.

Specific Character.

DIOSMA *ferratifolia* follis lanceolatis glanduloso-ferrulatis, pedunculis axillaribus oppositis subunifloris.

It was in the green-house of Mr. WHITLEY, Nurseryman at Old Brompton, that we first saw this plant in flower, on the 25th of March 1799; previous to this period it had flowered in the Royal Garden at Kew, and specimens of it had been deposited in the Herbarium of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, under the name of *Diosma ferratifolia.*

It forms a neat pretty shrub, which is rendered more desirable by its early flowering; its blossoms are pure white, set off by Antheræ of a lively purple colour; the whole plant has a strong scent very like that of Pennyroyal, but more powerful.

This shrub is one of the many which have been raised within these few years from Botany-Bay seeds, is a green-house plant, of easy culture, blows freely, and is readily increased by cuttings.

DESCR. Twigs somewhat angular, reddish purple; Leaves opposite, narrow, on very short footstalks, spreading, slightly truncated at the extremity, finely toothed, a transparent gland in the angle of each tooth, beset on both sides with numerous glands, which project and give to the upper surface a manifest roughness; Flowers from the alæ of the leaves, opposite, on peduncles

peduncles about one-third of an inch long, uſually ſupporti
one, ſometimes two flowers; Calyx compoſed of five leave
which are tinged with red and permanent; Corolla five pet
white, ovato-lanceolate; Stamina filaments five, white, hair
at firſt upright, afterwards bending back betwixt the peta
Antheræ before they open purple; Pollen yellow; Nectar
of two kinds, five white, ſpringing up between each filame
and which may perhaps be conſidered as ſo many imperfe
ſtamina, they are broader, much ſmoother, and about one
third of the length of the filaments, terminating in a tranſpare
gland inſtead of an anthera; five green, forming a kind
calyx to the germen, from the top of which they ſpring, the
conſiſt of five roundiſh, fleſhy, ſpreading, green leaves, edge
with hairs; beſides theſe, there is a glandular ring at the ba
of the germen; Style white, tapering, very hairy; Stigm
ſimple; Flowers uſually dropping off without ripening the
ſeeds.

Aloe Plicatilis. Fan Aloe.

Class and Order.

Hexandria Monocynia.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *plicatilis* subacaulis, foliis linguæformibus lævibus distichis, floribus racemosis pendulis cylindricis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 470.

ALOE *disticha* var. ε. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 459.

ALOE *plicatilis* foliis ensiformibus inermis ancipitibus, floribus laxe spicatis, caule fruticoso. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

ALOE africana arborescens montana non spinosa, folio longissimo plicatili, flore rubro. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 5. *t.* 3.

"The Fan Aloe grows to the height of six or seven feet, "with a strong stem, towards the upper part of which are "produced two, three, or four heads, composed of long, com-"pressed, pliable leaves, of a sea-green colour, and ending "obtusely; these are placed in a double row, lying over each "other, with their edges the same way; the flowers are pro-"duced in short loose spikes, are of a red colour, and appear "at different times of the year." *Mill. Dict.*

Linnæus originally made this plant a variety of his *Aloe disticha*, the leaves in their mode of growth are indeed truly distichous, few plants afford a better example of such, but they differ materially from those of the real *disticha* both in form and colour: Mr. Miller, with great propriety, made a distinct species of it, by the name of *plicatilis*, or *Fan Aloe*, which Mr. Aiton has continued; and by the name of *Fan Aloe* it is very generally known: we may remark, however, that though this term may be justified by the form into which the leaves expand, the *folium plicatile* of Linnæus is a very different kind of a leaf.

Both the foliage and flowers of this plant are very handsome, in the course of many years it grows to a great size; in the Chelsea Garden there are some fine plants of it, which grew there in the time of Miller, by whom it was cultivated in 1731.

It is a native of Africa, requires the same treatment as the other Aloes, and is propagated by dividing and planting its heads.

S.Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1799. F.Sansom sculp.

ARISTEA CYANEA. GRASS-LEAVED ARISTEA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6. *Stylus* declinatus. *Stigma* infundibuliforme hians. *Capf.* infera polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTEA *cyanea. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 67.
IXIA *africana* floribus capitatis, fpathis laceris. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 51.
MORÆA *africana* floribus capitatis fpathis laceris. *Murr. Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 93.
IXIA foliis ad radicem nervofis gramineis, floribus ac fructu convolutis. *Burm. Afric.* 191. *t.* 70. *f.* 2.
BERMUDIANA capenfis, capitulis lanuginofis. *Pet. ficc.* 242.
GRAMEN eriophorum africanum flore lanato. *Pluk. Mant.* 98.

It will be feen, on confulting the fynonyms, that this native of the Cape, though introduced to the Kew Garden by Mr. MASSON in 1774, was long before known to a confiderable number of Botanifts, and it is curious to fee the different opinions which they entertained of it; we abide by that of Mr. AITON, who has called it *Ariftea*, from the bearded appearance, we apprehend, of the Spathæ.

It is a fmall fibrous-rooted plant, rarely exceeding when in bloom the height of fix or eight inches, and would be too infignificant for a green-houfe collection, were not its flowers of a very brilliant blue colour; indeed MILLER, who appears evidently to have cultivated it, fays, the flowers make little appearance, and fo the plant is only kept for the fake of variety. *Dict. 4to. ed.* 6. *Ixia africana.*

Mr.

Mr. AITON tells us, that it flowers from April to June, yet Mr. ANDREWS, intent on giving to Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY the credit of flowering it firſt, diſregards this information, and is pleaſed to conjecture that the plant never flowered at Kew, becauſe Mr. AITON, as he alleges, has not given to it any ſpecific character; not aware that, as a new genus, its parts of fructification are deſcribed at the end of the *Hort. Kew.* and that no ſpecific character is ever given to a plant, where there is only one of a genus, and that for the moſt obvious reaſon.

The *Ariſtea* is a plant eaſily propagated by parting its roots, as well as by ſeeds, will ſucceed in a ſmall pot, and though a green-houſe plant, will not be hurt by the moderate heat of the ſtove, but flower the better for it.

The bloſſoms do not expand fully unleſs the ſun ſhines hot on them.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1 1799.

CONVOLVULUS CNEORUM. SILVERY-LEAVED BIND-WEED.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capf.* 2-locularis loculis difpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *Cneorum* foliis lanceolatis tomentofis, floribus umbellatis, calycibus hirfutis, caule erecto. *Linn. Syft. Veg.* 203. *Ait. Kew. vol.* 1. *p.* 213.

CONVOLVULUS argenteus umbellatus erectus. *Tournef. Inft.* 84.

CONVOLVULUS major erectus creticus argenteus. *Morif. Hift.* 2. *p.* 11. *f.* 1. *t.* 3. *f.* 1.

CONVOLVULUS faxatilis erectus villofus perennis. *Barr. rar.* 4. *t.* 470. *Bocc. Muf.* 2. *p.* 79. *t.* 70.

CNEORUM album folio argenteo molli. *Bauh. Pin.* 463.

The *Convolvulus Cneorum* is a native of Spain and the Levant, was cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Chelfea in 1739, and flowers from May to September. *Ait. Kew.*

In fize, habit, &c. this fpecies has fome affinity to the *Convolvulus linearis*, figured pl. 289, but differs from it, and other fpecies ufually cultivated with us, in the filky appearance of its foliage, which it is not in the artift's power to imitate, and for the beauty of which, more than that of its flowers, it is very generally kept in collections of green-houfe plants; its blofloms are nearly white and rarely or never productive of feeds in this country, hence it is increafed by cuttings.

It is a hardy green-houfe plant, requiring a dry rather than a moift regimen.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1799 F. Sansom sculp.

MAURANDYA SEMPERFLORENS. CLIMBING MAURANDYA, or BASTARD FOXGLOVE.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Caps. bilocularis, truncata, bisulca, apice inæqualiter dehiscens. *Cor.* ringens, tubulosa campanulata, ventricosa, bisulcato-plicata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAURANDYA *semperflorens* caule fruticoso scandente, foliis hastatis nervosis. *C. G. Orteg. Nov. Pol. Dec.* 2. *p.* 21.

USTERIA. *Cavanill. Icon. vol.* 2. *p.* 5. *num.* 126. *t.* 116.

The plant whose elegant form is here so happily delineated by the masterly pencil of Mr. EDWARDS, according to Dr. ORTEGA, is an inhabitant of Mexico, where its seeds originally were collected by Dr. MARTIN SESSE, and sent to the royal garden at Madrid, in which the plant produced flowers and seeds in abundance; from thence seeds were obtained by the Marchioness of BUTE, about the year 1786, who most kindly communicated them to different persons in the neighbourhood of London, and among others to my most generous benefactor, JAMES VERE, Esq. in whose collection at his villa, Kensington-Gore, by the careful management of his Gardener, WILLIAM ANDERSON, it was first brought to flower in this country, anno 1797.

Mons. CAVANILLE, who resides at Madrid, where he seizes every opportunity of publishing whatever new plants appear there, has figured and described the present one, under the name of *Usteria*, not aware that WILDENOU had previously bestowed

beſtowed that name on a different plant; for this and other reaſons*, Dr. ORTEGA, in a new work of his above referred to, has changed the term *Uſteria* to that of *Maurandya*; and, though we cannot cordially coincide with the Doctor in the propriety either of his generic or trivial name, we have adopted them.

This climber riſes with a ſhrubby ſtalk to the height of many feet, is very prolific in branches, and produces flowers abundantly from July to September, which are ſucceeded by ripe ſeed-veſſels and ſeeds.—As the plant is eaſily propagated by cuttings, as well as by ſeeds, it will ſoon become common to our greenhouſes, though it is rather better ſuited to the conſervatory; if its bloſſoms, which have a great affinity to thoſe of the Foxglove, had more colour in them, the plant would be more deſirable: at ſome future period ſuch may probably be obtained from ſeeds.

* OBSERV. Quandoquidem USTERIÆ nomen huic Generi à clar. CAVANILLES, qui primus id deſcripſit, impoſitum permanere non poteſt ut pote antea ab illuſt. WILDENOU alii Generi inditum; propterea illud D. CATHARINÆ PANCRATIÆ MAURANDY, lectiſſimæ feminæ, D. AUGUSTINI JUAN, Reg. Botanic. Horti Carthaginenſis Profeſſoris uxori, et Botanicorum laborum ſociæ, nuncupandum duxi; oblataque opportunitate uſus plantam denuo recognovi, et tum Characterem genericum, tum etiam deſcriptionem ſpecificam ad incudem revocans reformavi.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Nov. 1. 1799. F. Sansom sculp.

JASMINUM FRUTICANS. YELLOW JASMINE.

****

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-fida. *Bacca* dicocca. *Sem.* arillata. *Antheræ* intra tubum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JASMINUM *fruticans* foliis alternis ternatis simplicibusque ramis angulatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 56.

JASMINUM *fruticans* foliis alternis ternatis foliolis obovatis cuneiformibusque obtusis ramis angulatis laciniis calycinis subulatis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 9.

JASMINUM *luteum*, vulgo dictum bacciferum. *Bauh. Pin.* 298.

POLEMONIUM sieu Trifolium fruticans. Shrubby Trefoil. *Ger. Herb. p.* 1129. *f.*

The Yellow Jasmine is often planted against walls, pales, &c. as the branches are weak and slender and it will grow to be ten or twelve feet high if thus supported; it may however be planted in shrubbery quarters, to which it is better suited than the White Jasmine. The young shoots are of a fine strong green colour, angular, and a little hairy. The leaves are trifoliate, though sometimes they grow singly. They are placed alternately on the branches, are of a thick consistence, smooth, and of a fine deep green colour. These leaves in well-sheltered places remain until the spring before they fall off, so that this plant may not improperly be planted among the Evergreens, especially as the young shoots are always of a strong green. The flowers are yellow, and do not possess the fragrance of the common Jasmine. They are produced chiefly in June, and the blow is soon over. They are succeeded

ſucceeded by berries, which when ripe are black, whence its name of Berry-bearing Jaſmine. Although this ſhrub poſſeſſes a certain ſtiffneſs, which gives it ſomewhat the appearance of an artificial flower, yet the fine yellow colour of its bloſſoms contraſts ſo well with the rich green of the foliage, that in the flower-pot or bouquet it never fails to have a conſpicuous and pleaſing effect.

Is a native of the South of Europe and the Levant, was cultivated by Mr. JOHN GERARD, in 1597, and flowers from May to October. *Ait. Kew.*

Is eaſily propagated by ſuckers or layers; as the flowers have no ſcent, is not ſo much cultivated as formerly. *Miller's Dict.*

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, S.ºdeo Crescent Nov. 1. 1799. E. Sampson sculp.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM. PELLITORY OF SPAIN.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* hemisphæricus, subæqualis. *Flosculi* radii plures quam 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHEMIS *Pyrethrum* caulibus simplicibus unifloris decumbentibus foliis pinnato multifidis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 776. *Woodville's Medical Botany, p.* 286.

CHAMÆMELUM speciosо flore, radice longa fervida. *Shaw. Afr.* 138.

PYRETHRUM flore bellidis. *Bauh. Pin.* 148.

The Pellitory of Spain is more celebrated as an useful than an ornamental plant, the root which is of a very hot and biting nature being a common application for the cure of the tooth-ach; but, divested of its utility as a medicinal plant, it merits a place in collections on account of the beauty both of its foliage and flowers, the latter are more handsome when in bud than when fully expanded, the underside of the florets being of a fine purple colour, the upper pure white; it is moreover a very rare plant in this country, notwithstanding it was cultivated here so long since as 1570: PARKINSON evidently grew it, as he observes that the roots of the cultivated plant, were much larger than those of the wild one; he tells us also, that it was too tender to endure our winters: to the latter cause, as well as to the difficulty of propagating it, for it does not ripen its seeds in this country, we may attribute its present scarcity: Mr. MILLER raised this plant in 1732, in a very curious way, from seeds picked out from among raisins.

In

In its place of growth it is not confined to Spain, but is found in the Levant, Syria, Arabia, and elſewhere; flowers with us from May to July, and may be increaſed by cuttings of the roots, a mode of propagating by which we ſometimes happily ſucceed with rare and valuable plants when all others fail.

It is a plant not very nice as to the quality of the ſoil in which it grows, but muſt have a warm dry ſituation, will ſucceed very well in a pot, or it may be planted in the open border; but eſpecial care muſt be taken to ſecure it againſt froſt in the winter.

EPIDENDRUM CILIARE. FRINGED EPIDENDRUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala. *Nectarium* turbinatum, obliquum reflexum. *Caps.* infera 1-locularis, 3-valvis, fenestrata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *ciliare* foliis oblongis aveniis, nectarii labio tripartito ciliato: intermedia lineari, cauli bifolio. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 818. *Jacq. Amer. pict. p.* 110. *t.* 209.

Of this parasitical tribe the number of species described in the third edition of the *Sp. Pl. Linn.* 1764, amounts to thirty; in GMELIN's thirteenth edition of the *Syst. Nat. Linn.* 1791, no less than seventy-five are enumerated, which is a vast accession in so short a period; most of these are natives of hot climates, and on that account require a stove heat in this country; from their nature also they require a situation not to be exactly imitated, they are therefore to be regarded as plants very difficult of culture, and we are not to be surprised that three species only are enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.*— but, since the publication of that work, many others have been added to the royal collection, and this among the rest.

The rare and singular species here represented, a native of the warmer parts of America, and the West-Indies, flowered with Mr. WHITLEY, Nurseryman, Old-Brompton, in Feb. 1799, and at irregular periods before that time; he informs me that it is not constant as to the time of its blowing, and that though the plant flowers with him, it never assumes a fine healthy green appearance, he propagates it by dividing its limbs or branches, which often put forth small roots; the plant grows in a pot, in a mixture of loam and peat or bog-earth, and is kept constantly plunged in the tan-pit of the stove.

SISYRINCHIUM GRAMINEUM. GRASS-LEAVED SISYRINCHIUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA TRIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-phylla. *Petala* 6-plana. *Capf.* 3-locularis infera 3-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SISYRINCHIUM *gramineum* caule ancipiti lato, germinibus glabris.

SISYRINCHIUM *angustifolium* foliis lineari-gladiolatis, pedunculis longioribus. *Mill. Dict.*

SISYRINCHIUM *cæruleum* parvum, gladiato caule, virginianum. *Pluk. alm.* 348. *t.* 61. *f.* 1.

BERMUDIANA graminea, flore minore cæruleo. *Dill. Elth.* 49. *t.* 41. *f.* 49.

GLADIOLUS cæruleus hexapetalus caule etiàm gladiato. *Banist. virg.* 1926.

In a former Number of this Work, we gave a figure of the large variety of *Sisyrinch. Bermud.* of *Linn.* regarding it as a distinct species, and naming it *iridioides*, conformably to DILLENIUS's specific description; we regret now that we did not continue to it the name of *Bermudiana* (it being the true Bermudas plant) and which cannot with propriety be applied to the present species, a native of Virginia, far more diminutive, with flowers much smaller, of a paler blue colour, a much hardier plant also, and of more ready growth; it is indeed a truly hardy perennial, adapted to the open border, in which it will grow readily, and produce abundance of flowering stems in June and July; the flowers expand to the sun, and are followed by numerous seed-vessels which ripen their seeds, by which the plant may be increased, or by parting its roots in the autumn. Its stalk affords an excellent example of the *caulis anceps*. We readily embrace the opportunity here afforded us of correcting an error in regard to the hardiness of the *Sisyrinch. iridioides*, which we were led into partly by MILLER's account, and partly from observing the plant to survive a mild winter in the open ground; we have since found that it is a tender plant, and to be ranked with those of the greenhouse; an additional proof of its being a distinct species from the one here figured, which has long* been cultivated in our gardens.

* By Mr. JACOB BOBART, in 1693. *Ait. Kew.*

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1799. F. Sansom sculp.

INDIGOFERA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAVED INDIGO.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. patens. *Cor.* carina, utrinque calcari subulato patulo. *Legumen* lineare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

INDIGOFERA *angustifolia* foliis pinnatis linearibus, racemis elongatis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 678. *Mant.* 272. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 69.

This small, delicate, and rather elegant species of Indigo, to be found in most collections of greenhouse plants near town, rises with an upright, shrubby stem, to the height of several feet; its leaves, of a lively green colour, are furnished with pinnæ, which are numerous and unusually narrow, whence its name; its flowers, produced on long racemi springing from the sides of the stem or branches, are of a singular dull red colour, and rarely followed by seeds with us.

It is a native of the Cape*, from whence it was introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1774; flowers from June to October, and is usually increased by cuttings.

There is a description of this species in the *Mantiss. Pl. Linn.* but we know of no figure of it that has yet been published.

* *Ait. Kew.*

CALYCANTHUS PRÆCOX. JAPAN ALL-SPICE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, urceolatus, ſquarroſus: foliolis coloratis. *Cor.* calycina. *Styli* plurimi, ſtigmati glanduloſo. *Sem.* plurima, caudata, intra calycem ſucculentum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALYCANTHUS *præcox* petalis interioribus minutis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 718. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 220. *tab. x.*

OBAI *ſ. Robai.* Jaſminum flore pleno ſuavi fœtido, fructu turbinato, ſemine phaſcoli. *Kæmpf. Amæn. exot. p.* 878.

The learned and inſtructive KÆMPFER in his *Amæn. Exot.* that vaſt fund of moſt uſeful information, gives a figure of this plant, in which it is repreſented both with flowers and ſeed-veſſels, accompanied with a deſcription and ſhort account of it; from which we learn that it is cultivated in Japan as an ornamental plant, that the flowers are produced in February, before the leaves, that they have the ſcent of the violet, but become unpleaſant on being long ſmelt to.

Hearing that Lord COVENTRY was the firſt who poſſeſſed this plant in England, I took the liberty of writing to his Lordſhip in January 1799, to requeſt ſome information on this point, as well as ſome others relative to its culture, &c. On the 13th of the ſame month, his Lordſhip had the goodneſs to ſend me a beautiful ſpecimen of the plant in bloom, a ſeedling plant one year old, together with a ſeed-veſſel of the year 1798, and ſome ſeeds; in the Earl's letter is the following paſſage:—" the beauty of the *Calycanthus præcox* at this " moment ſurpaſſes all deſcription, it is covered with bloſſoms " from top to bottom, and the fragrance of it may be per- " ceived at the diſtance of fifty yards from the conſervatory."

By

By his Lordſhip's direction, I received at the ſame time from his Gardener, Mr. WILLIAM DEAN, the following information, in anſwer to my queries :—" My Lord received the plant from China in 1766 :—it was planted in a conſervatory, is now ſixteen feet high, and expands ten feet wide :—bears a ſucceſſion of flowers from September to March :—the time of its firſt blowing I cannot preciſely aſcertain, but believe it to be nearly twenty years back :—it is propagated by layers, cuttings, and ſeeds, the latter it produces moſt years at Croome, but I believe at no other place in England :—there are plants of it at Croome ſix feet high, in a warm ſituation in the open border, which have ſtood out ſeveral years by being covered with a ſingle mat in ſevere weather."

Not expecting to receive a plant from Lord COVENTRY in bloom, our drawing was made from one which flowered with Mr. WHITLEY, Nurſeryman, Old-Brompton, December 22, 1798, and which came originally from Croome, his Lordſhip having preſented moſt of the Nurſerymen about town with plants of it; the bloſſoms of that from Croome were ſomewhat larger than thoſe here repreſented, and the petals were leſs ſtriped, indeed almoſt wholly tinged with purple, the leaves alſo proceeded more from the ſummit of the ſtalks and were of a much greener hue, owing no doubt to its being kept in the conſervatory, while Mr. WHITLEY's plant was tacked to the outſide of the bottom of the greenhouſe.

In the number of its ſtamina, which is rarely more than five, it does not accord with the character of the claſs icoſandria, nor do the ſeeds agree with the generic character as deſcribed by LINNÆUS.

DRACOCEPHALUM VIRGINIANUM. VIRGINIAN DRAGON'S-HEAD.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. faux inflata: labium superius fornicatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRACOCEPHALUM *virginianum* foliis lineari-lanceolatis serratis, floribus confertis. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 915.

DRACOCEPHALUM *virginianum* floribus spicatis, foliis lanceolatis serratis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 543.

DRACOCEPHALUM *virginianum* floribus spicatis confertis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis serratis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 317.

This elegant species of *Dracocephalum*, a native of Virginia, and other parts of North-America, is a hardy herbaceous plant, rising to the height of about two feet, and producing numerous flowers in long spikes, usually arranged on each side of the stalk.

It comes near to the *denticulatum* already figured, but differs in its superior height, the form of its leaves, the number of its flowers, and many other particulars.

It flowers from July to September, and with me has generally ripened much of its seed, from which it may be easily raised, as also by parting of its roots in spring or autumn; it succeeds best in a moist situation, and its stalks require to be carefully and timely sticked.

Was cultivated as long since as 1683, by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND.

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ŒNOTHERA TETRAPTERA. WHITE-FLOWERED ŒNOTHERA.

****

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ŒNOTHERA *tetraptera* foliis lanceolatis, basi pinnatifido-dentatis, capsulis pedicellatis obovatis quadrialatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. edit. Wildenou.*

ŒNOTHERA foliis alternis subpinnatis crispis, flore mutabili fructû tetraptero. *Cavanill. Icon. t.* 3. *p.* 40. *tab.* 279.

Of this genus we have already figured six different species; this is another newly discovered one, which, like most of its kind, displays its beauties chiefly in the night. It is the only one, as far as we yet know, that has white blossoms; these, when first expanded, are beautifully so, but in the morning they change to a purple colour, fade, and their place is supplied by a fresh succession. In this remarkable change of colour, it bears some affinity to the *Œnothera anomala,* which may be considered as strengthening our opinion that the latter plant belongs to this genus rather than to that of *Gaura.* The *Œnothera tetraptera* is a native of Mexico, its duration as yet not certainly ascertained, but may be treated as a tender annual; and such plants as do not flower the first year, may be preserved under glasses through the winter. It was raised from seeds sent by Mr. DONN, from Cambridge; but was probably first introduced into this country from seeds sent to the Marchioness of BUTE, by Prof. ORTEGA, of Madrid.

THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

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

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. XIV.

"No tree that is of count in greenewood growes,
"From lowest Juniper to Cedar tall;
"No flowre in field, that daintie odour throwes,
"And deckes his branch with blossomes over all,
"But there was planted or grew naturall:"

SPENSER.

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MDCCC.

PLATYLOBIUM FORMOSUM. LARGE-FLOWERED FLAT-PEA.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. campanulatus, quinquefidus, laciniis duabus supremis maximis, obtusis. *Legumen* pedicellatum compressum, dorso alatum, polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PLATYLOBIUM *formosum* foliis cordato-ovatis, germine piloso. *Smith Linn. Trans. v.* 2. 350. *Bot. New Holl. tab.* 6. *Cheilococca apocynifolia. Salisb. Prod.* 412.

All the plants of this family as yet known are natives of New Holland; the genus derives its name from the breadth of its pod or seed-vessel, and was established by Dr. SMITH, in the second volume of the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*, where the present species, the only one then known, is described under the name of *Platylobium formosum*, or *Orange Flat-Pea*; a figure of it has been since given by the same author, in the second number of a work, entitled *The Zoology and Botany of New Holland.*

The seeds of this plant having been among the first of those imported from Botany-Bay, seedlings have been raised, and the plants have grown up and flowered in most collections of green-house plants about town; an opportunity has been thus afforded of ascertaining its beauty, and it must be confessed there are few papilionaceous flowers more handsome, the buds in particular are inexpressibly rich in colour, these are produced from June to August, but are rarely succeeded by ripe seeds in this country.

In raising this species, recourse is generally had to foreign seeds, for cuttings are not easily struck; great difficulty also attends the rearing the seedlings, as they are very apt to go off when young, when they advance in size they generally grow more freely; we have observed the plant to succeed very well with some, while others scarcely have been able to keep it alive.

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TRILLIUM ERECTUM. UPRIGHT TRILLIUM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Bacca* trilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRILLIUM *erectum* flore pedunculato erecto. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 349. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 484.
SOLANUM triphyllon brasilianum. *Bauh. Pin.* 167.
SOLANUM triphyllum canadense. *Corn. Can.* 166. *t.* 167.
SOLANO congener triphyllum canadense. *Morif. hist.* 3. *p.* 532. *f.* 13. *t.* 3. *f.* 7.

Of this genus only three species have as yet been introduced into our gardens, viz. *sessile*, *cernuum*, and *erectum*, all natives of North-America, all collected by Mr. MILLER, and described in his dictionary: they are rare plants in this country, and will continue to be so, as they require much attention to their culture, and admit of but little increase from their roots; the *Tr. sessile*, already figured in the Magazine, is the most common, the *cernuum* next, and the present species the most rare, which, though not mentioned in the *Hort. Kew.* we have seen in the collection at Kew.

CORNUTUS gives a good figure of it, which is copied in MORISON.

It is a hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, growing to the height of about nine inches, producing its flowers in May; it requires to be planted in a shady and somewhat moist situation, either in peat earth, pure light loam, or a mixture of both.

The roots of these plants, which are of the tuberous kind, might no doubt be raised with care from foreign seeds, but the process would be tedious, and the plants have scarcely sufficient beauty to compensate for the trouble.

ERICA MEDITERRANEA. MEDITERRANEAN HEATH.

****

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice 2-fidæ pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *mediterranea* antheris muticis exsertis, corollis ovatis, stylo exserto, foliis quaternis patentibus, floribus sparsis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 370. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 24. *Linn. Mant. p.* 229.

ERICA *maxima* purpurascens longioribus foliis. *Bauh. Pin.* 485.

ERICA *foliis* corios quaternis, flore purpurascente. *Bauh. hist.* 1. *p.* 356.

ERICA *corios* folio. 11. *Clus. hist.* 1. *p.* 42.

Though a native of the more southern parts of Europe, this species of Heath was unknown in our gardens till introduced by Mr. BROOKS*, so lately as about 1765; now it is one of the most common, and will long continue to be one of the most desirable; in a few years it acquires the height of four or six feet, is very upright and handsome in its growth, and from March to May its branches are loaded with a profusion of lively blossoms.

In our account of *Erica herbacea*, page 11, we expressed some doubts whether it and the *mediterranea* might not be one and the same species, as they accorded in many respects; from examining them more attentively, we are satisfied that they are perfectly distinct: the *herbacea*, if left to itself, is low and spreading, the *mediterranea* tall and upright; the flowers in the *mediterranea* are shorter and more ovate, and have a degree of fragrance wanting in those of the *herbacea*; the filaments do not project so far, but the style farther; the *herbacea* blossoms at least a month earlier than the *mediterranea*; to these differences we may add, that the *herbacea* is perfectly hardy, while the *mediterranea* is liable to be killed in severe seasons, and is therefore usually kept in the greenhouse.

This species is easily struck from cuttings and easily preserved.

* Hort. Kew.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1800. F. Sansom sculp.

ALOË PERFOLIATA, *var.* SUCCOTRINA.
SUCCOTRINE ALOE.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOË *perfoliata* foliis caulinis dentatis amplexicaulibus vaginantibus, floribus corymbosis cernuis pedunculatis subcylindricis, *var.* δ *Succotrina. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 466.

ALOË *vera* foliis longissimis et angustissimis marginibus spinosis, floribus spicatis. *Mill. Dict.*

The figure here given was drawn in January 1799, from a plant in full bloom in the dry stove of the Apothecaries Garden at Chelsea; Mr. FAIRBAIRN informs me that it flowers regularly every year: the plant itself, supposed to be fifty years old, has a stem the thickness of one's arm, naked for the space of about four feet from the ground, then dividing into several large heads, formed of the leaves growing in clusters, from the centre of which arise the flowering-stems, two feet or more in length, producing spikes of flowers frequently much longer than those represented on the plate; these before they open are upright, when fully blown they hang down, and when out of bloom they turn upwards.

This undoubtedly is the *Aloë vera* of MILLER, and the *perfoliata var. succotrina* of Mr. AITON, that which produces the Succotrine Aloes of the shops, and is said to grow in the Island of Zocotra or Socotora, in the Straits of Babelmandel; it is therefore highly interesting as a medicinal plant, and very desirable as an ornamental one.

Is propagated by offsets, which it does not produce in any great plenty, and to have it in perfection, it must be treated as a dry-stove plant.

S.Edwards del. Pub by W.Curtis St Geo Crescent Mart 1800. E.Sanson sculp

PLINIA PEDUNCULATA. PEDUNCULATED PLINIA.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4. f. 5-partitus. *Petala* 4-5. *Drupa* ſupera, ſulcata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PLINIA *pedunculata* floribus tetrapetalis pedunculatis: ſtaminibus receptaculo inſertis. *Linn. Mant. p.* 243.
PLINIA *pedunculata* floribus pedunculatis polyandris. *Linn. Suppl.* 253. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 166.
MYRTUS *braſiliana. Sp. Pl.* 674.
EUGENIA *uniflora. Sp. Pl.* 673.
PHILADELPHUS? *arboreſcens* foliis myrtinis, nitidis oppoſitis, ramulis gracilibus, pedunculis bipartitis alaribus. *Brown Jam.* 240. The Silver Tree.

The *Plinia pedunculata*, in its foliage and flowers, bears a great reſemblance to ſome varieties of the Myrtle, of which genus LINNÆUS, following others, at firſt made it a ſpecies; on this account it may be regarded, in a certain degree, as an ornamental plant, it is moreover a very rare one: its flowers yield a conſiderable fragrance, much like that of the Orange bloſſom.

It is a native of the Brazils, and alſo of Jamaica, according to Dr. BROWN, and others: was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER, in 1759.

Our drawing was made January 18, 1799, from a plant in the tan ſtove of the Apothecaries Garden at Chelſea, which has been there a great number of years, and is now become a ſmall tree, covered every year with a profuſion of bloſſoms, which in ſome ſeaſons have been followed by fruit.

The branches of this tree are ſlender, and covered with a light-coloured bark: the leaves ovate, oppoſite, firm, gloſſy, entire,

entire, ſomewhat contracted near the point, which is obtuſe, ſtanding on ſhort foot-ſtalks, and turning black: the flowers are placed on large footſtalks, which uſually come out in pairs: the *Calyx* is deeply divided into four ſegments, which quickly turn back: *Petals* four, white, ſcarce perceptibly edged with hairs, turning back with the calyx, and quickly falling: *Stamina* numerous, inſerted into the baſe of the calyx, which forms a kind of ſquare receptacle; theſe alſo ſoon fall off, leaving the calyx and ſtyle ſtanding: *Germen* ſmall, uſually imperfect.

Dr. Brown, in his Hiſtory of Jamaica, ſays, "this little "tree is frequent in the red hills, and remarkable for its "ſlender branches and myrtle leaves; it is now commonly "called Red-wood by the negroes, and is looked upon as a "good timber wood, but it ſeldom grows above four or five "inches in diameter."

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Mar 1. 1800. P. Jansen sculp.

RHODORA CANADENSIS. CANADIAN RHODORA.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Stam.* declinata. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODORA *canadensis. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 561. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 66. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. t.* 68. *Chamærhododendros. Duham. Sem. app.* 10. *t.* 27. *f.* 2.

RHODODENDRUM *Rhodora, corollis tripetalis. Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 694.

The Canadian Rhodora is a hardy deciduous American shrub, of low growth, and considerable beauty, and the more desirable from the earliness of its flowering, which occurs before the foliage is fully expanded; the blossoms are very liable to be injured by the cutting easterly winds which sometimes prevail in April, the usual time of their appearance; it bears gentle forcing remarkably well, and thus may be had to flower in great perfection.

It requires to be planted in light bog earth, in which it is freely propagated by layers.

Is a native of North-America, and was introduced in 1767, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1800. P. Rogers sc.

PULTENÆA STIPULARIS. SCALY PULTENÆA.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. quinquedentatus, utrinque appendiculatus. *Cor.* papilionacea, alis vexillo brevioribus. *Legumen* uniloculare dispermum.

Specific Character.

PULTENÆA *stipularis* foliis linearibus mucronulatis subciliatis, stipulis solitariis binerviis laceris. *Smith Bot. New-Holland, t.* 35.

The name of *Pultenæa* has been given to this genus by Dr. I. E. SMITH, in honour of WM. PULTENEY, M. D. of Blandford in Dorsetshire, whose various writings have so essentially contributed to the introduction and establishment of Linnean Botany in this country, and to the promotion of the useful arts connected with Botany, more especially Agriculture. It takes the name of *stipularis*, from its stalk being covered with scale-like stipulæ.

Seeds of this species having been introduced to this country with some of the first productions of New-Holland, the plant has flowered in several collections near town; we first saw it at Mr. BARR's, Nurseryman, Ball's-Pond, near Newington-Green. It is but seldom, however, that this species can be brought to blossom, or even be kept alive here for any length of time, if treated in the way that greenhouse plants usually are; possibly it would succeed better with a warmer regimen.

It flowers in April and May, and is to be raised only from imported seed.

INDIGOFERA PSORALOIDES. LONG-SPIKED INDIGO.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. patens. *Cor.* carina utrinque calcari subulato patulo. *Legumen* lineare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

INDIGOFERA *psoraloides* foliis ternatis lanceolatis, racemis longissimis, leguminibus cernuis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 677. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 67.
CYTYSUS *psoraloides. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1043.
CYTISUS *africanus. Riv. Tetr.* 71. *f.* 135.
TRIFOLIUM *æthiopicum* ex alis spicatum. *Pluk. Phyt.* 320. *f.* 3.

The plant here figured is the true *Indigof. psoraloides* of LINNÆUS, a native of the Cape, and cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1758; there is another species somewhat similar to it, of much larger growth, and more recently introduced, frequently sold for it in the nurseries about town.

Though cultivated so long since in this country, the plant is far from common; it is of small growth: its flowers, produced from July to September, are of a lively purple colour, and usually succeeded by seeds, whereby the plant is increased, as also by cuttings.

Such as wish to see a minute description of it, may consult MURRAY's, *viz. the* 14*th edit. of the Syst. Veg. Linn.*

Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Apr 1. 1800. F. Sansom sculp.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent April 1800. F. Sansom sculp.

PELARGONIUM CRASSICAULE. THICK-STALKED CRANE'S-BILL.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capillarem nectariferum secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis. *Filam.* 10 inæqualia quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus: rostra spiralia introrsum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonym.

PELARGONIUM *crassicaule* umbellis multifloris, foliis reniformibus obacuminatis, caule carnoso ramoso lævi. *L'Herit. Geran. n.* 77. *t.* 26. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 428.

Amidst that variety of appearance observable in the plants of this extensive family, several are distinguished by having stalks remarkably thick, and fleshy; from which circumstance the present species has been named by Mons. L'HERITIER, the first describer of it, *crassicaule;* it is not less obviously distinguished by its singularly shaped plaited leaves of a silvery hue; its blossoms are white, with a few minute purple dots at the base of the petals, and, in the original species, not very beautiful, but in the variety here figured, strikingly so; for the petals are not only of a considerable size, but on the middle of each there is a spot of the richest purple, which appearing on a ground of the purest white, produces the finest imaginable effect.

The *Pelargonium crassicaule* was first discovered by Mr. ANT. HOVE, on the south-west coast of Africa, and was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew* in 1786; the variety here figured was first possessed by Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington.

It requires a drier and warmer situation than the greenhouse usually affords; flowers in June and July, is of slow growth, and propagated by cuttings, but with difficulty; it rarely ripens its seeds, and if it were raised from them, the same beautiful variety might not be produced.

* Ait. Hort. Kew.

PHLOMIS LEONURUS. LION'S-TAIL PHLOMIS.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. angulatus. *Cor.* labium ſuperius incumbens compreſſum villoſum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOMIS *Leonurus* foliis lanceolatis ſerratis calycibus decagonis decemdentatis muticis, caule fruticoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 540. *Mant.* 412. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 309.

STACHYS africana fruteſcens anguſtifolia flore longiſſimo phœniceo Leonurus dicta. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 383. *ſ.* 11. *t.* 19. *f.* 17.

LEONURUS Capitis bonæ ſpei. *Breyn Cent.* 171. *t.* 86.

LEONURUS africana. *Mill. Dict.*

DESCR. Riſes with a ſhrubby ſtalk ſeven or eight feet high, ſending out ſeveral four-cornered branches garniſhed with oblong narrow leaves, acutely indented on their edges, hairy on their upper, and veined on their under ſide, ſtanding oppoſite; the flowers are produced in whorls, each of the branches having two or three of theſe whorls toward their ends; they are of the labiate kind, ſhaped ſomewhat like thoſe of the dead-nettle, but are much longer and covered with ſhort hairs; they are of a golden ſcarlet colour, ſo make a fine appearance: the flowers commonly appear in October and November, and ſometimes continue till the middle of December, but are not ſucceeded by ſeeds here.

Is propagated by cuttings, which if planted the beginning of July, after the plants have been expoſed to the open air long enough to harden, will take root very freely; when they have taken root, each cutting is to be planted in a ſeparate pot filled with ſoft loamy earth and treated as a greenhouſe plant, taking care to give it plenty of water in dry weather. *Mill. Dict.*

It is a native of the Cape and other parts of Africa; was cultivated in Chelſea garden in 1712. *Ait Kew.*

LINNÆUS remarks in his *Mantiſſa*, that it is the moſt ſhewy of the genus.

Pub by W. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent May 1, 1800 F. Sansom sculp

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis 536 Gee Crescent May 1 1800. E. Sherwin sculp.

GEROPOGON GLABRUM. SMOOTH GEROPOGON, or OLD-MAN'S-BEARD.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. setoso-paleaceum. *Cal.* simplex. *Sem.* disci pappo plumoso; radii 5-aristato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GEROPOGON *glabrum* foliis glabris. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 1109. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 110.
TRAGOPOGON gramineo folio, glabrum, flore dilute incarnato. *Raii Suppl.* 149.

Most Botanists have seen, and are acquainted with, the *Tragopogon*, few have had an opportunity of observing the *Geropogon*, which is here introduced more on account of its being a rare and curious than an ornamental plant.

It is an annual, rising with a smooth stem and leaves to about the height of a foot, its flowers are flesh-coloured, and expand only when the sun shines on them; they are quickly followed by seeds, deserving of notice for their structure, and as forming the chief distinction betwixt it and the Tragopogon.

Is a native of Italy, flowers in July and August, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1759. *Ait. Kew.*

No difficulty attends its culture; its seeds, which must be timely gathered when ripe, should be sown in the spring where it is intended that the plants shall flower.

ERICA PUBESCENS. DOWNY-FLOWERED HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *pubescens* antheris bifidis inclusis, corollis subovatis pubescentibus, foliis quaternis linearibus hispidis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 506.

ERICA *pubescens* antheris aristatis, corollis ovatis, stylo incluso, foliis quaternis scabris, floribus sessilibus lateralibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. *p.* 365.

ERICA *pubescens* aristata foliis ternis quaternisque linearibus scabris floribus umbellatis villosis. *Thunb. Prodr. p.* 73.

There are two Heaths very generally cultivated in the nurseries about town, agreeing in many respects, but differing in size and hairiness, which have been regarded as varieties of each other and called by wrong and inexpressive names; to us they appear, on an accurate examination, to be distinct species; the better to elucidate them, we have figured and described them both in the same number, regarding the smaller one as the *pubescens* of LINNÆUS, its hairiness being of the slighter kind, the other as a distinct species, under the name of *hirtiflora*, from the superior roughness of the hairs on its blossoms; the Linnean description will indeed apply to either.

The *hirtiflora* is much the largest plant, growing usually to twice the size of the other, and is as much distinguished by its bushy as the *pubescens* is by its twiggy appearance; the *hirtiflora* is in all its parts more strongly haired, both in stalks, leaves, and flowers; the form of the leaves is somewhat alike in both, convex above and concave beneath; but in the *pubescens* the leaves are narrower, the edges being rolled further back, so as to make the cavity or concave part almost linear, and to form a sort of *folium canaliculatum*; there is not much difference in

Edward del. Pub. by W. Curtis, 5th Geo. Crescent May 1 1800 F. Sansom sculp.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, June 1, 1800. E. Sangor sc.

ERICA HIRTIFLORA. ROUGH-FLOWERED HEATH.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

Specific Character.

ERICA *hirtiflora* antheris bifidis inclusis, corollis subovatis hirtis, foliis quaternis linearibus hispidis, marginibus ciliatis.

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in the general hairiness of the leaves, excepting that the hairs in the *hirtiflora* are stronger and more numerous, while in the *pubescens* they form more of a tuft at the extremity; but there is a very curious and striking difference in the hairs on the underside of the leaves, in the *hirtiflora* the edges are ciliated or fringed with a row of finer hairs, pointing inwards, which are altogether wanting or scarcely visible in *pubescens*; there is not much difference in the fructification, the flowers of *hirtiflora* are at least one-fourth larger than in those of *pubescens*, and the horns of the antheræ are more strongly haired: the glands at the base of the stamina, of a reddish colour, are very visible in the *pubescens*.

Both these species, natives of the Cape and recently introduced, flower from the autumnal to the spring months, and contribute more than almost any two other Heaths to enliven the greenhouse during the winter half-year.

The *pubescens* in particular is easily propagated by cuttings, and may be kept in a well-secured frame; the more air is admitted to it in suitable weather, the healthier will be the plant, and the more vivid the colour of its flowers.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1800. F. Sansom sculp.

CROTALARIA TRIFLORA. THREE-FLOWER'D CROTALARIA.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen turgidum inflatum pedicellatum. *Filamenta* connata cum fissura dorsali.

Specific Character.

CROTALARIA *triflora* foliis simplicibus ovatis sessilibus glabris, ramis angulatis, pedunculis ternis lateralibus unifloris. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 1004. *Mant.* 440. *Berg. Cap.* 193. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. 19. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 649.

This very elegant species of *Crotalaria* is a native of the Cape, described by BERGIUS in his *Pl. Capenses;* by LINNÆUS in the second edition of the *Sp. Pl.* and to be found in the third volume of the *Hort. Kew.* to which garden Mr. AITON informs us that it was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1786.

It is a biennial greenhouse plant, rising to the height of three or four feet, with a strong and for the most part unbranched stem, usually naked in its lower part; its leaves are large, uncommonly handsome when the plant is young, becoming more glaucous as it advances, and acquiring a somewhat rough surface; its flowers, of a bright yellow colour, are produced in August and September, on the summit of the stem, they stand singly on peduncles, which grow three together in the alæ of the leaves, and are generally succeeded by seed-vessels containing for the most part one seed only in each; if the season be favourable, these ripen in the open air, and by these the plant is raised without difficulty: as the flowers go off, both calyx and corollæ change to a dark brown colour, which in a slight degree disfigures the plant: to secure the ripening of the seed, it will be most prudent to set one or two of the forwardest plants in the greenhouse.

Mr.

Mr. ANDREWS has lately publiſhed this plant, under the name of *Borbonia cordata*, referring to the *Species Plantar.* of LINNÆUS for deſcription and ſynonyms, with none of which does it in the leaſt accord (ſee below); had Mr. ANDREWS made it a new ſpecies of *Borbonia*, he might perhaps have been juſtified from the ſtructure of the feed-veſſel, which it does not appear he had ſeen when the plant was drawn.

BORBONIA cordata foliis *cordatis multinerviis* integerrimis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.*

GENISTA africana fruteſcens *ruſci* foliis *nervoſis* fl. luteo. *Seb. Theſ.* 1. *p.* 38. *t.* 24. *f.* 3.

PLANTA leguminoſa æthiopica foliis *ruſci*. *Breyn. cent. t.* 28.

S. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent June 1. 1803. F. Jansen sculp.

HEBENSTRETIA DENTATA. TOOTHED HEBENSTRETIA.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-emarginatus, subtus fissus. *Cor.* 1-labiata lab. adscendente, 4-fido. *Caps.* 2-sperma. *Stam.* margini limbi corollæ inserta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEBENSTRETIA *dentata* foliis linearibus dentatis, spicis lævibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg.* 570. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 356.

VALERIANELLA *africana*, foliis angustis, flore macula rubicante notato. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 247. *t.* 109.

VALERIANOIDES flore monopetalo, semine unico oblongo. *Raii Suppl.* 245.

PEDICULARIS foliis angustissimis dentatis, floribus spicatis. *Burm. afric.* 114. *t.* 42. *f.* 2.

To this genus LINNÆUS gave the name of *Hebenstretia*, in honour of JOH. ERNST HEBENSTREIT, Professor of Medicine at Leipsic, who travelled into Africa, and published *Definitiones Plantarum* in 1731.

The present species, a native of the Cape, and introduced in 1770 by Mons. RICHARD, is now very generally met with in our greenhouse collections; it accords but indifferently with the name of *dentata*, the leaves being for the most part so slightly toothed, that the indentations are scarcely discernible; it appears to vary in this respect, and perhaps runs into the *integrifolia*.

It is singular and pretty, but not shewy; produces its spikes of flowers from February to November, so that it is in bloom the

the greateſt part of the year: it is uſually increaſed by cuttings, and is very liable to be loſt, hence it becomes neceſſary to have ſeveral pots of it in different ſituations.

LINNÆUS tells us, that the flowers in the morning are without ſcent, at noon they are ſtinking and nauſeous, in the evening ambroſial like the oriental hyacinth: having neglected to pay due attention to this circumſtance, we can neither confirm nor contradict it, but we ſuſpect that the different odours it is ſaid thus to diffuſe are not very powerful. We take this opportunity of mentioning a fact relative to the *Manulea tomentoſa*, which we had not diſcovered when we figured that plant; its flowers, which in the day-time have very little ſcent, late in the evening give forth a moſt penetrating and unpleaſant one, ſo as to make a ſmall greenhouſe highly diſagreeable.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, July 1. 1800. E. Sansom sculp.

ERICA CILIARIS. CILIATED HEATH.

Clafs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inferta. *Antheræ* apice 2-fidæ, pertufæ. *Capf.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *ciliaris* antheris muticis inclufis, corollis ovatis groffis, ftylo exferto, foliis ternis, racemis fecundis. *Linn. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 368. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 20.

ERICA *ciliaris* foliis ovatis ciliatis, floribus axillaribus campanulatis: calicibus ciliatis. *Linn. Syft. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 623.

ERICA foliis ovatis ciliatis ternis, corollis ovatis apice tubulofis irregularibus verticillato-racemofis. *Læfl. it.* 138.

ERICA hirfuta anglica. *Bauh. Pin.* 602.

ERICA xii. *Cluf. hift.* 1. *p.* 46.

The name of *ciliaris* has been given to this fpecies of *Erica*, from the leaves being ftrongly edged with hairs; this circumftance, undoubtedly, gives a ftriking character to the plant; there are other fpecies, however, to which the fame term would apply with equal propriety; but we muft not be too nice on fuch points, provided the name be not bad in itfelf: the irregularity of the flower, as noticed by LOEFLING, vid. *Synon.* forms a more remarkable trait.

This fpecies, a native of Spain and Portugal, and therefore hardy enough to bear the open air of this country in mild winters, was introduced, according to Mr. AITON, about the year 1773; it grows to the height of feveral feet, and, if judicioufly treated, produces abundance of large purple flowers from July to September.

Though it is ufual to plant this fpecies in bog earth in the open border, to guard againft accidents, it will be proper to keep a few of them in pots, and fet them in the greenhoufe during winter.

It is a plant of ready growth, and ftrikes readily from cuttings.

C. BAUHIN, miftakenly, calls it *anglica*, which has given rife to the idea of its being an Englifh plant, but it is not.

BIGNONIA RADICANS. ASH-LEAVED TRUMPET-FLOWER.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, cyathiformis. *Cor.* fauce campanulata, 5-fida, subtus ventricosa. *Siliqua* 2-locularis. *Sem.* membranaceo-alata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BIGNONIA *radicans* foliis pinnatis: foliolis incisis, caule geniculis radicatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 563. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 348.
PSEUDO-GELSEMINUM filiquosum. *Riv. Mon.* 101.
PSEUDO-APOCYNUM hederaceum americanum tubuloso flore phœniceo, fraxini folio. *Mons. Hist.* 3. *p.* 612. *f.* 15. *t.* 3. *f.* 1.

It is difficult to ascertain precisely when this beautiful climber was introduced to this country from North-America, its native place of growth; it was evidently cultivated here by PARKINSON in 1640, as in his *Th. Botan.* he describes it minutely, and adds, "this never bore flower with mee, nor "any other that hath it in our country that I could heare of:" we may from hence infer, that at this period it could not have been long or generally cultivated, as the plant blows freely enough at a certain age; MILLER says, in seven or eight years from seed.

The authors who first described this plant, called it by various names; PARKINSON, in criticising on some of these, is betrayed into an illiberality altogether inconsistent with his usual candour and gravity: "neither yet," says he, "doe I "entitle it Gelseminum hederaceum Indicum, as that good "French goose doth, whose horned name is prefixed to his "worke of great judgement, no doubt to make it bear an "ivy title that hath so little resemblance thereto;" alluding to CORNUTUS, who calls it by that name, and who most probably meant no more by *hederaceum*, than the similarity which the

the plant bore to Ivy in its manner of attaching itſelf to trees, buildings, &c. and in which he was perfectly juſtified.

This deciduous climber is very hardy, and will mount to the ſummit of the higheſt tree, or ſpread over the loftieſt wall; hence it is recommended by MILLER for covering buildings which are unſightly: in the months of Auguſt and September it puts forth its rich magnificent trumpet-like flowers, in bunches at the extremities of its pendent branches, which produce the moſt charming effect imaginable; one of the fineſt trees (for ſuch it is in reality) that we have ſeen of this ſort, grows againſt the houſe of Dr. LEITH, near the hoſpital, Greenwich; there is a very old tree of it alſo, at the Apothecaries garden, Chelſea, the ſtem of which is the thickneſs of one's wriſt.

It ſucceeds beſt when trained to the wall of ſome building, and ſupports itſelf by putting out roots in the manner of Ivy; but theſe roots, as in that plant, do not we believe contribute to its nouriſhment: it may alſo be trained up againſt the ſtems of tall and ſomewhat naked trees, and, if managed with taſte and judgment, will make a charming appearance when in flower.

" It is propagated by ſeeds (which rarely, we believe, or " never ripen with us) but the young plants ſo raiſed do not " flower in leſs than ſeven or eight years, therefore thoſe which " are propagated by cuttings or layers from flowering plants " are moſt eſteemed, becauſe they will flower in two or three " years after planting. The old plants alſo ſend out many " ſuckers from the roots, which may be taken off, and tranſ- " planted where they are to remain, for theſe plants will not " tranſplant ſafely if they are old.

" The neceſſary culture for theſe plants after they are " eſtabliſhed, is to cut away all the ſmall weak ſhoots of the " former year in winter, and ſhorten the ſtrong ones to about " two feet long, that young ſhoots may be obtained for flower- " ing the following ſummer; theſe plants are of long duration. " There are ſome in gardens which have been planted more " than ſixty years, which are now very vigorous, and produce " flowers in plenty every ſeaſon." *Mill. Dict.*

The *Bignonia radicans minor* has by many been conſidered as a variety of the plant here figured, but it differs ſo eſſentially in many particulars, that it ſeems to be entitled to be regarded as a ſpecies; there is an old plant of it and the *major* growing near together in Chelſea garden, in which we have obſerved that the *minor* is a much ſmaller plant, more diſpoſed to throw out roots from its ſtems, infinitely leſs inclined to flower, varying greatly in the form of its leaves and in the ſize and colour of its bloſſoms, and upon the whole much leſs ornamental and deſirable.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, July 1. 1800. E. Sangster sculp.

SYRINGA PERSICA. PERSIAN LILAC.

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Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-fida. *Caps.* bilocularis 3-valvis supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SYRINGA *persica* foliis lanceolatis integris. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 57. *Ait. Kew. vol.* 1. *p.* 15.
SYRINGA babylonica, indivisis densioribus foliis. *Pluk. Alm.* 359. *t.* 227. *f.* 8.

It is difficult to say precisely when this charming shrub, a native of Persia, now so generally found in our gardens, and unknown to the older Botanists, was introduced; Mr. AITON has ascertained that it was cultivated here in 1658.

Of this plant, authors describe three varieties, one with blue, another with white flowers, and another with divided leaves, the latter considered by MILLER as a distinct species, and called by him *laciniata*, appears to have been the first known and introduced by the Persian name of *Agem*.

The Persian Lilac is a shrub of much humbler growth than the common sort, seldom rising above the height of six feet; its branches are slender, pliable, and widely extended, frequently bending downward from the weight of the flowers, which are produced from the beginning to the end of May in panicles uncommonly large, and are of a pale purple colour, with an agreeable scent, going off without producing any perfect seeds.

May be increased by suckers, but in a better manner by layers.

As this shrub bears forcing extremely well, it is one of those principally used for decorating windows, &c. in the spring of the year.

GLADIOLUS LINEATUS. PENCILLED CORN-FLAG.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, ringens. *Stamina* adscendentia.

Specific Character and Synonym.

GLADIOLUS *lineatus* corollæ limbo tubo quadruplo longiore, incurvo patente; laciniis ellipticis, extus lineis 3 parallelis, suprema majore, exterioribus retusis. *Salisb. Prod. pag.* 40.

IXIA *squalida* β *Variet. stricta*, foliis strictis, laminis ovato-oblongis integerrimis basi concoloribus. *Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 61.

The flowers of this Corn-flag are of a delicate straw colour, more or less tinged with orange, finely and curiously pencilled with dark lines, which render it as much an object of admiration as brilliancy of colour does some of the others.

It appears to be a very distinct species, and is one of those lately introduced from the Cape by way of Holland; flowers in May, produces offsets in abundance, and requires the same treatment as the rest of the genus, grows readily, and blows freely.

Descr.—Stalk about two feet high, leafy below, above round, smooth; Leaves about half an inch wide, smooth, marked with one principal midrib; Flowers, five or six in a spike, which nods remarkably before they open, straw-coloured, tinged with orange in a greater or less degree, strongly and curiously marked with fine lines, three running parallel to each other down the middle of each segment, from whence those of the side branch off; on the inside of each of the three lowermost segments near the base, is a yellow spot, uppermost segment broader than the rest. Spatha two-leaved, leaves membranous, ribb'd, length of the tube of the corolla, ribs terminating in short awns; Stamens much shorter than the flower; Anthers linear, nearly parallel, bent a little upward, yellowish, sides dark-coloured; Style length of the stamens, trifid, segments bowed back, dilated at the extremity and villous.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1800 E. Sansom sculp.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1800. F. Sansom sculp.

RHODODENDRON CHAMÆCISTUS, THYME-LEAVED RHODODENDRON.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* subinfundibuliformis. *Stam.* declinata. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON foliis ciliatis, corollis rotatis. *Linn. Spec. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 562. *Jacq. Fl. Austr. t.* 217. *Scop. Fl. Carniol. ed.* 2. *n.* 481.

LEDUM foliis serpylli ad margines cilii instar pilosis, flore purpureo. *Mich. Gen. p.* 225. *tab.* 106.

CHAMÆ CISTUS VIII. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 76.

CHAMÆCISTUS IV. *Clus. Pan.* 64.

CHAMÆCISTUS hirsuta. *C. B. Pin.* 466.

CHAMÆRHODODENDRON berberis folio flore amplo roseo. *Gmel. Sibir.* 4. *p.* 126.

CISTUS chamærhododendros foliis confertis ferrea rubigine nitentibus, margine pilosis. *Pluk. Alm.* 106. *tab.* 23. *f.* 4.?

For this very rare and beautiful little plant we are indebted to Mr. LODDIDGES, Nurseryman, at Hackney, who raised several of them from seeds sent him ten or twelve years ago, from Laubach, in Austria, by a friend who gathered them on the extreme tops of the Crain mountains.

It is a plant of very slow growth and difficult culture, which must always make it a great rarity. It flowers in April, is kept in bog-earth in a sheltered situation and Northern aspect.

The Cistus Chamærhododendros of PLUKENET is, perhaps, intended for some other plant, as the leaves of this are perfectly free from any ferruginous appearance.

As, perhaps, few English Botanists have seen the Rhododendron Chamæcistus in flower, the following description may not be unacceptable. It rises with several diffuse branched stalks,

ſtalks, ſcarcely a ſpan high, thickly clothed with ſmall ovate fleſhy leaves, ſmooth on each ſide, ciliated at the edge; when young, they appear ſerrated with a gland-bearing hair to each tooth; but as they grow older they become more fleſhy, the notches diſappear, and the glands at the extremity of the hairs periſh. The Flower-Stalks about an inch long, hairy with glands, grow three or four together from the extremity of the branch, having two ſmall concave bracteæ at the baſe, and bearing each one flower. The Calyx is five-cleft, the ſegments conniving, lanceolate-oval. The Corolla of one petal, deeply divided into five ſegments, which are ovate, entire, and rotate, of a lively purple colour, ſpotted at the baſe. Filaments ten, equal, longer than the corolla, incurved towards the tip, white; Anthers black, attached at the ſide; Pollen white. The Germ is hemiſpherical, of a green colour; the Style white, of an equal length or ſomewhat exceeding the ſtamens; the Stigma ſimple and green. The Seed-Veſſel we have not ſeen.

S. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis St Geo Crescent Aug 1 1800. F. Sansom sculp

SPIRÆA TRIFOLIATA. THREE-LEAVED SPIRÆA.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* polyſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPIRÆA *trifoliata* foliis ternatis ſerratis ſubæqualibus, floribus ſubpaniculatis. *Sp. Plant.* 702.
ULMARIA major, trifolia, flore amplo pentapetalo, virginiana. *Pluk. alm.* 393. *t.* 236. *f.* 5. *Raii Suppl.* 330.
ULMARIA virginiana trifolia, floribus candidis amplis longis et acutis. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 323.

To this genus both the flower-garden and ſhrubbery are indebted for ſome of their chief ornaments. Of the hardy herbaceous ſpecies the *trifoliata* is conſidered as one of the moſt elegant; when it grows in perfection it certainly is a moſt delectable plant.

It is a native of North America, flowers in June and July, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1758. *Ait. Kew.*

Being a plant much coveted, increaſing but little, propagated with difficulty, and liable to be loſt unleſs planted in a ſoil and ſituation highly favourable to it, it is ſcarce in the gardens about London.

It is uſually increaſed by parting its roots; poſſibly theſe might grow when made cuttings of. MILLER ſays it is propagated by ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown on a ſhady border, ſoon after they are ripe; for if they are ſown in the ſpring, the plants will not come up till the year after, and many times fail; they will require to be very carefully weeded and attended to.

The beſt ſituation for this plant is a North border; it loves moiſture, and ſhould be planted in light bog or peat-earth, or a mixture of it and a pure hazel loam.

CROTALARIA JUNCEA. CHANNEL'D-STALK'D CROTALARIA.

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Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen turgidum, inflatum, pedicellatum. *Filam.* connata cum fiſſura dorſali.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROTALARIA *juncea* foliis ſimplicibus lanceolatis petiolato-ſeſſilibus, caule ſtriato. *Spec. Pl.* 1004. *Ait. Kew.* 3. *p.* 18.

CROTALARIA foliis ſolitariis lanceolatis lanuginoſis, petiolis ſeſſilibus, caule ramoſo ſtriato, flore magno aureo. *Trew. Ehret. tab.* 47. *p.* 15. Katou Tandala Cotti. *Hort. Malabar. v.* 9. *p.* 47. *t.* 26.

This annual is a native of the Eaſt-Indies; the ſeeds were brought to Mr. MILLER, at Chelſea-Garden, from the coaſt of Malabar before 1768, *Ait. Kew.* It riſes with an angular, ruſhy, ſtiff ſtem, from three to four feet in height, dividing into branches. The leaves are oblong-lanceolate, alternate, covered with ſoft ſilvery hairs, which are much diminiſhed in number by culture, as we found on comparing a native ſpecimen from the coaſt of Coromandel, in the poſſeſſion of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. The flowers are terminal, and diſpoſed in racemes, each flower being furniſhed with a ſhort peduncle, they are large, of a deep yellow, and reſemble thoſe of the Spaniſh Broom.

Theſe are ſucceeded by large turgid pods, containing reniform or kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. This plant requires the treatment of the tan-ſtove.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent. Sept. 1. 1800. P. Sansom sculp.

Pub. W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Sep. 1. 1800.

GENTIANA VERNA. VERNAL GENTIAN.

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Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *verna*, corolla quinquefida infundibuliformi caulem excedente, foliis radicalibus confertis majoribus. *Linn. Spec. Pl. p.* 331.

GENTIANA *VI. Cluf. Rar. Plant. Hift. Lib.* III. *p.* 315.

GENTIANA *verna. Smith. Flor. Brit. v.* 1. *p.* 285. *Englifh Botany, p.* 493.

This elegant hardy perennial, a native of the Alps of Switzerland, Auftria, and the Pyrennees, hath, as we are informed by Dr. SMITH, in his Flora Britannica, been difcovered by Mr. HEATON, on the mountains between Gort and Gallway, in Ireland; and in Teefdale-Forefl, Durham, by the Rev. Mr. HARRIMAN, and Mr. OLIVER.

Its flowers have a very agreeable fcent, and will decorate either the open border or rock-work; they appear in April or May, and may be brought forward at leaft fix weeks earlier, by being placed in the greenhoufe.

It fucceeds well in a mixture of peat-earth and loam.

The plant from which this figure was made, flowered this fpring at the Botanic-Garden, at Brompton.

Polygala Oppositifolia. Opposite-Leav'd Milk-Wort.

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Class and Order.

Diadelphia Octandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus: foliolis duobus alæformibus coloratis. *Legumen* obcordatum, biloculare.

Specific Character and Synonym.

POLYGALA *oppositifolia*, floribus cristatis racemosis, caule fruticoso pubescente, foliis oppositis cordatis acutis sessilibus.

POLYGALA *oppositifolia* floribus cristatis, caule fruticoso, foliis oppositis ovatis acutis. *Linn. Mant.* 259.

Of this numerous genus there are many species with shrubby stalks, which rise to a considerable height; such is the present plant, which has within these few years made its appearance in the greenhouses about town, and is to be admired for its rarity and singularity, rather than for its superior beauty; in that respect it is far eclipsed by the *bracteolata*.

The Stalk rises to the height of several feet, branching towards the top in a very irregular manner; is round, downy, and of a purple colour; the Leaves are opposite, sessile, heart-shaped, pointed, more or less hairy, on the old stems turned downwards; the Flowers grow in racemes for the most part, from the fork of the stalk, are about the size of those of the *bracteolata*, but less brilliant; each Peduncle is furnished at its base with a triphyllous bractea; the Stamens are eight in number, and the Stigma is remarkably hooked.

It is a native of the Cape, and usually increased by cuttings.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Gr. Crescent Sep. 1. 1800. P. Sandon sculp.

Pelargonium Reniforme. Kidney-Leav'd Crane's-Bill.

Class and Order.

Monadelphia Heptandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis. *Fil.* 10 inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus: rostra spiralia, introrsum barbata.

Specific Character.

PELARGONIUM *reniforme* caule fruticoso: ramis superne incrassatis, foliis reniformibus, umbellis subquadrifloris.

This is one of the rarest of the Geranium tribe with so many species of which our greenhouses, and even our halls and windows, are now decorated. It has appeared in several gardens about the metropolis for these two years past, and was, probably, first raised from seeds sent from the Cape to the Royal Garden, at Kew, a source from whence the beauties of Flora are spread with a bountiful hand through the nation.

It is known in most of the nurseries by the name which we have adopted, but has not, we believe, been hitherto described or figured.

The best mode of cultivating this plant is by sowing its seeds, either in the spring or autumn, in a mixture of peat-earth and loam, as it is not easily increased either by cuttings or by parting its roots.

Descr.—Stalk from two to three feet or more in height, woody, towards the tops of the young branches remarkably thickened; Leaves alternate, standing on footstalks, reniform, crenated, slightly fragrant; Flowers in an umbel from two to four; Petals five, nearly equal, very bright purple, the two uppermost marked at the base with dark spots or streaks, the three lowermost but little so; Peduncles upright, villous, with a joint near the base; Calyces having four of the leaves reflexed, one upright when the flower is open; Stamens five perfect; Anthers of a pale purple colour.

CENTAUREA RAGUSINA. CRETAN CENTAURY.

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Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. setosum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cor.* radii infundibuliformes longiores irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *ragusina* calycibus ciliatis, foliis tomentosis natifidis: foliolis obtusis ovatis integerrimis: exterioribus majoribus. *Sp. Pl.* 1290. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 259.

JACEA cretica lutea foliis cinaræ. *Morif. Hist.* 3. *p.* 141. *f.* 7. *t.* 27. *f.* 22.

JACEA arborea argentea ragusina. *Zan. Hist.* 107. *t.* 43. *Mill. Icon. t.* 152. *f.* 1.

STŒBE montana nivea capite cardui, subrotundis foliorum lobis. *Barr. Ic.* 309.

The *Centaurea ragusina*, a native of the isle of Candia, and of several places on the coasts of the Mediterranean, both in Europe and Africa, was cultivated here in 1714, by the DUCHESS of BEAUFORT, and is now a common greenhouse plant; it seldom exceeds the height of three feet; its stalks which are perennial, divide into many branches; the flowers are of a bright yellow colour, they appear in June and July, but the seeds seldom ripen in England: as this plant retains its leaves, which are extremely white all the year, it makes a pretty variety among others. If planted in dry lime rubbish, MILLER says, it will bear the cold of our ordinary winters, in the open air.

May be propagated by slips, or by planting the young branches, which do not shoot up to flower, in a shady border any time during the summer; in the autumn these may be removed into a warm border, or put into pots to be sheltered in winter.

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Crassula Coccinea. Scarlet-Flowered Crassula.

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Class and Order.

Pentandria Pentagynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Squamæ* 5, nectariferæ ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRASSULA *coccinea* foliis ovatis planis cartilagineo-ciliatis, basi connato-vaginantibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 304. *Mant.* 360. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 390.

COTYLEDON africana frutescens, flore umbellato coccineo. *Comm. Rar.* 24. *t.* 24. *Bradl. Succ.* 5. *p.* 7. *t.* 50.

COTYLEDON africana frutescens flore carneo amplo. *Breyn. Prodr.* 3. *p.* 30. *t.* 20. *f.* 1.

We have no doubt but that when this superb species of Crassula was first introduced from the Cape by Prof. Bradley, of Oxford, in 1714, it was regarded as a kind of a Merveil de la Nature; even now that it is common, we scarcely know any succulent that is superior to it, whether we regard its grandeur, the curious growth of its leaves, or the rich colour of its scarlet blossoms, readily produced on plants of a moderate size.

It flowers during the months of July, August, and September; is readily propagated by cuttings, and requires the same treatment as other tender succulents; Mr. Aiton regards it as a dry stove plant; in the summer it should be placed in the open air.

HELIOPHILA ARABIOIDES. CLUB-POINTED HELIOPHILA.

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Claſs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Nectaria duo recurvata verſus calycis baſin veſicularem.

Specific Character.

HELIOPHILA arabioides, ſiliquis teretibus torulofis clavato-mucronatis; foliis linearibus carnoſis tridentatis ſimplicibuſque.

This pretty little annual, which is known in ſeveral of the more curious collections about town, under the name of Heliophila *integrifolia*, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence ſeveral other ſpecies of Heliophila have been imported into Europe, all of which, we believe, might be very readily characteriſed by the different figure of the ſiliqua; but for want of a proper attention to this moſt eſſential part, much confuſion has ariſen in the ſynonomy of thoſe ſpecies which have been already deſcribed. The true integrifolia is a much larger plant, with lanceolate leaves all entire; the ſiliqua is compreſſed, which marks it to be a diſtinct ſpecies. Our plant cannot be referred to any yet deſcribed, although in many reſpects it reſembles what has been figured by JACQUIN, as a remarkable variety of integrifolia, in his *Icones Rarior. t.* 506. It differs, however, ſo materially, that we cannot venture to quote this figure as a ſynonym. It has been, therefore, neceſſary to give it a new ſpecific name, and we have formed a character, which, from a careful inſpection of all the ſpecies preſerved in the *Herbarium* of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, appears ſufficient to diſtinguiſh it. The flowers, which are of a very brilliant colour, expand about noon and remain open but a few hours. Our figure was drawn from a plant raiſed by Mr. LODDIDGE, of Hackney. It is to be raiſed in the ſpring, in the ſame manner as other tender annuals.—S.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov 1. 1800. P. Simpson sculp.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1800. P. Sandom sculp.

QUASSIA AMARA. BITTER QUASSIA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* 5-phyllum. *Pericarpia* 5 diſtantia, 1-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

QUASSIA *amara*, floribus hermaphroditis, foliis impari-pinnatis: foliolis oppoſitis ſeſſilibus, petiolo articulato alato, floribus racemoſis. *Linn. Supplem. p.* 235. *Syſt. Veget. Murray, p.* 401. *Linn. Spec. Plant. edit. Willdenow. tom.* 2. *p.* 567.

This beautiful ſhrub is a native of Surinam, and both in its foliage and long racemes of fine ſcarlet flowers growing from the extremities of the branches, is a great ornament to the ſtove. It bloſſoms tolerably freely, and continues flowering during great part of the ſummer. The corolla is never fully expanded, but the petals having a ſpiral twiſt, they curl round one another and open in an irregular manner. All the figures of this plant hitherto publiſhed we believe have been drawn from dried ſpecimens, and the corolla being expanded by art, a flower has been made totally different from the natural appearance. The bark, the wood, and the root, are all intenſely bitter, and may on that account be uſeful in medicine; but the Lignum Quaſſiæ, which has been imported in conſiderable quantities, not only for pharmaceutical purpoſes, but as a ſubſtitute for hops, though formerly ſuppoſed to belong to this ſpecies, we are informed by later obſervers is the product of another, the Quaſſia excelſa. As a native of a warm climate, it requires the common treatment of ſtove plants. Is increaſed by cuttings in the early part of the year. It was moſt probably introduced ſince the publication of the *Hortus Kewenſis* in 1789, as no mention is made of it in that work.

ACHILLEA TOMENTOSA. WOOLLY MILFOIL.

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Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ovatus, imbricatus, fquamis ovatis; *flofculi* radii 5 vel plures; *receptaculum* paleaceum elevatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACHILLEA *tomentofa* foliis pinnatis hirfutis: pinnis linearibus dentatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. 1264. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 239.

MILLEFOLIUM tomentofum luteum. *Baub. Pin.* 140.

MILLEFOLIUM luteum. *Ger. Herb.* 945. *f.* 1. *emac.* 1073. *f.* 1.

This hardy perennial is a fpecies of Milfoil, a plant of very humble growth; its leaves, which are woolly, though probably much lefs fo in gardens than in their wild ftate, fpread on the ground and mat together; its ftalks feldom rife above the height of nine inches, and produce on their fummits umbels of flowers of a fine yellow colour, which continue during moft of the fummer.

Grows naturally in Spain, the South of France, the Valais, and Italy; was cultivated in the Oxford Garden in 1658.

It is well adapted to the borders of the fmall flower garden, or to place on rock-work; is a plant of very ready growth, and increafed by parting its roots in the Autumn or Spring.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Nov. 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1800. F. Sanjun sculp.

ALLIUM MOLY. YELLOW GARLIC or MOLY.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6 partita patens, spatha multiflora. *Umbella* congesta. *Caps.* supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *Moly* scapo nudo subcylindrico, foliis lanceolatis sessilibus, umbella fastigiata. *Sp. Pl.* 432. *Ait. Kew.* 428.
ALLIUM Moly latifolium luteum odore allii. *Bauh. Pin.* 75.
ALLIUM Moly montanum latifolium, flavo flore. *Clus. App. Alt.*
MOLY montanum latifolium luteo flore. The yellow Moly. *Park. Parad. p.* 144. *pl.* 143. *fig.* 7.

Of this very numerous genus there are but few species with yellow flowers; this plant was therefore, no doubt, cultivated at first as much for its singularity as its beauty: PARKINSON figures and describes it in his *Parad. terr.* as he does many others of the same tribe, in which he appears to have been very rich; he observes that when the plant comes up with a single leaf, it produces no flowers, but when it has two it does. MILLER says the *Yellow Moly* has some beauty in the flowers, and deserves a place in borders where few better things will thrive.

Grows wild in Hungary, on Mount Baldo, about Montpellier, and in the Pyrenees; is a hardy perennial, growing to the height of ten or twelve inches, producing its flowers in umbels in the month of June; according to LOBEL was cultivated here by EDWARD LORD ZOUCH in 1604.

For the most part it increases plentifully, both by roots and seeds; but in some situations its bulbs are liable to be greatly injured by the wire-worm, the larva or maggot of an elater.

S.Edwards del. Pub. by W.Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 1800. F.Sansom sculp.

AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS. AFRICAN AGAPANTHUS, or BLUE LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, infundibuliformis, hexapetaloidea regularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AGAPANTHUS *umbellatus.* *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 414. 509. *L'Herit. Sert.* 17.
CRINUM africanum. *Linn. Sp. p.* 419.
POLYANTHES floribus umbellatis. *Linn. Vir. Cliff.* 29. *Hort.* 126. *Mill. fig.* 8. 10.
TULBAGHIA *Heist. Brunsv.* 10. *n.* 6.
MAUHLIA africana. *Dahl. Obs. Bot.* 26.
HYACINTHUS africanus tuberosus, fl. cæruleo umbellato. *Breyn. prod.* 1. 25.

Agapanthus is a name first given to this genus of plants, of which there is only one species, in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON. LINNÆUS and GŒRTNER have considered it as a *Crinum*, and it will be seen by the synonyms that it has had a variety of names imposed on it by other authors.

It is a native of the Cape, and no novelty in this country, having been cultivated in the Royal Garden at Hampton-Court in 1692: it is now found in most collections of green-house plants: the nurserymen make two varieties of it, a *major* and a *minor*.

Its root is not bulbous, but composed of many thick fleshy fibres; the leaves are thick, about a foot long, and near an inch broad; the flowering stem, which is naked, rises to the height of two or three feet, and produces on its summit a magnificent

magnificent umbel of fine blue flowers, which come forth irregularly during the whole of the year, but more frequently from Auguſt to January.

This plant only requires protection from froſt and moiſture, it ſhould not, therefore, have any artificial warmth in winter, at leaſt no more than is neceſſary to ſecure it from froſt (unleſs our object be to force it, which it bears admirably well) and muſt be ſet in the open air in ſummer: at the cloſe of the year, when coming into bloom, it will require the ſhelter of the green-houſe.

Is propagated by offsets, which come out from the ſide of the old plant, and may be taken off the latter end of June.

It will not grow and flower in perfection unleſs it have plenty of pot room, and the ſpace that it thus occupies is often more than a ſmall green-houſe can afford.

S.P. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1800. F. Sansom sculp.

ALETRIS CAPENSIS. WAVED-LEAVED ALETRIS.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis. *Stamina* inserta laciniarum basi. *Caps.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALETRIS *capensis*, acaulis, foliis lanceolatis undulatis, spica ovata, floribus nutantibus. *Linn. Spec. Plant. p.* 456. *Syst. Veget. Murray, p.* 336. *Burm. Prod.* 10.

VELTHEIMIA *viridifolia*, foliis lanceolatis plicato-undulatis obtusis, dentibus limbi rotundatis rectis. *Linn. Spec. Plant. edit. Willdenow. tom.* 2. *p.* 181. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *p.* 41 *t.* 78.

The genus Aletris, as established by LINNÆUS, has, by GLEDITSCH, in the *Berlin Transactions* for 1771, been divided, and a new genus constructed under the name of Veltheimia, to which this plant belongs. But although this alteration has been adopted by WILLDENOW, in his edition of the *Spec. Plant.* of LINNÆUS, we nevertheless adhere to the old name, by which it has been long known in our gardens, especially as we have had no opportunity of examining with care the capsules of the different species, from some difference in which the distinction is chiefly drawn. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowers from November to April. So ornamental a plant would probably be more common, were it more easily propagated; but it neither readily perfects its seeds, nor is it easily increased by its roots. MILLER directs the bulbs to be planted in pots filled with light earth, that they may be sheltered in October and through the winter, and in a dry, airy glass case, and sparingly watered, till May, when they may be placed abroad in a sheltered situation, and may be frequently watered in warm weather. Introduced in 1768. *Ait. Kew.*

HELICONIA PSITTACORUM. PARROT-BEAKED HELICONIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spathæ. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* tripetala. *Nectarium* diphyllum. *Pericarp.* tricoccon. *Sem.* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELICONIA Psittacorum glabra, foliis lanceolatis ellipticis acuminatis, spathis erectis lanceolatis. *Bank's Mss.*

HELICONIA Psittacorum foliis caulinis basi rotundatis, spadice terminali flexuoso, spathis lanceolatis, nectario lanceolato concavo integro. *Swartz. Obs.* 98.

This beautiful stove plant is a native of Jamaica, growing in the mountains, in places cleared of wood, and in this situation acquires the stature of eight feet, with leaves proportionally large. With us it rises about three feet, with a straight round polished stem, naked at the upper part and clothed below with smooth shining leaves, alternate lanceolate-elliptic acuminated many-nerved, with membranaceous foot-stalks sheathing the stem. At a more advanced stage than that at which our drawing was taken, the top of the stem becomes flexuous or zig-zag, and from each bend there grows an erect lanceolate concave spatha, within which the flowers grow in clusters upon short peduncles, these remain closed during the function of flowering, opening only just before they fall. The Corolla, properly speaking, is monopetalous, the whole falling off in one piece; if carefully examined it divides into five segments, the three outermost of which are usually described as the three petals of the corolla; the two innermost form what,

what, in this family of plants, LINNÆUS calls the nectary. The two superior segments of the corolla are nearly linear, and are firmly attached above half way along the back of the nectary; the lower one is like the upper, but more deeply grooved, embracing the edges of the nectary, from which it separates nearly to the base. The Nectary consists chiefly of one boat-shaped sharp-pointed segment, the edges of which are folded together, enclosing the stamens and style, and opening only a little way below the point to allow of the exit of the anthers and stigma: within this is likewise included, quite concealed from the eye, the second segment of the nectary, which is very small, spatulate, somewhat concave, and is attached at its back to the lower part of the inferior segment of the corolla; this small part is common to the genus and also to Strelitzia, and is supposed by JUSSIEU to be the rudiment of a sixth stamen. The Stamens are five. The Filaments, which are the length of the nectary, are inserted at its extreme base, and are curved at their lower end. The Anthers are formed in a singular manner: the filament is expanded into a membrane at the upper part, and the edges being doubled in, contain within this fold a white pollen of a large size. The Germen is obtusely three-cornered, contains three cells, and one seed in each cell. The Style is the length of the stamens. The Stigma small, downy, and hooked.

Our plant appears to be the same as that described by SWARTZ, but perhaps differs from the Heliconia Psittacorum of the *Supplementum Plantarum*. Could it be satisfactorily determined that the two species are distinct, this name, by right of priority, belongs to the other, and our's ought to have a new one; but from the many errors in the work of the younger LINNÆUS, we are led to mistrust his description: until, therefore, the whole genus shall be better understood, we think it right to retain the name, as adopted by SWARTZ, rather than to run the risk of increasing the confusion by changing it.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered in August 1800, amidst a great variety of beautiful and rare exotics, in the superb collection of E. D. WOODFORD, Esq. at Vauxhall *.

It is increased by offsets from the roots, and requires a treatment similar to the Strelitzia.—S.

* It flowered likewise at the same time at JAMES ROBINSON's, Esq. at Stockwell.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. CAROLINA ALLSPICE.

****

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, urceolatus, squarrosus: foliolis coloratis. *Cor.* calycina. *Styli* plurimi stigmate glanduloso. *Sem.* plurima, caudata intra calycem succulentum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALYCANTHUS *floridus* petalis interioribus longioribus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 718. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 220.

BUTNERIA anemones flore. *Duham. arb.* 1. *p.* 114. *t.* 45.

BASTERIA foliis ovatis acuminatis, caule fruticoso. *Mill. Dict. t.* 60.

BEURERIA petalis coriaceis oblongis, calycis foliolis reflexis. *Ehret. Dict. t.* 13.

FRUTEX corni foliis, floribus instar anemones stillatæ, petalis crassis rigidis colore sordide rubente, cortice aromatico. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *p.* 46. *t.* 46.

The *Calycanthus floridus* is a spreading, deciduous, hardy shrub of low growth, seldom rising above the height of four or five feet, producing numerous flowers from May to August, singular in their form, colour, and scent, the latter Mr. MILLER describes as disagreeable, contrary to the general opinion; the bark has a very strong aromatic odour, whence the inhabitants of Carolina gave it the title of Allspice; it varies in the form of its leaves, hence two varieties of it are enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, 1 *foliis oblongis*, 2 *foliis subrotundo-ovatis.*

" Mr.

« Mr. CATESBY, who firſt introduced it into the Engliſh « gardens in 1726, procured it from the country, ſome hundred « miles on the back of Charles-Town in Carolina. It was « very ſcarce here till about the year 1757, when many plants « were brought from Carolina, having been greatly increaſed « in the gardens near Charles-Town." *Mill. Dict.*

Mr. MILLER gave it the name of *Baſteria*, in honour of his very worthy friend Dr. JOB BASTER, under which name it is to be found in his own editions of his Dictionary.

« It is uſually propagated by laying down the young branches « in Autumn, which will take root in one year, before which « time they ſhould not be tranſplanted; when taken from the « mother plant they ſhould be ſet where they are intended to « remain, for they do not bear tranſplanting well after they « are grown to any ſize; when the branches are laid they « ſhould be covered yearly with rotten tan to keep out the « froſt; when the layers are tranſplanted the ground ſhould « be covered with mulch, to prevent its becoming too dry, « and watered in dry weather, but not too abundantly." *Mill. Dict.*

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Jan 1. 1801. F. Sansom sculp.

GERANIUM ARGENTEUM. SILVER-LEAV'D CRANE'S-BILL.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, regularis. *Nect.* glandulæ 5-melliferæ, basi longiorum filamentorum adnatæ. *Fructus* 5-coccus rostratus; rostra simplicia nuda (nec spiralia nec barbata).

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *argenteum* pedunculis bifloris, foliis subpeltatis septempartitis trifidis tomentoso sericeis, petalis emarginatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 617. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 954.

GERANIUM argenteum alpinum. *Bauh. Pin.* 318.

GERANIUM argenteum montis baldi. *Bauh. Hist.* 3 *p.* 474.

This extremely rare, beautiful, and hardy species of Geranium, we obtained a few years since of Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman, of Hackney, who we believe was the first that introduced it from Germany. It is one of the many curious plants found on the summit of *Mount Baldus*, celebrated in the annals of Botany for its choice vegetable productions.

It is distinguished from all our other hardy Geraniums by its silvery foliage; its flowers are large, and extremely delicate; taken altogether, when it grows and blossoms in perfection, it may be regarded as one of the most desirable of the alpine tribes.

It blossoms in June and July, and with us at Brompton has ripened its seeds, though in no great number; from these the plant may be raised, as also by parting its roots, but the former is the preferable mode.

It succeeds best kept in a pot of light sandy bog earth, taking care that it does not suffer through want of water in summer, nor from having too much in the winter; we need scarcely add, that so rare a plant, growing naturally in so pure an atmosphere, requires, as it deserves, more than ordinary care to preserve it.

INDEX.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Thirteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

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London: Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

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London: Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL
MAGAZINE

15-16
1801

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Displayed:

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, Class, 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 WORK

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. XV.

Ye vallies low,
Throw hither all your quaint enamell'd eyes,
That on the green turf suck the honied showers
And purple all the ground with vernal flowers.
Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted crow-toe, and pale jessamine,
The white pink, and the pansy freakt with jet;
The glowing violet,
The musk-rose and the well-attired woodbine,
With cowslips wan that hang the pensive head,
And every flower that sad embroidery wears:
Bid Amarantus all his beauty shed,
And daffadillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the grave where CURTIS lies.

MILTON.

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MDCCCI.

PREFACE.

A Second volume of the Botanical Magazine having been brought to a conclusion since the death of Mr. Curtis, it seems proper that the very liberal encouragement this Work has continued to receive should be gratefully acknowledged, the demand for it being by no means diminished, notwithstanding the irreparable loss sustained by that melancholy event, and the increased price, which the pressure of the times has made necessary.

To a few readers it may not be totally uninteresting to learn how the Botanical Magazine came under the present direction. Long before his death Mr. Curtis, perceiving his dissolution gradually approaching, naturally became anxious to secure to his family the pecuniary benefits arising from the sale of the Work, their sole dependance. In order to lessen the impediments to carrying it on, he laboured, as much as his infirm state of health would permit, to arrange and increase the necessary materials. He applied to several of his most eminent botanical friends and obtained their promise of assistance. Finally, in the confidence of friendship, he subjected the future management to the controul of the present Editor, with whom he had many years lived in habits of intimacy. How far this confidence has been justified by the event, with respect to his family, cannot be a general concern, nor is it necessary to say any thing of the Work itself as far as it has hitherto proceeded: it is before a discerning public and it's merit will be fairly appreciated.

In the construction of these volumes, but little use has latterly been made of the materials left by Mr. Curtis for several reasons, principally from a desire to preserve them as entire as possible for the service of the proprietors, in case of emergency, and a wish to indulge our botanical readers with a representation and description of some of the novel and curious plants which are annually introduced, particularly from the Cape of Good Hope. In one natural order (the Ensatæ of Linnæus —Irides of Jussieu) such additions have been made to our former

former ſtock as to render the nomenclature a maſs of confuſion. No part of Europe contains ſo copious a collection of theſe plants as the neighbourhood of London, the botanical world have therefore ſome right to expect an elucidation of this ſubject in our Magazine, and the Editor thinks himſelf particularly fortunate in having met with ſo able and liberal a coadjutor in this difficult taſk.

What has been already done will ſhew how much is due to the induſtry and ability of JOHN BELLENDEN GAWLER, Eſq. with whoſe aſſiſtance we hope in a few numbers to complete ſo lucid an arrangement of the principal part of this order, that no Botaniſt will hereafter find any difficulty in reducing the individuals to their proper genera.

The ſame Artiſts are employed in every department of the Work as in Mr. CURTIS's time. This will, it is hoped, inſure the ſame excellence of execution, which is ſuch that the figures in the Botanical Magazine, for elegance as well as correctneſs, will in general ſuffer nothing by a compariſon with the moſt expenſive botanical works, a fact loudly atteſted by the circumſtance that a large proportion of the ornaments of our moſt expenſive porcelain and cabinet ware is copied from them. The Botanical Magazine will continue to be carried on as much as poſſible on the ſame plan as by Mr. CURTIS himſelf. If ſomewhat more of critical diſcuſſion ſhould have been introduced, our botanical friends will eaſily perceive that the ſubjects demanded it, and whilſt the price is not thereby increaſed, it is not apprehended that any one will complain.

For himſelf, the Editor ſolicits the indulgence of the learned Botaniſt, an indulgence he feels to be more than ordinarily neceſſary; for being engaged in a laborious and important profeſſion, and having ever made Botany his amuſement, never a ſerious ſtudy, he has greater dependance upon the continued aſſiſtance of his more learned friends than upon the exertion of his own abilities. But, with this aid, he flatters himſelf that the Botanical Magazine will continue in every reſpect to deſerve the public favour as well as it has heretofore done.

DIANELLA CÆRULEA. BLUE DIANELLA.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. nullis. *Cor.* 6-petala. *Stam.* receptaculo inferta. *Per.* Bacca 8-locularis polyfperma.

Specific Character.

DIANELLA *cærulea;* caule adfcendente geniculato foliis diftichis lineari-lanceolatis carinatis margine fpinuloris, pedunculis rectis divaricatis.

This plant is a native of New Holland, and we believe was firft raifed in this country from feeds from Port Jackfon, about the year 1783, by our much refpected friend, the late Mr. CUFF, of Teddington, a gentleman of great zeal and affiduity in cultivating plants and promoting the fcience of Botany, to whofe liberality the *Brompton Botanic Garden* is indebted for this and many other fcarce and beautiful plants.

It fucceeds well in the greenhoufe, begins flowering about the month of May, and continues in bloffom during the greateft part of the fummer. Is readily increafed by parting its roots in the fpring, and fhould be planted in pots filled with loam and peat earth.

The Chevalier de la MARCK has given the name of *Dianella nemorofa* to the *Dracæna enfifolia* of LINNÆUS, with which this plant has confiderable affinity, but is certainly a diftinct fpecies. The *Dianella nemorofa* of JACQUIN, figured in his *Hort. Schoenb. t.* 94. appears to be different from both.

We have adopted the name by which it is known in thofe collections about town which poffefs it.—We hope to take another opportunity of faying fomething more on this genus as diftinguifhed from *Dracæna.*

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W Curtis St Geo Crescent Feb. 1 1801 F Sarfom sculp

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Ox. Crescent Feb. 1 1801 F. Sansom sculp.

Stapelia Lentiginosa. Freckled Stapelia.

****

Class and Order.

Pentandria Digynia.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectar.* duplici stellula 5-phylla tegente genitalia.

Specific Character.

STAPELIA *lentiginosa*, corollis decem-dentatis, laciniis alternis obsoletis, fundo concavo orbiculo elevato cincto; caulibus superne ramosis, ramis pentagonis patentibus tuberculosis: tuberculis uncinatis.

When the Hortus Kewensis of Mr. Ayton was published, there were only five species of Stapelia known in this country, and of these two had been newly introduced by Mr. Francis Masson. This laborious investigator of nature has since described and figured forty-one new species, the flowers of many of which are extremely beautiful as well as singular in their appearance. On carefully examining all these species, as well as those before known, we cannot find that our plant in every respect exactly corresponds with any one of them. In the colour and shape of the corolla, it agrees very well with the *guttata*, but in this the flowers sit on longer peduncles, which arise from the base of the stalk, the stalks are undivided, and the tubercles are not hooked; on which account we deem ourselves justified in considering it as a new species.

The specimen from which our figure was taken, flowered in the collection of E. D. Woodford, Esq. at Vauxhall, last summer, who received it from the royal garden at Kew, into which this species also was introduced by Mr. Francis Masson.

For the proper mode of culture, see our account of *Stapelia variegata.*

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SEMPERVIVUM GLOBIFERUM. GLOBULAR HOUSELEEK.

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 12-partitus. *Petal.* 12. *Caps.* 12. polysperm.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SEMPERVIVUM *globiferum*, foliis ciliatis, propaginibus globosis. *Spec. Plant.* 665. *Edit. Willdenow*, 952. *Jacquin Aust.* 5. *p.* 50. *tab. app.* 40.
SEDUM rosulis ciliatis, petalis, subulato-lanceolatis duodenis. *Haller Hist. n.* 950.
SEDUM majus vulgari simile, globulis decidentibus. *Morison*, 3. *p.* 472. *s.* 12. *t.* 7. *f.* 18.

This plant being a native of Russia and Germany, is perfectly hardy, easily bearing our winters in any dry situation.

Like most succulent plants, it grows best in a dry light soil, such as loam mixed with lime rubbish, &c.

We are told by Mr. AYTON, that it was cultivated by Mr. PHILIP MILLER in 1731, but was probably lost from our gardens till it was again introduced by the late Mr. CURTIS.

It flowered for the first time in the Brompton Botanic Garden last summer.

P. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1 1801 P. Sandby sculp.

dwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Mar. 1. 180 F. Sansom sculp.

Chrysanthemum Tricolor. Three-Coloured Chrysanthemum.

****

Class and Order.

Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* marginatus. *Cal.* hemisphæricus imbricatus, squamis marginalibus membranaceis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

CHRYSANTHEMUM *tricolor*, foliis duplicato-pinnatifidis, pinnulis linearibus distantibus recurvis, caule erecto ramoso.

CHRYSANTHEMUM *tricolor*. *Andrews's Botanical Repository, pl.* 109.

This beautiful *Chrysanthemum* was brought from Petersburgh by Mr. Fraser, of King's-Road, Chelsea, in 1798, by whom we are informed, that it is an annual of easy culture, growing readily from either seeds or cuttings; it has hitherto been confined to the greenhouse, but perhaps is an hardy plant.

It is probably a native of *Barbary* or *Morocco*, having been raised at the royal garden at Kew from seeds sent from that quarter by Mr. Broussonet, and has considerable affinity with the *trifurcatum* of M. Desfontaines, figured in his *Flora Atlantica, tom.* 1. *tab.* 335. *f.* 2.

A less pleasing variety occurs with perfectly yellow flowers.

SOPHORA AUSTRALIS. BLUE SOPHORA.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus, superne gibbus. *Cor.* papilionacea; alis longitudine vexilli, *Legumen.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SOPHORA *australis*, foliis ternatis subsessilibus glabris, stipulis ensiformibus. *Syst. Vegetab.* 391. *Ait. Kew.* 2. *p.* 45.

PODALYRIA *australis*, foliis ternatis petiolatis, foliolis obovato-lanceolatis obtusis; stipulis lanceolatis acutis petiolo duplo longioribus. *Spec. Plant. Willdenow, p.* 503.

This is an hardy herbaceous perennial, growing well in a light soil and open situation, and flowering about the beginning of June.

It is a native of Carolina, and an old inhabitant of our gardens, having been cultivated by Mr. PHILIP MILLER in 1758.

Its near resemblance in habit to some of the Lupins, has occasioned it to be sometimes mistaken for the *Sophora lupinoides* of LINNÆUS, which has yellow flowers.

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CONVALLARIA BIFOLIA. LEAST SOLOMON'S SEAL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. sexfida. *Bacca* maculosa 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVALLARIA *bifolia* foliis cordatis floribus tetrandris. *Syst. Vegetab.* 335. *Ait. Kew. p.* 456.
LILIUM CONVALLIUM minus. *Bauh. Pin.* 304.
UNIFOLIUM. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1240.
MONOPHYLLON. *Ger.* 330. *f.* 2. *emac.* 409.

There are few genera in which the parts of fructification vary so much, both in form and number, as in *Convallaria*; LINNÆUS makes three divisions of the species, first, such as have bell-shaped flowers, as Lily of the Valley; second, such as have funnel-shaped, as common Solomon's Seal; and third, such as have wheel-shaped, as the present plant; the unripe spotted berry is said to afford a mark of distinction common to the whole; but how few are there who have an opportunity of seeing this in all the different species?

Most of these plants are ornamental, and many of them have been long cultivated in our gardens for their fragrance, and the beauty of their foliage or flowers; the present small and delicate species was cultivated and figured by Mr. MILLER in 1739.

It seldom rises above the height of four or five inches; the flowering stem is usually furnished with two, sometimes only one leaf, and is terminated by a loose spike of white flowers, which appear in May, and with us are rarely succeeded by fruit.

" It is a native of the North of Europe, Holland, Germany, " Switzerland, and Carniola. Mr. MILLER gathered it near " Haerlem and the Hague, where Mr. RAY had gathered it " before on the 28th of May in flower." *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

Is a hardy perennial, increasing greatly by its creeping roots, on which and on other accounts, it is best kept in pots with the smaller alpines; plants which are regarded by me as so many beautiful cabinet pictures, to others they will not appear in the same light.

" Non omnes arbusta juvant, humilesque myricæ."

Chironia Linoides. Flax-Leaved Chironia.

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Pistillum* declinatum. *Stam.* tubo corollæ insidentia. *Antheræ* demum spirales. *Peric.* 2-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHIRONIA *linoides* herbacea foliis linearibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 229. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 487.

RAPUNTIO affinis lini facie capitis b. spei. *Breyn. Cent.* 175. *t.* 90.

The *Chironia baccifera* already figured, afforded a singular instance of variation from the generic character in its seed vessel; in the present species we have as remarkable a one in the antheræ, which do not finally assume the spiral appearance so peculiarly characteristic of the genus; yet in all other respects it is a perfect *Chironia*, and a very neat pretty greenhouse plant it is, occupying but little room, and enlivening the collection by its blossoms, plentifully produced during most of the year, and especially at the close of summer; it requires to be frequently renewed, which is easily done, as it strikes readily from cuttings; it requires also more warmth in the winter than most greenhouse plants, and as it is apt to go off in cold moist seasons, it will be prudent to keep a pot or two of it on the front shelf of the stove during such unfavourable weather.

Linnæus describes it as having an herbaceous stem, and Mr. Ayton marks it as an herbaceous plant; but surely it is not herbaceous, in the strict sense of the word, nor is it so regarded by cultivators.

It is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. Masson in 1787.

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CAMPANULA PUMILA. DWARF-CAMPANULA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata fundo claufo valvulis ftaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capf.* infera, poris lateralibus dehifcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *pumila*, foliis radicalibus ovatis crenatis, petiolis complanatis, floribus racemofis fecundis cernuis.

CAMPANULA *rotundifolia var.* β. *Spec. Plant.* 232. *Ait. Kew.* 1. *p.* 219.

CAMPANULA *minor rotundifolia alpina. Bauh. Prod.* 34.

CAMPANULA *pufilla*, foliis omnibus ferratis, radicalibus cordato-ovatis, firmis nitidis: caulinis linearibus alternis remotis. *Jacq. Collect.* 2. *p.* 79. ?

Having feen this *Campanula* cultivated in the Botanic Garden, both at Lambeth-Marfh and Brompton, for many years, during which time it has always preferved its diftinguifhing features. We cannot hefitate in confidering it as a diftinct fpecies from the *rotundifolia*, of which LINNÆUS has made it only a variety. It is a plant of much humbler growth, the radical leaves are never reniform, are frequently continued a confiderable way up the ftem, and grows upon fhorter footftalks, which are flattened, not filiform; they likewife continue during the flowering, forming a mat, whereas thofe of the *rotundifolia* for the moft part difappear at this feafon. The *cefpitofa* of SCOPOLI is probably a variety of this. JACQUIN having quoted SCHEUCHZER's *Campanula, fig.* 4. *It.* 4. as a fynonym of his *pufilla*, which appears very diffimilar to ours, makes it fomewhat uncertain whether his plant may be the fame, as he has not given us any figure; on which account we adopt the name of *pumila*, by which it has heen long known in the Botanic Garden. There is a white variety; both forts bear a profufion of flowers, and are very ornamental, particularly fuited to adorn rock-work, being hardy perennials.

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Aloe Variegata. Partridge-Breast Aloe.

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Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *variegata* subacaulis, foliis trifariis pictis canaliculatis: angulis cartilagineis, floribus racemosis cylindricis. *Thunb. Aloe, n.* 12. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 470.

ALOE *variegata* floribus pedunculatis cernuis racemosis prismaticis: ore patulo æquali. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 459.

ALOE africana humilis, foliis ex albo viridi variegatis. *Comm. præl.* 79. *t.* 28. *var.* 27. *t.* 27.

So many desirable points unite in this Aloe, that we are not to wonder at its being held in such very high esteem by all that have the least taste for plants, especially those of the succulent kind; we frequently see it nursed up with great care by those who have only the convenience of a parlour window, and succeed better with such than in the greenhouses of many: it grows readily and blows freely but irregularly, during most of the summer months; its foliage is beautiful both in its form and markings, and its flowers are no less handsome; it rarely exceeds a foot or a foot and a half in height, when in flower; is increased by offsets, and requires the same treatment as the Aloe tribe in general.

Is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated here by Mr. Fairchild in 1720, *Blair's Bot. Ess.*

Miller informs us, that he raised a variety of it from Cape seeds with broader and more spreading leaves and a taller flowering stem.

LOBELIA BICOLOR. SPOTTED LOBELIA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala irregularis. *Antheræ* fubcoalitæ. *Capf.* 2—5-locularis infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *bicolor*, caulibus patulis foliis inferioribus oblongis dentatis pubefcentibus fubfeffilibus, corollis bilabiatis: labio fuperiori reflexo.

In fo extenfive a genus as the Lobelia, fo few of which have been accurately figured, or even fully defcribed, it is not to be wondered at if fome confufion fhould prevail. This is efpecially the cafe among the fmaller fpecies.

The pretty lively little plant which is here figured, flowered laft fummer in the Botanic Garden at Brompton, and in fome other collections about town; the bright blue corolla diftinguifhes it at firft fight from the *pubefcens*, which has white flowers; we were, however, inclined to confider it only as a variety, but from a confideration of the defcription and figure, by Mr. SALISBURY, in his *Icones plantarum rariorum*, it feems to differ in many material points, and poffibly it may be the very plant that he has diftinguifhed from his *alyffifolia*, the *pubefcens* of the Kew Catalogue, under the name of *Lobelia Erinoides*; but certainly is not the *erinoides* of LINNÆUS, a fmaller, more delicate, trailing plant with flower-ftalks fhorter than the leaves. It agrees fo well with the fpecific character of *Lobelia Erinus*, as given in the *Mantiffa Plantarum*, that we were once inclined fo to determine it; but upon a careful examination of the fpecimens in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's *Herbarium*, it appears to be certainly different from the one which is there marked, as having been compared with the Linnean *Herbarium*; nor does it appear perfectly to correfpond with any fpecimen in Sir JOSEPH's extenfive collection: we hope therefore to ftand excufed for having applied a new name and fpecific character. This we do always unwillingly, and never, when we can be tolerably fatisfied that our plant is the fame that has been previoufly defcribed.

It is an annual which readily perfects its feeds if brought forward by being fown in a hot-bed in the Spring, and treated the fame as other tender annuals.

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LITHOSPERMUM ORIENTALE. YELLOW GROMWELL, or BUGLOSS.

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Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, fauce perforatâ nuda. *Cal.* 5-partitus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LITHOSPERMUM *orientale*, ramis floriferis lateralibus bracteis cordatis amplexicaulibus. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 156.
ANCHUSA *orientalis. Sp. Pl.* 191.
BUGLOSSUM *orientale* flore luteo. *Tournef. cor.* 6. *Buxbaum, Cent.* 3. *p.* 17. *t.* 29. *Dill. Elth.* 60. *t.* 52. *f.* 60.
ASPERUGO *divaricat. Murr. in Comment. Gott.* 1771. *p.* 25. *t.* 2.

This is a hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, a native of the Levant, of fome value on account of its early flowering and its long fucceffion; the firft may be ftill forwarded by placing it under a frame.

It is propagated by feeds, by cuttings, or by parting its roots in the Autumn, and will grow in almoft any fituation.

Though cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Chelfea, in the year 1713, it is by no means common.

It flowers in the open ground in May and June, and continues in bloffom the greateft part of the Summer.

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SPARMANNIA AFRICANA. AFRICAN SPARMANNIA.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala, reflexa. *Nectaria* plura torulosa *stamina cingentia. Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Caps.* angulata, echinata, 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPARMANNIA *africana. Linn. Suppl. Pl. p.* 266. *Retzii Observationes Botanicæ, f.* 5. *t.* 3.

This beautiful shrub is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced by the celebrated traveller whose name it bears. It grows to the height of six feet or more, is thickly divided into alternate branches, finely clothed with large cordate and lobed pendulous leaves upon erect footstalks, making a very handsome appearance even in foliage, in which state it much resembles a sida; its fine umbels of flowers are produced plentifully along the young branches opposite the leaves, in the same manner as in the common species of *Pelargonium*, which it is very like in its inflorescence, the flowers nodding before they are expanded, and becoming erect as they approach maturity. The petals, which are of a snowy white, remain but a short time expanded, being soon reflected with the calyx: this is white like the petals, but covered, as is the whole of the plant, the petals excepted, with fine hairs. The singular nectaries, the characteristic of the genus, surround the filaments, which they so nearly resemble, that a superficial observer might readily confound them; they are very numerous, are shorter than the purple filaments, of a yellow colour, torulose, or nobbed, at the upper part: they have no anthers, though they have purple tips not unlike them. The whole plant abounds with a tasteless mucilage.

The

The defcription of the *Sparmannia* in the *Supplementum Plantarum*, is in moft refpects very accurate; the petals are there faid to be yellow: whether the plant is fubject to vary in colour, or that an error has arifen from the examination of dried fpecimens, we are not at prefent able to determine.

It was firft introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, from whence it has been diftributed to feveral collections about town, and though at prefent a fcarce plant, will not perhaps long remain fo, being readily propagated by cuttings, if treated in the fame manner as fome of the more tender *Pelargoniums*.

Our figure was drawn from a fpecimen which flowered in great perfection the laft month, at the Nurfery of Meffrs. WHITLEY and Co. at Old Brompton. Except at Kew, we have not heard of its having flowered elfewhere.

LAVATERA THURINGIACA. GREAT-FLOWERED LAVATERA.

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx duplex, exterior 3-fidus. *Arilli* plurimi monoſpermi.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAVATERA *thuringiaca* caule herbaceo, fructibus denudatis, calycibus inciſis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 626. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. v.* 4. *t.* 311.

LAVATERA *thuringiaca* foliis inferioribus cordatis crenatis ſubrotundo-lobatis ſummis haſtatis, pedunculis longis, ſolitariis, unifloris. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel.* 1057.

ALTHÆA *thuringiaca* grandiflora. *Dill. Hort. Elth.* 9. *t.* 8. *f.* 8.

ALTHÆA flore majore. *Bauh. Pin.* 316.

We have already figured in this work a ſpecies of Lavatera, the *trimeſtris*, the two varieties of which, the white and red, may vie with any of our annuals in contributing to the gaiety of the flower borders; the preſent ſpecies is a hardy perennial, and when it grows in perfection, produces flowers equally large.

Though cultivated by Mr. SHERARD in the year 1732, it is rarely met with in any of our collections; yet as an ornamental plant, it is certainly deſerving of culture, eſpecially by thoſe who have large gardens, and who aim at great variety.

It is a native of Thuringia, as its name imports, and various parts of the North of Europe; flowers from July to September, and ripens its ſeeds in Autumn, by which the plant is eaſily raiſed, or it may be increaſed by parting its roots.

In the *Hortus Kewenſis* it is by miſtake marked as a ſhrub.

The baſe of the diviſion of each petal is ſingularly puckered, a character which authors do not appear to have ſufficiently noticed.

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PELARGONIUM TOMENTOSUM. PENNY-ROYAL CRANE'S-BILL.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capillarem nectariferum secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Fil.* 10 inæqualia, quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fruct.* 3-coccus, rostratus: rostra spiralia introrsum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *tomentosum*, umbellis multifloris subpaniculatis foliis cordatis, hastato quinquelobis villosis mollissimis. *Spec. Pl. edit. Willdenow*, 677.

PELARGONIUM *tomentosum*, umbellis multifloris simplicibus compositisque, foliis cordatis subquinquelobis, serratis, tomentosis, mollissimis, caule carnoso. *Jacq. Icon. rar.* 3. *tab.* 537. *Collect.* 5. *p.* 240.

This species, although introduced since the publication of AITON's *Hortus Kewensis*, is now very common, being a quick grower, and very easily propagated by cuttings. It is generally known in the gardens by the trivial name of *piperitum*, and our gardeners usually understand by *tomentosum* a very different and a more rare and tender kind, the *blattarium* of JACQUIN, figured under the name of *Geranium tomentosum*, by Mr. ANDREWS, in his Botanist's Repository, pl. 115; but as our plant has been long ago described and figured by JACQUIN, in his *Icones plantarum rariorum*, who has called it PELARGONIUM *tomentosum*, and the same has been adopted by WILLDENOW, in his new edition of the *Species Plantarum*; it is become necessary to correct the vulgar appellation, in order to adhere to a name under which it has been already published.

It forms a large bushy shrub, but the branches being brittle and the tops heavy, is very apt to be broken and disfigured by the wind. It is not remarkable for the beauty of its flowers, and the odour is too strong to be pleasant to many persons, though to others it is very agreeable, much resembling Penny-Royal.

LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM. PHILADELPHIAN LILY.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata: linea longitudinali nectarifera. *Caps.* valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *philadelphicum* foliis verticillatis floribus erectis, corolla campanulata: petalis unguiculatis. *Spec. Pl.* 435. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 431. *Miller Icon. Plant. t.* 165. *f.* 1.

The Philadelphian Lily was first cultivated in this country by Mr. PHILIP MILLER, in the year 1757, who received roots of it from Mr. JOHN BARTRAM of Philadelphia, its first discoverer. Its bulbs are small, white, and scaly, and produce each a single stem, somewhat more than a foot high, bearing at the summit two flowers, and clothed with a few whorls of entire lanceolate leaves, which in our specimen were longer and more reflexed than as described and figured by Mr. MILLER.

It flowers in July, but produces no ripe seed in this country.

The same treatment is proper for this Lily as for the *Lilium Catesbæi*, figured in the Botanical Magazine, pl. 259.

MILLER says, that both these are less hardy than some of the other sorts, and ought therefore to be protected in very severe winters by covering the beds with old tan or coal-ashes, to preserve them from the frost, and in the spring this covering may be removed before the bulbs shoot up.

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MORÆA SPIRALIS. SPIRAL-FLOWERED MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. submonopetala 6-partita inæqualis: laciniis erectis. *Stigmata* 3 petaliformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *spiralis* caule compresso articulato multifloro, foliis ensiformibus erectis, floribus axillaribus. *Linn. Suppl.* 99.

MORÆA *spiralis* scapo compresso articulato, foliis erectis, floribus alternis subsecundis. *Sp. Pl. edit. Willdenow,* 1. 240. *Thunberg. Diss. No.* 2. *Prod. p.* 10.

As this is undoubtedly the same plant which THUNBERG has called MORÆA *Spiralis,* we rather continue the name than attempt any innovation, which is at least much better deferred till the whole family shall undergo a revision. It certainly has but little affinity with several of the other species of *Moræa,* and WILLDENOW has questioned whether it should not be referred to *Aristea:* it seems however to differ in too many essential points from the ARISTEA *cyanea* to admit of their being united.

The root is stringy, the leaves ensiform and erect; the scape simple, erect, near a foot high, two-edged, jointed, slightly twisted; the spatha two-valved, entire; the flowers alternate, with short peduncles, and mostly directed one way; the corolla consists of six equal petals, which expand evenly, are white within with a purple base and become transparent between the veins as they decline; when they close, they twist round one another in a curious manner; the style is longer than the stamens, and terminates in three fringed stigmas of a bright purple colour. THUNBERG probably described the stigma as simple and villous, from examining it at too early a stage before it was expanded. Our figure was drawn from a specimen which flowered in April last at Mr. WOODFORD's, at Belmont-House, Vauxhall. It is a native of the Cape, and requires the same treatment as the ARISTEA *cyanea.*

Orobus Vernus. Early-Flowering Orobus or Bitter-Vetch.

Clafs and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Stylus linearis. *Cal.* bafi obtufus: laciniis fuperioribus profundioribus brevioribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OROBUS *vernus* foliis pinnatis ovatis, ftipulis femifagittatis integerrimis, caule fimplici. *Linn. Syft. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 661. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 38.
OROBUS fylvaticus purpureus vernus. *Bauh. Pin.* 351.
OROBUS venetus. Blue upright everlafting Peafe. *Park. Parad. p.* 337. *f.* 13.

The Orobus *vernus* is a hardy perennial, a native of Switzerland and Germany, growing to about the height of a foot, or a foot and a half, and producing numerous fhewy flowers in fpikes, at firft of a bright purple colour, afterwards blue, frequently, but not in all fituations, fucceeded by feed-veffels, fparingly productive of feeds; the fertility of the plant in this refpect depends as much on the favourablenefs of the feafon as on foil and fituation; for the cold Eafterly winds which frequently prevail in April, when this plant is in bloffom, not only mar its beauty, but render it unfruitful; hence it is often neceffary on thefe occafions, to cover it with a hand-glafs if growing in the open border, or to remove it into the greenhoufe if kept in a pot; but by gentle forcing we guard againft all accidents of weather, and may thus poffefs it in the greateft perfection.

It is ufually propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, or early in the Spring; may alfo be raifed from feeds, which we fhould be careful to gather in time; prefers a foil moderately ftiff and moift, and a fheltered fituation.

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Ixia Patens. Spreading-Flowered or Crimson Ixia.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita campanulata regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *patens;* tubo filiformi, limbo campanulato-patente: laciniis oblongis, filamentis coarctatis erectis, stigmatis laciniis antheras subæquantibus. *Gawler Ensat. African. inedit.*

IXIA *patens* foliis subensiformibus glabris, racemo terminali, corollis campanulatis patulis: laciniis alternis angustioribus, filamentis erectis. *Aiton Hort. Kew. t.* 1. *p.* 59.

IXIA *aristata.* *Schnev. Icon. tab.* 32.

IXIA *flaccida.* *Salisb. prodrom.* 35.

IXIA *concoler.* *Ibid.* 36. } an hujus varietates?

IXIA *conica.* *Ibid.* 36. }

In this very numerous family, in which even the limits of the genus are as yet far from being well ascertained, there is often great difficulty in tracing out the synonyms of preceding authors. In this instance we acknowledge ourselves entirely indebted to John Bellenden Gawler, Esq. from whose labours we may soon expect to see this difficult subject elucidated, as he is about to publish a new arrangement of the natural order of Ensatæ.

This

This very ſhewy Ixia, the brilliancy of whoſe flowers it is impoſſible to imitate by art, is a native of the Cape, and has been of late years frequently imported from Holland by the name of Ixia *kermeſina;* but was, as we are informed by Mr. Aiton, firſt introduced into this country by the late Dr. William Pitcairn in the year 1779.

It varies much in the breadth and length of the ſegments of the limb, and in colour from a deep crimſon to a light vermillion; in the length and breadth of the leaves, which are ſometimes nearly lanceolate, at others linear-enſiform, ſometimes nearly equal to the ſtem, ſometimes not half the length. Some varieties have, as in our figure, a ſmall greeniſh ſtar at the baſe, in others the colour is uniform. All are ſcentleſs and flower nearly at the ſame time. It varies alſo much in the number of flowers, and the ſcape is ſometimes ſimple, at others a little branched.

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Ixia Fistulosa. Hollow-Leaved Ixia.

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Class and Order.

Triandria Monocynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita campanulata regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *fistulosa*; foliis teretibus fistulosis obtusissimis innocuè mucronatis, scapo flexuoso, floribus spicatis distichis.
IXIA *teretifolia*. *Herbar. Banks.*
GLADIOLUS *fistulosus* spica disticha foliis teretibus fistulosis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenbr. tom.* 1. *tab.* 16.

The Ixia *fistulosa* of the Botanist's repository having been already figured by Jacquin, and called *radiata*, ought to retain that name*; we therefore feel ourselves at liberty to adopt this, although for a very different plant. We have rather ranked it with Ixia than Gladiolus, because of the near affinity it bears to the Ixia *spicata* and plantaginea of Willdenow, which is so great as to require seeing them all in a living state to determine whether the three are really distinct or merely varieties of each other. It agrees too with the character of this genus in the regularity of the corolla, and in not having the filaments and style bent down as in Gladiolus.

It grows from a small round bulb, which is covered with a brown fibrous coat; the leaves are perfectly smooth, round,

* Vide Recensio Plant. Reposit. Botanic. No. 4.

inflated,

inflated, larger towards the end, very obtuſe, with a ſmall ſoft point, or mucro; the ſcape is a great way encloſed in the ſheathing leaves, the flowering part only being protruded, which generally bends down and then riſes as in the figure. The flowers form an imbricated diſtich ſpike, are without ſcent, and ariſe from a ſpathe of three valves. In the lower part of the ſpike, and ſometimes for the whole length, no flowers are produced, but a ſmall bulb is contained in the outer valve of the ſpathe, of the ſize and form of a grain of oat, which Jacquin conſidered as an abortient flower encloſed in the internal valves of the ſpathe; but Mr. Gawler having planted theſe bodies they all grew, which proves them to be real bulbs.

The Ixia *fiſtuloſa* is a native of the Cape of Good-Hope, and that from which our figure was drawn was imported from thence by Ed. Woodford, Eſq. in whoſe collection it flowered in June 1800. It has been alſo imported by Mr. Grimwood, Nurſeryman, at Brompton; and the ſpecimen preſerved in the Herbarium of Sir Joseph Banks, marked Ixia *teretifolia*, flowered at Mr. Malcolm's, at Stockwell, in 1791.

It ſeems to be rather ſhy of flowering, being apt to produce bulbs inſtead of flowers; by theſe, however, as the experiment of Mr. Gawler ſhews, it may be readily propagated.

PELARGONIUM PULCHELLUM. NONESUCH PELARGONIUM OF CRANE'S-BILL.

****

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capillarem nectariferum secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis. *Filamenta* 10 inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus rostratus: rostra spiralia: introrsum barbata.

Specific Character.

PELARGONIUM *pulchellum*; subacaule, scapo diviso, foliis oblongis lobato-pinnatifidis, petiolis alatis.

For this hitherto undescribed species of Pelargonium we are indebted to Mr. Alderman HIBBERT, in whose garden at Clapham-Common the choicest gifts of Flora are cultivated on a most magnificent scale. Not less with a view to the promotion of the science of Botany, than the gratification of his own taste and the insuring a supply of rare plants, this gentleman was induced, at his own expence, to send a collector to the Cape of Good Hope, who, amongst many others, sent home this beautiful one, which flowered in the stove at Clapham in April last. It is particularly distinguished from all its congeners by the winged footstalks; these wings are of a more firm and rigid texture than the rest of the leaf, and as this perishes they change to a brown colour, become more erect, and, like a bunch of small holly leaves, protect the crown of the root from being browsed, a circumstance we learned from the examination of a dried specimen sent by Mr. MASSON, and preserved in the Herbarium of Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

The

The whole plant is hairy and ſmells ſlightly of Tanſy.

It has only five fertile ſtamens, as is, we believe, common to moſt, if not all, the turnip and tuberous-rooted ſpecies. Theſe likewiſe differ from the cauleſcent ſpecies, in that the flower-buds do not nod, but riſe out of the involucrum ereſt before they open. Its ſeed-veſſels are deflected. It is a uſual circumſtance with moſt of the genus to have a joint at the baſe of the proper flower-ſtalk more remarkable in ſome ſpecies than in others. We were at firſt much ſtruck with obſerving this joint in our plant to be ſituated from one-third to nearly half the ſpace between the baſe and the flower; but in the native ſpecimen we find this is not the caſe, and are therefore inclined to impute it to the heat of the ſtove. In the ſame colleſtion we perceived another Pelargonium, in many reſpects reſembling this, with white flowers, but whether it be a diſtinct ſpecies or merely a variety we cannot at preſent determine.

It is to be treated as one of the tenderer ſorts.

ANTIRRHINUM TRIORNITHOPHORUM. THREE-BIRD-BEARING SNAP-DRAGON.

Clafs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Corollæ* bafis deorfum prominens, nectarifera. *Capf.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *triornithophorum*, foliis quaternis [ternifque] lanceolatis, caule erecto ramofo, floribus [ternis] pedunculatis. *Spec. Pl.* 853.
LINARIA Americana maxima, purpureo flore. *Herman. Lugdb.* 377.
LINARIA flore purpureo Americana. *Riv. mon. t.* 84. *fig. bona.*

It is rather furprifing that this ANTIRRHINUM, the moft fhewy perhaps of the whole genus, though apparently neither particularly tender nor difficult of propagation, fhould be almoft unknown in this country*; notwithftanding it was cultivated by Profeffor HERMAN, in the Botanic Garden at Leyden, more than a century fince. The Profeffor remarks, that it has a creeping root, by which it diffufes itfelf widely, and puts forth frefh fhoots every year, by which we may underftand, that it is fufficiently hardy to bear the Dutch winters; he tells us alfo, that it grows to the height of a man. Kept in a pot and treated

* It is not mentioned in the Kew Catalogue; we find, however, that it was in Dr. FOTHERGILL's Garden at Upton, in the year 1779.

as

as a greenhouſe plant, it riſes with ſeveral ſtems, three or four feet in length, and continues to flower during great part of the Summer, but produces no ſeed. The leaves grow in whorls of three, four, or five, but generally three at the upper part. The flowers conſtantly grow by threes upon erect peduncles, to which they are attached nearly horizontally with their mouths turned towards one another, ſo as to form a ſtriking reſemblance to three birds, from whence the name of *triornithophorum*, or *three-bird-bearing*. It has been for ſome years cultivated in the Royal Garden at Kew, but we do not know of its having yet found its way into any other collection except that of EDWARD WOODFORD, Eſq. at Vauxhall, from whence our drawing was made. It is a native of North-America, and of Portugal; and from what is remarked above, might probably be better treated as a hardy herbaceous perennial. It may be increaſed by cuttings or parting the roots.

Cornus Florida. Great-Flowered Cornel, or Dogwood.

Clafs and Order.

Tetrandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Involucrum 4-phyllum fæpius. *Petala* fupera 4. *Drupa* nucleo biloculari.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORNUS *florida*, arborea, involucro maximo: foliolis obcordatis potius apice indentatis.] *Spec. Pl.* 171. *Schmidt. Arb.* 2. *p.* 6. *t.* 62.

CORNUS mas Virginiana. *Catefb. Carolin. t.* 27.

In the temperate regions of North-America this tree is much fpoken of for its beauty, rifing from ten to twenty feet in height, agreeable in its foliage, and covered in the Spring and early part of the Summer with a profufion of white or fometimes rofe-coloured flowers; nor does it want beauty even in the gloomy months of Winter, from the quantity of red berries which it bears, and which at that feafon afford fuftenance to the finefl warbler of the woods of America, the celebrated mocking bird (Turdus Orpheus) emphatically called in the Indian language, the Hundred-Tongued Bird.

The flowers, which are not really fuch, but are in fact an involucrum, in the bofom of which lie the fmall and, in appearance, infignificant flowers, begin to come out before the leaves; but, as they expand or rather increafe flowly (for Catesby tells us, that they are fully formed when they firft come out not larger than a fixpence, but increafe gradually in fize to the breadth of the hand) the tree is in perfect foliage before they arrive at their full growth. The leaves of the involucrum would hardly have been called obcordate had Linnæus had an opportunity of feeing them in a living ftate; they approach to this fhape by an indentation at the very point of the leaf, as if the four points had been nipped together whilft in the bud, a form which the fkill of our draughtfman has enabled him to exprefs far better than has been done by any preceding artift.

It

It is a tree of ſlow growth, and in Europe has, we believe, rarely arrived to any very conſiderable ſize. That which afforded the ſubject of our preſent figure is, perhaps, almoſt the only one in this country that can be ſaid nearly to rival thoſe of its native ſoil. It grows in the Duke of MARLBOROUGH's garden at Sion-Hill, is about ſixteen feet high, and ſpreads at leaſt eighteen, has a ſtraight trunk about ſix feet in length before it branches, meaſuring two feet in circumference a yard from the ground; the bark much reſembles an elm of the ſame ſize. This beautiful tree has flowered freely for many years paſt, but unfortunately produces no fruit. Its age is unknown, but as we have evidence of its being cultivated at Chelſea by MILLER, in 1739, it is probable that its origin may not be of much later date. We are much obliged to Mr. WHITMAN, his Grace's Gardener, for ſending us notice of this tree, and favouring us with ſpecimens and with the above dimenſions.

" It is moſt certainly propagated by ſeeds ſent from Vir-
" ginia, which ſhould be ſown immediately after their arrival,
" in boxes or pans of ſandy garden mould, and covered with
" wet moſs, to prevent the earth from drying, and placed
" where they may be protected from froſt. Theſe precautions
" are the more neceſſary, as the ſeed will lie in the ground
" till the ſecond or third year before they germinate; and
" as the young plants generally come up the latter-end of
" Summer, they are then in too tender a ſtate to reſiſt the
" froſt without ſome covering. A ſhady and ſheltered ſitua-
" tion promotes its growth and ſecures its preſervation."
Schmidt Oſter Baumzucht.

ZINNIA ELEGANS. VIOLET-COLOURED ZINNIA.

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Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* aristis 2 erectis. *Cal.* ovato-cylindricus, imbricatus. *Flosculi* 5–10 radii persistentes integri.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZINNIA *elegans*, foliis amplexicaulibus, floribus pedunculatis, hermaphroditorum seminibus brevissime mucronatis. *Jacq. Icon. rar.* 589. *Coll.* 5. 152.

ZINNIA *violacea*, foliis ovato-acutis sessilibus subconnatis, palearum apicibus fimbriato-serratis. *Cavan. Hisp.* 1. 57. *t.* 81. *And. Bot. Rep. t.* 55.

JACQUIN having described this ZINNIA in his Collectanea, and published a figure of it in his Icones before that of CAVANILLES, his name of ZINNIA *elegans* has the right of priority, and we of course adopt it.

It is a native of Mexico, and, being a tender annual, can only be raised from seeds, which should be sown in the Spring on a hot-bed, and by the latter-end of May should be set abroad in large pots, or may be planted out in the open border, where from its size and the beauty of its flowers, it will continue to make a conspicuous figure till destroyed by the frost.

S.Edwards del. Pub. by W.Curtis 5 Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1801. E.Sansom sculp.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, S. Gardens, Brompton, Aug. 1. 1801. F. Sansom sculp.

PHLOX OVATA. OVATE-LEAVED PHLOX, or LYCHNIDEA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Cal.* prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-locularis, 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOX *ovata*, foliis radicalibus ovatis acutis subcarnosis, corymbis subsastigiatis, corollæ laciniis undulatis retusis.

PHLOX *ovata*, foliis ovatis, floribus solitariis. *Linn. Spec. Plant.* 217. ?

As this species has been some years known in the English gardens under the name of PHLOX *ovata*, and corresponds with the specimen preserved under the same appellation in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's Herbarium, we do not hesitate to continue it, at least till we shall be certain that the Linnean *ovata* is really a different plant, although it hardly seems probable that culture should make such a change as to convert a naturally solitary flower into so large a panicle.

The leaves of the stalk vary very much in breadth, and are sometimes lanceolate rather than ovate, but the radical leaves, especially those of the young shoots which are pushed out from the root after the plant has done flowering, always preserve their character. The flowers nod on their first coming out. The whole plant is perfectly smooth.

It is a native of North-America, and, though generally considered as a greenhouse plant, appears to be a hardy herbaceous perennial, and we observed, that when treated as such at Messrs. WHITLEY's and Co. where it is planted in the open border in a soil consisting chiefly of a sandy loam, it thrives better than under any other management, the roots sending forth very vigorous shoots at a considerable distance from the parent plant.

Our drawing was made some years ago from a specimen which flowered in the Botanic Garden at Brompton, since which time it is become much more common. It may be esteemed one of the handsomest of the genus; is easily propagated by parting the roots, thrives best in a sandy loam, and although sufficiently hardy to resist the cold of our ordinary winters, it may be safest to give some pots of it the shelter of a greenhouse or of a melon frame.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1800. E. Ransom sculp.

MELASTOMA MALABATHRICA. CINNAMON-LEAVED MELASTOMA, or BLACK STRAWBERRY-TREE.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus campanulatus. *Petal.* 5-calyci inserta. *Bacc.* 5-locularis, calyce obvoluta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELASTOMA *malabathrica*; foliis integerrimis 5-nerviis lanceolato-ovatis scabris. *Spec. Plant. ed. Willdenow*, 2. 592. *Martin Miller's Dict. n.* 10. *Flor. Zeylan.* 171. *Burm. Zeyl.* 155. *t.* 73. *Ind.* 104.
KEDALI. *Rheed Malabar.* 4. 87. *t.* 42.
FRAGARIUS niger. *Rumph. Amboyn.* 4. *p.* 137. *t.* 72.

It is singular, that of this very numerous genus, of which eighty-five species are enumerated by WILLDENOW, not one should be found in the Kew Catalogue. Several of them have been introduced of late years; but, of all that we have seen, this is the handsomest, and is otherwise interesting, as being the one from which the name of the genus was framed by Professor BURMAN. This signifies black mouth, a name given to it by the vulgar, from its effect on the mouths of the children who ate of the fruit, which is filled with a black pulp. Being a native of Ceylon and other parts of the East-Indies, it must with us, always require to be kept in a stove, where it forms a handsome shrub.

Our figure was taken from a fine plant which flowered this Summer at Mr. Alderman HIBBERT's, at Clapham-Common.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis S. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1801. Eliauson sc.

ATRAGENE ALPINA, *var.* AUSTRIACA.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* duplex petalis numerosis exterioribus majoribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ATRAGENE *alpina*; scandens, foliis biternatis serratis acuminatis, petalis exterioribus quaternis interioribus spathulatis. *Spec. Pl. edit. Willdenow*, 2. 1285.

ATRAGENE *alpina* foliis duplicato-ternatis serratis, petalis exterioribus quaternis. *Spec. Pl.* 764. *Jacq. Austr. t.* 241.

ATRAGENE *clematides. Crantz. Fasc.* 2. *t.* 5.

ATRAGENE *austriaca* foliis duplicato-ternatis serratis; caule fruticoso scandente. *Scop. Carn.* 1. 387.

CLEMATIS alpina geranifolia. *Pluk. Phyt. t.* 84. *f.* 7. *Moris. Hist.* 3. *f.* 15. *t.* 2. *f. ult.*

CLEMATIS cruciata alpina. *Ponce Bald.* 335.

The ATRAGENE *alpina* from Siberia and that from Austria, if not distinct species, are certainly permanent varieties. Our plant is undoubtedly the Austrian kind, and was first introduced to this country by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman at Hackney, who raised it from seeds sent from Crane above fourteen years ago, and in his garden it has flowered freely for several years past, as also in some others to which it has been extended. Our figure was taken this Summer from a plant in the possession of Mrs. WRIGHT.

The above synonyms appear to us to belong to this variety, although it is possible they may refer to more than one sort, as the authors do not in every respect agree.

It

It branches from the very bottom into ſeveral ſlender ſtalks ſeveral feet in length, which entwine round one another and whatever ſupport comes in their way, where they are held faſt by the footſtalks of the leaves, which, after theſe decay, become woody, and continue to perform the office of claſpers. The ſtalks are truly ſarmentous, the internodes being perfectly naked. At equal diſtances of about four inches, the leaves and flowers ſpring from the ſame bud. Theſe gemmæ are generally oppoſite, conſiſt of ſeveral imbricated perſiſtent ſquamæ, the centre ones larger, membranous, and of a brown colour. It may be conſidered as an involucrum, from the boſom of which grow uſually two petioles and a peduncle bearing a ſolitary nodding flower. The petioles are an inch and half long, ſmooth, or, if examined with a lens, ſlightly pubeſcent, and divide into three branches, of which the centre one is the longeſt, each bearing a ternate leaf. The leaflets, as in moſt of the genus, are ſubject to vary conſiderably in ſhape, but in general the three terminal ones are diſtinct, ovate, acute, and more or leſs deeply ſerrated, the lateral leaflets frequently run all three into one; all are ſmooth, but veiny on the under ſide. The peduncle is longer than the leaves and ſtraight, bearing the flower nodding and the ſeeds erect. In the axillæ of the petioles the new gemmæ are formed. By this arrangement, and the perſiſtent petioles, the old knots become very large and intricate. The outer corolla conſiſts of four large petals of a fine blue colour with a white edge, are ovate, acute, and covered on the outſide, eſpecially at the margins, with a fine down. The inner petals are in fact nothing more than enlarged barren filaments; and therefore the ſeparation of this genus from CLEMATIS, appears to us, in this inſtance at leaſt, to be neither natural nor neceſſary. The plume of the ſeed is a buſhy tail of long white hairs, but is neither ſecund, as repreſented in JACQUIN's figure, nor diſtich, as deſcribed by WILLDENOW.

It is propagated by ſeeds only, at leaſt the experienced cultivator who introduced it, has not yet been able to ſucceed by any other mode. Is perfectly hardy, bearing the ſevereſt froſts of our climate without injury.

Pub. by W. Curtis, S.t Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1801.

Iris Tuberosa. Snake's-Head Iris, or Velvet Flower-de-Luce.

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Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita: laciniis alternis reflexis. *Stigmata* petaliformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *tuberosa;* imberbis foliis tetragonis. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 43. *Spec. Plant. edit. Willdenow,* 1. 240. *Martin Miller's Dict. n.* 47. *Swert Floril. t.* 36.

IRIS *tuberosa,* folio angulosо. *Bauh. Pin.* 40. *Morif. Hist.* 2. *p.* 348. *f.* 4. *t.* 5. *f.* 1. *Lobel. Hist.* 51. *figura melior. Dod. Stirp.* 249. *fig. eadem. Gerard. emac.* 103. *eadem. Park. Parad. p.* 188. *t.* 185. *f.* 6.

HERMODACTYLUS folio quadrangulo. *Tourn. Cor.* 50.

This species of Iris, readily distinguished from every other by its quadrangular leaves, is more remarkable for the singularity than for the beauty of its flowers; yet, to some minds not apt to be caught by gaudy attire, these sombre tints have their charms. In this respect it strongly contrasts with our next figure.

It is a native of the Levant, and with respect to the cold of our climate is perfectly hardy, flowers best, according to Miller, in an eastern aspect, and if the soil be light it will be proper to put some rubbish at the bottom to prevent the roots descending too deep, in which case they seldom produce flowers.

It blossoms in April or May, rarely produces seed with us, but is easily propagated by offsets from the roots, which may be taken up when the leaves decay, but should not be kept long out of the ground*.

* Martin Miller's Dict.

FERRARIA TIGRIDIA. MEXICAN FERRARIA, or TIGER-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-phylla. *Cal.* 0. *Petala* 6. 3-externis latioribus. *Stylus* 1. *Caps.* 3-loculari infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FERRARIA *Tigridia;* foliis plicatis, corollis lato-urceolatis: laciniis interioribus depresso-intersectis.

FERRARIA *pavonia;* caule simplici flexuoso, foliis equitantibus ensiformibus nervosis, petalis planis: interioribus duplo brevioribus panduriformibus. *Spec. Pl. edit. Willdenow, v.* 3. *p.* 581.

FERRARIA *pavonia. Linn. Suppl.* 407. *Cav. Diss. p.* 343. *t.* 189. *Larmarck Encyclop. v.* 2. *p.* 453. 2.

TIGRIDIA *Jussieu. Gen. p.* 57.

MORÆA pavonia. *Thunb. Moræa,* 14, 20.

OCOLOXOCHITL seu flore tigris. *Hern. nov. Pl. Amer. Hist. tab.* 276. *Gerard. emac.* 122. 2. *Encyclop. Brit. t.* 350.

TIGRIDIS flos an Dracunculi species? *Lob. Obs.* 59. *Icon.* 111. *Dod. pempt.* 3. *p.* 421. *Swertii Floril.* 2. *t.* 31. *fig.* 2. *J. Bauh.* 2. *p.* 684. *Raii Hist.* 1165. *J. Theod. de Bry, Florileg. nov. t.* 111.

Of all the above authors, no one had seen the living plant except HERNANDEZ, who was sent to Mexico as a Physician, by PHILIP II. King of Spain; and his figure, though only a small wooden cut, is more botanically correct than any of the others, not excepting that of CAVANILLES. We are informed by

by him that it grew wild about Mexico, and was much cultivated for its excessive beauty and for the medicinal virtues of its root; being, as he terms it, "a frigefacient in fevers, and "also a promoter of fecundity in women." Both HERNANDEZ and M. DE BRANCION, from whom LOBEL derived his knowledge of the plant, observe that the root is esculent. All the other old authors appear to have borrowed what they have said from these two sources, except perhaps DE BRY, who says he received it (probably meaning the drawing) from CASPAR BAUHIN. The author of this figure, though it was published before the Rome edition of the Mexican history, appears to have had access to the drawing of HERNANDEZ, as the form of the flower is the same, only four roots are crowded together. The more modern authors seem to have made their descriptions and figures from no other authority except a dried specimen in the possession of JUSSIEU. That of MUTIS, cited by the younger LINNÆUS, we have not seen, and has not, we believe, been as yet published.

For the possession of this superb flower, this country, and perhaps Europe, is indebted to ELLIS HODGSON, Esq. of Everton, near Liverpool, with whom it flowered and produced ripe seeds about five years ago. From this gentleman, seeds were communicated to Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, and by them it has been dispersed among other Nurserymen. There is little fear but that it will soon become very common, as it flowers freely, produces seeds in abundance, and may be likewise increased by offsets from the roots. It has no scent, but in splendid beauty it appears to us, at least when assisted by rarity and singularity, to surpass every competitor; we lament that this too affords our fair countrywomen another lesson, how extremely fugacious is this loveliness of form; born to display its glory but for a few hours, it literally melts away.

By the alteration made by WILLDENOW in the generic character of FERRARIA, this may be included; but the trivial name of *pavonia*, injudiciously adopted from a supposed resemblance to the IRIS *pavonia*, figured by JACQUIN (not the IRIS *pavonia* of the Botanical Magazine) is totally inadmissible, the colours being in no respect similar to those of the peacock; we have, therefore, as nearly as could be done in one word, restored the original name. We have an additional motive to do so from the consideration, that should it be hereafter thought necessary to make it a distinct genus from FERRARIA, the name of TIGRIDIA, already applied by JUSSIEU, would undoubtedly be given it.

DESC.

DESC. *Root*, a tunicated bulb, producing from one to four stems about a foot and half high, somewhat flexuose, round, jointed, smooth, bearing at each joint a plicated oblong-lanceolate leaf from a sheathing petiole the length of the internode, and at the summit an involucrum, apparently consisting of two lanceolate, ancipital, conduplicate, nearly equal valves, of which the exterior is in fact the common spathe or involucre, and embraces the interior with its contents; the interior valve, which is exactly opposed to the outer one, is the proper spathe of the first flower and embraces it, together with the spathes and flowers that are to come in succession; the spathe of the second flower is opposed to that of the first, and placed between it and the pedicel of the first flower; and so of the rest, every spathe being opposed to the one of the preceding flower and embraced by it. These spathes are similar in shape, but diminish progressively and become more membranaceous. *Corolla*, broad-urceolate (but this could not be expressed by the drawing in a front-view of the flower) divided into six segments, of which the three outer are urceolate at the base, expanded above, and reflected at the point; the three inner ones smaller by half, biformed, singularly divided into a lower hastate and an upper ovate division by a depressed intersection; the upper division is of the richest scarlet imaginable, variegated by a bright golden yellow. *Filament*, a cuniculated or piped triquetral column. *Anthers*, sessile, erect, bearing their pollen on the outside, conniving at the point, diverging below to admit the exit of the stigmas. *Germen*, obtusely trigonal, three-celled. *Style*, the length of the filamental column, through the hollow of which it passes. *Stigmas*, three, filiform, bifid. *Capsule*, oblong, obtusely trigonal, three-celled. *Seeds*, in double rows in each cell and round.

It is a native of Mexico and Peru, is properly a greenhouse plant, and succeeds best in light mould. Seedlings will flower the second year. It is best to take up the bulbs the latter-end of September or October, and to keep them out of the ground till the Spring*.

* In every part of this paper, we have been very much assisted by the liberal communications of JOHN BELLENDEN GAWLER, Esq.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1801 F. Sansom sc.

WATSONIA ALETROIDES. ALETRIS-LIKE WATSONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha adpressa. *Corollæ* tubus gracilis: faux cyathiformi-cylindrica: limbus sexpartitus subæqualis vel æqualis. *Filamenta* tubo adnata à fauce libera. *Stigm.* 3. gracilia bifida. *Caps.* rigido-coriacea. *Sem.* oblongiuscula plurima. *Gawler inedit.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *aletroides;* corollis subcernuis: tubo spatham subæquante: fauce limbi laciniis brevibus ovatis æqualibus fere quadruplo longiore. *G.*

ANTHOLYZA *alethroides, Burman. Flor. Cap. Prod.* 1. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. 77.

GLADIOLUS *tubulosus. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. 229 *Coll.* 4. 153.

GLADIOLUS *merianus. Thunb. Diss. de Glad. p.* 14. *n.* 12. *Prod.* 7.

ANTHOLYZA *merianella. Ait. Kew.* 1. *p.* 67. *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* 441.

ANTHOLYZA *tubulosa,* varietas flore variegato. *Andrews's Bot. Repos.* 174.

The name of Watsonia was first given by MILLER, in honour of our friend, the late Sir WILLIAM WATSON, and was adopted by JUSSIEU in that invaluable work his *Genera plantarum,* and will be found to form a very natural genus, sufficiently distinct from Antholyza. This very elegant species, which does not appear to have been noticed by WILLDENOW, is readily distinguished from every other by the distinct form of the corolla, which strongly resembles some species of *Aletris, Lachenalia,* and *Aloe.* The alternate segments are interior; the bulb is compressed and tunicated. It is very subject to vary, having in one instance a single scape six or eight inches high, with three or four distant, sometimes one-ranked, flowers; in another, a three or four-branched stem two feet high, with a terminal spike of from twenty to thirty closely imbricated distich flowers, and adpressed spikelets in proportion. The same bulb will one year produce pale pink, the next deep crimson, and the following variegated or striped corollas, as in the figure, always scentless. One of these varieties has been already figured in the

the Botanical Magazine, under the name of ANTHOLYZA *merianella*, vid. pl. 441. but the real ANTHOLYZA *merianella* of LINNÆUS, or GLADIOLUS *merianellus* of THUNBERG, is a different plant, having pubescent leaves, fewer in number, nearly sheathing the whole stem, flowers differently formed, with larger and rounder segments, stigmas entire and complicate; and is in fact a *Gladiolus* nearly allied to GLADIOLUS *hirsutus* by leaf, and to GLADIOLUS *Watsonius* by the tubular throat.

As there is a specimen of our plant preserved in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's Herbarium from Kew-Garden, under the name of ANTHOLYZA *merianella*, it is not improbable that this circumstance led Mr. CURTIS into an error, which is no disparagement to his judgment; for such is the confusion prevailing with respect to these plants, that the most learned Botanists acknowledge their inability to determine many of them. This confusion has partly arisen from the difficulty of the subject itself, owing to the great number of new species that have been introduced, which were unknown to LINNÆUS or described by him from dried specimens only, and to the proneness of these plants to vary; but more especially from the carelessness of authors, quoting false synonyms, in the first instance, and heaping blunder upon blunder by copying each other's errors, without sufficiently scrutinizing the descriptions. The fear of adding to this confusion has frequently deterred us from presenting our readers with more of this beautiful tribe, and but for the assistance of Mr. GAWLER, who with infinite labour and skill, has been able to make out all LINNÆUS's and even THUNBERG's species, we should have been tempted to have passed them by in despair.

The description of THUNBERG above quoted is excellent when applied to our plant, but how he came to mistake it for LINNÆUS's ANTHOLYZA *meriana* is not for us to unravel. JACQUIN has given a good figure of one of the varieties, but has erroneously described it as having a three-valved spathe; had he known that it had been already described by BURMAN, he would of course have adopted his name of *aletroides*, which possessing the right of priority, as well as being more descriptive, we consider it a mere act of justice to restore.

Our figure was taken this Summer from a plant which flowered at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington. It is of much later introduction than the date assigned to ANTHOLYZA *merianella* in Hort. Kew. which rested upon the supposition of its being the same with WATSONIA *humilis* of MILLER, which it is not. The specimen above mentioned in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's Herbarium bears the date of 1778, which may perhaps be considered as nearly that of its first introduction into this country.

Aristolochia Sipho. Broad-Leaved Birthwort.

Clafs and Order.

Gynandria Hexandria.

Generic Character.

Hexagyna. *Cal.* 0. *Cor.* 1-petala, lingulata, integra. *Capf.* 6-locularis infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTOLOCHIA *Sipho;* foliis cordatis petiolatis, floribus folitariis: limbo trifido æquali, bractea ovata, caule volubili frutefcente. *Ait. Kew.* 3. 311. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. p.* 13. *t.* 7. *Martin's Mill. Dict. a.* 11.

This tree, being a native of North-America, is perfectly hardy, and will grow to a very great height if properly fupported; but, as a climber, is not able to fupport itfelf. The large cordate leaves, which are of a fine dark green, make a very handfome appearance, and if the branches were trained over an arbour or trellis-work, for which purpofe the plant feems peculiarly adapted, would form a canopy impenetrable to the rays of the fun, or moderate rain.

The fineft tree of this fort we remember to have feen, is in the garden of the late Dr. Pitcairn, at Iflington, now in the poffeffion of Mr. Wilson, where it is planted gainft the front of the greenhoufe, to the top of which it afcends, and clothes the pier from bottom to top in a very beautiful manner. The flowers are curioufly formed, but, being concealed below the leaves, are not confpicuous. The root and bark have an aromatic flavour. It was firft fent over to this country by Mr. John Bartram, of Philadelphia, about the year 1763*.

It rarely ripens its feeds with us, but may be propagated by fuckers.

Our figure was drawn from a tree which flowered with Mr. Willis, at Batterfea-Rife, in June laft.

* Ait. Kew.

VIOLA PALMATA. PALMATED VIOLET.

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Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Willd.*
SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.*

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis poftice cornuta. *Antheræ* cohærentes. *Capf.* fupera 3-valvis 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VIOLA *palmata;* acaulis, foliis palmatis quinquelobis dentatis indivififque. *Gron. Virg.* 135. *Spec. Plant. edit. Willd.* 1. *p.* 1159. *Ait. Kew.* 3. 286.
VIOLA foliis palmatis finuatis, ftolonum reniformibus. *Gron. Virg.* 1. *p.* 182.
VIOLA alba foliis fecuris amazoniæ effigie Floridana. *Plok. Amalth.* 208. *t.* 447. *f.* 9.
VIOLA virginiana platani fere foliis parvis et incanis. *Ejufdem Mant.* 187.

This very fingular fpecies of Violet may be confidered as ftill very rare in this country, although cultivated fo long ago as the year 1739, by PHIL. MILLER, in the Botanic Garden at Chelfea. It is a native of Virginia, and bears the winters of our climate very well. It has no fweet fcent to recommend it, and is therefore not likely to be in great requeft, but by fuch as are curious in collecting rare plants.

Our figure was taken from a plant fent us by Mr. LODDIDGES, Nurferyman at Hackney. Its culture is the fame as for VIOLA *pedata* (fee Bot. Mag. pl. 89).

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Stapelia Asterias. Star-Fish Stapelia.

Class and Order.

Pentandria Digynia.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici stellulâ tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *Asterias;* ramis pluribus erectis tetragonis dentatis, dentibus brevibus erectis, corolla magna quinquefida; laciniis lanceolatis margine revolutis ciliatis. *Masson. Stap. n.* 14. *t.* 14.

STAPELIA *Asterias;* corollis quinquefidis: laciniis ovato-acuminatis, margine revolutis, villosis, pedunculis longitudine corollæ, ramis erectis tetragonis attenuatis basi floriferis. *Spec. Plant. edit. Willdenow,* 1. *p.* 1280.

The flower of this very distinct species of Stapelia has a highly offensive smell, appearing to us, although we are not certain that the eye might not impose on the imagination, to approach to the stink of a putrid star-fish, as well as to resemble it in form. The specific character given by Willdenow is not so accurate as that of Masson. In many respects it agrees with *hirsuta*, but differs in the shape of the corolla, in the want of hairs in the centre of the flower, and in the colours, which, though nearly the same, are reversed, the ground of the petal in the *hirsuta* being a pale yellow, and the transverse veins a dull purple.

We are obliged to Mr. Loddiges, of Hackney, for the specimen from which our drawing was made, who imported it from the Cape of Good Hope, as he did likewise the one we before published, from Mr. Woodford's collection, under the name of Stapelia *lentiginosa*, and which we by mistake derived from the Royal Garden at Kew. All the Stapeliæ are proper inhabitants of the dry stove, but succeed very well in the bark stove when placed on a shelf very near the window.

WATSONIA ROSEO-ALBA. LONG-TUBED WATSONIA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha adpressa. *Corolla* recurva: tubus fauce cyathiformi-cylindrica gracilior, limbus sexpartitus subæqualis vel æqualis. *Filam.* tubo adnata à fauce libera. *Stigmata* 3, gracilia, bifida. *Capsula* rigido-coriacea. *Sem.* plurima oblongiuscula. *Gawler.*

OBS. *Ex alis foliorum sæpissime bulbifera.* Radix *tuber fibroso-tunicatum.* Scapus *strictissimus, nec raro subligneus.* Folia *ensiformia, utrinque attenuata, glabra, sæpe lucida.* Spathæ *sursum sphacelatæ et sæpissime coloratæ.* Faux *limbo modo pluries brevior, modo pluries longior, modo æqualis.* Limbi *laciniæ regulari-patentes vel subbilabiato-patentes, latitudine æquales vel paulo inæquales, longitudine semper æquales.* Capsula *ex trigono cylindrica, utrinque attenuata, coriacea, rigida.* Seminis *integumentum nucleo multo majus, albescens, opacum, in marginem inæqualem compressum.* Semina *haud raro Pini sylvestris semina aliquantulo referentia.* Gawler.

In speciebus quibus faux brevissima margo seminis obsoleta, nucleus quam in Gladiolo major. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *roseo-alba*; corolla regulari: tubo spatha fauce limbove duplo longiore: laciniis æqualibus explanatis acuminatis, antheris faucem æquantibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS roseo-albus. *Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *p.* 7. *t.* 13.

The leaves of this species are linear-ensiform, smooth, shorter than the stem, and somewhat twisted at the base. Scape rather flexuose, with two or three ancipital spathe-like leaves and, as far as we have hitherto seen, simple; but, as Mr. GAWLER observes

obſerves that all the plants of this order which have ſpathaceous cauline leaves are ſubject to branch, it may probably be ſometimes polyſtachious. Spathes green, ſphacelate towards the point, keeled, and much ſhorter than the tube. Corolla about three inches long. Tube twice as long as the throat, into which it gradually widens, and is joined by a geniculate curvature. Segments horizontally ſpreading, equal, acuminate, as long as the throat, margins of the alternate ones ſlightly revolute. Stamens cloſely accumbent, equal to the throat. Anthers deep blue. Style projecting nearly equal to the ſegments. The bulb is ſmaller than in many of its congeners and roundiſh.

The length of the tube, relative to the faux, is the permanent ſpecific diſtinction; for although JACQUIN deſcribes the ſegments, tube, and faux, as of equal length, his own figure ſhews his miſtake. As ſome authors ſpeak of theſe flowers having a double tube, it may not be amiſs to mention here, that, in Mr. GAWLER's deſcriptions, that part only to which the filaments are joined, is called tube, where theſe become free the faux begins, and extends to the baſe of the ſegments of the limb.

Our figure was drawn laſt July from a plant at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, who imported it ſome time ſince from the Cape. Mr. Alderman HIBBERT poſſeſſes a variety with deep purple flowers, but with the mouth always of a deeper colour in the inſide.

All the WATSONIAS flower late in the Summer, or in Autumn.

Beſides the WATSONIA *aletroides* and *roſeo-alba*, the following liſt, with others not yet deſcribed, will rank under this genus, as above defined:

IXIA *marginata. Ait. Kew.*
GLADIOLUS *iridifolius. Willd.* but not his ſynonym of GLADIOLUS *cardinalis. Schneeve.*
GLADIOLI *iridifolii varietas. Jacq. Ic. rar.*
GLADIOLUS *laccatus. Id.*
ANTHOLYZA *meriana. Linn.*
ANTHOLYZÆ *merianæ varietas.*
WATSONIA *humilis. Miller.*

GLADIOLUS UNDULATUS, *var.* β. WAVED-FLOWERED GLADIOLUS, or CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spathæ valvula exterior lanceolata, concava, integerrima. *Cor* tubulosa: limbus 6-partitus. *Stamina* adscendentia: antheræ parallelæ. *Stigmata* 3, sursum dilatata, complicata, demum canaliculato-explicata. *Capsula* ovata, oblonga, subtrigona, lenta. *Sem.* numerosa. *Gawler inedit.*

OBS. Radix *tuber fibroso-tunicatum subrotundum.* Folia *multimodis ensiformia.* Scapus *laxulus, teres, modo triqueter et alatus.* Tubus *filiformis cylindricus, modo brevissimus, modo longior, vel etiam in faucem cyandricam productus.* Limbus *sæpissime inæqualis, modo subæqualis, raro æqualis, infundibuliformi—vel campanulato—vel divaricato-ringens, rarius hypocrateriformi-regularis.* Capsula *ovato-oblonga, obsoletè triquetra, membranacea, tenuissima.* Seminis *integumentum exterius maximum, membranaceum, tenue, pellucidum, spadiceum, in marginem subæqualem latissimam compresso-ampliatam.* Nucleus *parvus, subrotundus.* G.

In GLAD. communi *(nec in* G. byzantino *etsi pro varietate habito) semina pauciora, nucleus major integumentum implens, margo obsoleta. In* GLAD. Cunonia *scapus strictus, crassus, tuber nudum.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *undulatus;* corolla erecta infundibuliformi: laciniis undulatis obtusis, superioribus ovato-oblongis, summa majore: inferioribus duplo minoribus æqualibus subrecurvis. *Gawler.*

GLADIOLUS *augustus (angustus ?). Thunb. Diss.* 19. 21. *prod.* 8.

(α) GLADIOLUS *undulatus. Jacq. coll.* 256. *Ic. rar. t.* 251. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *p.* 218. *Nec Linnæi.*

GLADIOLUS *striatus. Andr. Bot. Rep.* 91. *ejusque Recens. Gladiolus undulatus.*

(β) GLADIOLUS *undulatus,* corolla roseo-alba, lucida: laciniis infimis fascia atrosanguinea percursis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS, foliis ensiformibus floribus alternis patentibus. *Mill. ic.* 198. *t.* 292. *f.* 2.

GLADIOLUS *undulatus. Schneev. & Geuns. Ic.* 19.

This beautiful GLADIOLUS is without scent. Stem from eight inches to a foot high, sometimes simple, sometimes branched.

branched. Outer leaf longeſt, ſubfalcate, ſtrongly nerved. The tube ſhorter, equal to, or longer than the ſpathe.

This is not the GLADIOLUS *undulatus* of LINNÆUS, as any one may be ſatisfied who will attend to the obſervations on this and GLADIOLUS *recurvus* in the Mantiſſa, where the tube is deſcribed to be filiform, lax, and pendulous; the ſegments of the corolla ſomewhat equal and acuminate; the ſtem a foot and half high. This deſcription, which, by no means applies to our plant, correſponds very well with GLADIOLUS *cuſpidatus* of JACQUIN, the ſegments of which are alſo more decidedly and conſtantly undulated. However, as it has been already three times figured, and is known to Botaniſts in general by the preſent title, which agrees well enough with it, as does the name of *cuſpidatus* with the real *undulatus*, we retain it, as moſt likely to prevent confuſion. GLADIOLUS *undulatus* of LOUREIRO *Cochin*, 36. having a "four-parted laciniate nectary," can ſcarcely be of this genus, although made a variety of LINNÆUS's plant by him and Profeſſor MARTIN. MILLER received a bulb of our plant from the Gardener VANHAZEN of Leyden, who had raiſed it from Cape ſeeds. For its culture, ſee 539.

The generic eſſential character above given will be found to contain a very natural family, excluding none of the ſpecies already known, but ſuch as will rank under *Watſonia*, *Antholyza*, *Babiana**, or one or other of the ſubdiviſions of IXIA, excepting only GLADIOLUS *gramineus*, which is a completely diſtinct genus.

The following are the ſpecies already deſcribed, and many others are to be met with in our gardens:

GLADIOLUS *watſonius; abbreviatus*, And. Bot. rep. 166.—— *triſtis; verſicolor;*——*gracilis; hyalinus; carinatus;*—— *brevifolius; flexuoſus;*——*merianellus; hirſutus;*——*communis; byzantinus*, Miller: *cardinalis*, Schneev. Curtis:——*floribundus; undulatus; anguſtus;*——*blandus (albidus*, Jacq.); *carneus; cuſpidatus;*——*alatus; alatus*, Andrews, t. 8. *galeatus*, Andrews, 122; *viridis*, Hort. Kew. add.——*tenellus;*—— *ſetifolius*.

In the above liſt, thoſe which are not ſeparated by a line, are nearly allied: ſuch as are not followed by a citation, are in WILLDENOW's edition of *Spec. Plant.*

* See 589.

J. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis S. Gen. Crescent Nov 1 1801 F. Sansom sculp.

Ixia Conica. Orange-Coloured Ixia.

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Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita patens æqualis. *Stigma* 3, erectiuscula patula. *Sem.* subrotunda plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *conica*, scapo simplici, limbo patentissimo, filamentis coarctato-erectis antheris patentibus triplo brevioribus, stigmatibus non ultra basin antherarum divisis. *Gawler.*
IXIA *conica. Salisb. prod. Hort.* 36. *Martin Mill. Dict. a.* 47.
IXIA *maculata*, var. flava apicibus purpureis. *Thunb. Diss.* 19. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 205.
IXIA *maculata. L. Mant.* 20? *Burman, fl. Capens. Ait. Kew.* 1. 60.
IXIA *Milleri. Berg. fl. Cap.* 8. quoad descriptionem sed *fig.* 1. non *fig.* 2. *Milleri.*
IXIA *capitata. Andr. Bot. Repos.* 50. Ejusque Recensionis. Ixia *maculata.*
IXIA foliis gladiolatis glabris, floribus corymbosis terminalibus. *Mill. Icon.* 156. *f.* 1.
SISYRINCHIUM *africanum*, majus flore luteo macula notato. *Oldenland. Afr.* 32.

Descr. Spike broad-thyrsiform; rachis flexuose, 1—8 flowered; spathe membranaceous; outer valve broad-ovate, inner one narrower, bifid, both shorter than the tube, and this 1—3 times shorter than the limb, which is horizontally patent; segments oblong-oval, firm, the outer ones somewhat broadest and more obtuse, generally suffused on the outside towards the points with crimson, when folded up (which they are upon every slight obnubilation of the sun) they form a narrow-pointed and

and ſomewhat angular cone with a hypocrateriform baſe, in which ſtate this ſpecies is very diſtinguiſhable from its congeners. It varies with deep orange and with ſtraw-coloured flowers from one to two inches in diameter, ſtain more or leſs variegated by its ſix-rayed ſtar. Leaves four or five, graſs-like, about half the length of the ſcape, which is from ſix inches to two feet high; ſcentleſs; expands only when the weather is clear, warm, and ſtill. Dried, it preſerves its brilliancy unimpaired, and is a great ornament to the herbarium. Flowers in May.

This appears to be a very common plant at the Cape, and every importation of bulbs from thence contains a conſiderable proportion of it, and ſome arrivals have conſiſted of little elſe. Perhaps it may be the plant firſt deſcribed by LINNÆUS in the Mantiſſa, by the name of IXIA *maculata*; but as that is ſaid to differ from IXIA *erecta* only in having a ſtain at the baſis of the corolla, we reſerve this name for the ſpecies anſwering beſt to this deſcription, eſpecially as we cannot trace our plant in any one of the thirty-eight varieties of *maculata* figured in Hortus Schoenbrunnenſis, among which ſeveral diſtinct ſpecies appear to us to have been blended.

Mr. SALISBURY gave it the name of *conica*, from the above-mentioned peculiar appearance of the flower when cloſed. Profeſſor MARTIN, as we judge by his calling the colour a deep red, did not underſtand the ſpecies this author was deſcribing, being miſled probably by the word *miniata*, as we confeſs ourſelves to have been, when we propoſed this as a doubtful ſynonym of IXIA *patens*.

It was cultivated from Cape ſeeds, by MILLER, in 1757; but his figure is full of botanical errors.

Our acquaintance with that portion of the vegetable kingdom included in JUSSIEU's natural order of *Irides* (the *Enſatæ* of LINNÆUS) has of late advanced with rapid ſtrides, and new ſubjects continually offering themſelves for proper arrangement, the neceſſity of a reform in the preſent conſtituent genera of this order is felt by every Botaniſt. We had entertained hopes of being no longer under the neceſſity of adopting an eſſential character ſo vague and indeterminate as the one annexed; but unfortunately this reform is attended with much difficulty; the regularity or irregularity, the curvature or ſtraightneſs, the equality or inequality of the corolla in this tribe, although hitherto uſed as the foundation of genera, being never to be depended upon for ſolid, eſſential (and ſometimes ſcarcely for ſpecific) diſtinctions: ſo that, notwithſtanding the pains he has taken, our friend, Mr. GAWLER, has not been as yet able to reduce this genus to its proper ſtandard, and thinks it beſt for the preſent only to divide it into ſeveral ſections, diſtinguiſhed from each other by characteriſtical marks, with notices of ſuch as appear to him moſt likely to become the foundations of future ſeparate genera. With theſe obſervations we hope ſoon to have an opportunity of treating our botanical readers. In the mean time, there is one diviſion, the ſpecies compoſing which are at preſent diſperſed in the three genera of IXIA, GLADIOLUS, and ANTHOLYZA, ſo very diſtinct at firſt ſight from the reſt, by their ſmooth ſheathing petioles, terminated in general by a plicate and villoſe leaf, with their bulbs ſituated unuſually deep in the earth, that Mr. GAWLER has with the greateſt propriety united theſe into a ſeparate genus, with the name of BABIANA. They are called by the Dutch at the Cape, *Babianer*, from the circumſtance of their bulbs being a favourite food of the baboons. This genus will contain, beſides ſeveral hitherto undeſcribed ſpecies, IXIA *villoſa*, Hort. Kew. IXIA *villoſa*, Jacq. IXIA *punicea*, Jacq. IXIA *rubro-cyanea*, Jacq. et Bot. Mag. GLADIOLUS *ſtrictus*, Hort. Kew. GLADIOLUS *plicatus*, Thunb. et Linn. GLADIOLUS *ſulphureus*, Jacq. GLADIOLUS *ſambucinus*, Hort. Schoenb. GLADIOLUS *fragrans*, Hort. Schoenb. GLADIOLUS *mucronatus*, Jacq. GLADIOLUS *ſpathaceus*, Thunb. GLADIOLUS *tubiflorus*, Linn. GLADIOLUS *tubatus*, Jacq. GLADIOLUS *criſpus*, Thunb. ANTHOLYZA *ringens*, Linn. ANTHOLYZA *plicata*, Thunb.

IXIA, GLADIOLUS, ANTHOLYZA, WATSONIA, and BABIANA, all require a ſimilar treatment; that is, merely to be kept from being frozen, or too much chilled, as they frequently are in a pit, in a roomy light greenhouſe, into which plenty of air can be admitted, and to be planted in ſmalliſh pots with the black mould taken from the ſurface of heaths, well rotted and thoroughly mixed with a ſmall quantity of loam. No artificial heat muſt be uſed, except in very hard weather. Little water muſt be given in the Winter for fear of rotting the bulbs, but abundance in the Spring and Summer. Upon the decay of the leaves the bulbs ſhould be taken up, carefully dried, and replanted in September or October.

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MESEMBRYANTHEMUM POMERIDIANUM. GREAT YELLOW-FLOWERED FIG-MARIGOLD.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa linearia. *Caps.* carnosa, infera, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *pomeridianum;* foliis planiusculis lato-lanceolatis lævibus subciliatis distinctis, caule pedunculis germinibusque hirtis. *Sp. Pl.* 698. *Jacquin Icon. rar. v.* 2. 489. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. 194. *Martin Miller's Dict. n.* 66. *Linn. Dec.* 1. *tab.* 13.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *glabrum; And.* 57. an hujus varietas nana?

This is certainly the MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *pomeridianum* of LINNÆUS, both accurately described and figured by the younger LINNÆUS. The MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *helianthoides* of the Kew Catalogue we should be tempted to put down as a mere variety of this; but observing that both sorts were introduced by Mr. MASSON from the Cape the same year, we are unwilling to suppose that, in so accurate a work, two species should be made of one when both could be compared together.

It has usually twelve stigmas and as many cells in the capsule; the peduncles and base of the calyx are always hairy; the segments of the calyx irregular, three of them flat and usually longer than the petals, and two rounded in the middle with membranaceous appendages at the base.

It is a tender annual; but if raised in a hot bed in April or May, the young plants may be set out in the open border by the middle of June, where they will thrive much better than when confined in a pot. They produce a great number of flowers, which when expanded, as they always are in the afternoon if the sun shine, are very shewy; and as they seed freely, they are easily propagated.

Our figure was taken in the Botanic Garden at Brompton early in July last.—Introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, 1774. *Ait. Kew.*

Ixia Grandiflora. Velvet-Flowered Ixia.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita patens æqualis. *Stigm.* 3 erectiuscula patula. *Sem.* subrotunda plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *grandiflora;* foliis subtiliter striatis, spathis aristato-laceris, tubo brevi: laciniis stellato-patentibus oblongo-cuneatis apice rotundatis, staminibus lateralibus. *Gawl.*
IXIA grandiflora. *De la Roche Diss. p.* 23. *Houtt. Nat. Hist. p.* 17. *pl.* 77. *f.* 3. *Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. 37. *t.* 77. *f.* 3. *Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 37. 26.
IXIA bulbifera (α) flore purpureo. *Thunb. Diss.* 16, 17.
IXIA aristata. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 57. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 203. *And. Bot. Rep. t.* 87. *ejusque Recens.*—(nec vero Thunb.)
IXIA uniflora. *Mant.* 27. *Herb. Linn. Jacq. Coll.* 4. *p.* 181. *ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 283.
IXIA holosericea. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v.* 1. *cum* 3 *var.*
IXIA foliis gladiatis glabris, caule uniflora. *Mill. ic.* 237. *fig* 3. *cum* 2 *aliis var.*
SISYRINCHIUM æthiopicum majus. *Comm. Hort. Am. v.* 1. *t.* 42. *p.* 83. Anne species distincta?

Descr. *Bulb* ovate, about the size of a hazel nut, covered with a white silky fibrous tunic, base umbilicated. *Leaves* from five to eight, ensiform, shorter than the scape, distich, outer ones gradually shorter. *Scape* from six inches to a foot long, thickish, stiff, and nearly of equal thickness. *Rachis* very flexuose. *Spathe* membranous, light brown with dark edges, more or less torn into irregular awn-like jags, according to the time it has been in flower (for, if not at first, it is sure to be so sooner or later). *Flowers* from one to five, never more, large, shewy. *Tube* short, nearly the length of the

the ſpathe. *Segments* ſeveral times longer than the tube, ſome times ending with a ſmall point more or leſs obſolete. *Branches*, when any, one or two flowered. *Parts of Fructification* lateral (i. e. inclined to one ſide without being aſcendent). *Stamens* diverging, whitiſh. *Stigmas* large, exceeding the anthers, re curved, complicate, ciliate. *Stem-Bulbs* one or two, ſlender, oblong, from the axils of the inner root-leaves.

It varies with violet, white, blueiſh, purple, and ſtriped flowers, alſo with flowers white on the inſide and purple without, with a ſtar at the baſe. This laſt is the SISYRINCHIUM of COMMELIN, above quoted, and being much taller, with longer ſlenderer leaves, may be a diſtinct ſpecies; but this with *grandiflora*, *bulbifera*, and what is, perhaps, a variety of this, *lacera* of the Linnean Herbarium, are ſo nearly allied, that it is difficult to define their differences. All of them are ſcentleſs.

This being the IXIA *ariſtata* of *Hort. Kew.* it was deſirable to have retained a name eſtabliſhed upon ſuch authority; but as it was ſo called, under the ſuppoſition of being the *ariſtata* of THUNBERG, which it is not, we ſhould by ſo doing, only perpetuate a miſtake; and when we come to give a figure of the true *ariſtata* of THUNBERG, as we hope to do, we ſhould be obliged to find a new name for that, and thus increaſe the confuſion we wiſh to diſpel; we feel ourſelves, therefore, at liberty to adopt one of the names by which it has been already deſcribed: the one we have choſen has the right of priority, and is at the ſame time ſufficiently characteriſtic. DE LA ROCHE publiſhed his deſcription of it at Leyden in 1766, and it has been ſince figured under the name of IXIA *grandiflora*, by HOUTTUYN, in two works.

The IXIA *ariſtata* of THUNBERG has a reticulated bulb, linear five-nerved leaves, with a prominent mid-rib and thickened margin; from five to nine flowers of a pale fleſh colour, one-ranked, on a rachis ſcarcely flexuoſe; ſpathe ſub-membranous, awn-toothed *(not torn). Vide Thunb. Diff.*

Our plant is the purple variety of THUNBERG'S IXIA *bulbifera* (α) but his yellow variety (γ) which is now deemed a diſtinct ſpecies, is more conſtantly and conſpicuouſly bulbiferous, having frequently ſeveral bulbs at the joint of the ſtem as well as in the axils of the lower leaves; for this, therefore, the trivial name of *bulbifera* is properly reſerved.

For the proper culture, ſee p. 539. It is propagated eaſily by ſeeds and bulbs. Flowers in May. Was introduced into the Kew Garden in 1758.

S.Edwards del. Pub. by W.Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1 1801. T.Sanders sc.

Ixia Scillaris, *var.* Latifolia (α). Squill-Flowered Ixia.—*Broad-Leaved Variety.*

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita patens æqualis. *Stigma* 3 erectiuscula patula. *Sem.* subrotunda plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *scillaris;* corollæ laciniis obtusissimis, antheris brevissimis sulcato-didymis capitato-conniventibus, stigmatibus infundibuliformibus hiantibus infra antheras recurvatis. *Gawler.*

IXIA scillaris. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 52, *ejusque Herbarii. Hort. Kew.* 1. 59. *Burm. Prod.* 1. *Houtt. Nat. Hist. v.* 12. *t.* 77. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst. v.* 11. *p.* 33. *t.* 77. *f.* 2. Nec vero Thunbergii.

IXIA pentandra. *Linn. Fil. Suppl.* 92. *Thunb. Diss.* 18. 22. *Prod.* 10. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 85. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *p.* 207.

IXIA retusa. *Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 35. 11. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 44.

(α) *latifolia.* Spica elongata, corollæ tubo spatham brevem subæquante: laciniis reflexis, foliis latere excisis *(sæpissime subundulatis)* scapo 3-4-plo brevioribus. *G.*

IXIÆ polystachiæ var. *Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 159. *tab.* 2. *f.* 1.

IXIA reflexa. *And. Bot. Rep. t.* 14, *ejusque Recens.* IXIA rotata—*Calyx herbacea* 5-*fida, flores pedicellati, folia integerrima sunt pictoris errores.*

(β) *angustifolia.* Floribus minoribus, tubo capillari spatha duplo longiore laciniis patentibus *(modo retusis)* æquali, foliis subexcisis longioribus. *G.*

IXIA polystachia, *Jacq. Coll.* 3. 269. *Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 275. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. p.* 110. *And. Bot. Rep. t.* 128. *ejusque Recens.*

Descr. *Bulb* scarcely bigger than a pea, round, covered with a dark brown smooth tunic. *Stem* from a foot to a foot and a half high, simple or with one or two branches. The spike of this variety has from ten to twenty flowers, somewhat remote, especially towards its base. *Leaves* 3-4.

Calyx

Calyx ſhort, outer valve three, inner two-toothed. *Corollas* ſometimes with ſo ſhort a tube that they appear to be *rotate: Segments* ſomewhat unguiculate, obovate, concave, and ultimately reflexed to the very ſtem, though previouſly only partially ſo, perhaps one, then two, which at that time gives it the appearance of having irregular corollas. *Stamens* ſhort, upright. *Piſtil* ſhorter. *Anthers* very ſmall, oblong, or ovate, approaching each other ſo as to form a kind of head. *Stigmas* ciliate.—It is very apt to have the tops of its leaves withered before it flowers. Varies with purple, roſe, pink, and whitiſh corollas. All ſcentleſs, though JACQUIN deſcribes the narrow-leaved one as ſweet; this blows much later and is probably a diſtinct ſpecies.

This is certainly LINNÆUS's plant, and received its trivial name from a ſuppoſed reſemblance to SCILLA *amæna*, a proof that he deſcribed from a dried ſubject, in which ſtate it certainly affords different ideas of reſemblance, than when ſeen in a living one, eſpecially in colour, which then becomes nearly violet; but is diſtinct from the I. *ſcillaris* of THUNBERG, that being nearly allied to I. *ſecunda*. What is uſually called *ſcillaris* by the Nurſerymen is IXIA *exciſa*, which reſembles our plant in the leaf, but is a completely different ſpecies.

This article, for which, as well as the preceding, we are entirely indebted to Mr. GAWLER, will, we hope, be the means of putting an end to the errors and confuſion this ſpecies has cauſed among Botaniſts. The Synonyms are ſo arranged as to ſhew its hiſtory and clear up the blunders. THUNBERG ſuſpected LINNÆUS's *ſcillaris* was his *ſecunda*, a ſpecies, perhaps, the moſt diſtant from it of the whole genus. He obſerves of our plant, that it now and then, though rarely, has four ſtamens and four ſtigmas, and ſometimes five, to which he might have alſo added ſix; but this is a luxuriancy well known to all cultivators of this genus not to be at all uncommon in moſt of the ſpecies; to which redundancy of the parts of fructification, a proportionate one of the ſegments of the corolla is often added; but ſurely this cannot juſtify his adopting the trivial name of *pentandra*, eſpecially as he allows its having five ſtamens to happen very rarely. IXIA *crocata* ſometimes occurs with twelve ſegments, ſix ſtamens, ſix ſtigmas, and IXIA *falcata* with nine ſegments, ſix ſtamens, ſtyles, and ſtigmas.

It is eaſily propagated by ſeeds and offsets; flowers as early as January. Was introduced into the Kew Garden by Mr. MASSON in 1787.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec 1. 1801. F. Sansom sculp.

EPIDENDRUM CUCULLATUM. HOODED EPIDENDRUM.

****

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium turbinatum, obliquum reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *cucullatum*; foliis subulatis, scapo unifloro, nectarii labio ovato ciliato acuminato, petalis elongatis. *Spec. Pl.* 1350.

HELLEBORINE floribus albis cucullatis. *Plum. Spec.* 9. *Icon.* 179. *f.* 1.

This very curious species of EPIDENDRUM, which we believe flowered for the first time in this country* in the bark stove of EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq. Vauxhall, in September last, rises with a single stem, clothed with two or three alternate ash-coloured scale-like spathes, so closely adpressed as to be scarcely discernible. From the top of the stem issues one leaf (perhaps, as in the figure of PLUMIER, sometimes more) fleshy, linear, acute, convex at the back, and slightly grooved in front. From the bosom of this leaf rises a round scape, at first swelling, then attenuated upwards, bearing a solitary flower, perfectly white when newly opened, but becoming tinged with a yellowish green, consisting of three external and two internal petals, of similar length and shape, linear, somewhat undulated, the two inner ones exactly opposite, and a nectary surrounding the parts of fructification shaped like a friar's cowl, far-acuminate, fringed, continuing of a snow white after the petals have changed their tint. Nearly scentless.

* It was in the royal collection at Kew in 1794. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

In

In the ſame ſuperb collection, we had the pleaſure of ſeeing in flower, at the ſame time, the EPIDENDRUM *fragrans* of SWARTZ, ſo called from the very fine odour it diffuſes far around, a plant formerly figured in the Botanical Magazine, and there called by miſtake EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum*. Who can avoid occaſional error, eſpecially where the ſpecies are ſo numerous? Profeſſor MARTYN, in his edition of MILLER's Dictionary, enumerates one hundred and twenty-four kinds, of which but thirty were known to LINNÆUS, and only four appear in the Kew Catalogue.

Being a native of the Weſt-Indies, and naturally a paraſitical plant, its culture is difficult, and it is of neceſſity a conſtant inhabitant of the bark ſtove in our climate.

Mr. WOODFORD's head gardener, Mr. WATSON, who is a very ſucceſsful cultivator and pays great attention to the natural propenſities of plants, recommends in the management of EPIDENDRUM to protect the roots by knobs of old tan, and obſerves that, in general, they love ſhade and a hot damp air, but do not bear much water to the roots.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Dec. 1. 1800. F. Sansom sculp.

ARCTOTIS ANTHEMOIDES. CHAMOMILE ARCTOTIS.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

Generic Character.

Recept. villosum seu paleaceum. *Pappus* corona 5-phylla. *Cal.* imbricatus: squamis apice scariosis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARCTOTIS *anthemoides*; radio sterili, paleis flosculos subæquantibus, seminibus basi penicillatis, foliis duplicato-pinnatifidis linearibus.

ARCTOTIS *anthemoides*; paleis flosculo brevioribus, foliis supra decompositis linearibus. *Sp. Pl.* 307. *Martyn's Miller's Dict.* 13.

CHAMÆMELUM. *Burman. Afr.* 174. *t.* 63. *f.* 2.

URSINIÆ SPEC. *Gært. fruct.* 2. 462.

DESCR. *Root* annual, fibrous. *Stem* much branched at the base; *leaves* smooth, alternate, doubly pinnatifid: *leaflets* linear, somewhat reflexed. *Peduncles* terminal, long, obsoletely channelled. *Calyx* subovate, imbricate; scales ovate, marginated, the internal ones largest. *Receptacle* chaffy and hairy, the hairs coming off attached to the seed. *Chaffs* involving the floret and nearly equal to it, persistent. *Radius* about twelve-rayed, neuter, sterile, yellow within, and purple without. *Disk* yellow, florets crowded, a little exceeding the chaffs. *Seeds* striated, incurved, with a membranous crown of five leaflets, which are white with a brown streak in the middle, and have a tuft of cottony hairs at the lower extremity.

The

The genus ARCTOTIS, as at present constituted, contains species which do not well accord with one another, nor even come under the same order in the Linnean system, the present plant properly belonging to the order of POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA. ARCTOTIS *anthemoides*, *paradoxa*, and *dentata*, are, however, certainly congeners, and GÆRTNER has made an attempt to form them into a distinct genus, under the name of URSINIA, in which we might have been led to have followed him, but unluckily our plant wants his essential character of a double pappus on the crown of the seed. It frequently, though not generally, happens that the floret remains attached to the seed after this is ripe; is it possible that, in the examination of a dried specimen, such a circumstance could have deceived this accurate Botanist? However this may be, our plant has certainly no such double pappus, one within the other, as he has described and figured, although it has, which is very unusual, a sort of pappus at both ends, a membranous crown at one end, and a pencil of hairs at the other. By this last, the seed attaches itself to whatever it happens to touch, and by this means may be conveyed to a greater distance than by the help of the wind.

Though possessing no particular beauty, it is, in several respects, curious to the eye of a common observer. All the inside of the flower is of a lively yellow colour, the outside purple. The buds nod, but the flowers when expanded stand erect; as the flower decays, it again nods till the seeds are ripe, when it rises upright, and the crown of the seed expanding at the same time, it very much resembles some flower of another family, having a corolla of five white segments and a brown star in the middle, not very unlike a *statice*. The whole plant smells like Chamomile.

It is an annual, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and thrives very well in the open border, and if brought forward by being sown on a hot-bed in the Spring, will produce plenty of seeds. If kept within doors, the flowers diminish in size and lose their purple colour. It has been cultivated at the Botanic Garden at Brompton since the year 1795, at which time it was first raised there from seeds obtained from the Cape of Good Hope.

J. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1799 E. Sens.

Ixia Bulbifera. Sulphur-Coloured Ixia.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita patens æqualis. *Stigm.* 3 erectiuscula patula. *Sem.* subrotunda plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *bulbifera;* foliis multistriatulis, spatha lacera, corolla infundibuliformi superne patente: tubo brevi: laciniis ovato-oblongis, staminibus lateralibus divergentibus. *Gawler.*

IXIA bulbifera. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 51. *Syst Veg.* 85. *Reichard.* 1. 99. *Amæn. Acad.* 4. 300. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 57. *Willd. Sp Pl.* 1. 204. *Bot. Repos.* 48. *Ejusq. recens.* 8. *Burman. prod. fl. cap.* 1.

IXIA bulbifera, *var.* γ. flava. *Thunb. Diss.* 16.

IXIA bulbifera. *Mill. Dict. ibi enim flores sistit sulphureos; ejus specimen vero apud* Herb. Banks. *æque ac icon picta floribus gaudent albo-purpureis!*

IXIA monanthos. *De la Roche, Diss.* 21?

This is also termed by the Dutch *Vluweel Bloemje*, or *Velvet-flower*, as well as Ixia *grandiflora* of the last number, to which it is very closely allied, but generally taller, leaves paler or more tinged with yellow; stem bearing from one to four bulbs at each joint, which fall off when mature; corolla likened to Hemerocallis in the *Amænitat. Academicæ*, somewhat smaller and narrower than in *grandiflora*; segments with the sides curved

curved not ſtraight, approaching an oval not a cuneate form, points though obtuſe not ſo broadly rounded; colour light yellow. Strong plants from old bulbs generally have two branches; flowers, three to five, ſcentleſs, or, according to Mr. CURTIS, ſlightly fragrant; leaves, as in its relatives, more numerous than is general in IXIA, ſix to ten, outer ones gradually ſhorter, outermoſt ſcarcely half an inch long. DE LA ROCHE's variety is blotted and ſtreaked with brown; but if IXIA *lacera*, which we have not yet met with, be a diſtinct ſpecies, this would rather be a variety of that.

Propagates faſt by ſeeds, ſtem-bulbs, and root-bulbs, and is become one of the commoneſt ſpecies in our gardens, yet has never before been figured, except in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory. Preſerves its colour, when dried, unimpaired. Cultivated by MILLER in 1758.

It has been ſuppoſed that many remarkable varieties in this genus have been produced by the induſtry of Dutch gardeners, but this is very doubtful, for certain it is that ſcarcely a variety, or what is ſuppoſed to be ſuch, has been imported from Holland, that has not been produced alſo from bulbs that were undoubtedly gathered wild or diſcovered in ſpecimens collected at the Cape. Whenever therefore a plant affords marks of diſtinction from its congeners, exceeding thoſe alloted to variety by LINNÆUS, and is not known to have been raiſed from the ſeeds of the identical ſpecies of which it is pretended to be a variety, we, without heſitation, record it a diſtinct ſpecies: as ſtudiouſly avoiding, on the other hand, to enumerate as ſuch, thoſe that merely differ within the rules preſcribed by our great maſter. When, as in this inſtance, we are but ſlightly acquainted with the local economy and preciſe habitat, this rule requires to be ſtrictly attended to.

N. B. In the enumeration of the ſpecies of WATSONIA (ſee 537) we omitted IXIA *ſpicata (fiſtuloſa*, Bot. Mag.) and IXIA *plantaginea*, which we now propoſe for inſertion.—WATSONIA *plantaginea* will be ſhortly given.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Jan. 1. 1802. J. Sansom sculp.

MONARDA DIDYMA. SCARLET MONARDA, or OSWEGO-TEA.

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Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. inæqualis: labio superiore lineari filamenta insolvente. *Semina* 4.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MONARDA *didyma*, floribus capitatis subdidynamis, caule acutangulo. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 32. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 36. *Mill. ic.* 183. *f.* 1.

MONARDA floribus capitatis verticillatisque, caule acute angulato, foliis lanceolato-serratis glabris. *Buttn. cun.* 226. *Trew. Plant. Select.* 3. *t.* 64. *Zorn. icon.* 249.

Betwixt the variety of *Monarda fistulosa*, figured pl. 145, of this work, and the present species, there is a great similarity, especially as that plant is coloured, the blossoms not inclining so much as they ought to the crimson hue; for, in regard to colour, the two plants differ very materially, the flowers of the *didyma* being of a rich scarlet, and those of the *fistulosæ var.* of a fine crimson; but the great specific difference between the two consists in the angles of the stalk, which are sharp in the one and obtuse in the other; the variety of the *fistulosa* grows to a greater height also; there are many other differences which it is needless to particularise, suffice it to say, that they are both very desirable plants, of the hardy herbaceous kind, and worthy a place in all collections.

The *didyma* seldom rises to above the height of two feet, it throws out numerous stalks, whence it becomes bushy; its foliage when bruised gives out a most delightful fragrance, which alone would entitle the plant to a place in every garden.

It

It is a native of North-America, from whence it was introduced by PETER COLLINSON, Esq. in 1755, flowers from June to August; prefers a moist soil, where, like some of the mints, it increases greatly by throwing out numerous shoots from its roots, by dividing and transplanting of which it is readily propagated, as well as by seeds, which it produces, though not abundantly.

The name of MONARDA was given to this genus in honour of NICHOLAS MONARDES, a Spanish Physician, of the sixteenth century, and its trivial name from this species having subdidynamous flowers, *i. e.* with four stamens, but two of them without anthers.

PELARGONIUM QUINATUM. FIVE-FINGERED PELARGONIUM, or CRANE'S-BILL.

****

Clafs and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinio fuprema definente in tubulum capillarem nectariferum fecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis. *Fil.* 10 inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) caftrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus roftratus: roftra fpiralia introrfum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *quinatum*; caule fruticofo angulato, foliis alternis quinque-partitis: foliolis cuneatis apice tridentatis, pedunculis unifloris erectis terminalibus, calyce maximo ftellato-patente.

GERANIUM *præmorfum. Bot. Repof.* 150.

This very rare and diftinct fpecies is but of low ftature, at leaft we have not yet feen it reach a foot in height. The ftalk is woody at the lower part and angular; branches few, fleshy, flexuofe, with leaves growing alternate on footftalks the length of the leaf, with two very fmall green fubulate ftipulæ; leaves foft, kidney-fhaped, divided almoft to the footftalk into five cuneate three-toothed fegments, the two outer ones, as is ufual, broader than the reft, confifting as it were of two united. From the very extremity of the branch grows one erect peduncle, jointed at the bafe, and having juft below the joint generally three concave ovate bracteæ. The fimilarity of the peduncle and bracteæ to thofe of the umbellate fpecies, leads to a fufpicion that the flower may not always be folitary; however,

ever, we have never as yet ſeen it bear more than one to each branch. The ſegments of the calyx are very long, ſpreading, linear-lanceolate. Corolla large, ſhewy, the two ſuperior petals erect, obovate, cream-coloured, beautifully ſtreaked from the centre with red veins, and more than double the ſize of the three lower paler veinleſs petals. Fertile ſtamens ſeven, aſcendent, with purple anthers. Stigmas five, rotate, incurved.

When a plant has obtained an eſtabliſhed name, we hold it better to retain this than to change it even for a better; but this ſpecies never having been, to our knowledge, deſcribed by any author of authority, we feel ourſelves at liberty to adopt the name of *quinatum*, which was with great propriety propoſed by Mr. GAWLER, from its leaves being divided into five ſegments or leaflets, much in the ſame manner as thoſe of *ternatum* are divided into three; the nurſeryman's name *præmorſum*, which gives a falſe idea, appearing to us totally inadmiſſible.

It is eaſily propagated by cuttings, but the tender branches ſeem very apt to periſh.

Was firſt raiſed from ſeeds procured from the Cape by Mr. QUARRELL, at the nurſery of Mr. COLVILLE, King's-Road, Chelſea, where it has been plentifully increaſed.

Our figure was taken from a ſpecimen which flowered at EDWARD WOODFORD'S, Eſq. the latter-end of May 1801.

Ixia Bicolor. Ringent Ixia.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita patens æqualis. *Stigma* 3 erectiufcula patula. *Sem.* fubrotunda plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *bicolor;* fpatha lacera, corolla-bilabiata angufta: limbo tubum fubæquante: laciniis lateralibus inferioribus minoribus convolutis ab intermediâ minus profunde partitis. *Gawler.*

GLADIOLUS bicolor. *Thunb. Diff.* 16. *t.* 2. *f.* 1. *prod.* 8. *Jacq. Coll. Sup.* 25. *ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 240. *Hort. Kew. add.* 481. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 216.

GLADIOLUS latifolius floribus claufis obfoletis ad caulem villofis. *Breyn. prod. fl. rar. p.* 2. *p.* 21. *t.* 8. *f.* 2.

GLADIOLUS villofus. *Burm. prod. fl. cap.* 2.

Many of our readers will doubtlefs be furprifed to fee this plant ranked under Ixia, where indeed, as the effential character has hitherto ftood, it can claim no admiffion; but, while *grandiflora* and its relatives are fuffered to remain, this cannot be excluded without giving a fhock to natural affinity, as violent to that as ufelefs to artificial fyftem, for fo completely do this and Ixia *grandiflora* of the laft number agree in habit, in capfule, in feed, and in fpathe, that before the corolla is expanded, or after it is wafted away, they cannot be diftinguifhed from each other. From the irregularity of its corolla alone it has been univerfally confidered to be a Gladiolus, from which genus it is however entirely excluded by the corrected effential character, as given by Mr. Gawler (*vid.* 538). As this agrees with Ixia *grandiflora, bulbifera,* &c. fo does Gladiolus *fecurigera* of the Bot. Mag. with

Ixia

IXIA *crocata* and its relatives, and differs nearly in the ſame manner, and both muſt belong to genera, of the eſſential character of which the regularity or irregularity of the corolla can form no part. Mr. CURTIS appears to have been ſenſible of the natural affinity of theſe plants, and under this impreſſion had marked the drawing of IXIA *bulbifera*, given this month, GLADIOLUS *ſulphureus*, and noted it as one of thoſe ſpecies which it is difficult to determine whether it belongs to that genus or to IXIA. When ſuch men as he are at a loſs to arrange the ſpecies under the genera as now conſtituted, it ſhews the neceſſity of a reform*.

For an opportunity of preſenting our readers with a figure of this very rare ſpecies, we are indebted to EDWARD WOODFORD, Eſq. of Vauxhall, from whoſe rich mine our work is adorned with many a gem.

It is omitted by GMELIN, in *Syſt. Nat.* and by MARTYN, in *Mill. Dict.* Was introduced to the Kew Garden by Mr. MASSON, in 1786. Flowers in March. Scentleſs. May it be a hybrid plant?

---

* Convinced of theſe imperfections in the preſent arrangement, Mr. GAWLER has been led to propoſe the forming a new genus, under the name of SPARAXIS (σπαραξις *laceratio*) but ſenſible that "in ſo "natural an order of plants, nothing is more difficult than to find "generic characters that ſhall be ſtable and not ſet aſide by every new "ſpecies that comes in our way †:" he does not venture further at preſent than to propoſe, leaving the rejection or adoption of it to the future determination of the Botanical world.

ESS. CHAR. Spatha *ſcarioſo-membranacea ante defloreſcentiam lacera.* Cor. 6-*partita baſi infundibuliformi-tubuloſa.* Stigm. 3 *recurvo-patentia.* Capſ. *ſubrotunda.* Sem. *plurima rotunda.* Gawler.

OBS. *Radix tuber fibroſo-tunicatum. Caulis ſæpiſſime ex axillis foliorum bulbifera. Folia* 6—10, *enſiformia ſubtiliter multiſtriata glabra. Rachis flexuoſa. Flores pauci remoti. Genitalia erecta lateralia vel etiam adſcendentia. Tubus ſpatham ſubæquans: limbus regularis vel bilabiato-irregularis patentiſſimus vel angulatus.* IXIA pendula; *elata, ſpica elongata, multiflora, diſticha, ramis gaudet capillaribus rigidis plurimis pendulis.* G.

Under this genus will rank,
IXIA fragrans, *Willd.* IXIA bulbifera, *Willd.* & *Bot. Mag.* [IXIA grandiflora, *Bot. Mag.* IXIA lacera, *Herb. Linn.* SISYRINCHIUM majus latifolium, *Comm. Hort.* ſpecies ſi diſtinctæ]. IXIA tricolor, *Bot. Mag.* IXIA bicolor, *Bot. Mag.* IXIA pendula, *Willd.* ?

† *Smith icon. pict.*

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

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.

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

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A WORK

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. XVI.

Quelque elegante, quelque admirable, quelque diverſe que ſoit la ſtructure des Vegetaux, elle ne frappe pas aſſez un oeil ignorant pour l'intereſſer. Cette conſtante analogie, et pourtant cette variété prodigieuſe, qui regne dans leur organiſation, ne tranſport que ceux qui ont deja quelque idée du ſyſtême végétal. Les autres n'ont a l'aſpect de tous ces tréſors de la nature, q'une admiration ſtupide et monotone. Ils ne voient rien en detail, parce qu'ils ne ſavent pas même ce qu'il faut regarder, et ils ne voient pas non plus l'enſemble, parce qu'ils n'ont aucune idée de cette chaine de rapports et de combinaiſons qui accable de ſes merveilles l'eſprit de l'obſervateur.

ROUSSEAU.

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MDCCC III.

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IXIA MACULATA, *var.* VIRIDIS (γ). GREEN-STAINED IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis. *Cor.* basi tubulosa tubus gracilis, limbus regularis *(rarissime subirregularis)* subæqualis patens. *Filam.* limbo pluries breviora erecto-patentia, vel coarctato-erecta. *Stigm.* 3, patentia. *Semina* numerosa, globosa. *Gawler.*

OBS. *Corolla regularis quoad figuram et situm partium quoad magnitudinem modo (sed rarissime) subirregularis.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *maculata* tubo capillari, limbo ex campanulato patentissimo basi maculato, laciniis oblongiusculis, stigmatibus usque tubum divisis infra antheras recurvatis. *G.*

IXIA maculata. *Murr. Syst.* 85. *Thunb. Diss.* 19. *prod.* 10. *Burm. pr. fl. cap.* 1. *Schneev. & Geuns.* 25. *t.* 6. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v.* 1. *perplurimæ varietates. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 205.

IXIA spectabilis (*var. hæc.*) IXIA amæna. *Salisb. prod. hort. p.* 33, 35. *n.* 10, 12. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

IXIÆ. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 23, 29, 159, 196. *Ejusque Recens.* IXIA amæna, maculata 2, 5. 2, 6.

IXIA *abbreviata;* floribus racemosis pistillo brevissimo. *Houtt. Linn. pfl. Syst.* 11. 48. *tab.* 78. *Nat. Hist. p.* 2. *sect.* 12. *p.* 41.

IXIA *maculata* cor. viridi spicis sæpe pedalibus. *Thunb. Diss. loc. cit. Travels, Engl. ed. v.* 2. *p.* 34. *var. hæc, ita Schneev.* 6. *Jacq. loc. cit.* 33. *Bot. Rep.* 29.

DESCR. Bulb round, compressed. Leaves ensiform and ensiformly-linear, nearly equalling or three times shorter than the scape, which is from

from a foot to four feet high, branched or ſimple, with from ſix to thirty flowers in a ſpike. Spathe membranous, three times ſhorter or nearly equalling the tube on the ſame plant, outer valve acute and entire, or blunt and toothed. Tube capillary, one to three times ſhorter than the limb, which is from campanulate patent. Segments oblong, more or leſs inclined to oval or lanceolate, inner ones narrower and more acute. Filaments from upright patent, ſhorter than the anthers, which are linear, with a ſubſagittate baſe. Scentleſs.

Found by THUNBERG flowering in October by the ſides of rivers and brooks in the Roode-Zand Valley, many days journey from Cape-Town. Had we ſeen none but the large ſub-variety (if we may ſo call it) common in our gardens, we might poſſibly have been led to have conſidered our plant as a ſeparate ſpecies; but during the inſpection of ſome hundreds of ſpontaneous and garden ſpecimens, we have ſeen it in all the phaſes uſual to this changeable ſpecies; as alſo without the ſtain, which, as *erecta* differs only from *maculata* by the large ſtain at the baſe, muſt be referred to the former. It propagates freely both by ſeeds and offsets, is not very tender, never expands but in clear weather and when protected from the wind. Preſerves its beauty if carefully dried.

Although the eſſential character of IXIA, as above given, conſiderably reduces the heterogeneous maſs that has hitherto incumbered this genus, as will be ſeen by the following ſynoptic view of the ſpecies which will rank under it, we ſtill ſuſpect that ſome of the ſections muſt be hereafter ſeparated into diſtinct genera, before a completely determinate eſſential character is formed. Undeſcribed ſpecies, which are numerous in our gardens, are not inſerted. Thoſe for which no authority is cited, are as they ſtand in WILLDENOW's edition of the *Species Plantarum*.

IXIÆ SYNOPSIS. GAWLER *inedit.*

Sect. 1. *Antheris breviſſimis conniventibus; ſtigmatibus infundibuliformibus, hiantibus.*

IXIA ſcillaris α. β. (ſpecieſne diſtinctæ?)

Sect. 2. *Uni-biflora; limbo ſubgloboſo-campanulato, tubo fere nullo; bulbo carnoſo tunica tenui veſtito.*

IXIA crateroides, *Bot. Repoſ. t.* 186.

Sect. 3. *Rachide in multifloris flexuoſa flexubus de flore in florem valde arcuatis; valvula exteriore ſpathæ integerrima obtuſa tubum brevem ſubæquante vel longiore; floribus ex ortu fecundis; piſtillo ſtamina ſæpius ſuperante; bulbo oblongo-ovato tunica nigra putaminea margine dentato-fiſſa veſtito, in annoſis tunicis plurimis baſi imbricatis.*

IXIA ciliaris, *Saliſb. inedit.*—IXIA hirta.—IXIA rochenſis (ſecunda *de la Roche*).—IXIA ſecunda.—IXIA ramoſa (ſcillaris *Thunberg*).—IXIA obtuſata, *Herb. Banks.*—IXIA ſetacea, *Thunb.*

Sect. 4. *Spica compoſita ex floribus ſeſſilibus ſpiculiſque 1—2 floris alternis capillaribus; bulbo ovato tunica fibroſa.*

IXIA capillaris (erecta *Jacq. collect.* nec *Hort. Schoenb.*).—IXIA lancea, *Jacq. ic. rar. et coll.* nec *Thunberg.*—IXIA aulica.—*Meræ varietates?*

Sect. 5. *Floribus paucis remotis; antheris inflexis?*

IXIA criſpa.

Anne cum Gladiolo criſpo, Gladiolo ſtriato, Gladiolo pectinato, *Herb. Bankſ. novum fundaturum genus?*

Sect. 6. *Stigmatibus hirtis revolutis; bulbo tunica lucida putaminea ſuperne dentata (valvuloideé ſulcata?)*

IXIA exciſa.

Sect. 7. *Floribus interdiu clauſis veſpere expandentibus per totam noctem vigilantibus; ſtigmatibus longioribus, capillaribus, laxis, effuſis os tubi uſque vel ultra; bulbo campaniformi baſi truncato-plano, in annoſis tunicis plurimis nigris deorſum imbricatis veſtito.*

IXIA falcata.—IXIA cinnamomea.—IXIA radiata (GLADIOLUS recurvus, *Thunb. et Suppl.* nec vero *Linn.*).—IXIA anguſta.—IXIA piloſa.

Sect. 8. *Flore magno-ſolitario; tubo brevi ſpathæ æquali; laciniis limbi obovatis; piſtillo ſtaminibus longiore.*

IXIA anemonæflora.

Sect. 9.

Sect. 9. *Tubo gracillimo spatha saltem duplo longiore; limbi laciniis patentissimis, oblongis, lanceolato-ovalibus, alternis paulo angustioribus acutioribus; bulbo superne compresso, tunica lenta fibrosa vestito.*

IXIA patens (leucantha v. *alba*).—IXIA flexuosa.—IXIA conica, *Bot. Mag.*—IXIA erecta.—IXIA maculata.—IXIA columellaris, *indescr.*—IXIA incarnata.

Sect. 10. *Cor. hypocrateriformi; tubo limbo pluries longiore; laciniis subæqualibus vel unico fere duplo majore; staminibus sæpius accumbentibus; bulbo fibras exserente bulbillos vel tubera apicibus gerentes. Genusne distinctum?*

IXIA longiflora.—GLADIOLUS roseus (HOUTTYNIA capensis, *Houtt.*).

N. B. IXIÆ aristatæ et linearis, *specimina viva vel siccata satis integra nondum vidi. Descriptiones nimis mancæ.*

SPARAXIDIS genus (vide 548) excluditur.

Errata in last Number.

In 546, l. antipenult, *for* this species having, &c. *read* from the juxta-position or twin-like appearance of the anthers in this species.

In 548, note, l. 16, *for* angulatus *read* angustatus.

SAMYDA ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED SAMYDA.

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus coloratus. *Cor* o. *Nect.* campanulatum ftaminiferum. *Capf.* intus baccata, 4-valvis, 1-locularis. *Sem.* nidulantia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAMYDA *rofea;* floribus dodecandris aggregatis, foliis oblongis obtufiffimis fubferratis utrinque pubefcentibus.

SAMYDA *ferrulata. Bot. Repof. pl.* 202.

GUIDONIA ulmifolio flore rofeo. *Plum. Gen.* 4. ?

This beautiful flowering fhrub is a native of the Weft-Indies, and confequently requires the heat of the bark ftove to bring it to any perfection in this country, where it is very ornamental, producing its fine red flowers in abundance along the flexile pendent branches.

It is certainly a very diftinct fpecies from the SAMYDA *ferrulata* defcribed and figured by JACQUIN, in the fecond volume of his Collectanea, which has acute leaves finely ferrated, and folitary flowers different in fhape as well as colour. It was fent to this country by Dr. ANDERSON, from the Botanic Garden at St. Vincent's, and has been fome years in the very fine collection of rare exotics poffeffed by Mr. EVANS, at Crombie-Row, Stepney, where our drawing was taken.

By Dr. ANDERSON it was called SAMYDA *pubefcens*, a plant apparently unknown to Botanifts of our day, and as the fynonyms quoted by LINNÆUS (which certainly have no affinity with this) are referred to other plants by Profeffor SWARTZ; we were inclined to fuppofe that he might be right, but Dr. J. E. SMITH having kindly examined the Linnean Herbarium, informs us, that there is no fpecimen fimilar to our drawing there, and, from a critical examination of the whole genus, is inclined to believe that it is the GUIDONIA *ulmi folio flore rofeo* of PLUMIER, which LINNÆUS appears to have confounded with the GUIDONIA *ulmi folio flore niveo* of the fame author, his SAMYDA *ferrulata.*

S. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent. Feb 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp

CAMPANULA AZUREA. AZURE CAMPANULA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo claufo valvis ftaminiferis. *Stigm.* 3-fidum. *Capf.* infera poris lateralibus dehifcens.

Specific Character.

CAMPANULA *azurea;* foliis ovato-oblongis feffilibus ferratis [utrinque pilofis] caule fimplici angulato floribus paniculatis. *Banks Mff.*

DESCR. Stalk erect, fimple, quadrangular, with raifed fubcartilagineous angles. Radical leaves few, petiolated, cordate-ovate, ferrated, fomewhat hairy underneath, hairs few, thinly fcattered, more about the margin than elfewhere. Cauline leaves alternate, feffile, oblong-ovate, acute, ferrate, thinly haired. Peduncles panicled, long, filiform alternate, axillary, and once or twice divided; pedicels nodding with linear bractes. Calyx pentagonal. Segments fubulate-filiform, more than half the length of the corolla. Segments of the corolla femiovate, acute.

We found confiderable difficulty in determining this fpecies, till we fortunately found in the Bankfian Herbarium a fpecimen in every refpect correfponding with the one from which our drawing was made, by which we found that it had been regarded by the late Dr. SOLANDER as a nondefcript fpecies, and had been named by him CAMPANULA *azurea*, and diftinguifhed by the fpecific character above given. In both fpecimens the leaves are fmooth on the upper fide, and have very thinly fcattered hairs on the under fide; on which account we have enclofed the words *utrinque pilofis* between crotchets. In many refpects it refembles lilifolia, but differs in its angular ftalk, in the length of its calyx, and, as we believe, has very diffimilar roots. Was fent with other plants from Switzerland to Mr. SWAINSON, by whom it was communicated to Mr. SALISBURY at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where our drawing was made laft. The fpecimen in the Herbarium flowered in the Botanic Garden at Chelfea in 1778, and is marked as a native of Switzerland. It is a hardy perennial, and, as an ornamental flower, worthy of culture.

NYMPHÆA CÆRULEA. BLUE WATER-LILY.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. polypetala. *Cal.* 4—5-phyllus. *Bacca* multilocularis, loculis polyspermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NYMPHÆA *cærulea*; foliis peltatis inferne bilobis obtuse dentato-sinuatis utrinque glabris. *Dryand. ineedit.*
NYMPHÆA *cærulea. Bot. Repos.* 197.

" A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Calyx four-leaved. " Petals twenty in three ranks. Stigmas twenty. I do not " know if the blue-flowered East-India one be the same; " the leaves seem to be entire, and the flowers smaller with " acute petals.—N. B. I have since had it with entire leaves." *Dryand. Mss.*

We are proud to have it in our power to offer any thing not before communicated from such a source as Dr. DRYANDER. The sketches of a master's hand are of more value than the finished labours of other men. The leaves are truly peltate, though divided to within half an inch of the footstalk into two lobes, which terminate in a curved point a little divaricate, so as to give it a somewhat sagittate appearance. In this form of the lobes it differs from NYMPHÆA *lotus*, as well as that in the latter the margin of the leaf is acutely dentated and tomentose on the under side. But there are probably several species as yet undescribed. This is certainly one of the most beautiful of aquatic plants, and appears to be more easily cultivated than most of them, flowering readily, and continuing to blossom through great part of the Summer. It has the additional recommendation of being very fragrant. Is usually kept in the stove planted in a pot of loamy earth, and immersed under water in the cistern, but would perhaps succeed as well in a good greenhouse. Our drawing was made from a specimen that flowered last May in the collection of the Right Hon. CHARLES GREVILLE, at Paddington, and is to be met with in several collections in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

Published by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Mar. 1, 1802.

WATSONIA PLANTAGINEA. SMALL-FLOWERED WATSONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide No. 537.

OBS. ULTER. *Subinde vivipara. Caulis rarissime anceps. Stamina sæpius adscendentia antheris parallelis (æqua fronte digestis) in nonnullis vero erecta stylum supra trifariam stipantibus his quoque foliorum margines cartilaginei, faux brevior turbinato-contracta, semina vix alata, nec inde genere eliminandis, cæteris prorsus consentaneis. Bulbus intra tunicam geminos consimiles, unicum e scapo pertranseunte dississum simulantes, quotannis enititur, hisque jam adoletis perit. Radicationis habitum in Ixia et Gladiolo, ab eodem in Watsonia aliquantulum discrepantem, alibi proferemus.* Gawler.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *plantaginea*; foliis lineari-ensiformibus strictis infimo falcato, compresso-fistuloso: cæteris plano-solidis, caule alato-ancipiti, spica disticha subamentiformi, limbo æquali campanulato-patente. *G.*

IXIA plantaginea. *Hort. Kew.* 159. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 200.

IXIA triticea. *Burm. prod. fl. cap.* 1.

GLADIOLUS alopecuroides. *Thunb. Diss.* 14. *prod.* 8. *Sp. Pl.* 54. *Amæn. Acad.* 4. 301. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 111.

PHALANGIUM spicatum. *Linn. Pfl. Syst. II. p.* 129. *t.* 8. *f.* 2.

PLANTA æthiopica, alato caule fructum capsularem grani tritici æmulum in longa spadicea proferens. *Pluk. Am.* 173. *t.* 439. *f.* 3.

DESCR. Scape ancipital, 1—2 feet high. Leaves three, alternate, ensiform, somewhat falcate acute, lower one compressedly fistulose, chambered, upper ones solid, flat, stiffish, far-sheathing, and beyond the sheaths shorter than the lowest.

loweſt. Rachis flexuoſe, when ſtripped of its flowers, like that of wheat. Spike (ſometimes two, the lower confluently adpreſſed) linear, diſtich with from fifty to one hundred cloſely imbricated ſmall flowers, blueiſh with a tinge of purple at the tips of the inner ſegments. Outer valve of ſpathe ovate, with a broad pellucid membranous edge, ſhorter than the faux, which is compreſſed and ſlightly recurved. Limb bell-ſhaped (in the upper flowers ſometimes ſubbilabiately arranged) ſegments equal, narrowly oval-lanceolate, alternate ones interior. Stamens adſcendent parallel nearly the length of the piſtil. Anthers incumbent, dark blue with a ſagittate baſe. Said to vary with white flowers. Scentleſs. Like WATSONIA *ſpicata*, ſometimes produces ſmall oblong bulbs, 1—3, in each ſpathe inſtead of flowers, theſe germinate when fallen off.

Found by THUNBERG near the town, at Swellendam, in Carro, and ſometimes in the high-roads. Our figure was taken from a plant received ſome time ſince from the Cape, with many others, by Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, at Kenſington. Introduced into the royal gardens at Kew in 1774, by Mr. MASSON. This is the ſmalleſt of the tribe yet known. We have ſeen WATSONIA *aletroides* with as many flowers, as cloſely imbricate, and permanently diſtich.

No. 523. alter as follows:

WATSONIA SPICATA. HOLLOW-LEAVED WATSONIA.

WATSONIA *ſpicata;* foliis linearibus teretibus: imo breviore verticali molliter mucronulato, ſpica diſticha ſubamentiformi, limbo æquali campanulato-patente. *G.*

IXIA ſpicata. *Soland. Herb. Bankſ. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 200.

IXIA alopecuroidea. *Linn. Suppl.* 92.

GLADIOLUS ſpicatus. *Roy. Lugdb.* 19. *Sp. Pl.* 53. *Thunb. Diſſ.* 13. *Prod.* 8. *Syſt. Veget. Murr.* 86. *Syſt. Nat. Gmel.* 111.

GLADIOLUS ſiſtuloſus. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v.* 1. *tab.* 6.

GLADIOLUS tubuloſus, foliis cylindraceis, nervoſis, glaberrimis, florum ſpica diſticha. *Burm. Prod. fl. cap.* 2.

GLADIOLUS. *Herb. Hermann. (ex quo Linnæus floram Zeylanicam confecit) apud Biblioth. Bankſ. vol.* 4. *pag.* 21. *inter plantas Zeylanicas agglutinatus, Linnæi manu ſubſcriptus.*—GLADIOLUS *ſpicatus. Herb. Linn.* 8. *eſt* GLADIOLUS communis. *G.*

Spathe 2-valved, ſtigmas bifid, leaves 4. ſtem ſimple.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mart. 1802 T. Bonsfield sc.

MASSONIA ENSIFOLIA. TRUMPET-FLOWERED MASSONIA.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera limbo sexpartito. *Filamenta* collo tubi imposita. *Caps.* 3-alata, 3-locularis polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MASSONIA *ensifolia;* bracteis pedicellis brevioribus, corollæ laciniis revoluto-patentibus tubo pluries brevioribus, filamentis sessilibus capillaribus: alterniis longioribus, foliis lanceolatis. *Gawler.*

MAUHLIA ensifolia. *Thunb. nov. gen.* 111. *Nov. gen. char. ess. apud Prodrom. iterum, p.* 60. *t.* 1.

AGAPANTHUS ensifolius. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 48.

POLYANTHES pygmæa. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 380. *Collect. supp.* 56. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 165. *iterum!*

MASSONIA violacea. *Bot. Repos. tab.* 46. *Ejusque recens.* AGAPANTHUS *ensifolius.*

DESC. *Bulb* tunicated. *Leaves* two, opposite, from two to four inches long, lanceolate, contracted at the base into a sort of petiole, firm, smooth, shining underneath with a subtle cartilaginous acute-crenulate margin, scarcely visible to the naked eye. *Scape* central from the bosom of the leaves, round, but slightly sulcate-angulate from the decurrent bractes, whitish, from two to three inches long. *Pedicels* scarcely half an inch long, filiform, whitish. *Bractes* ovate-subulate, subdecurrent, whitish, one at the base of each pedicel, than which it is shorter by half. *Flowers* in a compact corymb, rarely lengthened out into a lax thyrse. *Cor.* subpersistent, narrow-tubed, club-shaped when not expanded, from one inch to an inch and half long, pale violet coloured, very shining. *Tube* nearly straight, somewhat recurved, several times longer than the limb, with a honey-bearing base. *Segments of the limb* equal, rather oblong, acute, revolute-patent. *Filaments* sessile (i. e. inserted immediately

immediately into the mouth of the tube, not upon a raised neck of the tube, as in some species of MASSONIA) capillary, not dilated at the base, the alternate ones longer (as in HYACINTHUS *corymbosus*) nearly equalling the limb. *Anthers* very small roundish-oval. *Germ* upper, oblong, sulcate. *Style* erect, subulate-filiform, nearly equalling the corolla. *Stigma* simple (covered with stalked glands, according to JACQUIN, perhaps as in SCILLA *non-scripta?*). *Capsule* scarious, ovate, acutish, three-cornered with compressed-acute dehiscent angles, three-celled, three-valved with ovate valves longer than the bractes.—JACQUIN says it is fragrant, which we have never observed.—It was found at the Cape, by THUNBERG, in a district between Soendag and Visch Rivers, flowering about December.

MASSONIA is very nearly allied to HYACINTHUS, particularly to the Cape species, and had we followed our own ideas of natural affinity, we should have rather placed this species under the latter genus: in doing as we have, we merely yield to the essential characters as they at present stand. Perhaps it will be hereafter found unnecessary to separate these genera at all, or, if they are distinguished, a considerable transfer of the species must be made. JUSSIEU has hinted, that it would be more natural to take the character of HYACINTHUS from the corolla than from the germ. For not continuing it as a congener of AGAPANTHUS *umbellatus* or of POLYANTHES *tuberosa*, we believe no apology is necessary; but to such as think differently, or that it is a distinct genus, we offer the above description from Mr. GAWLER, as its natural character. *Ensifolia* is a very bad name, but better than a new one.—THUNBERG's figure was certainly taken from a dried specimen, and in the Banksian Herbarium is one, so precisely resembling it, as to induce a suspicion that it is the very one from which his drawing was made. The same collection contains a very closely allied species, under the name of MASSONIA *uniflora*, with a larger flower and a single narrow linear leaf.

With us it flowers in October or November; requires the same treatment as other Cape bulbs, but the roots should not be taken up, preservation from wet in their inactive state being sufficient. The Rev. Mr. BALE informs us, that with him it produces abundance of offsets, while others complain of its slow propagation in this way; it produces seed however with all. Was introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman at Turnham-Green, who raised it from Cape seeds, together with a very pretty purple variety, about the year 1791. Our drawing was made at EDWARD WOODFORD's, Esq. last November.

S.Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mart. 1802 F.S. sculp.

ZINNIA TENUIFLORA. SLENDER-FLOWERED ZINNIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* aristis 2 erectis. *Cal.* ovato-cylindricus, imbricatus. *Flosculi* radii pauci persistentes, integri.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZINNIA *tenuiflora;* floribus pedunculatis: radio lineari revoluto-patenti scabro, seminibus disci uni-aristatis.

ZINNIA *tenuiflora;* foliis sessilibus; floribus pedunculatis, seminibus hermaphroditarum hinc donatis arista longissima, illinc gemino mucrone brevissimo. *Jacq. Collect.* 5. *p.* 159. *Icon. tom.* 3. 590.

This lively annual, which grows to the height of two or three feet and divides into several branches, is most probably a native of South-America. It was, we believe, first raised in this country, in the garden of EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq. at Vauxhall, from seed sent to him by Mons. THOUIN, national Gardener in Paris. Should be sown in the Spring upon a common hot-bed, with balsams and other tender annuals, and planted out into the open border the latter-end of May, where it will continue to blossom for some months and produce ripe seeds in favourable weather.

It has been well figured by JACQUIN, in his *Icones plantarum rariorum*, and described in his *collectanea;* to which description we have nothing to add, but that the florets of the radius, in the specimens we have seen, are sharp-pointed, very rough to the touch, and of a lively pale green colour underneath, not a dingy white, as he describes them.

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GLADIOLUS VERSICOLOR, *var.* TENUIOR (γ).
SMALL CHANGEABLE CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide No. 538.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *versicolor*; foliis ensiformi-linearibus utrinque tricostatis, valvula spathæ extima faucem ex superante, laciniis extimis ellipticis: lateralibus inferioribus angustioribus unguiculatis. *Gawler.*

(α) MAJOR foliis lineari-ensiformibus, costis laminato-elevatis, faciebus laterum paginulatis sulcato-planis, valvula extima culpidata spirali-convoluta corolla adequata. *G.—Noctu odorus.*

GLADIOLUS *versicolor. Bot. Rep. tab.* 19. *ejus Recens. n.* 12.

(β) INÆQUALIS; foliis trinerviis striatis ultra vaginam brevioribus: lateribus non paginatis, laciniis supremis brevioribus: intermedia brevissima: infima reliquis longiore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS floribus e spadiceo et flavo variegatis, suprema lacinia brevissima. *Breyn. prod. pl. afr. p.* 2. *p.* 20. *t.* 7. *f.* 1.

GLADIOLUS tristis minor. *Soland. flor. cap. ined. et Herb. Banks.*

(γ) TENUIOR; foliis antecedentis, laciniis externis ellipticis longioribus, obtusulis emarginatis apice convolutis undulatis, laciniis imis macula informi notatis. *G.—Interdiu odorus.*

GLADIOLUS tristis (α) *odorus. Thunb. Diss. de Glad.* 8.

(δ) LONGIFOLIUS; corollis minoribus subviolaceis punctatis, folio exteriore varietatis (α) pluries vero angustiore scapoque longiore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS tristis prioris var. *Jacq. ic. rar. v.* 2. *t.* 245. *Coll.* 4. *p.* 458.

OBS. *Folia in* (α) *omnino* GLADIOLI *Watsonii, retro* 450. *edit. G.*

This seems to be the intermediate species of GLADIOLUS *tristis* and GLADIOLUS *recurvus* of LINNÆUS (the latter of which

which is GLADIOLUS *carinatus* of *Hort. Kew.* and *punctatus* of JACQUIN); from the first it differs in not having quadrangular leaves, from the last in not having ribless ones, from both in the proportionately longer outer valve, besides slighter distinctions.

The name of *versicolor* was probably given to variety (α) from a slight change perceptible in its colour after sun-set, proceeding from the difference of light: in our variety this is not at all observable. Our figure was taken from a plant at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, who are pretty certain they raised it some time ago from Cape seeds, but it never flowered till this year; perhaps when the bulb is stronger and older it may approach nearer to *var.* (α) or may prove a permanent variety; scarcely a distinct species? (α) smells precisely like the common red pink, but very powerfully so, and only in the evening; the present plant in the day-time, but we are at a loss to say what the scent resembles, though very fragrant. THUNBERG (we presume from his completing his descriptions at his Herbarium, where the leaves of all the tall single-stemmed ones, which are much of the same breadth, are pressed into nearly an uniform appearance) has collected sixteen varieties, under GLADIOLUS *tristis*, most of which we shall be enabled to shew to be perfectly distinct species, at least possessing sufficient specific distinction, the only rule we can go by where experience fails.

Erratum in last Number.

IXIÆ *Syn.* Sect. 7.—*for* effusis os tubi usque vel ultra, *read* effusis, os tubi usque vel ultra excisis.

J. Edwards del. Pub. by J. Curtis & Geo. Crofcent Apr 1 1802 P. Sandom

TRIFOLIUM SPADICEUM. BAY-COLOURED TREFOIL.

****

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Flores fubcapitati. *Legumen* vix calyce longius, non dehifcens, deciduum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRIFOLIUM *fpadiceum*; fpicis ovalibus imbricatis, vexillis deflexis perfiftentibus, calycibus pilofis, caule erecto. *Sp. Pl.* 1087. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 90.

TRIFOLIUM caule erecto, fpicis ftrepentibus ovatis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 365.

TRIFOLIUM montanum lupulinum. *Bauh. Pin.* 328. *Prod.* 140. *Park. Theat.* 1105.

LUPULINUM montanum capitulis fpadiceis. *Rupp. Jen.* 207.

LOTUS montanus aureus amplo lupuli capite, annuus. *Barr. Plant.* 812. *Ic.* 1024.

A native of moft parts of Europe, but not of Great-Britain. Has been cultivated for fome years in the Botanic Garden at Brompton, where it has been the practice to raife it under a frame, and then plant it out in the open border; but moft probably would fucceed as well if fown with other hardy annuals in the places where it is intended to remain, being indigenous as far north as Sweden. It is a pretty little plant, both from its delicate foliage and fine chefnut-brown fpikes crowned with golden-coloured flowers. How it came to be called in the Hortus Kewenfis *pale-flowered*, we are at a lofs to guefs, except by an accidental error for *bay-flowered*.

We obferve, as remarked by LINNÆUS, that the two upper teeth of the calyx are obfolete or entirely wanting.

MELANTHIUM JUNCEUM. RUSH-LIKE MELANTHIUM.

****

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala. *Filamenta* ex elongatis unguibus corollæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELANTHIUM foliis fubulatis, radicali unica, fcapo ad fummitatem diphyllo, floribus fpicatis. *Jacq. Icon. rar.* 2. *t.* 451. *Collect. Supp.* 105.

MELANTHIUM *junceum*; foliis lineari-fubulatis: fuperioribus bafi dilatatis, fpica flexuofa, petalis unguiculatis. *Willd. Spec. Pl. t.* 2. *p.* 268.

PHALANGIUM. *Houtt. Linn. pfl. Syft. t.* 80. *f.* 3.

MELANTHIUM triquetrum. *Linn. Sup.* 213. *Thunb. Prod.* 67. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 267.?

DESC. *Bulb* roundifh. *Root-leaf* folid at the bafe perfectly round and fmooth, burfting at a fmall diftance from the ground for the exit of the fcape, from whence it becomes femicylindrical, attenuate, grooved on the innerfide. *Scape* round, one-leafed: *leaf* fimilar to the root one but not grooved. *Spike* lateral, involucred, fhorter than the cauline leaf. *Rachis* fomewhat triangular with alternate feffile flowers. *Corolla* fix-petaled, three of them outer, ovate with a fhort grooved claw, whitifh with two dark crimfon fpots containing clear drops of honied liquid when the flower firft opens. *Filaments* fix, a little longer than the claw, into the bafe of which they are inferted, patent but rifing up one at a time to difcharge the pollen over the ftyles, and then falling back to their

their former ſtation. *Anthers* purple, with greeniſh pollen. *Germen* obtuſely three-cornered, three-celled, ſtyles three. *Capſule* the ſame: ſeeds many, roundiſh.

The MELANTHIUM *junceum*, at firſt ſight, has much the habit and appearance of an IXIA, but the moſt ſuperficial examination immediately ſhews it to belong, not only to a different claſs in the ſexual ſyſtem, but alſo to a different natural order. Still, however, there is a real affinity, and it may be conſidered in ſome meaſure as a connecting link between the IRIDES and JUNCI of JUSSIEU; for it is only to unite the claws of the petals into a tube and to join the ſtyles at the baſe and take away half the ſtamens and we have a complete flower of an IXIA, naked indeed, the MELANTHIUM having only one ſpathe or involucre to the ſpike and none to the ſeparate flowers.

From a careful examination of the ſpecimens in the Bankſian Herbarium, we are convinced that the MELANTHIUM *triquetrum* of THUNBERG and *junceum* of JACQUIN are one and the ſame; the former, having made his deſcription from dried plants only, might be eaſily led into this error; but as, in a growing ſtate, there is nothing triquetrous in the form of the leaves, we have given the preference to JACQUIN's name, although THUNBERG's has the right of priority.

Our drawing was taken from a plant ſent us by Mr. SALISBURY of the Botanic Garden, Brompton, in January laſt, ſome weeks earlier perhaps than it would have flowered had it not been forced by the heat of the ſtove. Mr. SALISBURY received it with ſeveral other curious bulbs from the Cape, the latter end of laſt Summer.

The treatment ſhould be the ſame as for other Cape bulbs.

Massonia Muricata. Prickly-Leaved Massonia.

Clafs and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera limbo fexpartito. *Filamenta* collo tubi impofita. *Capf.* 3-alata, 3-locularis, polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MASSONIA *muricata;* foliis fubrotundis verfus apicem fuperne muricatis nudis, corymbo compafto bracteato, ftaminibus fauce elevata infidentibus. *G.*

Desc. *Stem* fcarcely above the ground. *Leaves* fmooth, lucid, thinly befet with thorn-like excrefcencies on the upper furface towards the point, with parallel furrows converging at each end. *Pedicels* thick, fcarce half an inch long. *Bractes* elliptic, nearly the length or longer than the flowers, outer largeft, entirely furrounding the corymb. *Tube* about equal to the ftamens, nearly twice the length of the fegments, which laft are flaccid with a tranfverfe plait at their bafe, opaque yellowifh white, faux fomewhat cupped, pellucid, tinged with bluifh-green, brimful of nectareous liquid; *ftamens* upright, arranged in a campanulate circumference, white, with tumid azure bafes. The infertion of the filaments may be here called mediate, in Massonia *enfifolia* immediate.

The corolla of this genus feems to have afforded as many diftinct conceptions of its ftructure as it has been defcribed by different Botanifts. Thunberg confiders it as hexapetalous, the fegments as petals attached to the tube, his nectary (hence moft probably his ejection of Massonia *enfifolia*). Jacquin terms only the naked part on which the filaments are feated the nectary, and defcribes it as a fhort marginal crown

crown placed on the neck of the corolla uniting the bases of the stamens, thus making it a distinct appendage. SOLANDER *Bankf. Mss.* speaks of it as a small nectariform ringlet, created by a slight cohesion of the dilated bases of the filaments. JUSSIEU, on the other hand, calls the part we allude to, "*faux* "*prominens*," and says it is formed by the reflex curvature of the base of the segments, which afterwards becomes upright, and adds, that it is THUNBERG's nectary; but here he is wrong.—From all the above Botanists we in some measure dissent. The corolla we hold to be completely monopetalous, and that there is no nectary considered as a distinct appendage; but in many species (of which the present is the most remarkable instance known to us) the outer cuticle detaches itself from the inner and is rolled back for a greater or less distance; of this the six flaccid segments are the distinct and immediate continuation, shrivelling almost as soon as expanded in our species; the upper part of the inner cuticle thus bared affords the nectary-like appearance authors allude to, and is (as are also most probably the filaments) the separate and uninterrupted continuation of that membrane, the whole is firmer, of a distinct colour, and remains in vigour until the usual process of impregnation is completed.—However wide the chasm may appear between this and MASSONIA *ensifolia*, it is naturally enough filled up by a series of species, in which the denudation of the faux gradually diminishes till it disappears in *ensifolia*, where the bases of the filaments are even below the bases of the segments: as the faux decreases so the elongation of the tube increases, and the nectareous liquid sinks deeper and deeper till it is quite out of sight in *ensifolia* and *uniflora*. The whole of this natural class is, according to JUSSIEU's system, corollaless; but as it consists of herbaceous thin-rinded plants and somewhat succulent, we suspect the outer cuticle above mentioned is the continuation of the exterior rind *(cortex)* too fine to produce a more substantial covering, and that it corresponds with his *Calyx*; that the inner one, on the other hand, is the continuation of the interior rind *(liber)* and that it may be his *Corolla*, both being thus united to afford a sufficiently substantial protection to the parts of fructification; if so, the same will apply to the whole class; it is evident in this genus the two coats are spontaneously separable, of different degrees of duration, the inner one shifting the process of impregnation, then withering. We merely offer this hint for the present, nor do the limits of the work permit the insertion of some further observations we have made on this subject. Our drawing was made in the garden of ED. WOODFORD, Esq. *Gawler.*

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ROBINIA GLUTINOSA. CLAMMY ROBINIA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Legumen* gibbum elongatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROBINIA *glutinosa*; racemis axillaribus pedicellis unifloris, foliis impari-pinnatis, ramis glutinosis.

The ROBINIA *glutinosa* is a beautiful tree, a native of North-America, and perfectly hardy in our climate. It appears to be of smaller size than the ROBINIA *Pseud-acacia*, which it much resembles in habit, but when in blossom is readily distinguished by its rose-coloured flowers, and at all times by its glutinous branches and shorter straight spines. The leaves are deciduous, consist of from eight to ten pairs of leaflets with an odd one, ovate, entire, glaucous underneath, and in the older leaves obtuse. Stipulæ, two short straight spines at the base of every petiole very weak, but persistent and becoming hard spines in the old wood. There are also very minute ones at every pair of leaflets. The young branches are covered with glands of a dark red colour which exude a clammy juice.

It is a free-growing tree, handsomer in its form than the *Pseud-acacia*, and, from the wood being less brittle, is not so apt to be disfigured by the high winds. Flowers in June and July.

Introduced into this country by Mr. WHITLEY, in whose nursery at Old Brompton it flowered sparingly in the Summer of 1800, and plentifully last year. Is usually increased by engrafting on the *Pseud-acacia*, but may be readily propagated by planting cuttings of the roots, as we are informed by Mr. LODDIDGES, of Hackney, who also imported it from America some years since.

ANTHOLYZA ÆTHIOPICA. FLAG-LEAVED ANTHOLYZA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis ovata: *Cor.* irregularis, recurva: tubus gracilis: limbus sexpartitus. *Stam.* adscendentia. *Stigm.* 3, recurvo patentia. *Caps.* rotunda, coriacea. *Sem.* plura subrotunda. G.

OBS. *A* Watsonia *stigmatibus non bifidis; a* Gladiolo, *cui conjunctissima, seminibus paucioribus neque alatis; ab* Ixiæ *fauce magis elongata staminibusque adscendentibus dignoscenda.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica* foliis ensiformibus striatis, fauce e tubo pedicelli-formi, quo duplo longiore, abrupte cylindrico-ampliata; lacinia suprema maxima porrecta, cæteris recurvis. G.

ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica. Sp. Pl.* 54. *Reich.* 103. *Thunb. prod.* 7. *Murr. Syst. Veg.* 87. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 113. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 67. *J. F. Mill. Ic. Plant. & Anim. t.* 9. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 222.

GLADIOLUS pyramidalis. *Burm. fl. cap.* ?

GLADIOLUS æthiopicus. *Corn. canad. t.* 79. *Mor. Hist.* 2. *p.* 421. *f.* 4. *t.* 23. *f.* 1. *Rudb. elys.* 2. *p.* 235. *f.* 2.

HYACINTHUS africanus. *Pluk. Phyt.* 195. *f.* 2.

ANTHOLYZA *ringens. Bot. Rep. t.* 32. *iterum (emendato nomine triviali) t.* 210. *ejus Recens.* ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica, n.* 21.

Bulb large, compressed, convex, concave beneath, covered with a fibrous tunic. Leaves many, limber, striated, equitant downwards, upper ones gradually longer, midrib stiff. Stem roundish, strict, upright, scarcely flexuose at the rachis, 3—4 feet high, about a third longer than the leaves. Spike pyramidal-oblong; flowers 10—40, distich, almost imbricate, scentless.

leſs. Tube 6-ſulcate, generally twiſted. Faux cylindric, bluntly keeled underneath. Upper ſegment concave, blunter, about the length of the parts of fructification, which are accumbent to it, the others acute, flat, much ſmaller, three alternate ones leaſt, two lower lateral ones larger than theſe, but far leſs than the uppermoſt one. Anthers ſubſagittate-linear, dark purple. Capſule the ſize of a ſmall cherry, burſting when the ſeeds are ripe; ſeeds deep yellow, roundiſh, preſſed nearly into angles from mutual juxta-poſition.

We are far from offering the above eſſential character as a permanent one, or with confidence, ſo few ſpecies having yet fallen in our way; but we hope ſoon to give ſomething more definite. The capſule and ſeeds are preciſely thoſe of GLADIOLUS *communis*, which in thoſe parts differs from all other GLADIOLI, in ſo much that, could this be ſeparated from the other ſpecies and added to ANTHOLYZA, the characters of the two would be eaſy and preciſe; the one with round capſule and ſeeds, the other with an oblong capſule and numerous lenticular-ſhaped winged ſeeds.

For the means of preſenting this beautiful plant to the public, we are indebted to the Rev. SACKVILLE BALE, who, aware of the rareneſs of its flowering, moſt kindly remitted it to us from his collection at Withyham, near Tunbridge, where it flowered by the help of the ſtove in February. It flowered ſtill earlier at Meſſrs. RUSSELL and WILMOT's Nurſery, at Lewiſham, who have had the goodneſs to ſend us the ſpike with ripe ſeeds, and is at this time coming into flower in the greenhouſe of EDWARD WOODFORD, Eſq. Vauxhall. Had our drawing been fortunately taken before the upper flowers were expanded, the pyramidal form would have been an advantage to our figure. Cultivated by MILLER in 1759. Flowers in May and June, according to *Hort. Kew.* The trivial name (given it by CORNUTI) of *Æthiopian*, is not a very eligible one for a plant peculiar to the Cape and adjacent country; he mentions its flowering at Paris in 1633, his figure excellent. In habit of corollæ it approaches GLADIOLUS *Watſonius* and GLADIOLUS *quadrangularis*, which laſt we ſhall give in our next number.

Gladiolus Gracilis. Slender Corn-Flag.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Spathæ valvula exterior lanceolata. *Cor.* basi tubulosa; limbus 6-partitus irregularis vel subirregularis. *Stam.* adscendentia. *Antheræ* parallelæ. *Stigm.* 3 sursum dilatata ex complicato explicata. *Caps.* trigono-oblonga, lenta. *Sem.* numerosa. *G.*

Obs. *Retro* (n. 538.) "*limbum interdum sed rarius hypocrateriformi-regularem*" *diximus; iterato vero sedulo examine idem omnino regularis nusquam prodit; unde irregularitatem in caracterem resumpsimus.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *gracilis;* corolla subnutante campanulato-bilabiata; foliis linearibus marginibus utrinque laminato-costatis, nervo medio costis valde depressiore, lateribus sulcato-paginatis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *gracilis. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 246. *Coll.* 4. *p.* 159. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *p.* 211.

GLADIOLUS punctatus. β. *Soland. ined. Herb. Banks.*

The leaves of this species have the appearance of being thick and flat, with a deep square groove on both sides, owing to the midrib being nearly obsolete and the marginal ones projecting far forwards; 3—4, about a line broad, far sheathing, and short beyond; stem very slender, straight, simple, geniculately-flexuose upwards, 1—3 feet high, generally longer than the leaves, with two brownish root-sheaths at the base, not spotted, as in Gladiolus *recurvus.* Flowers 3—4, scentless. It approaches Gladiolus *Watsonius* in the leaf, which is however in this more linear with a depressed midrib; in the flower it comes near to Gladiolus *recurvus,* but has a different leaf. Bulb very small in proportion to the height of the stem. A native of the Cape, and is said by Jacquin to vary with white flowers. Our figure was taken at Messrs. Grimwood and Wykes's nursery at Kensington, who have been long in possession of the plant. It flowers freely about March and April, and is by no means one of the tenderer species.

PHLOX STOLONIFERA. CREEPING PHLOX.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Cal.* prifmaticus. *Capf.* 3-locularis 1-fperma.

Specific Character.

PHLOX *ftolonifera*; ftolonibus repentibus, foliis fpatulato-obovatis.

Twelve fpecies of PHLOX are enumerated in WILLDENOW's edition of the Species Plantarum of LINNÆUS, of which four have been already figured in the Botanical Magazine. From all thefe this is totally diftinct, having trailing ftalks which take root at every joint, much in the manner of AJUGA *reptans* and VIOLA *odorata*, whence our trivial name. Leaves obovate, fpatulate, with ciliated petioles. Peduncles or flowering ftalks erect, both immediately from the roots, and from the axils of the leaves, bearing an umbel or cyme of nodding flowers of a bright violet colour, and furnifhed with 1—4 pair of linear-lanceolate leaves or bracteæ, hairy at the edges, fometimes oppofite and fometimes alternate. Four of the filaments are the length of the tube, and one fhorter by half, which gives the flower the appearance of being tetrandrous.

We are informed by Mr. JOHN FRASER, of Sloane-Square, Chelfea, that he firft difcovered this plant in Georgia, in the year 1786, together with PHLOX *pilofa*, *fetacea*, and *fubulata*, but that living plants were not brought to Europe till 1801, his fixth voyage to North-America, on botanical refearches, in company with his fon. This laft voyage was undertaken in confequence of an ukafe of their late imperial Majefties the Emperor and Empref of all the Ruffias, appointing him their Botanical Collector. We truft that fo much zeal will meet with a due reward.

It promifes to be a valuable addition to our gardens, particularly calculated for ornamenting rock-work, being, we are affured, perfectly hardy in our climate, although the fpecimen from which our drawing was made laft Summer was flowered in the ftove: if planted in a pot and placed on a pedeftal or flower ftand, with the branches fuffered to hang down the fides, it muft when in full flower make a very fhewy appearance.

Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

CACALIA COCCINEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED CACALIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Cal.* cylindricus oblongus basi tantum subcalyculatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CACALIA *coccinea*; caule herbaceo, foliis radicalibus ovatis spatulatis, caulinis integris amplexicaulibus crenatis marginatis.

A tender annual, to be raised on a hot-bed in the Spring, and about the middle of June it may be planted into the open border, where it will ripen its seeds. Its fine scarlet flowers make a brilliant appearance, but its stalks, being weak and growing two or three feet high, should be properly supported to preserve its beauty from being marred by high winds or heavy rain. Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD'S, at Vauxhall, who received the seeds from Mr. THOUIN, national gardener at Paris in the Spring of 1800, under the name of CACALIA *sonchifolia*; but as it neither answers to the description of that species, nor at all resembles the specimens preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, we consider it as a totally distinct species; and not finding that it has been hitherto described or figured, we have given it a name expressive of the colour of its flowers and a specific character, which we believe will sufficiently distinguish it from every other known species.

J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1 1802 E. Sawyer

CLEMATIS VITICELLA. PURPLE VIRGIN'S-BOWER.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 4—6. *Semina* caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *Viticella;* foliis compositis decompositisque: foliolis ovatis sublobatis integerrimis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 765. *Hort. Cliff.* 225. *Mart. Mill. Dict. art.* 2.

CLEMATIS foliis compositis decompositisque: foliolis ovatis sublobatis integerrimis, petalis obovatis patentibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.*

CLEMATITIS cærulea vel purpurea repens. *Bauh. Pin.* 300.

CLEMATITIS altera. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 122. *quoad figuram, descriptio nimis manca cuidam alteri pertinere videtur.*

CLEMATITIS peregrina cærulea sive rubra. *Ger. emac.* 887. *f.* 1. & 2. *Raii Hist. p.* 622.

The CLEMATIS *Viticella* is a native of Spain and Italy, and bears the cold of our winters very well; is a very ornamental climber, and its flowers sweet-scented. Though well known to our older Botanists, and cultivated as long ago as the year 1569, by Mr. HUGH MORGAN,* it is by no means common: the double variety is more so; but this in our opinion, though preferred by MILLER, is not so handsome as either of the single red or purple varieties, both of which grow in the greatest perfection at the nursery of Messrs. WHITLEY & Co. Old-Brompton, where our figure was taken last year.

It flowers in June and July. Is propagated either by seeds, which it sometimes produces in this country, or by laying the young shoots down early in the Spring or at the latter-end of July, the mode of doing which is fully detailed in MARTIN's MILLER's Dictionary; but Mr. WHITLEY prefers the former time, to that recommended by MILLER.

* Hort. Kew.

W. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, June 1 1802. E. Sayers sculp.

Ixia Falcata. Sickle-Leaved Ixia.

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Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-valvis. *Cor.* bafi tubulofa, tubus gracilis, limbus 6-partitus, regularis *(rariffime fubirregularis)* fubæqualis patens. *Fil.* limbo plureis breviora, recto-patentia, vel coarctato-erecta. *Stigm.* 3, patentia. *Sem.* numerofa globofa. *G.*

N°. 549, *in* Char. Ess. *lapfu calami poft* " limbus" *omifimus* " 6-partitus." *Ad calcem N°.* 556, *apud* Erratum, *pro* " excifis" *lege* " divifis."

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *falcata* ; fpatha herbacea ftriata, corolla erecta : laciniis ovalibus concavis, antheris horizontalibus, ftigmatibus ufque tubum divifis longis effufis proftratis curvatis. *G.*

IXIA *falcata. Linn. Suppl.* 92. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 23. *prod.* 10. *Murr. Syft. Veg.* 85. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 110. *Hort. Kew. addend. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 276. *Coll.* 4. 183. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 207.

IXIA cinnamomea. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 44. *ejufque Recenf. n.* 2.

Bulb about the fize of a large pea, campaniform, bafe flat, tunics brown, thefe in old plants are placed imbricately one over the other 10—15 deep, which gives the bulb the appearance of being greatly larger than it really is ; we have feen them thus piled nearly an inch high. Leaves 3—4, alternate, enfiform, from three inches to a foot long, nerved-ftriated, two lower ones nearly oppofite, reflex-falcate (fometimes almoft ftraight) cauline ones fiftulofely fheathing, compreffedly-ancipital, remote, longer, often edged with a membranous pellucid ferrately fcabrous margin. Stem from fix inches to a foot high, lax, fimple, or with axillary branches, generally three or four times longer than the leaves, upright. Flowers 5—20, erect, beginning to expand a little before funfet, when they diffufe a fine

fine aromatic odour like ſome of the varieties of honeyſuckle. Spathe ſomewhat ſhorter than tube, ſubconduplicate, keeled, and often edged in the manner of the cauline leaves. Tube about the length of the limb, which is quite patent, exterior ſegments largeſt and ſomewhat reflexed, of a fine ſhining brown on the outſide*, interior ones all white and ſomewhat more concave. Anthers ſagittately ſubulate incumbent, verſatile, pale, each of them ſomewhat reſembling in poſition the needle of a mariner's compaſs. Stigmas capillary, ſometimes pubeſcent.

Introduced into Kew garden by Mr. MASSON in 1787, flowers in April. We can perceive no difference between this and IXIA *cinnamomea*, except in the remarkable criſpature of the leaves and more numerous ſmaller flowers of the latter:—may theſe diſtinctions be loſt by culture? The former was found by THUNBERG on the hills about Cape-Town, the latter on thoſe of Loweſtaart. They are both called by the Dutch *Cannelbloem*, on account of their ſmell, as alſo *Avondbloem*, from their time of flowering, which at the Cape is ſaid to take place ſo preciſely at four in the afternoon, that the hour of the day may be known by it, except rain is at hand, which, by remaining cloſed, they predict as certainly as a barometer. Both, as well as IXIA *piloſa* and *radiata*, are in great requeſt there on account of their fragrance. Propagates with us by ſeed and offsets, but more ſlowly than moſt other ſpecies of this family. It is apt to luxuriate in the number of ſegments and in the parts of fructification. Our drawing was taken at the nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, where it flowered this year in great perfection, the root throwing up two ſtems. It requires a very ſmall pot, to be put entirely in bog-earth, and when paſt flowering to be carefully preſerved from all moiſture. Is ſtill one of the rarer ſpecies. *G.*

* In JACQUIN's figure the colour is a bright carmine, and in the deſcription is ſaid to be purple.

GLADIOLUS QUADRANGULARIS. SQUARE-LEAVED CORN-FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 562.

OBS. *Antheræ dorfo accumbenter fufpenfæ, verfatiles, fubtus dehifcentes; Stigmata his imminent.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *quadrangularis;* foliis enfiformi-linearibus fulcato-quadrangulatis, corolla geniculato-recurva: fauce cylindrica tubo fubæquali, lácinia fuprema maxima porrecta: infima minima fubulata. G.

ANTHOLYZA *quadrangularis;* ftaminibus declinatis: alis revolutis: foliis lineari tetragonis. *Burm. fl. cap.*

GLADIOLUS *abbreviatus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 166.

Leaves precifely thofe of GLADIOLUS *triftis*, n. 274. Stem 2—3 feet high, upright, rigid, round, tinged with reddifh yellow towards the Rachis. Flowers 2—3, ground yellow, covered with dotted fcarlet lines confluent towards the bafe of the faux. Spathes coloured like the flowers, but uniformly fo not ftreaked, outer valve the length of the faux. Corolla very irregular. Upper fegment ovate-oblong, very large, hyaline on the fides, two upper lateral ones rhomb-ovate, feveral times fmaller, but larger than lower lateral ones, which are ovate, acute, loweft very fmall, awl-fhaped; the three lowermoft have twin-ovate lucid green ftains in the middle.

This very rare and fingular plant, a native of the Cape, was introduced by Meffrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Nurferymen at Hammerfmith.

Hammerſmith. Flowers about the ſame time as GLADIOLUS *triſtis*, or rather earlier, about the beginning of April. Is perfectly ſcentleſs. The ſeed-veſſel preciſely that of GLADIOLUS *triſtis*. Eaſily propagated by offsets, but is ſtill rare.

BURMAN's deſcription is more vague and brief than we could have wiſhed, yet there can be little doubt of his deſigning our plant, when all the circumſtances are taken together, ſuch as the name, and its ſtation in his liſt, where it ſtands immediately after ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica* and *cunonia*, L. to both of which it has a very conſiderable reſemblance. According to him, it flowered in Holland in 1760, and grew two cubits high. *G.*

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1801. F. Sansom sculp.

CYANELLA CAPENSIS. PURPLE-FLOWERED CYANELLA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala: petalis 3 inferioribus propendentibus. *Stamen* infimum declinatum longius

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYANELLA *capensis;* foliis undulatis, ramis patentissimis. *Syst. Vegetab.* 329. *Jacq. Hort.* 3. *p.* 21. *t.* 35. *Andrews's Bot. Rep. t.* 141. *Gært. fruct.* 68. *t.* 17.

CYANELLA caule folioso paniculato, racemis divaricatis, foliis lanceolatis undulatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. t.* 2. *p.* 131.

CYANELLA foliis lanceolatis undatis, ramis divaricatis. *Thunb. act. Holm.* 1794. *p.* 196. *Prod.* 65.

This is a native of the Cape of Good-Hope, growing spontaneously at the foot of the Table Mountain. The conical bulbs about the size of those of CROCUS *verna* are said to be edible when roasted. There is a great singularity in the growth of the stamens, which distinguishes the genus from every other: five of them have very short filaments and erect incurved anthers which open at the point, the sixth is declined and much longer both in the filament and anther, which last is tongue-shaped and grooved in the middle, upon this the style is incumbent; the lower one only, except in colour, has the common appearance of an anther, but all six are considered as such.

In external habit it is very similar to DIANELLA *cærulea*, No. 505, and in the flower to IXIA *scillaris*, No. 542.

Is said to have been cultivated by MILLER, in 1768, but in his description, he says, "the peduncle arises immediately from "the root supporting one flower;" from which we infer that his plant was not the CYANELLA *capensis*. Our figure was taken in April 1801, at the Garden of GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. at Clapham. Requires the same treatment as other Cape bulbs.

Published by W. Curtis, S.t Geo. Chelsea, July 1802.

GLADIOLUS WATSONIUS (*var.* β.) DWARF WATSON'S CORN-FLAG.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spathæ valvula exterior lanceolata. *Cor.* basi tubulosa: limbus sexpartitus irregularis vel subirregularis. *Stam.* adscendentia. *Antheræ* parallelæ. *Stigm.* 3. sursum dilatata ex complicato explicata. *Caps.* trigona, oblonga, lenta. *Sem.* numerosa. G.

OBS. *Antheræ dorso accumbenter suspensæ, versatiles subtus dehiscentes; Stigmata his imminent.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *Watsonius* foliis ensiformi-linearibus utrinque tricostatis: lateribus sulcatis, fauce cylindrica, laciniis recurvis subæqualibus: suprema rectiore. G.

α. Corollis rubris.

GLADIOLUS *Watsonius. Bot. Mag.* 450. *To the Synonyms there quoted may be added,*

GLADIOLUS *recurvus. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. *p.* 59. *t.* 79. *f.* 1. nec vero Linnæi vel Thunbergii.

ANTHOLYZA *revoluta. Burm. Prod. fl. cap.*

GLADIOLUS *præcox. Bot. Rep.* 38. *ejus Recens.* 16. Gladiolus Watsonius.

β. Corollis majoribus luteo variegatis.

We are induced from the beauty and rarity of this plant (though a variety differing in little else than colour from that already published by Mr. CURTIS) to offer it to the public. It has been very lately imported from Holland by Mr. COLVILLE, of the King's-Road, Chelsea, and we believe has never before

before been ſeen in England. It is not above one-third the height of *var.* α, and is of a more beautiful colour. The leaves of both, from the prominence of their ribs, have the appearance of being thick and biſulcate on each ſide and the bottom of the furrows glaucous. Segments modifications of lanceolate bilabiately arranged, the loweſt dependent, all either patent or recurved; when patent the uppermoſt one points ſtraight forward, when recurved that is only patent, thus ever differing in direction, all nearly the length of the faux. Scentleſs. Flowers in February and March: (α) was found at the Cape by THUNBERG on the ſides of mountains, particularly on thoſe of Leuweſtaart, alſo near Conſtantia, and in ſome other diſtricts, flowering in our ſummer months. The firſt variety is become very common, and is one of the earlieſt blowers of its family. We ſuſpect our preſent variety to have been produced by ſeed in Holland, never having yet found it in any herbarium or ſeen it produced from any bulb immediately from the Cape. It is not improbable that the diminiſhed ſtature may be in ſome way connected with the variegation of the corolla, in the ſame manner as tulips whilſt they blow of a plain colour have a very long ſcape, which when, in the language of floriſts, the flower breaks, immediately loſes half or two-thirds of its length. We have obſerved the ſame diminution of ſize in ſeveral other inſtances in this natural order upon the flower becoming variegated. *G.*

Sydenham del. Pub. by T. Curtis 37 Gee Crescent July 1. 1802 F. Sansom sc.

Ixia Capillaris (*var.* γ.) Gracillima.
Slender Ixia.

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Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *capillaris* ſpatha ſcarioſa 5-ſtriata divaricata, tubo et fauce turbinato-continuis ſubſulcato-angulatis, laciniis lineari-oblongis, antheris conniventibus ſtigmata ſubæquantibus. *G.*

(α) *Gracillima*, foliis linearibus anguſtiſſimis non marginatis; ſpatha tubum ſuperante. *G.*

IXIA *gracilis. Saliſb. Prod. Hort.* 37. *n.* 22. ?

(β) *Capillaris;* foliis cartilagineo-marginatis, ramulis 1-3 floris racemoſo-digeſtis; ſpatha tubum ſuperante. *G.*

IXIA *capillaris. Linn. Suppl.* 92. *Thunb. Diſſ.* 12. *t.* 2. *f.* 2. *prod.* 9. *Murr. Syſt. Vegetab.* 84. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 109. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 201.

IXIA *lancea. Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 13. *Ic. rar.* 2. 281. Nec vero Thunbergii.

(γ) *Aulica;* robuſtior, ramis multifloris, ſpatha tubo ſubæquata. *G.*

IXIA *aulica. Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 57. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 109. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 207.

(δ) *Incarnata;* præcedentis magnitudine, tubo et fauce ex cylindrico anguſte turbinatis ſpatha multo longioribus, limbo hypocrateriformi-patente. *G.*

IXIA *incarnata. Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 13. *ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 282. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 201.

Outer valve of the ſpathe ſubtruncate, ſtreaked with three brown riblike veins ending in three ſhort teeth. Segments of the corolla ſtriped with three longitudinal darker coloured veins. Our variety has frequently a ſlender hair-like one-flowered branch, giving the ſtem an appearance of being forked. In a ſucceeding number β and δ will be given in one plate, γ we have never ſeen in bloom, but in the Bankſian Herbarium

Herbarium find the ſpecimen from which the deſcription in *Hort. Kew.* was taken by one of its learned compilers, Dr. SOLANDER; perhaps this is only a leſs luxuriant variety of γ.

THUNBERG'S IXIA *lancea*, for which JACQUIN miſtook our variety β, is a very diſtinct ſpecies. All theſe varieties are ſcentleſs, and flower nearly at the ſame time, viz. in April. They are united by many others, that approach more or leſs to one or other of theſe.

This ſpecies is very diſtinct from its congeners, and although variable in ſome of its proportions, colour, and degree of expanſion, adheres faithfully to all its ſpecific diſtinctions. Thoſe who cannot be reconciled to the propriety of our reducing the above to mere varieties of the ſame ſpecies, and chooſe rather to conſider them as diſtinct, may retain the names allotted to them by the different authors.

Throughout this natural order, in which the different ſpecies and genera ſlide imperceptibly into one another, it is often impoſſible to mark the exact limits of each, and the means adopted by different authors will be found perpetually inadequate to the taſk. Thus the relative proportions of the tube to the ſpathe, and of the border to the tube, though ſometimes material, often afford no ground whatever for ſpecific diſtinction, even differing in different years in the ſame plant: ſometimes the further coheſion of the lower parts of the ſegments, or of the claws, ſtrangely alter the appearance of the flower though not the ſpecies: in this manner GLADIOLUS *hirſutus* obtains a long cylindric faux and rounded ſhort ſegments, their lower or narrower part being abſorbed in the faux, thus becoming GLADIOLUS *merianellus* of authors. So in our ſpecies the tube and faux of α, β, and γ, are gradually elongated till they become the length of the border in δ, partly by the coheſion of the baſes of the ſegments and partly by the elongation of the tube. In the ſame manner the cartilaginous margin, ſo frequent in the leaves of moſt of the natural order, can be of ſmall import for diſtinction, as its preſence or abſence often depend altogether upon the greater or leſs vigour of the plant.

Our preſent figure was taken at EDWARD WOODFORD'S, Eſq. Vauxhall.

Ed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent. July 1. 1802 P. Sanson sculp.

Iris Villosa. Hairy Flag.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita: laciniis alternis reflexis. *Stigm.* petaliformia. Vieusseuxia. *De la Roche*, Descr. 31.

Obs. Species capenses corolla hexapetaloidea unguibus subdiscretis non in tubum connatis basi tantum leviter connexis, filamentis crebrius (anne semper?) plus minus coalitis gaudent. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *villosa*; (barbata) folio extus lineatim villoso, caule pubescente involucris glaberrimis, laminis alternis minimis tridentatis filamentis cylindrico-connatis. *G.*

IRIS *tricuspis*. Var. (α) *corolla purpurea*. *Thunb. Diss. de Iride* 15. ?

Our plant differs in no respect from Iris *tricuspis* (already published by Mr. Curtis, in this Work, No. 168, under the name of Iris *pavonia*) except in the pubescence of leaf and stem and in colour. In making it a distinct species on that account, we follow by analogy the example of former Botanists in this natural order. It cannot be distinguished from the real Iris *pavonia* but when in flower, and then it is sufficiently distinct. Its lower leaf, as well as those of Iris *pavonia*, *tricuspis*, *viscaria*, *bituminosa*, *papilionacea*, *tristis*, &c. &c. appear to be radical and flat or somewhat channelled, but when examined, will be found to be cauline and fistular, having split from near the base where they are entire and round, to near the end where they terminate, as fistular ones usually do, in a solid columnar mucronate point; the surfaces are of different hues and frequently of different habits, as in our plant, where the inner is quite smooth, the outer pubescent. Iris *tricuspis* (as are also most probably its kindred species above enumerated) is

is remarkably prone to luxuriance, forming abortive petals, or ſegments of petals within the claws of the larger ſegments of various forms, according to their greater or leſs perfection, and ſuch have been miſtaken by THUNBERG in IRIS *pavonia* for nectaries; he deſcribes them, "*nectaria tria intra petala majora, "ſingulum foliolum ovatum obtuſum petaliforme ad baſin;*" theſe are ſometimes preſent or not ſo in the ſame plant. To us it appears impoſſible to attribute to the union of the filaments, either in this genus or Ixia, the importance uſually given it by LINNÆUS, without creating confuſion and placing in diſtinct claſſes, orders, and genera, ſuch plants as are ſcarcely ſpecifically different; nor, on the other hand, are we able to lay down any rule of exception by which ſuch compliance with the laws of his ſyſtem can be avoided, eſpecially while GALAXIA, FERRARIA, and SISYRINCHIUM, remain ſo ſeparated on that ground only. This union of filaments varies exceedingly in both genera, ſometimes not extending beyond the baſe, ſometimes to the middle, ſometimes the whole length. The ſhape of the ſtigma is alſo very ſubject to variation, that of IRIS *pavonia* is very diſtinct from our ſpecies, nor do we think that FERRARIA *undulata* can be ſeparated from the Cape ſpecies of IRIS on that account only. DE LA ROCHE had already formed a new genus from IRIS *tricuſpis*, to which he gave the name of VIEUSSEUXIA, and if the Cape ſpecies (which form a very diſtinct and natural ſection, differing in habit, as well as in not having their claws united in a tube, but very ſlightly connected at their baſe only) ſhould be at any time detached and formed into a new genus, his name ſhould be retained, but his character muſt be generalized; for, as it now ſtands, it would ſcarcely admit any ſpecies but the one from which it is formed. Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKE's, who received the bulb from the Cape, and with whom we believe it has now flowered for the firſt time in Europe. The ſynonym of THUNBERG we conſider to be doubtful, only becauſe he does not notice its pubeſcence. Its time of flowering is a little earlier than that of IRIS *tricuſpis*, viz. in April. *G.*

Epidendrum Cochleatum. Purple-Flowered Epidendrum.

Clafs and Order.

Gynandria Diandria.

Generic Character.

Nectarium turbinatum, obliquum, reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum;* foliis oblongis geminis glabris ftriatis bulbo innatis, fcapo multifloro, nectario cordato. *Spec. Pl.* 1351. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 303. *Swartz. Obf.* 329. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 3. *t.* 605. *Catefb. Car.* 2. *t.* 88. *And. Bot. Rep. Pl.* 13. *Mart. Mill. Dict. art.* 24.

HELLEBORINE cochleato flore. *Plum. Spec.* 9. *Ic.* 185. *f.* 2.

Of this very numerous genus, the Epidendrum *cochleatum* was the firft that was feen to flower in this country. It is now not very uncommon, confidering the difficulty attending the culture of plants naturally parafitical, a difficulty which appeared fo great to Miller himfelf, that he thought it unneceffary to enumerate the fpecies in his Dictionary, obferving, that "they "were not by any art then known to be cultivated in the "ground." Since his time many fpecies have been brought to flower in great perfection, five have been now figured in the Botanical Magazine, and we have drawings of fome others.

The Epidendrum is of the fame natural order as Orchis and Ophrys, and the flowers of the different fpecies have a fimilar fportive variety of form. Many of them are very beautiful, and all are curious for fome fingularity or other.

Our drawing was made from a fpecimen which flowered at Edward Woodford's, Efq. in December laft, whofe head gardener, Mr. Watson, appears to us to be more than ordinarily fuccefsful in the management of thefe plants, which ftamps

ſtamps a value upon every hint from him reſpecting their culture, *vide* No. 543.

The EPIDENDRUM *cucullatum* and *fragrans* have a very conſiderable reſemblance in the form of the flower; but beſides that, the former wants the fragrant ſmell of the latter, and the difference in colour, there are ſeveral remarkable diſtinctions. In *cochleatum*, the petals are nearly ſimilar, and all reflected; in *fragrans*, the petals are patent, and the two interior ones are much broader and ſomewhat ſhorter than the three exterior, and the lip of the nectary is more accuminate. Both are natives of Jamaica, and in this country muſt be conſtant inhabitants of the ſtove.

The error in No. 152 may be thus corrected.

EPIDENDRUM FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED EPIDENDRUM.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *fragrans*; folio lato-lanceolato enervi bulbo innato, ſcapo multifloro abbreviato, labio cordato. *Swartz. Prod.* 123. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 3. 304. *Mart. Mill. Dict. art.* 63.

Native of Jamaica: introduced to Kew garden in 1786, by HINTON EAST, Eſq. now firſt figured.

The ſynonym quoted from SLOANE belongs neither to this plant nor to EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum*, but to EPIDENDRUM *ſanguineum*. *Swartz. Prod.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp.

Ixia Radiata. Nodding-Flowered Ixia.

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Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *radiata;* foliis fistulosis deorsum vaginanter teretibus exinde compresso-planis linearibus, spathis adpressis, corollis cernuis: limbo retroflexo, stigmatibus flexuoso-tortis dependentibus longis. *G.*

IXIA *radiata. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 280. *Coll. Suppl.* 15. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. 202. *exclusa* Ixia setacea *in Syn.*

GLADIOLUS *recurvus. Thunb. Diss. p.* 9. *n.* 3. *depulsis synonymis. prod.* 8. *Herb. Linn. manu filii subscriptus, sed a* Gladiolo recurvo *patris prorsus alienus.*

IXIA *fistulosa. Bot. Rep. tab.* 59. *ejus Recens.* Ixia radiata.

(β) *Angusta* foliis angustioribus limbo subnutante uniformiter albo. *G.*

IXIA angusta. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 202. *Indicisque univers. in coll. Jacq. apud suppl.*

IXIA linearis. *Jacq. coll.* 4. *p.* 183. *ic. rar. t.* 279. *ubi Icon bulbum jam vetustum tunicis numerosis plurimo ordine superstructis obtectum sistit; a Hayne apud. Term. Bot. tab.* 5. *in radicationis exemplo mutuatum.* G.

(γ) *Caricina* foliis angustissimis scapo capillari. *G. Herb. Banks.*

What has been said of the bulb in the article of Ixia *falcata*, No. 568, will apply to this; observing, that when we speak of the size of a bulb it is meant without its tunics, otherwise all description of it as to size and form would be useless, as these often increase according to the age of the plant, and vary, according to this increase, in outward appearance; but the bulb being produced yearly within them is generally nearly of the same size, the old one perishing either in part or altogether. Leaves 3—4, gradually longer, fistular, round till they are pierced for the emission of the scape, from thence they are flattened,

flattened, linear, and obſoletely three-nerved, but ſtill hollow, inner one longeſt, nearly reaching to the flowers, and ſheathing the whole way. Stem round, kneed, flexuoſe. Flowers 8—20, though diſtich at their baſes ultimately inclining one way, expanding about ſunſet and cloſing again before midnight; whilſt open they diffuſe a very pleaſing caryophyllaceous fragrance; in the day-time, being cloſed, they are club-ſhaped, nodding, and the outer ſegments alone are perceived. Spathe ſhorter than tube, outer valve herbaceous, rigid, ſtriated, obliquely truncated, ſtem-embracing, entirely encloſing the inner valve. Tube upright, recurved, about the length of the ſegments, greeniſh. Segments lanceolate-oblong, acute, inner ones all white, outer ones ſtreakedly coloured with brown on their outſide. Filaments dependent, ſemicylindrical; anthers ſtraight, linear, orange-coloured, ſhorter than ſtigmas. Stigmas patent, linear, finely channelled, rather ſhorter than ſegments, white. Capſule triquetral, columnar, narrow. Seeds very ſmall. Flowers in April. THUNBERG obſerves its cloſe affinity to IXIA *falcata*, though it does not prevent his making it a GLADIOLUS. JACQUIN ſays the flowers are ſcentleſs, which is only true in the day-time. He gave it the ſpecific name of *radiata*, from the edge of the baſe of the tunic being dentately or what he calls *radiately*-lacerate. We have adopted his name becauſe we found it, but think it the moſt uncertain and inexpreſſive he could have given; beſides, that this characteriſtic is often obſolete, or nearly ſo. Introduction uncertain. Our figure was taken from a ſpecimen afforded us by Mr. COLVILLE, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, Chelſea, with whom it flowers in May, propagates ſlowly, and is ſtill a rare plant. Should be carefully guarded againſt moiſture when out of flower. *G.*

GLADIOLUS HIRSUTUS (*var.* β.) ROSE-COLOURED HAIRY CORN-FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 569.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *hirfutus;* foliis fubcoriaceis pilofis nervofis, corolla geniculato-nutante: tubo recto, limbo campanulato, laciniis ovato-lanceolatis furfum patulis. *G.*

(α) *Brevifolius;* bulbo jam florigero foliis fpathaceis totis vaginantibus, eodem nondum florigero folio varietatum fequentium. *G.*

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

GLADIOLUS *triftis* (var. ι.) *aphyllus,* corollis albido-incarnatis quaternis fecundis fcapo pedali. *Thunb. Diff. No.* 8. ? *cujus varietates* κ *&* λ *huic fufpicor etiam pertinere fpeciei.* G.

GLADIOLUS *amænus & villofiufculus. Herb. Bankf.*

(β) *Rofeus;* foliis enfiformibus, corolla majufcula: laciniis lanceolato-ovalibus bafi unguiculato-attenuatis fauce longioribus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *hirfutus. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 250. *Coll.* 4. *p.* 161. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 214.

GLADIOLUS *carneus. Herb. Bankf.*

GLADIOLUS *rofeus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 11. *ejus Recenf.* GLADIOLUS hirfutus.

(γ) *Tenuiflorus;* corolla graciliori laciniarum bafibus in faucem cylindricam connatis: laciniis rotundato-ovatis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *Merianellus. Thunb. Diff. n.* 11. *prod.* 7. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 214. *exclufo Milleri fynonymo.*

ANTHOLYZA *Merianella. Reich. Sp. Pl.* 103. *Syft. Veg.* 87. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 113. *exclufo Milleri fynonymo.* Nec vero ANTHOLYZA *Merianella,* Hort. Kew. vel. Curt. Bot. Mag. 441. Vid. retro WATSONIA *aletroides.* No. 533.

Stem

Stem ſmooth, from eight inches to near four feet high, never branched. Leaves far ſheathing, coarſely nerved, pubeſcent, and generally edged with a filiform cartilaginous border of a purple colour. Spathes ſmooth. Flowers 2—8. Faux obtuſely angular, which characteriſtic is very conſpicuous in the larger varieties; in (γ) the baſes of the ſegments are united and form a cylindrical faux, reſembling that of moſt WATSONIAS, which we preſume muſt have been the cauſe that LINNÆUS (who only ſaw it in a dried ſtate) deemed it a congener of WATSONIA (his ANTHOLYZA) *Meriana*. Limb nearly regular but ſomewhat unequal. Stamens ſhorter than limb. We bave ſeen many other intermediate varieties, but have, as uſual, only enumerated the moſt ſtriking, and ſuch as many will probably reckon diſtinct ſpecies. WATSONIA *humilis*, a ſtanding ſynonym to this, is a real Watſonia, and a very diſtinct plant with ſmooth leaves. The preſent variety flowers in May, and ſmells very like the flowers of Hawthorn or May. It ſcarcely ever blows two years together of the ſame ſize or colour, varying from a deep purpliſh roſe colour to a paie pink nearly white. Much of its beauty depends upon ſkilful cultivation. Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman, at Turnham-Green, has an exceeding large variety without the purple edge to the leaves. Is at all times very impatient of moiſture. Was moſt probably introduced among our Nurſerymen by the way of Holland; we have ſeen many ſpecimens of it among the late Cape arrivals. Our figure was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKE's, Kenſington, where it flowered in great perfection. *G.*

Sydl. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp.

TRICHONEMA CRUCIATUM. CHANNEL-LEAVED TRICHONEMA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis: valvulis lanceolatis acuminatis integris. *Cor.* 6-partita æqualis tubo brevissimo. *Fil.* erecta, pilosa, brevia. *Stigm.* 3, bipartita. *Sem.* plurima, rotunda. *G.*

OBS. *Bulbus conicus basi oblique semitruncatus, radicem descendentem crassam carnosam demittens. Scapus teres sub florescentia sæpius subterraneus; jamprimum sub fructificatione e terra proveniens, sursum in ramos binos semiteretes, folio longiori stipulatos, bipartitus. Vid.* Bot. Rep. tab. 170. *quæ species adhucdum florifera scapum jam emisit. Ramus alter sæpe deficit. Genus* CROCO *maxime affine.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHONEMA *cruciatum;* foliis subtetraquetris utrinque tricostatis: costa media elevata latiore, corollis erectis: laciniis acutis recurvo-patentibus, antheris stigmata æquantibus. *G.*

IXIA *cruciata. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 290. *Coll. Suppl. p.* 16. *Wild. Sp. Pl.* 1. 197.

IXIA *Bulbocodium,* var. 7. corollis roseis. *Thunb. Diss.* 3.

IXIA *rosea* β. *Herb. Banks.*

Dr. DRYANDER, by a manuscript note in the Hort. Kew. of the Banksian library, has most distinctly settled the difference between the IXIA *rosea* of the Cape (published already in this work, No. 265, by Mr. CURTIS, under the name of IXIA *Bulbocodium)* and the real IXIA *Bulbocodium,* an European species. To the first our plant approaches very closely, but we follow JACQUIN in making it a distinct species, as we believe it to be; besides some difference in the form of the leaves and stem, the spathe of this is more membranaceous, the

the ſtigmas nearly the length or ſhorter than the anthers, not longer, as in *roſea*. A tranſverſe ſection of the leaf of JACQUIN's ſpecimen, a much ſtronger plant than ours, affords the cruciate form from which he derives the ſpecific name. We are perſuaded that LINNÆUS adopted the name of *roſea* from one of the figures in MILLER's plates, where three ſpecimens are given, two coloured blue or purple and one pink or roſe, though the ſpecies is deſcribed as light purple in the letter-preſs and no mention made of the roſe-coloured variety. The above inaccurate plate with MILLER's deſcription, was moſt probably all that LINNÆUS had for a guide, hence his unſatisfactory deſcription and the confuſion it has ſince produced. JACQUIN is incorrect in deſcribing the corolla as hexapetalous, as it has a ſhort tube; he might with propriety have called it hexapetaloid. Our generic name is from θρίξ *pilus* and νημα *filum*, the filaments being hairy. Its ſpecies, already deſcribed or figured, are IXIA *Bulbocodium, Linn. Syſt.* 83. IXIA *roſea, Linn. Syſt. ed.* 13. 75. IXIA *cruciata, ſupra.* IXIA *chloroleuca, Jacq. Coll.* 4. 180. IXIA *Bulbocodium, Bot. Rep.* 170. IXIA *humilis, Thunb. Diſſ.* 4. *prod.* 9. ? IXIA *pudica, Herb. Bankſ.*— More are known to us, but we ſhall reſerve them for further examination from living ſpecimens. Dr. DRYANDER is perſuaded that there are ſeveral ſpecies even in Europe. The genus ſeems to be intermediate between CROCUS and IXIA, perhaps the link that joins them; when we have laid a larger portion of this tribe before the public, we ſhall then attempt to ſhew the mutual connection of the genera that compoſe it, with ſome further obſervations on them. This ſpecies flowers about May. Our drawing was taken from the rich collection at GEORGE HIBBERT's, Eſq. Clapham, who received it by his collector from the Cape; it flowered alſo this year at Mr. COLVILLE's, who had it from Holland, under the name of an Amaryllis. Found by THUNBERG in various parts round Cape-Town, flowering in our ſummer months. *G.*

Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1800

Babiana Plicata. Sweet-Scented Babiana.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Spatha trivalvuloidea, valvula intima bipartita. *Cor.* bafi tubulofa, limbus 6-partitus. *Stigm.* 3, recurvo-patentia e canaliculato explicata. *Capf.* rotunda, torulofa. *Sem.* pauca angulata. *G.*

Obs. *Bulbus elongato-conicus tunica fibrofa involutus, fæpius alte fubterraneus. Folia plicata, e petiolis erectis fubmembranaceis linearibus convolutis flabelloidee explicata, utrinque acuminato-contracta, fæpius pubefcentia, nervi compares nullo precipuo vel medio. Corolla tubi longitudine et laciniarum fitu mire ludit. Stamina nunc adfcendentia et parallela nunc erecta et trifariam fpectantia. Capfula fæpius (femperne ?) pubefcens. Ab* Ixia, Watsonia, Antholyza, *et* Gladiolo, *præterquam habitu, fpatha imprimis difcrepat.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *plicata;* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis molliffimis laxe plicatis villofis, limbo bilabiato-patente: laciniis fubæqualibus tubo fubæquatis alternis fubundulatis, genitalibus adfcendentibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *plicatus. Thunb. Diff.* 24. *prod.* 10. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 63. *Burm. prod.* 2. ? Nec vero Linn. vel Jacq. Ic. rar. vel Coll.

GLADIOLUS *fragrans. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. p.* 7. *tab.* 14. Sifyrinchium latifolium floribus patentibus vix difformibus. *Breyn. prod.* 3. *p.* 22. *t.* 9. *f.* 2.

IRIS africana verficolor pumila plicatis et hirfutis foliis radice bulbofa. *Pluk. mant.* 424. *f.* 8. ?

GLADIOLUS *plicatus* (α) flore variegato fuaveolente. *Soland. MSS. Banks.*

The fpecies of this natural order having been ufually determined from herbariums only, many fynonyms have in confequence been heaped under the prefent head, which belong to what

what are now eſteemed diſtinct ſpecies; we have only reſerved ſuch as appear to us really to belong to this ſpecies, and ſhall apply the others as we publiſh the plants for which we conceive they were intended. MILLER's plant, figured in the 155th plate, uſually quoted as a ſynonym to this, is we believe the GLADIOLUS *ſtrictus* of *Hort. Kew.* The whole plant, except the corolla, is pubeſcent and very tender, from ſix inches to a foot high. Flowers emit a pleaſing caryophyllaceous fragrance. Cultivated, according to the Bankſian Herbarium, at Kew-Gardens in 1778. We venture to predict that this genus will turn out one of the moſt numerous of the whole natural order. For the derivation of the generic name, and an enumeration of ſuch ſpecies as are as yet deſcribed, revert to IXIA *conica*, No. 339 of this work. From this liſt GLADIOLUS *criſpus* ſhould be excluded. THUNBERG enumerates many varieties from dried ſpecimens, which will nearly all be found to be diſtinct ſpecies. Found by him at the Cape, on the loweſt hills beneath the weſt ſide of Leuwebild near the ſhore, near Cape-Town, in Swartland-Rode-Sand, and other ſpots, in great abundance. Flowers with us in May. Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. WYKES and GRIMWOOD's, Kenſington. G.

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Iris Tristis Dull-Coloured Flag.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita: petalis alternis reflexis. *Stigmata* petaliformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *triftis;* (imberbis) foliis angufto-lanceolatis nudis glaberrimis, caule ramulis et pedicellis villofis, petalorum laminis oblongis obtufis: alternis duplo anguftioribus, filamentis bafi connatis. *G.*

IRIS *triftis. Thunb. Diff.* 39. *prod.* 12. *Linn. Suppl.* 97. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 239.

MORÆA *fordefcens. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 225. *Coll. Suppl.* 29.

MORÆA *tricolor. Bot. Rep. tab.* 83. *ejus Recenf.* Iris *triftis.*

Root a fmall round tunicated bulb. Leaves of the fame habit as thofe of Iris *villofa* of the foregoing number, but much broader and quite fmooth. Stem from fix inches to a foot high, ufually branched, terminated, as is alfo each branch, by a general bivalved involucre, from which iffue in fucceffion two, three, or four flowers, on feparate pedicles, with feparate one-valved, convolute, membranaceous fpathes. We have obferved, that in all the Cape fpecies of this family, when only one flower is produced from the general involucre, it is nearly twice the fize of thofe when the ufual number is produced. In all the Cape fpecies of Ferraria and Iris, as yet known to us, the flower, after the parts of fructification have completed their operations, forms itfelf into a kind of ball, the fegments rolling inwards previous to its final decay; whereas, in Moræa and Aristea, the genera neareft to this, the flowers commence their decay by twifting the fegments fpirally into a kind of column. Our fpecies was found at the Cape, by Thunberg, below the Duyvelfberg near the town. It feeds freely, and produces plenty of offsets. The drawing was taken

taken from a plant that flowered in May, at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenſington, and was moſt probably introduced amongſt us by the way of Holland; Mr. HIBBERT's ſpecimen, figured in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, came immediately from the Cape.

While "*laciniis alternis reflexis*" remains a part of the eſſential character of IRIS, nearly all the Cape ſpecies ought in ſtrictneſs to be excluded, and this we imagine has been the cauſe that ſome of them have been transferred to *Moræa*, with which they agree, in having "*petala tria interiora patentia, anguſtiora*," but differ, according to us, from true MORÆAS, in having petal-ſhaped ſtigmas and upright claws or baſes to their ſegments or petals. If therefore theſe are to be retained under IRIS, the eſſential character muſt be altered; but it appears to us more convenient that they ſhould be formed into another genus, diſtinguiſhed from IRIS in not having the claws or baſes of the ſegments united into a tube, but in having them nearly upright and parted. *G.*

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GLADIOLUS RECURVUS. VIOLET-SCENTED CORN-FLAG.

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Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 569.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *recurvus;* foliis linearibus, planis: nervo utrinque prominente, corolla campanulato-ringente lateraliter compreffula: laciniis extimis lanceolatis recurvis: lateralibus infimis fubcuneatis. G.

GLADIOLUS *recurvus. Linn. Mant.* 28. *Reich.* 1. 101. *Syft. Vegetab. Murr.* 86. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 110. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 208. Nec vero THUNB. aut LINN. fil.

GLADIOLUS *carinatus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 64. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 7. 111. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 211.

GLADIOLUS *punctatus. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 247. *Coll.* 4. *p.* 160.

GLADIOLUS *triftis.* (var. γ.) *punctatus odorus. Thunb. Diff. de Glad.* 12.

GLADIOLUS foliis linearibus fulcatis, floribus uno verfu difpofitis tubo floris longiore. *Mill. ic.* 157. *t.* 235. *fig.* 2.

GLADIOLUS *alatus. Schneev. & Geuns. tab.* 12. *Uft. ann. Bot. St.* 6. *p.* 98.

GLADIOLUS *odorus. Salifb. prod. Hort.* 40.

GLADIOLUS *ringens. Bot. Rep. tab.* 27. *iterum tab.* 227. *ejus Recenf.* GLADIOLUS carinatus.

Root-fheath gloffy like porcelane, colour a white ground beautifully mottled with purplifh brown. Leaves 3, outer one nearly the height of the ftem, inner far fheathing, upper cauline and fpathaceous. Sometimes the leaves are fcarcely half the length of the ftem, as in JACQUIN's figure. Stem 1—3 feet high, flender, upright. Flowers 2—5, produced about April, fmelling very powerfully like violets or orris-root. Spathes

Spathes about half the length of the corolla, much longer than tube. Upper ſegment broadeſt, elliptic, recurved, lower ones ſubunguiculate. On the firſt and ſecond day of its expanſion, the upper parts of the ſegments, if cloſely obſerved, will be found to have a yellow ground, ſo thickly beſet with minute blue dots, as to give the appearance of a uniform blue, of which colour they really at laſt become. Stigmas longer than the anthers. It approaches very near to GLADIOLUS *gracilis* in corolla, but differs eſſentially in the leaf, as may be ſeen by their ſpecific characters; this laſt is alſo ſcentleſs, and wants the mottled root-ſheath. The plant in the Herbarium of the younger LINNÆUS, and deſcribed in the Diſſertation of THUNBERG, under the name of GLADIOLUS *recurvus*, is the IXIA *radiata* of this number; how it came to be made a ſynonym to ſo very diſtinct a ſubject as this we cannot account. We ſuſpect, however, that the real GLADIOLUS *recurvus*, as well as the GLADIOLUS *undulatus* of LINNÆUS, has never been known to any author that we have conſulted, if we may judge from the ſynonyms and the different names it has repeatedly received. Both ſpecies are intereſting, as being of the very few of this family deſcribed by LINNÆUS himſelf; and notwithſtanding the reaſons adduced in No. 538 for continuing it to JACQUIN's plant, we now regret that we did not preſerve his name of *undulatus* for the plant to which he had given it, which will appear in our next number. Raiſed by MILLER from Cape ſeeds; flowered in the Chelſea garden before the year 1760. Introduced into Kew garden by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, where it received the name of *carinatus*, from the appearance of the midrib of its leaves. MILLER's figure is, we believe, erroneous in repreſenting it as branched, which, we are almoſt certain, it never is; very probably two cloſe-growing plants afforded that appearance to the draughtſman. His deſcription is correct and full. THUNBERG mentions a variety with corollas of a pinkiſh or fleſh-coloured hue. It is the moſt fragrant of the genus; ſomewhat impatient of moiſture when out of flower; never fails to bloom when the bulb is of a proper age. There is no ſpecimen of this or *undulatus* in the Herbarium of the elder LINNÆUS. Our drawing was taken at the nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenſington, with whom it generally flowers in April and May. *G.*

S. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1802 E. Sansom sculp.

PELARGONIUM PINNATUM. PINNATED CRANE'S-BILL.

****

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitis: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis. *Filam.* 10 inæqualia, quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fruct.* 5-coccus, rostratus: *rostra* spiralia introrsum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *pinnatum*; acaule, umbella subcomposita, foliis pinnatis: foliolis subrotundo-ovatis indivisis utrinque hirsutis. *L'Herit. No.* 14. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. 417. *L'Herit. Geranial. t.* 8.

GERANIUM *pinnatum. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. *p.* 677.

GERANIUM *prolificum* (γ.) pinnatum. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 950.

GERANIUM astragalifolium. *Cavan. Diss.* 4. *p.* 257. *n.* 377. *t.* 104. *f.* 2. *a Commelini prælud. mutuata. Jacq. ic. v.* 2. *t.* 93.

GERANIUM africanum astragalifolio. *Commel. præl.* 53. *t.* 3.

Root tuberous. Leaves radical, from six inches to a foot and half in length, pinnated, hairy, hairs of a silvery hue, covering the mid-rib and both sides of the leaf; leaflets varying extremely in form and manner of growth, numerous irregularly alternate, ovate, and obtuse, or ovate-lanceolate, mostly standing on footstalks, sometimes sessile, the terminating one usually largest; sometimes from the base of one of the leaflets springs a small leaf, and sometimes they grow as it were four together; indeed it is impossible to describe all their variations. Flowering stem 6—12 inches and taller, round, hairy, a little thickened just

juſt below the umbel, uſually throwing out two other flowering branches from the ſame part of the ſtem. Flowers 10—15 in an umbel. Involucrum conſiſting of as many leaves as there are flowers, one being ſituated at the baſe of each peduncle, about one-third of an inch long, ſubulate, hairy. Peduncles nearly an inch and half long. Calyx conſiſting of five lanceolate ſegments nearly equal, four of them uſually reflexed, hairy. Petals buff-coloured, narrow, ſomewhat undulated, dilating gradually from the baſe towards the apex; the two uppermoſt ſomewhat the longeſt and largeſt, and very prettily ſtreaked with crimſon. Five fertile ſtamens. Anthers inclining to orange. Stigmas crimſon.

We have followed the Hortus Kewenſis in conſidering the *pinnatum* of LINNÆUS and *aſtragalifolium* of JACQUIN as the ſame ſpecies. There are, however, remarkable varieties, and future obſervations may perhaps ſeparate ſome of them into diſtinct ſpecies.

Our figure was taken from a plant, which flowered in December 1798, in the Marquis of BLANDFORD's collection, at White-Knights, near Reading, and was raiſed there from Cape ſeeds, ſent by Lord MACARTNEY. Introduced to the Kew garden, by Mr. MASSON, ten years before. It is of the tenderer kind, and, like other tuberous rooted ſpecies, is impatient of water, and not eaſily propagated, except by ſeeds, which it rarely or never produces with us. In ſtrong plants the bulb will however branch out at top into two, three, or more diſtinct heads; by dividing theſe with caution, ſo that each part ſhall have ſome fibres to it, and not giving them too much water when planted, Mr. DOWDALL, at that time Gardener to the Marquis, told Mr. CURTIS, that this rare ſpecies might be increaſed.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by I. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug.t 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

ERICA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *glauca*; antheris cristatis, foliis ternis acerosis glaucis, pedunculis terminalibus aggregatis bracteatis nutantibus, calycibus simplicibus patentibus corollas ovatas acutas subæquantibus.

ERICA *glauca*. *And. Eric. n.* 47. *Salisb. in Act. Soc. Linn. v.* 6. *p.* 352.

This makes a very handsome shrub, growing to the height of three feet or more; but as it will not flower till it has acquired a considerable size, and is of slow growth and propagated from seeds only, few persons have had an opportunity of seeing it in flower; on this account, perhaps, the bracteæ, calyces, and corolla have been erroneously described as being all of a livid-purple colour, which corresponds indeed with Mr. ANDREWS's figure above quoted, but does not accord with nature, the corolla only being of a purple colour and the other parts of a brick-dust red. The parts of fructification are entirely enclosed in the corolla, the anthers are what LINNÆUS calls cristated, that is, each lobe has an appendix at its base, compared to the comb of a cock, being flat and serrated at the edges. Appears to us to approach nearest to ERICA *baccans*, No. 358 of this work; but is easily distinguished from every other species by the remarkable large coloured bracteæ and spreading calyx. Our drawing was taken from the finest specimen we have ever seen, in the collection of GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. which has unfortunately since perished,

TRITONIA SQUALIDA. SWEET-SCENTED TRITONIA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis scariosa. *Corollæ* faux turbinata: limbus sexpartitus: laciniæ unguiculatæ. *Stam.* inclinata (*nunquam erecta*) filamenta curva. *Stigm.* 3, recurvo-patentia. *Caps.* ovato-rotunda. *Sem.* numerosa, globosa. *G.*

OBS. Bulbus involutus tunica reticulata, maculis sæpius majusculis. Folia glaberrima, iridioidea. Spatha integra vel apice denticulata et fuscescens. Flores majusculi plures. Corollæ limbus regularis vel bilabiatus et subirregularis vel etiam resupinato-bilabiatus: laciniæ sæpius æquales vel unica fere duplo major vel tres inferiores sed rarius minores, modo unica modo tres alternæ ad basin gibbæ, modo cunctæ conformes. Stamina in bilabiatis adscendentia, in regularibus assurgentia, vel etiam adscendentia et assurgentia in diversis floribus ejusdem plantæ. Filam. semper curva. A *Sparaxide* discrepat spatha haud partito-lacera, axillis foliorum non bulbiferis; a *Gladiolo* seminibus non alatis. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *squalida*; foliis laxioribus extimis obtusiusculis, limbo æquali: lacinia unica basi urceolato-gibba: unguibus margine hyalinis: laminis rotundatis, stigmatibus stamina superantibus. *G.*

IXIA *squalida*. var. (α) *Hort. Kew.* 461. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 2. 109. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 206.

IXIA *lancea*. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 21.? *Prod.* 10.? *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 85.? *Syst. Nat. Gmel.* 110.? *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 206.? Nec Jacquini.

IXIÆ *crocatæ* var. *Burm. Prod. Fl. cap.* 1. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. 35.

IXIA *similis*. *Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 38. *n.* 28.

The present species, although too closely allied to TRITONIA (Ixia) *crocata*, No. 184, differs in having outer leaves

leaves rather more blunt and falcate, corolla ſmaller and leſs patent, veins more prominent, laminas narrower, more rounded, often retuſe and incurved, claws leſs hyaline; beſides in ſmelling very ſweet, whereas *crocata* is perfectly ſcentleſs. In the Hort. Kew. the TRITONIA (Gladiolus) *lineata*, Bot. Mag. No. 487, is made a variety of this; but upon what foundation we know not, as beſides the numerous differences above ground the habits of the bulbs are very diſtinct; in TRITONIA *lineata*, though it becomes effete, the bulb does not entirely periſh till the ſecond year after flowering, while in our plant it completely diſappears before the ſeed is ripe. DE LA ROCHE, in his *Deſcr. nov. plant n.* 13. *p.* 24. in a note on TRITONIA *crocata*, his IXIA *iridifolia*, declares himſelf at a loſs whether to allot it to IXIA or GLADIOLUS, notices the declined poſition of the parts of fructification and the curvature of the ſtamens, which he deſcribes by the word *ſigmoidea* (ſigmalike). We have founded the genus on the following deſcribed ſpecies, viz. IXIA *crocata*, *Linn. Bot. Mag. No.* 184. IXIA *feneſtrata*, *Jacq.* IXIA *miniata*, *Jacq.* IXIA *ſqualida*, *Hort. Kew.* IXIA *deuſta*, *Hort. Kew.* GLADIOLUS *lineatus*, *Saliſb.* (*Bot. Mag. No.* 487. IXIA *ſqualida* β. *Hort. Kew.*) GLADIOLUS *ſecuriger*, *Hort. Kew. Bot. Mag. No.* 383. GLADIOLUS *flavus*, *Hort. Kew.* GLADIOLUS *refractus*? *Jacq.* Name derived from *Triton*, in the ſignification of a vane or weathercock, in alluſion to the variable direction in the ſtamens of the different ſpecies. We have not adopted THUNBERG's trivial name of *lancea*, for although, taking circumſtances together, we have little doubt but this is his plant, yet the deſcription is far too vague to apply with certainty to any ſpecies. Flowers in May. Introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1774. Our figure was drawn at the nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. *G.*

GLADIOLUS CUSPIDATUS. TALL CORN FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 569.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *cufpidatus;* corolla femiringenter-infundibuliformi; tubo filiformi fpatha limbove duplo longiore, laciniis longe attenuatis recurvis undulatis; infimis duplo anguftioribus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *cufpidatus. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 257. *Coll. Suppl.* 17. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 210. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 219.

GLADIOLUS *undulatus. Linn. Mant.* 27. *Syft. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Reich.* 1. 101. *Houtt. Linn. Pft. Syft.* 11. 59. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 110. exclufo fynonymo.

GLADIOLUS *triftis.* var. (o) *haftatus,* corollis albo incarnatis macula haftata. *Thunb. Diff. de Glad.* 13.?

Leaves enfiform, generally fhorter than the ftem, and narrow in proportion to their height. Stem 2—3 feet high, erect, round. Tube filiform, ftraight, nearly twice the length of the fpathe, above which it is gradually enlarged into a faux; fegments lanceolate, far-attenuate, much fhorter than tube, and generally waved, upper ones broadeft, uppermoft nearly ftraight, recurved at the end. Flowers vary much in colour and in the form of the mark on the lower fegments, which is fometimes obfolete as well as the undulation. Our reafons for not having reftored LINNÆUS's fpecific name of *undulatus* to this fpecies may be feen No. 538 of this work, though we now wifh we had retained the trivial name of *auguftus,* given by THUNBERG for that, and LINNÆUS's for this.—— The latter, in his *Mantiffa,* fixes upon this fpecies as the link that unites Gladiolus and Ixia, which he would hardly have done had he feen the numerous fpecies that have been fince difcovered, many of which feem to approach much nearer to Ixia. This magnificent fpecies is a native of the Cape, flowers in May and June. Our drawing was taken from the collection of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, at Kenfington. Its time of introduction uncertain; but fince the publication of *Hort. Kew.* G.

Sydenham Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1800. F. Sansom sc.

BABIANA VILLOSA. CRIMSON BABIANA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 576.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *villosa*; spatha tubo subæquata, corolla regulari: laciniis oblongis obtusis, stigmatibus linearibus antheras crassas majusculas subæquantibus. *G.*
IXIA *villosa*. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 58.
IXIA *punicea*. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 287. *Coll. Suppl.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 198.
IXIA *flabelliformis*. *Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 37. *n.* 23.
GLADIOLI *plicati*. var. purpurea. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 24.

Stem declined. Flowers scentless. Outer segments of the corolla are traversed by a hairy subcarinate line on the outside, and terminated by a small mucro. Anthers deep violet or black, at first surrounding the stigmas, but ultimately inclining to a parallel front, though not ascendent.

Differs from BABIANA (IXIA) *rubro-cyanea*, No. 410 of this work, chiefly in not having the stigmas so broad and rounded, nor so markedly curled and fringed.—Are they really distinct species?

Our figure was taken at the nursery of Mr. COLVILLE, King's-Road.

Flowers in May. Introduced into Kew garden by Dr. PATRICK RUSSELL, in 1778.* *G.*

* Hort. Kew.

Ixia Excisa. Dwarf Ixia.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *excifa ;* rachi dichotomoideo-flexuofa, fpatha herbacea naviculari glaberrima; floribus remotiufculis erectiffimis: limbo rotato-patente; ftigmatibus revolutis fimbriato-pilofis antheras fupereminentibus. *G.*

IXIA *excifa. Thunb. Diff. n.* 24. *tab.* 1. *fig.* 4. *Prod.* 10. *Linn. Suppl.* 92 quoad varietatem fecundam, prior enim Gladiolum (nobis Lapeyroufiam) *junceum* fpectat. *Syft. Veg. Murr.* 85. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 110. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 207.

IXIA *ovata,* foliis radicalibus binis ovatis connatis, fcapo in fummitate inflexo. *Planta fefquipalmaris, foliolo ad fcapi divifuram oblongo, qui a flore ad florem inflectitur et inftar dichotomiæ adparet ; flores in fummitate albi et violacei. Burm. Fl. cap. Prod.*

Bulb round, fmaller than a pea, tunic brown, hard, bafe obliquely femitruncate. Radical leaves two, three times fhorter than the ftem, narrow-ovate, fub-coriaceous, diftich, fubfalcate, very fmooth, rather fhining, with a flight excifion towards the bafe, and the middle nerve nearly obfolete. Stem ftiff, round, flexuofe, 2—4 inches long, generally with a cauline leaf. The fpike has the appearance of a dichotomous inflorefcence, owing to the rachis being ftrongly flexuofe and the flowers rifing ftraight from the angle of the bends or knees, feem as if each terminated a diftinct peduncle. Spathe fhorter than the tube, outer valve very fmooth, conduplicate, keeled, flightly bifid. Flowers 4—6, large in proportion to the bulb. Tube ftrict, thickifh, fleffy, obfoletely triquetral,

triquetral, longer than the ſegments, which are oblong, oval, ſlightly pointed, ſomewhat concave, nearly equal, white on the inſide, with a twin cinnamon-coloured ſtain at the baſe, on the outſide ſtreaked with the ſame coloured veins, the three outermoſt moſt ſo. Filaments erect, longer than the anthers, diſtinct or ſomewhat remote but not patent, forming a kind of open-work column; anthers ſagittate, upright, ſhort, brown. Style as long or longer than the ſtamens; ſtigmas revolute, hanging over the anthers, from complicate explanate, pubeſcently fringed, lucid. Expands about eight o'clock in the morning, and continues open as long as the ſun ſhines upon it. Quite ſcentleſs. The younger LINNÆUS ſeems to have confounded a variety of GLADIOLUS (our LAPEYROUSIA) *junceus* with it, as the latter variety only of the plant he deſcribes applies to our ſpecies.—Spathe and corolla bear a ſtrong *prima facie* reſemblance to IXIA *falcata*. Found by THUNBERG on the hills round Cape-Town; his figure is characteriſtic.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. Clapham (by whom it was introduced) where alone, we believe, it is to be found in this country.

Our ſpecimen agrees in ſize with the many dried ſpontaneous ones we have ſeen, and does not appear to have been the leaſt altered by cultivation. Propagates by offsets with the uſual facility of its congeners, by which they will all ſoon become very common, eſpecially as they are of ſuch eaſy culture.

Flowers in April and May. *G.*

STAPELIA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED STAPELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nect.* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *grandiflora*; ramis quadrangularibus clavatis: angulis dentatatis: dentibus remotis incurvatis, corolla magna plana quinquefida: laciniis lanceolatis acutis margine ciliatis. *Maſſon. Stap. p.* 13. *n.* 11. *t.* 11.

STAPELIA *grandiflora. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1278.

This STAPELIA has the largeſt flowers of any of the whole genus, the corolla meaſuring, when fully expanded, in the ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken, ſix inches in diameter, and is equally offenſive to the ſmell as any of its congeners. More nearly allied to STAPELIA *hirſuta* than to any other; but beſides a conſiderable difference in the branches, is diſtinguiſhed by ſegments more acute and covered with hairs to a greater extent; not only the centre of the flower, as in *hirſuta*, but more than half the ſegments, being thickly clothed with a felt of fine ſoft ſilky hairs of a reddiſh purple colour. The tips of the flower are of a very black purple colour and naked, except the fringe on the edge, which alſo ſurrounds the reſt of the flower,

flower, and confists of very long white silky hairs, growing from a narrow margin in one rank, but alternately reclining in different directions, chiefly distichwise; whereas in *hirsuta*, the ciliæ grow on a broader margin, constituting a thicker but much shorter fringe. The parts of fructification, which vary so much in the different species, though sufficiently different in form to mark a distinct species, are very similar to those of *hirsuta*, well figured and described by JACQUIN in his *Miscellanea Austriaca, tom.* 1. *p.* 28. *tab.* 3. We are however by no means convinced that the APOCINEÆ *Juss.* to which order Stapelia belongs, should be referred to the class decandria, but consider them rather as having five two-lobed anthers, with the lobes distinct; we would therefore retain them in the class pentandria for just the same reason that Prof. SWARTZ has considered the Orchideæ to be really monandrous, though arranged by LINNÆUS as diandrous.

Culture the same as for the rest of the genus, see No. 536. It does not flower so readily as many of the others, the buds being very apt to die off, even when far advanced.

Found by MASSON at the Cape of Good Hope, near Sondags Rivier.

Our drawing was taken in December, from a specimen communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman at Hackney, who has a large collection of Stapeliæ.

GLADIOLUS ALATUS. WING-FLOWERED CORNFLAG.

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Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 569.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *alatus;* foliis rigidis denfe ftriatulis, fpathis fubventricofis decurrentibus, corollæ lacinia fuprema cuneato-lanceolata plana erecto-recurva: lateralibus latiffimis ovato-rhombeis: infima fpatulato-rhombea. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *alatus. Sp. Pl.* 53. *Amæn. Acad.* 6. *Afr.* 2. *(excluſo ſynonymo Pluken.) Thunb. Diff. n.* 15. *var.* 3. Nec GLADIOLUS *alatus* Hort. Kew. aut Jacq. ic. rar. vel coll.

GLADIOLUS flore fingulari miniato, inferioribus laciniis luteo-viridibus. *Breyn. Prod. p.* 25. *t.* 12. *f.* 2. *Seb. Thef.* 1. *t.* 7. *f.* 3.

GLADIOLUS. *Herb. Gronov. apud Herb. Bankf.*

GLADIOLUS *galeatus. Burm. Prod. cap.* 2. ?

GLADIOLUS *alatus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 8. *ejufque Recenf. No.* 14.

Bulb round, compreffed. Leaves 3—4, enfiform-linear, ftiff, fomewhat coriaceous, outermoft one bluntifh, nearly equal with the fcape, twice the length of the others, all without a chief or middle nerve, ftreaked with clofe parallel fine furrows. Stem 6—8 inches high, upright, flexuofe, femiancipital. Spathe much longer than tube, exterior valve ventricofely-concave, fomewhat keeled, ftem-embracing, decurrent, the margins of which projecting fomewhat beyond the ftem give it fomething the appearance of being winged. Flowers 5—10, divaricately ringent, patent. Tube fhort, turbinate,

turbinate, ſegments equal in length, uppermoſt one twice narrower than its lateral ones, lower ones narrower, far-attenuate downwards or clawed. Parts of fructification nearly of one length, arched-adſcendent. Filaments flattened. Flowers ſmell like ſweet-briar. Being the GLADIOLUS *alatus* of *Sp. Pl.* and *Amæn. Acad.* we have retained the ſpecific name, though not the plant of *Hort. Kew.* or *Jacquin*, for which we intend the name of *viperatus*, that being the "*Siſyrinchium viperatum*" of PLUKENET, and mottled in the manner and ſomething the colour of a viper's head; of this we have never yet been able to obtain a live ſpecimen, but have ſeen a beautiful drawing of it by Mr. BAUER, in the Bankſian library, from a plant that flowered in the Kew garden ſome years ago; as likewiſe many dried ſpecimens*. THUNBERG has united under the GLADIOLUS *alatus* three very diſtinct ſpecies, viz. 1ſt. GLADIOLUS *galeatus*, *Jacq.* 2dly. GLADIOLUS *alatus*, *Hort. Kew.* and *Jacq. our viperatus.* 3dly, The preſent plant; which three ſpecies, together with GLADIOLUS *permeabilis*, *De La Roche*; GLADIOLUS *namaquenſis*, *Bot. Rep. t.* 122, and GLADIOLUS *viridis*, *Hort. Kew. add.* form a very ſingular and diſtinct ſection in this genus, agreeing in having the parts of fructification very much arched, the upper lateral ſegments of a more or leſs rhomboidal form, very patent, and broad; and, though they differ materially in other points, have a ſtriking reſemblance in the form of their corollas.

Our figure was taken at Mr. COLVILLE's Nurſery, in the King's-Road, Chelſea (with whom it bloſſoms in May) from a ſpecimen, the flowers of which were unuſually luxuriant.

Found by THUNBERG in many ſpots at the Cape of Good Hope, where it ſeems to be very common. It is among the moſt beautiful of the tribe; and, though not uncommon in different collections, is ſeldom ſeen in flower, the reaſon perhaps of its not appearing in *Hort. Kew.* for there is ſcarcely an arrival of Cape bulbs that does not contain ſome of the roots. Propagates very eaſily by ſeed and offsets. We have not yet learnt the mode of inſuring its flowering, but apprehend it requires rather more heat than many of the genus.

We preſume the ſpecific name was ſuggeſted by the extended wing-like appearance of the upper lateral ſegments of the corolla; ſcarcely from the ſomewhat winged appearance of the ſtem? *G.*

* Since this was written, we are happy to learn from a figure in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory for laſt month (ſee GLADIOLUS *orchidiflorus*, pl. 241) that the country is ſtill in poſſeſſion of this rare plant through the collection of GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. where it flowered in March laſt.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Sept. 1. 1802.

Iris Viscaria. Bird-Limed Flag.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita: petalis alternis reflexis. *Stigmata* petaliformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *vifcaria* (imberbis) foliis linearibus rectiufculis caule terete rigido vifcofo fubcandelabri formiter polyftachio, corollæ laciniis retroflexis ovato-oblongis acutulis, ftigmatibus ferratis. *G.*

IRIS *vifcaria*; imberbis, foliis linearibus planis, fcapo vifcofo. *Thunb. Diff.* 41. *Prod.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *p.* 239.

IRIS *vifcaria*; corollis imberbibus foliis linearibus planis, petalis patentibus caule vifcofo. *Linn. Suppl.* 98.

Root bulbous. Stem about a foot high, wiry, fmeared with a coat of yellowifh brown gluten of a very tenacious quality, enfnaring all fmaller infects that happen to touch it; culmaceous, each joint embraced by an involucre, from which iffue 3—4 fimple branches arranged in the manner of thofe of a chandelier, fimilar to the ftem and fmeared with the fame vifcid exudation, of which no other part of the plant poffeffes the fmalleft particle. Leaves longer than the ftem, ftriated on the outfide. Stigmas campanulately arranged, inner lips divaricately bifid. Clofely allied to Iris *bituminofa*, but eafily diftinguifhed from it by not having the root-leaf fpirally rolled; is alfo a much fmaller plant.

Found at the Cape, by Thunberg, in the fandy fpots of Saldanha-Bay, near Lofper's-Farm. Introduced amongft us by Edward Woodford, Efq. Vauxhall, where our figure was taken in the month of June 1801. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

LACHENALIA QUADRICOLOR. FOUR-COLOURED LACHENALIA.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita: Petala 3-exteriora difformia. *Capf.* 3-alata: loculamenta polyſperma. *Sem.* globoſa receptaculo affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *quadricolor;* foliis binis lineari lanceolatis canaliculatis furſum explanatis, floribus diſtantibus pedunculatis pendulis: petalis exterioribus dimidio brevioribus.

LACHENALIA *quadricolor. Jacq. Icon. rar.* 2. *t.* 388. *Andr. Bot. Rep. Pl.* 148.

LACHENALIA *pendula* β. *Willd. Sp. Pl. tom.* 1. *p.* 181.

We have no heſitation in pronouncing this to be a very diſtinct ſpecies from LACHENALIA *pendula*, of which WILLDENOW conſiders it only a variety. It appears indeed to us to have greater affinity with LACHENALIA *tricolor*, though ſufficiently different from that alſo. The flowers chiefly differ from thoſe of *pendula*, in having longer peduncles, the outer petals much ſhorter, and the inner more ſpreading at the mouth; they are alſo more diſtant, growing alternately on the ſcape, which is weaker. The leaves are much longer, narrower, and more channelled, one of them longer than the other, and, as JACQUIN remarks, erect at firſt, but reclined from above the middle; they come out from the bulb fiſtular and ſplit open as they advance, and thoſe of the young offsets not opening at all, have very much the appearance of a different plant growing in the ſame pot.

In brilliancy of colours it far excels all its congeners.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, where it flowered the firſt time in February 1801, from bulbs imported from the Cape the preceding year.

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1802. E. Sansom sculp.

IXIA ARISTATA. SALVER-FLOWERED IXIA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *ariftata;* fpica fubthyrfiformi, fpatha tubo 3—4plo breviori ariftato-dentata, laciniis rotato-complanatis oblongis longitudine tubi, ftaminibus erectis piftillo fubæqualibus. *G.*

IXIA *ariftata. Thunb. Diff. n.* 15. *prod.* 9. *Syft. Veg. Murr.* 85. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 109. Nec vero Hort. Kew. aut Willd. Sp. Pl.

IXIA *patens. Herb. Bankf.* quoad fpecimen fpontaneum capenfe.

Leaves four, enfiform, nerved, acuminate, with a filiform cartilaginous margin: midrib prominent, inner leaf fheathing the ftem nearly its whole length. Stem from a foot to two feet high, ftrict, round, fomewhat compreffed downwards, fimple, or with two or three fhort patent branches. Spike fomewhat fcattered, with from five to nine flowers. Nearly allied to IXIA *patens* and *flexuofa*, but a far more robuft plant; fegments quite flat, rotate, and blunter; fpathe more dentate, lefs membranous, and the parts of fructification more erect and collected. Scentlefs. Flowers in May. The fpecific name was undoubtedly fuggefted to THUNBERG by the fpathes, which however he defcribes as "*ariftato-dentatæ;*" and we guefs that the inappropriate application of the word "*ariftata*" was in fome meafure the caufe of the miftake in *Hort. Kew.* where SPARAXIS *grandiflora* (IXIA *grandiflora, Bot. Mag. No.* 541, and IXIA *bulbifera, var. purpurea, Thunb.*) is taken for

for the prefent ſpecies. When a weakly plant, it bears a ſtrong *prima facie* reſemblance to IXIA *capillaris, var.* γ. but differs in the ſpathe and tube.

In the Bankſian Herbarium we find a Cape ſpecimen of this plant, marked IXIA *patens,* placed as a ſynonym by the ſide of the one from Kew Gardens, from which the deſcription of that ſpecies was taken by Dr. SOLANDER. In fact, the ſeveral intermediate varieties we have ſeen, lead us to ſuſpect, that IXIA *patens, flexuoſa,* and *ariſtata,* can ſcarcely be retained as diſtinct ſpecies.

Our drawing was taken at the nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington.

Found by THUNBERG, at the Cape, growing in moiſt ſandy places. Is very impatient of drought, and ſhould be ſet in a pan of water when near flowering. Varies with white, pale pink, and purple-roſe-coloured flowers.

The IXIA *leucantha* of JACQUIN is a variety of IXIA *patens,* agreeing with that in proportion of the limb to the tube, but approaching this in ſize and robuſtneſs of growth. *G.*

LACHENALIA PENDULA. PENDULOUS LACHENALIA.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita. *Petala* 3 exteriora difformia. *Capf.* 3-alata: loculamenta polyfperma. *Sem.* globofa receptaculo affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *pendula;* foliis binis ovato-lanceolatis erectis, corollis cylindraceis cernuis breviter pedunculatis: petalis externis parum brevioribus, fpica compactiori.

LACHENALIA *pendula. Willd. Sp. Pl. t.* 2. *p.* 180. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 461. *Thunb. prod.* 64. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 400. *Collect.* 3. *p.* 239. *Bot. Repof. pl.* 41. *Ejufque Recenf.* 62.

PHORMIUM *bulbiferum. Cyrilli Neap. fafc.* 1. *p.* 35. *t.* 12.

Though fomewhat lefs brilliant in the colour of its flowers than the *quadricolor,* No. 588, this fpecies, from its more compact growth, forms a no lefs defirable plant. Flowers in April and May. Propagates eafily by offsets from its bulbs. We are told in *Hort. Kew.* that it was introduced into the royal collection by Mr. MASSON, in 1774; but fince this time it has been frequently imported both from Holland and immediately from the Cape. Our figure was drawn from a fpecimen in the collection of EDWARD WOODFORD, Efq. at Vauxhall.

In JACQUIN's figure the colours are not exactly the fame as ours, and the whole plant is more flender. We were favoured, by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green, with a fpecimen more refembling this of JACQUIN's, which we fuppofe to be a mere variety of our plant.

GLADIOLUS CARNEUS. FLESH-COLOURED CORNFLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *carneus;* ſpica diſticha, tubo curvato ſpatha longiore, laciniis nutantibus compreſſo-ringentibus; lateralibus ſuperioribus divaricato-patentibus recurvis acuminatis: infima anguſtiſſima. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *carneus. Jacq. ic. rar. t.* 255. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 213. cæteris excluſis ſynonymis.

GLADIOLUS *cuſpidatus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 147.

Leaves enſiform, nerved, ſheathing at the baſe, ſhorter than the ſtem, edged with a ſlender white filiform cartilage. Stem 1—2 feet high. Flowers 3—5, narrow funnel-form below the ſegments. Upper ſegment broadeſt, lanceolate, concave, acuminate, convolute above, where it is alſo recurved and ſometimes ſlightly undulate; the three loweſt narrower, nearly linear, loweſt ſtraighter, narroweſt. Differs from GLADIOLUS *cuſpidatus* beſides in colour and in being leſs waved, in having its ſpathes more inflated and not ſo convolute, ſpike more decidedly diſtich, flowers not ſo upright, tube ſhorter, more curved, leſs filiform; ſegments proportionably longer, being nearly the length of the tube, leaves more conſpicuouſly margined.

Native of the Cape. Flowers in May and June, earlier than GLADIOLUS *cuſpidatus*. Scentleſs; blows freely, and is eaſily propagated either by ſeed or offsets. The ſpike being too large for our page, one rank of its flowers was neceſſarily omitted, leaving the ſpathes to ſhew the diſtich character of the inflorescence.

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

Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1802.

GLADIOLUS NAMAQUENSIS. THICK-LEAVED CORNFLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *namaquenfis*, foliis coriaceis oblongiufculis: margine craffa, lacinia fuprema fornicato-concava: lateralibus rhombeo-ovatis planis extenfo-patentibus: infimis conniventibus unguibus convolutis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS. *Herb. Bankf.*

GLADIOLUS *galeatus*. *Bot. Rep.* 122. *Ejufque Recenf.* 15. (exclufis fynonymis).

Bulb round, flightly compreffed, refembling that of GLADIOLUS *alatus*. Leaves four, coriaceous; inner ones gradually fhorter, narrower, farther fheathing; outer one oblong; fubacute, attenuated into a kind of broad petiole, ftreaked with 10—15 equidiftant, parallel, not prominent ribs, and furrounded by a thick, brownifh, cartilaginous border, in the manner of WATSONIA *marginata*. Stem from fix inches to a foot high, bluntly triquetral, flexuofe, longer than the leaves, with a fpathe-form decurrent leaf. Flowers 3—12, nodding, large, fhewy, fmelling like violets or orris root, expanding about May. Spathe much longer than the tube, outer valve fubventricofe, fubdecurrent. Corolla ringent: tube with the faux turbinate and very fhort; upper fegment oval-lanceolate; fide ones fhortly acute, flat, and fpreading; lower ones connivent, propendent, unguiculate, lateral ones narroweft, cuneate, fubacute, with convolute claws, loweft oval, broader than its lateral ones. Parts of fructification arched-adfcendent, fhorter than fegments.

The

The Bankſian Herbarium contains a well-preſerved indigenous ſpecimen (nearly twice the ſize of the preſent) brought over by Mr. MASSON; here we learn that it is a native of that part of South Africa, called Namaqua-Land, a conſiderable diſtance from the Cape.

A free blower, and propagates with facility both by ſeed and offsets.

Introduced by Mr. NEVIN into the garden of Mr. Alderman HIBBERT, a Gentleman whoſe munificence and urbanity leave to no lover of ſcience a regret that ſo extenſive and invaluable a collection ſhould be the property of a private individual. *G.*

Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by J. Curtis St. Gs. Crch. ent. Oct. 1 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

MORÆA UNGUICULATA. LONG-CLAWED MORÆA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, 6-partita, subæqualiter patens laciniis basi parum concretis. *Antheræ* stigmatibus petaliformibus vel subpetaliformibus bifidis accumbentes. *Caps.* oblonga obsolete trigona. *Sem.* numerosa. G. VIEUSSEUXIA *de la Roche, Descr.* 31.

OBS. *Radix bulbus farinaceus rotundus putamine fibroso paralleliter multi-rimoso inclusus. Folia pauca, sæpius unicum, fistulosa a caule supra longitudinaliter fissa, canaliculato-dehiscentia, cuspide terete stricta terminata. Caulis culmaceus teres polystachius ad nodos foliolo spathæformi involucratus, rami vel pedunculi axillares et terminales rarius unicus. Flores pedicellati bracteis inclusis discreti, successive prodeuntes involucro spathaceo fasciati. Corolla fugax involuto-marcescens (semperne?) laciniæ geniculatæ unguibus suberectis vel subrotatæ genubus et unguibus obsoletis, 3 interiores modo sed rarissime desunt. Filamenta vel basi tantum vel medio tenus vel omnino cuniculato-connata. Stigmata in nonnullis imminuta vix petaliformia at nunquam non fissa. Quandoque sterilescunt pedicelli.* G.

Ab IRIDI *(præterquam habitu) laciniis haud in tubum connatis apprime distinguenda.* G.

MORÆA *cærulea, spiralis (Bot. Mag.) melaleuca, et pusilla ad* ARISTEAM *revocandæ.* G.

Specific Character.

MORÆA *unguiculata*; imberbis, laminis interioribus parvis tridentato-partitis: exterioribus obovatis subacutis unguium angustarum longitudine, filamentis omnino coalitis ungues æquantibus. G.

When we observed in No. 577, that the corolla of MORÆA decayed by twisting itself spirally into a column, we then intended that

that name for another genus, and to have adopted that of VIEUSSEUXIA for this, ſo that the remark is now inappropriate to Moræa; a genus ſo named by MILLER from his friend ROBERT MORE, Eſq. whom he ſtates to be learned in various branches of natural hiſtory, and particularly in that of botany*; the ſpecies on which he founded it was MORÆA *vegeta*. Thoſe that have regulated us in the preſent eſſential character are IRIS *ciliata, minuta, tripetala, ſpathacea, ramoſa? anguſta, ſetacea, pavonia, criſpa, tricuſpis,* (Bot. Mag. No. 168.) *villoſa,* (Bot. Mag. No. 571.) *unguiculata, papilionacea, edulis, triſtis,* (Bot. Mag. No. 577.) *polyſtachia? viſcaria,* (Bot. Mag. No. 587.) *bituminoſa.* MORÆA *juncea, vegeta, (iriopetalæ* Willdenovii *varietates) collina* et *elegans* (Hort. Schœnb.)

Our preſent plant, ſo nearly allied to *tricuſpis* and *villoſa*, differs from both, in not being bearded and in having its claws much narrower and equal to the laminæ of the largeſt ſegments, and from the latter, moreover, in not having a pubeſcent leaf and ſtem.

Introduced from the Cape by Mr. Alderman HIBBERT, at whoſe garden our drawing was taken, and where alone, we believe, it is at preſent to be found. Flowers in May. Propagates in the manner of MORÆA *villoſa*.

This genus is certainly one of the moſt elegant diviſions of the whole natural order, but from the extreme delicacy of the corollas of its ſpecies ill calculated for the Herbarium, in which ſcarcely any thing but the leaf and ſtem can be recognized, hence good figures from living ſpecimens become the more deſirable. *G.*

* Profeſſor THUNBERG, in his Diſſertation on MORÆA, mentions the name as given by LINNÆUS in honour of JOHANNES MORÆUS, M. D. at Fahlun; but this muſt be a miſtake, LINNÆUS having avowedly adopted the genus on the ſole authority of MILLER's Dictionary.

N.º 594

Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, 8 Gt. Gen. Crescent Jul. 31. 1812. E. Sanders sculp.

Ixia Crateroides. Crimson Ixia.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *crateroides;* pauciflora, foliis gramineis, tubo breviffimo fpatham fcariofam patentem vix æquante, limbo hemifphærico-campanulato: laciniis ovalibus firmulis, ftigmatibus antheras fuperantibus. *G.*

IXIA *fpeciofa. Bot. Rep. tab.* 186.

IXIA *campanulata. Herb. Bankf.*

Bulb irregular, of a more fucculent fpongy fubftance, and not fo farinaceous as ufual in the genus. Leaves 5—6, grafs-like, fmooth, with a flightly prominent midrib, fhorter than the ftem. Flowers 1—2, rarely three, upright, largifh, fcentlefs. Stem fimple, round, wiry, from fix inches to a foot high. Spathes fcariofe, denticulately fplit, patent; tube feveral times fhorter than the limb, fcarcely equal to the fpathe. Limb fubfphæroid-bell-fhaped, fegments feparate to the tube, oblong-oval, bluntifh, fomewhat concave, fhining, of a more fubftantial confiftence than in moft fpecies, deep crimfon on the infide, on the out purplifh red, traverfed longitudinally by a paler ftripe. Filaments upright, patent, much fhorter than limb, about the length of the anthers, purplifh. Stigmas recurved, feparated but little beyond the fummits of the anthers, which they generally overtop. Out of many hundred fpecimens, both indigenous and from our own gardens, this is the only one we have ever feen with fo many as three flowers, though the fpecies is as liable as its congeners to vary in fize of leaf and height of ftem. Does not bloffom fo freely as many others, perhaps requires tenderer treatment. Flowers in July. Propagates abudantly by offsets. A pot of them exactly refembles a pot of our common graffes. Found, according to Mr. Nevin, at the Cape, in fandy fpots near the twenty-four rivers.

Our figure was taken at Mr. Colville's nurfery, in the King's-Road, Chelfea. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1802. F. Jenkins sculp.

LAPEYROUSIA CORYMBOSA. LEVEL-TOPPED LAPEYROUSIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis: tubus gracillimus in faucem turbinatam recto-continuam sensim dilatatus: limbus 6-partitus laciniis regularibus vel parum irregularibus. *Stam.* erecta. *Stigm.* tria, gracilia, bifida, patentia. *Sem.* numerosa. G.

OBS. *Plantulæ spithameæ vix unquam pedales. Radix bulbus conico-campanulatus tegumento putamineo reticulato-rimoso basi dentato-multifido pro ætate uno vel plurimis imbricatim aggestis tectus. Caudis sæpius præ foliis spathisve decurrentibus alato-anceps vel triqueter, rigidus (exsiccato subligneo) ramosus modo ramulosus fruticulam emulans. Folia ensiformia, nervosa, ad marginem intimam basin versus conniventer fissilia, in* LAPEYROUSIA fissifolia *apice tenus subplana dehiscunt, hinc transverso-paginata cauli obversant. In nonnullis presertim spontaneis spatharum carinæ et foliorum margines strigosæ.* LAPEYROUSIA juncea *ab habitu præfato plurimum recedit, species forte nimis disparilis, novi generis primordium? Spica in* LAPEYROUSIA fasciculata *fasciculato-contracta spathæque univalves.* G.

Ab IXIA *et* GLADIOLO *stigmatibus bifidis, a* WATSONIA *floribus rectis, seminibusque non angulato-oblongis, a* MORÆA *tubo, a* WITSENIA *stigmatibus trinis discrepat.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAPEYROUSIA *corymbosa* scapo ancipiti ramuloso, ramis corymboso-paniculatis sursum pauciflorigeris, limbo regulari tubo cum fauce breviore, staminibus patentissimis. G.

IXIA *corymbosa.* *Sp. Pl.* 51. *Amæn. Acad.* 4. 300. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 10. (excluso syn. de la Roche) *prod.* 9. *Murr. Syst. Veg.* 84. *Houtt Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. 27. *t.* 77. *f.* 1. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 288. *Coll.* 4. 179 *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 199.

IXIA *crispifolia* *Bot. Rep. tab.* 35

CARYOPHYLLUS *monomotapensis.* *Pluk. Alm.* 87. *t.* 275. *f.* 1.

A genus first proposed by the Abbé POURRET, in a tract contained in the third volume of the Transactions of the Academy

demy of Sciences and Inſcriptions of Thouloufe, to which he has ſince added further explanation, in the thirty-fifth volume of the Journal de Phyſique, p. 431. The ſpecies that ſerved him for his foundation was LAPEYROUSIA (GLADIOLUS, *Thunb.*) *anceps*, his *compreſſa*, the only one known to him, and which he ſtates to be an aboriginal of the Iſle of France, adding, that his ſpecimen was tranſmitted by COMMERSON to THOUIN, and by the latter to himſelf; thus the miſtake in the habitat lies between the three; for it is certainly a native of the Cape, and not of the Iſle of France. The generic name he gives in honour of PICOT, then Baron de la PEYROUSE, ſince Inſpector of the Mines of the French Republic and Aſſociate of the National Inſtitute, well known by his works on the Natural Hiſtory of the Pyrenees;—not to be confounded with the celebrated but ill-fated navigator, known by the title of Compte de la PEYROUSE.

The ſpecies on which we have conſtructed our generic character are as follow: GALAXIA *plicata*, *Jacq.* (IXIA *heterophylla*, *Willd.* our LAPEYROUSIA *faſciculata*) GLADIOLUS *falcatus*, *Linn. fil.* IXIA *corymboſa*, *Linn.* GLADIOLUS *anceps*, *Linn. fil.* GLADIOLUS *fiſſifolius*, *Jacq.* GLADIOLUS *ſilenoides*, *Jacq.* GLADIOLUS *junceus*, *Linn. fil.*

The preſent ſpecies varies greatly in number of branches, thickneſs and height of ſtem, breadth and even criſpature of leaves; alſo, with white and plain blue flowers. The white variety we have never ſeen, but know it to be in the collection of Mr. HIBBERT. Scentleſs.

Found by THUNBERG in ſandy ſpots and roads about Swartland, at the Cape of Good Hope. Neither he nor JACQUIN obſerved its bifid ſtigmas, which the former deſcribes as globular, an appearance they often aſſume in a dried ſtate.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of G. HIBBERT, Eſq. at Clapham. Is as yet an exceeding rare plant. Flowers in May. *G.*

Sydt Edwards del. Pub by I Curtis St Geo Crescent Oct 1 1802 F Sansom sculp

CRATÆVA FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED CRATÆVA.

****

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA (*rectius* POLYANDRIA) MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Cor.* 4-petala aut 0. *Bacca* 1-locularis polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRATÆVA *fragrans;* caule volubili, corollis regularibus: petalis longissimis undulatis, pedunculis capitato-racemosis terminalibus teretibus.
CRATÆVA *moschata. Herb. Banks.*
CRATÆVA *capparoides. Bot. Rep. pl.* 176.

Capparis and Cratæva are so nearly related, that it is not easy to find characters which will always distinguish them. Even in the artificial system, they ought not to have been separated into different classes, most of the species being polyandrous. Perhaps the only distinction in the parts of fructification is, that in Cratæva the stamens are attached to the column supporting the germ, whereas in Capparis they are attached to the edge of the receptacle. A slight difference, as the column itself is an elongation of the centre of the receptacle. In the habit of the plants there is this essential distinction, that in every species of Capparis the leaves are simple, in Cratæva ternate.

The CRATÆVA *fragrans* has several climbing stems, extending 10—20 feet, with a multitude of branches. Leaves alternate, petioled, trifoliate; leaflets ovate, entire, shining, shortly petioled. The flowers grow in bunches on long peduncles from the extremities of the branches, nodding whilst in bud. Calyx consists of four ovate-acuminate, concave, equal

equal leaves, deciduous. Petals four, very narrow, long-clawed, limb undulated and convolute towards the base, regularly patent. Stamens many, longer than calyx, shorter than petals, attached to the receptacular column near its base, incurved. Proper style o. Stigma annular. Germen supported upon a receptacular column, longer than the stamens, one-celled? containing many seeds. Fruit has never yet ripened with us. The flowers are of short duration, but come in succession for some weeks, very fragrant, approaching in smell to the fruit of the pine-apple (BROMELIA *ananas*).

First discovered in Africa, by our particular friend, Dr. ADAM AFZELIUS, Botanical Demonstrator to the University of Upsal, who never met with it but twice, once in the Island of Bananas, in April, when it was in full flower, and afterwards at Sierra-Leone, near Free-Town, towards the mountains, in January, when the seeds were ripe. In both places it grew near water on rising and rocky ground, covering the rocks for a considerable extent with its widely-spreading stems and twining branches. He gave the seeds to T. EVANS, Esq. Stepney, to whose liberality every possessor of this valuable acquisition to the stove is indebted. Is propagated easily by cuttings, but to thrive well requires more room for its roots than a pot.

It is at the desire of Dr. AFZELIUS that we have given it the specific name of *fragrans*, that of *capparoides*, equally applicable to other species of Cratæva, though hastily given by him to Mr. EVANS, as something to remember it by, being never intended for publication.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq. at Midsummer 1801.

INDEX.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Fifteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

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In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Fifteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

London: Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

INDEX.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Sixteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

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In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Sixteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

* Belong to the Genus MORÆA, as now settled.

Printed by S. Couchman, Throgmorton-Street, London.

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL
MAGAZINE

17-18
1803

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Displayed:

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

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Their Names, Claſs, 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 WORK

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 XVII.

——— il me ſemble qu'un des plus grands charmes de la Botanique eſt, apres celui de voir par ſoi-même, celui de verifier ce qu'ont vu les autres; donner ſur le temoignage de mes propres yeux mon aſſentiment aux obſervations fines et juſtes d'un auteur me paroit une veritable jouiſſance; au lieu que quand je ne trouve pas ce qu'il dit je ſuis toujours en inquiétude ſi ce n'eſt pas moi qui voit mal.

ROUSSEAU parlant de la ſynonymie.

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MDCCCIII.

Sydenham Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Mar. 1. 1802. F. Anderson sculp.

Ixia Secunda. One-Ranked Ixia.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *secunda*; foliis nudis, scapo lanugine perminuta densissima vestito, rachide perarcuatim flexuosa, floribus secundis tubo brevi, antheris stigmatibus subjectis. *G.*

IXIA *secunda. Thunb. Diss. n.* 7. (e cujus synonymis eliminandæ Ixia *flexuosa*, L. Ixia *scillaris*, L. & Ixia *secunda, De la Roche) prod.* 9. *Berg. fl. cap.* 6. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 277. *coll.* 4. 180. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 197. (rejecto una cum supradictis a Thunbergio citatis, item synonymo *Houtt Linn. Pfl. syst.*)

IXIA *pusilla. Bot. Rep. tab.* 245.

Bulb oblong, ovate, pointed, about the size of a pea, covered with a shell-like smooth dark brown tunic, often with several, according to the age of the plant, the one over the other imbricated downwards, far and regularly cleft from their bases upwards, segments subulate. Leaves radical two, cauline 1—2, narrow, linear-ensiform, stiffish, sheathing at the base, streaked, midrib very prominent. Stem 4—8 inches high, finely velvetted with short thickset villi; has generally one or two axillary branches. Flowers on the main spike 1—6, one-ranked, issuing from the alternate bends only, upright, scentless. Rachis reclined with the curvatures deeply bowed, alternate ones longest, a characteristic very conspicuous in indigenous many-flowered specimens. Limb rotately patent, segments oval, acute, equal, flat. Filaments shorter than the anthers, which last are beneath the subrevolute stigmas.

The

The above-mentioned curvature of the joints of the Rachis probably ſuggeſted to THUNBERG the poſſibility of its being LINNÆUS's IXIA *flexuoſa*, which is however a very diſtinct ſpecies. Found at the Cape, on the Groene Kloof, and Roode Sand Hills, and alſo in ſome ſandy ſpots in Swartland. Forms with IXIA *ramoſa (ſcillaris*, Thunb.*)* IXIA *hirta*, IXIA *Rochenſis*, and IXIA *ſetacea*, a very diſtinct ſection in this genus, agreeing in bulb and general habit of the leaves and flowers. Is as yet a very rare plant amongſt us. Our figure was taken at the garden of Mr. Alderman HIBBERT. *G.*

N°598

Jos Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis & Co. Crescent Nov. 1 1800 F. Sansom sculp.

Ixia Rochensis (α.) Plaid Ixia.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *Rochensis;* caule foliisque nudis, spatha subventricoso-ovali faucem cum tubo æquante, laciniis lanceolatis foveola melliflua basi insculptis, pistillo corollam fere æquante. *G.*

(α) *Palmaris*, non ramosa, 1—2 flora, foliis subulatis angustioribus, limbo radiatim patente. *G.*

IXIA *azurea. Herb. Banks.* exemplarium capense.

(β) *Spithamæa*, ramosa multiflora, foliis linearibus, floribus spicato-secundis, rachidis flexubus arcuatis, corolla campanulato-patente. *E specimine sicco. An laciniæ foveolato-insculptæ, necne indeque species distincta?* G.

IXIA *violacea. Herb. Banks.* exemplarium capense.

IXIA *secunda de la Roche, diss.* 17. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. *p.* 40. *t.* 78. *fig.* 1.

Bulbs precisely as in Ixia *secunda.* Leaves firm, streaked, sheathing at the base. Flowers upright. Spathe large, striated, convolute-oval. Anthers small, sagittate-ovate: filaments erect, upwards slightly patent. Pistil nearly equal to the limb: stigmas recurved over the anthers. Variety (β) we have only seen in a dried state, by which we could not ascertain whether it possessed the small nectareous excavation at the base of each segment so remarkable in (α), and consequently are uncertain whether it ought to be considered as a mere variety or a distinct species. Flowers in May.

Our

Our drawing of this very rare and beautiful little plant was taken from a ſpecimen kindly communicated by R. SALISBURY, Eſq. by whom the bulbs were received from the Cape.

We have given a trivial name in remembrance of Dr. DANIEL DE LA ROCHE, author of a ſmall tract, entitled, "*Specimen inaugurale ſiſtens deſcriptiones plantarum aliquot* "*novarum, Lugd. Bat.* 1766," confined to this natural order, of which he has deſcribed many Cape ſpecies with great minuteneſs, chiefly from the herbariums of the Dutch, and has added five good plates of ſuch as he ſaw flower in the gardens of Holland. *G.*

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T Curtis St Geo: Crescent Nov 1 1802. F Sansom sculp.

Ixia Crispa. Curled-Leaved Ixia.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *crispa;* foliis undulato-crispis, floribus remotis, antheris brevissimis subdidymis extrorsum deflexis, stigmatibus tubum usque discretis reflexo-patentibus antheris subjectis. *G.*

IXIA *crispa. Thunb. Diss. n.* 8. *t.* 2. *f.* 3. *prod.* 9. *Linn. Suppl.* 91. *Hort. Kew. add. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 199.

IXIA *undulata. Burm. prod. cap.* 1. *Salisb. prod. Hort.* 37. *n.* 20.

Bulb somewhat oblong, attenuated upwards, covered with a soft reticulated fibrous tunic. Leaves six, linear, elegantly waved, twice shorter than the stem. Spathe membranous, subpellucid, about the length of the tube, which is very slender and several times shorter than the segments of the corolla, outer valve three-toothed, inner two-toothed. Flowers 3—4 segments obovate, blunt, patent. Said by Thunberg to vary with white and blue flowers. The anthers are very slightly attached to the apex of the filaments by their bases.

Found by Thunberg at the Cape, on the Roode Sand Hills, and near Picketberg.

Introduced into Kew Gardens, 1787, by Mr. Masson. Flowers in June. Scentless.

This rare and beautiful Ixia, so remarkable for its foliage, was obligingly communicated to us by R. Salisbury, Esq. *G.*

WATSONIA IRIDIFOLIA, *var.* β. FULGENS.
SCARLET FLAG-LEAVED WATSONIA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *iridifolia;* corolla refracta: tubo erecto spatham superante laciniis æquali: laciniis obliquatim patentissimis obsolete bilabiatis ovali-oblongis subacutis sauci æqualibus. G.

(α) *cinerea;* foliis cinereo-virentibus; corolla obsolete & triste incarnata. G.

GLADIOLUS *iridifolius. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 234. (exclusa VARIETATE *speciosa floribus roseis* tabulæ 235, que species certe dispar, nempe WATSONIA *rosea, Herb. Banks.) coll.* 4. 151. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 215. depulso GLADIOLI *cardinalis* synonymo.

(β) *fulgens;* foliis saturato-virentibus lucidulis, corolla fulgenter coccinea. G.

ANTHOLYZA *fulgens. Bot. Rep. tab.* 192.

GLADIOLUS *marginatus* (γ) floribus sanguineis. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 20.

Bulb compressed, generally reniform. Radical leaves 4—7, ensiform, attenuated at each end, smooth, shining, slightly edged, equitant at the base, midrib prominent, cauline ones conduplicate, gradually shorter. Stem 2—3 times longer than the leaves, subligneous, strict, round, from 3 to 6 feet high, with several upright branches all spike-bearing. Spikes loose, primary one 10—20 flowered, flowers springing from opposite sides, when fully expanded inclining to the same front; colour bright

bright ſcarlet; ſcent none. Spathes green below, ſphacelate and red upwards, ſhorter than the tube, which is about the length of the faux and that again of the limb; ſegments obliquely patent or ſubbilabiate (upper ſegment not ſtretched horizontally forward as in WATSONIA *meriana*, No. 418) nearly equal, oval-oblong, narrowed at their baſes, ſubacute, alternate ones rather more ſo. Parts of fructification prominent, nearly equal to the corolla, equal among themſelves. Anthers dark violet. The talleſt of the genus yet known to us. Blows freely towards the end of Summer, with a ſucceſſion of bloom for a month or longer. Seeds and produces offsets in abundance. Requires a largiſh and very deep pot, light earth, and plenty of water after it has ſhewn the flowering ſtem.

A native of the Cape, and now common in moſt of the nurſeries about town; as well as the variety (α) which, however, is a much leſs deſirable plant, on account of the dullneſs of its colour. Var. (α) is known among the nurſerymen by the name of ANTHOLYZA *cinerea*, as (β) is by that of ANTHOLYZA *fulgens*; they agree with each other in every thing but in the colours of corolla and leaf. JACQUIN, in his *Icones plant. rar.* has united as varieties two very diſtinct ſpecies, viz. the var. (α) of the preſent ſpecies, figured in his 234th plate, and the WATSONIA *roſea*, *Herb. Bankſ.* (THUNBERG's var. (δ) of GLADIOLUS *marginatus*) in his 235th plate. Of the laſt we have never been able to procure a living ſpecimen, nor have we traced it to any Engliſh collection as yet. Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. *G.*

N°601

Sydd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Nov 1 1802 E Sanders sculp

WATSONIA BREVIFOLIA. SHORT-LEAVED WATSONIA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *brevifolia;* foliis humilioribus oblongiufculis lucidis, tubo fauce limboque longitudine paribus, laciniis regulari-patentibus: intimis latioribus, ftaminibus refupinato-declinatis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *caryophylleus. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syft.* 11. 77. *t.* 79. *f.* 3.

GLADIOLUS *marginatus, var.* β. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 20 ?

ANTHOLYZA *fpicata. Bot. Rep. tab.* 56. *ejus Recenf.* 24. *app.* 41.

Bulb as ufual in the genus. Leaves 4, oblong, enfiform, diftich, very fhort, fmooth and fhining, mucronate, with a filiform cartilaginous edging. Stem ftraight, branched, from 6 inches to a foot high. Spathe green, broad, upright, conduplicate, ftem-embracing, at the end truncately fubacute, fphacelate, and coloured. Corolla recurved, regular, patent: faux narrow-turbinate. Segments nearly obovate, fhortly pointed, inner ones almoft twice the broadeft, flat, outer laterally fubrevolute. Parts of fructification declined, affurgent. Segments of the ftigmas fhort revolute, extending rather beyond the anthers. Corolla micaceous, glittering very much in the fun, its colour not to be reprefented by art. Flowers about May. Scentlefs.

Imported from the Cape of Good Hope by Meffrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Nurferymen, at Hammerfmith. Is ftill a rare plant, but propagates with the ufual facility of the genus.

We have never yet feen an indigenous fpecimen in any Herbarium. *G.*

N°602

GLADIOLUS ANGUSTUS. NARROW-LEAVED CORNFLAG.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *anguſtus;* foliis gramineis anguſtis linearibus unicoſtatis, floribus ſecundis erectis: tubo ſpatha limbo longiore: laciniis ſupremis latioribus lanceolato-ovalibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *anguſtus. Sp. Pl.* 53. *Mill. ic.* 142. *f.* 2. *Roy. lugb.* 19. *Hort. Cliff.* 20. *tab.* 6. *Burm. prod.* 2. *Herb. Gronov. Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 65. *Jacq. coll.* 4. 154. *ic. rar.* 2. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 111. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 218. excluſo Thunbergii ſynonymo.

GLADIOLUS *triſtis*, var. p. *cordatus.* Corollis albo-incarnatis macula cordata foliis planioribus. *Thunb. Diſſ.* 13.

GLADIOLUS *africanus,* folio gramineo, floribus carneis maculam rhomboideam purpuream inſcriptis uno verſu poſitis. *Boerh. Ind. alt.* 2. 127. *n.* 5.

Leaves narrow, upright, ſhorter than ſtem, with a ſingle prominent midrib. Stem flexuoſe, reclined upwards, from a foot to two feet high. Flowers 3—5, about four inches long, ſtraight, narrow, funnel-formed, one-ranked, ſcentleſs. Upper ſegments broader, middle one broadeſt, lower ones rather narrower; all flat and ſomewhat patent. Cultivated by MILLER in 1757. A native of the Cape, and ſeems to have been one

one of the firſt denizens of Europe in this family. Has been confounded with the GLADIOLUS *auguſtus* of THUNBERG. Is cloſely allied to a ſpecies that we have never yet met with in any collection, though cultivated by MILLER, viz. the GLADIOLUS *involutus* of DE LA ROCHE, and figured by MILLER, *tab.* 236. *fig.* 1.—probably no longer exiſting in this country.

The ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken flowered in unuſual perfection at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, in the month of June. Propagates with the greateſt facility both by ſeed and offsets, and is one of the commoneſt, though ſeldom ſeen to flower ſo perfectly as the preſent ſpecimen, except from recently imported bulbs. *G.*

POTHOS CANNÆFOLIA. SWEET-SCENTED POTHOS.

****

Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA (GYNANDRIA. *L.*)

Generic Character.

Spatha. *Spadix* ſimplex tectus. *Cal.* 0. *Petala* 4. *Bacca* diſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POTHOS *cannæfolia;* foliis ellipticis venoſis: venis ſimplicibus parallelis. *Dryander Mſſ.*
POTHOS *odorata.* Anderſon.

A native of the Weſt-India Iſlands, and conſequently with us an inhabitant of the ſtove, where it is an ornament worthy of culture, its foliage being of a lively green and its flowers diffuſing an agreeable odour, eſpecially in the evening, a property very contrary to that of many of the tribe: it has the additional recommendation of taking up but little room. The ſpathe, which is at firſt white on the inner ſurface, but changes to green after the flowers decay, adds much to the beauty of the flower.

The excellent ſpecific character by Dr. DRYANDER, ſhort as it is, fully diſtinguiſhes it from every known ſpecies of Pothos: indeed the name itſelf will at all times denote the plant, on which account we have adopted it in preference to that of *odorata,* under which it was ſent by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, ſuperintendant of the Botanic Garden at the Iſland of St. Vincent's, to Mr. WOODFORD, at Vauxhall, at whoſe collection it flowered in great perfection laſt June, when our drawing was taken.

Introduced into the Royal Garden at Kew, by the ſame gentleman, in the year 1789, and a ſpecimen which flowered there in the month of April 1790, is preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium.

Seems to thrive beſt when plunged into the bark pit, and apparently may be increaſed by offsets from the root.

Sydl. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp.

JATROPHA PANDURÆFOLIA. FIDDLE-LEAVED PHYSIC-NUT.

****

Class and Order.

MONÆCIA MONADELPHIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* (sæpius) 0. *Cor.* 1-petala infundibuliformis. *Stam.* 10. alterna breviora.

FEM. *Cal.* (sæpius) 0. *Cor.* 5-petala patens. *Styli* 3. bifidi. *Caps.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JATROPHA *pandurælolia*; foliis simplicibus panduræformibus acuminatis basi spinuloso-dentatis, fructibus cernuis subrotundis.

JATROPHA imperialis Petropolitana. *Fraseri.*

Both the male and female flowers are furnished with a calyx, which in the latter is divided to the base and persistent; in the male the laciniæ are shorter and divided only half way. In both the corolla appears to be pentapetalous, but more decidedly so in the female flower; in the male the calyx adheres so closely to the corolla as to resist its separation and render it difficult to decide whether it be monopetalous or polypetalous. The flowers grow in an umbellated dichotomous panicle on long terminal peduncles. The pedicle in the centre of the dichotomy always bears a female flower, the side branches all male. The latter are of course much the most numerous. The female flowers are first expanded and of short duration; so that at first these appear to be all female and afterwards all male, both sexes seldom appearing at the same time. The fecundation of the germen must therefore depend upon its receiving the pollen from other plants, or at least from the flowers of different branches, and not from those nearest it. Flowers and fruit exist frequently at the same time, the former erect, the

the latter cernuous. Seed-veſſel nearly round, ſmooth, three-celled, with one oblong large ſeed in each cell. Leaves apt to vary in form, but in general broadeſt towards the point, which is acuminate, contracted in the middle, and rounded at the baſe*, where it is beſet with a few unequal ſubſpineſcent teeth, apt in luxuriant growth to become auriculated proceſſes, as in our figure: the margin is reflected. The beautiful coloured variegation of the under ſurface is not conſtant, diſappearing if the air has not free acceſs to it. The whole plant abounds with a ſemipellucid milky fluid.

It is a very ornamental ſhrub, flowering through the greateſt part of the year, and appears not to be tender, ſucceeding beſt, according to Mr. FRASER, with very little artificial heat. Is a faſt grower, and eaſily propagated by laying down the branches. Introduced by Mr. J. FRASER, Nurſeryman, Sloane-Square, who brought it from the Iſland of Cuba, on his return from his laſt voyage to North-America.

JACQUIN deſcribes two ſpecies of Jatropha, which appear to have conſiderable affinity with this, both with ſcarlet flowers, his *haſtata* and *integerrima*, the firſt of which he ſaw in the gardens at St. Domingo, but of Eaſt-Indian origin, the other in the gardens at the Havannah.

* This form of leaf LINNÆUS has called *panduræforme*, and the term, having been defined, is well underſtood by Botaniſts, and may therefore be retained, notwithſtanding the *Pandura* of the ancients appears to have been a wind-inſtrument, bearing no reſemblance to the modern violin.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1802 F. Ransom sculp.

ARISTEA CAPITATA. TALLEST ARISTEA.

****

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. regularis hexapetaloideo-6-partita rotata. *Stam.* divergentia. *Stylus* declinatus. *Stigma* fimplex infundibuliforme intans ore fubintegro vel trifido. *Capf.* oblonga trigone prifmatica angulis compreffis faciebus concavis. *Sem.* quolibet loculo plura lateraliter compreffa. *G.*

OBS. Radix fibrofa. Folia perennia enfata vel graminea diftichodivergentia plurima, nervo nullo præcipuo, (femperne?) bafi equitantia. Caulis centralis annuus fæpius ramofus. Flores fafciculati pedicellati, finguli bractea fpathacea diftincti, fafces fæpe pedunculati, iidemque aut fimplices pauciflori ab involucro fpathaceo herbaceo conduplicatim collecti, aut capitati (fubinde etiam compofito-capitati) multiflori involucris et involucellis membranaceis fcariofis laxius cincti. Corolla emarcida in columellam perfiftentem fpiraliter contorta. Stamina adfcendentia vel affurgentia. Semina fæpius contactu truncata. Genus in vivo parcius recognitum hinc caracter effentialis vix in toto definite ftabiliendus. Huc tuto tamen convocentur ARISTEA *cyanea, Soland. et Bot. Mag.* MORÆA *fpiralis, Thunb. et Bot. Mag.* MORÆA *melaleuca et* MORÆA *pufilla, Thunb.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTEA *capitata;* foliis rigidiufculis multiftriatulis, caule fubalato-tereti ftricto, floribus fafciculato- et compofito-capitatis: capitulis multifloris fpicatim difpofitis, fpathis integris acutis. *G.*

MORÆA *cærulea. Thunb. Diff. n.* 15. *tab.* 2. *f.* 2. *prod.* 11. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 243.

GLADIOLUS *capitatus. Sp. Pl. Holm.* 37. *Sp. Pl.* 53. *Burm. prod. fl. cap.* 2. *Murr. Syft. Veg.* 86. *Gmel. S. N.* 112. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syft.* 11. *p.* 62.

IXIA *thyrfiflora* caule polyftachio, fpicis alternis cauli approximatis: germinibus in fpathis pedunculatis. *De la Roche Diff. p.* 20. (Synonymum hactenus IXIÆ *erectæ* male adfcriptum.) *Burm. prod. fl. cap.* 1. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syft.* 11. 39.

ARISTEA *major. Bot. Rep. tab.* 160.

A genus

A genus founded by Dr. SOLANDER, in the Hortus Kewenſis, on the only ſpecies then cultivated amongſt us, viz. ARISTEA *cyanea.*

The preſent ſpecies is large and ornamental, with a ſtem from two to four feet high, nearly twice the length of the leaves, round, ſomewhat winged by the alternate decurrent cauline leaves, upright, ſubligneſcent. Leaves linear, enſiform, ſtiffiſh, finely ſtriated without any prominent riblike nerve, poliſhed, dark green. Spathes and involucres membranous, ſcarioſe, acute. Segments of the corolla obovate, equal. Produces abundance of ſeed, of which there are two or three in each cell, and by which it is eaſily propagated, as alſo by the offsets or ſuckers which it throws up, but not in any great abundance. Is now pretty common in our gardens. A great number of very fine plants were raiſed two years ago at the Botanic Garden at Brompton from Cape ſeeds.

Found by THUNBERG on the hills between Hauteniqua's-Land and Langekloof, as likewiſe (but not plentifully) round Cape Town, flowering in our autumnal months.

Two ſpecies of this genus have already been figured in this work, viz. *cyanea* and *ſpiralis*, the latter under the generic name of MORÆA; but its ſpecies, as well as thoſe of DILATRIS, WACHENDORFIA, and MORÆA, are far from being ſo common in our gardens as thoſe of IXIA, GLADIOLUS, WATSONIA, TRITONIA, SPARAXIS, and BABIANA, though of equally eaſy culture, and of at leaſt equal if not ſuperior beauty; we have never yet been able to find the leaſt traces of WITSENIA, their cloſe ally, having been introduced into any European garden, although Cape ſpecimens of three or four of its ſpecies are not ſtrangers to our herbariums. Our figure was taken at the nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, with whom it was raiſed from Cape ſeeds received ſome years back. Flowers in Auguſt. Scentleſs. *G.*

Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

LAPEYROUSIA JUNCEA. CUT-LEAVED LAPEYROUSIA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 595.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAPEYROUSIA *juncea*; foliis inferne intus excisis: exterioribus oblongo-ovatis: interioribus acuminatis, spatha brevissima, laciniis tubo parum brevioribus subirregularibus, capsula tuberculato-scabra. G.

GLADIOLUS *junceus*. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 18. *Linn. Suppl.* 94. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 112. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 217.

IXIA *excisa* var. prior. *Linn. Suppl.* 92. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 207. (excluso Thunbergii synonimo.) Pars prior observationis huc; secunda vero ad IXIAM *excisam Bot. Mag.* 584 refert.

IXIA *spicata*. *Burm. Flor. Cap. prod.?*

GLADIOLUS *amabilis*. *Salisb. prod. Hort.* 4.

GLADIOLUS *polystachius*. *Bot. Rep.* 66. *ejus Recens.* IXIA *excisa*.

OBS. *Vix hujus generis genuina species?* G.

Bulb ovate, largish: tunic fibrous, soft. Leaves issue obliquely from the earth, continue nearly horizontal while young, and afterwards become more upright, in number 4—8, half the length of the stem, smooth, sometimes slighty undulate, with a deep clear excision on their inner side nearly to the midrib and for half their length or farther: inner ones lanceolate-ensiform, gradually narrower, nerves not prominent. Stem from three inches to two feet high: branches 3—4, patent, round like the

the ſtem, often ſubdivided with leafy bractes at their baſe. Flowers 4—9, hypocrateriform, upright. Spathes very ſhort, outer valve ovate, blunt, convolute, brownifh livid green; tube and faux narrow-turbinate, ſeveral times longer than the ſpathe and ſomewhat exceeding the limb, the ſegments of which are rather irregularly diſpoſed and cuneate-ſpatulate. Anthers above the mouth of the faux, ſubparallel, accumbent, nearly the length of the ſtigmas. Capſule ovate-round, rough with ſmall thickſet glandular protuberances. Seeds like thoſe of muſtard.

This was the plant we had in view when, in the article of Ixia *ſcillaris*, we ſaid the leaves of that ſpecies reſembled those of Ixia *exciſa*. Thunberg deſcribes the flowers as cæruleſcent, Linnæus the younger as violet-coloured, both which appearances they aſſume in a dried ſtate, the more expanded flowers inclining to violet, the leſs expanded ones to blue; the latter ſeems to have ranked ſpecimens of the ſame ſpecies under two very diſtinct ones, and to have made this variety of Ixia *exciſa* as well as a different ſpecies under the name of Gladiolus *junceus*.

Found by Thunberg at the Cape of Good Hope, in Langekloof. Propagates abundantly both by ſeed and offsets; continues long in bloom. Scentleſs. Flowers in May. It is now very common.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the greenhouſe of Meſſrs. Grimwood and Wykes, at Kenſington, who have been long in poſſeſſion of it, having received it by the way of Holland. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 1802. E. Sansom sculp.

IXIA MONADELPHA. MONADELPHOUS IXIA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *monadelpha;* spatha brevi, tubo strictiusculo, laciniis lanceolato-ovalibus radiatim patentibus, filamento cuniculato-trigono antheras fere æquante. *G.*

IXIA *monadelpha. De la Roche descr. pl. nov.* 10. *p.* 22. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. 43.

IXIA *columnaris. Salisb. prod. Hort.* 36. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 203, 211, 213, 250.

Bulb flattish. Stem from eight inches to a foot, sometimes branched. Leaves 3—4 generally spirally rolled or circinate on their first emersion and for some time afterwards, narrow, grass-like. Flowers 5—10, of a firm substance, varying in colour from blueish purple to purple, yellow, &c. often variegated, and generally having a large round stain at the base more or less obsolete and of various tints. Stigmas recurved, never above the anthers. Scentless. Nearly allied to IXIA *maculata.* Flowers in April.

Our figure was taken at the nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, who received the roots from Holland. *G.*

WATSONIA MARGINATA. LONG-SPIKED WATSONIA.

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Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *marginata;* foliis margine craſſa, ſpica ex adpreſſis ſpiculis confluenter continuis elongata, limbo regulari, fauce brevi intus ſexdentata, ſtaminibus erectis trifariam ſpectantibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *marginatus. Thunb. Diſſ.* 20. *var.* (α). *prod.* 8. *Suppl.* 95. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 217. (excluſo ANTH. *caryophylleæ* ſyn.) *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

IXIA *marginata. Hort. Kew.* 1. 59. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

GLADIOLUS. *Herb. Herman.* 4. *fol.* 35. Specimen a Linnæo ſubſcriptum.

Bulb compreſſed, ſubreniform. Leaves lanceolate, ſubcoriaceous, nerved, far ſhorter than the ſtem, edged with a very thick browniſh cartilage. Stem round, ſtrict, woody at the baſe, gracileſcent upwards, adpreſſedly polyſtachious, 3—4 feet high. Spike lengthened by the adpreſſedly confluent ſpikelets. Flowers numerous, cloſe ſet, diſtichly ſubimbricate, diffuſing a kernelly ſmell ſomething reſembling that of HELIOTROPIUM *peruvianum.* Spathes green at the baſe, ſphacelate upwards. Corolla ſalver-ſhaped, nodding: tube recurved: faux twice ſhorter than the tube, cyathiform-turbinate, armed with ſix lamellous appendicles on the inſide alternating with the ſtamens. Segments elliptic: interior ones ſomewhat broadeſt. Filaments ſemicolumnar upright, anthers ſagittate, yellow, ſurrounding the ſtyle (not parallel).

THUNBERG

THUNBERG enumerates four varieties, diſtinguiſhing them by their colours only; (α) white, (β) pale red, (γ) blood-coloured, (δ) purple; theſe we deem to be the following diſtinct ſpecies, viz. (α) our preſent plant, (β) WATSONIA *brevifolia*, (γ) WATSONIA *iridifolia*, β. (δ) WATSONIA *roſea*. He adds, that he found them at the Cape of Good Hope, on the ſummits of the Table and other high mountains, and on hills below the mountains from Cape Town to Houteniqua's-Land, growing among the graſs in ſuch abundance that whole hills appeared as if covered with a beautiful ſcarlet carpet.

Introduced into Kew Garden, by Mr. MASSON in 1774. A ſure blower about July or Auguſt, requiring a very deep pot. Propagates rapidly by ſeeds and offsets, and is now one of the commoneſt of its tribe, known among the nurſerymen under the name of IXIA *ſceptrum*. Owing to the intimate union of the ſpikelets with the main ſpike it appears as if it began to flower at the middle; but, on examination, will be found to begin at the baſe of the primary ſpike, as is uſual with its congeners. *G.*

TRITONIA MINIATA. LATE-FLOWERING TRITONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.*

Spatha bivalvis scariosa. *Corollæ* basis tubulosa: faux turbinata: limbus sexpartitus: laciniæ unguiculatæ. *Stam.* inclinata (nunquam erecta) filamenta curva. *Stigm.* 3, recurvo-patentia. *Caps.* ovato rotunda. *Sem.* numerosa globosa.

OBS. *Vide Num.* 581.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *miniata;* caule patenter polystachio, foliis longe acuminatis, spatha tubo æquali, limbo regulari deorsum opaco: lacinia nulla gibba, staminibus pistillo paribus. *G.*

IXIA *miniata. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v.* 1. *p.* 10. *tab.* 24.

Leaves six, ensiform, far acuminate, nerved, subfalcate, upright. Stem from a foot to a foot and half high, 5—6 branched and even branchletted, elastic, upright. Spathe scariose, blunt, striated, the length of the tube. Flowers micaceous Scentless. Limb regular, equal, funnel-formed, patent, longer than the faux and tube together. Segments obovate, rounded, not hyaline at their bases, nor any of them gibbous. Parts of fructification declined, assurgent. Pistil equal to the stamens, twice shorter than the limb. The most robust and tall of its family yet known to us. Flowers in August. The reversed position of the organs of fructification in this tribe always presupposes that of the corolla, and is perhaps generally the consequence of the reclined position of the rachis, which changes the direction of the flower, in relation to the sun, from that which it would have had if it had remained upright, as this inversion is generally observed in those that have such reclined or bent rachis, and seldom or ever in those that have the same upright; we have seen it take place in some specimens of GLADIOLUS where the rachis has been reclined, and not in others of the same species where this was not so; but in WATSONIA *brevifolia*, where the rachis is quite upright this inversion does nevertheless take place. *G.*

* Ad N. 581 lin. 6. post *corollæ* adde basis tubulosa.

Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent. Dec. 1. 1802. Thornton sculp.

Gladiolus Floribundus. Large-Flowered Corn-Flag.

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Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *floribundus* folio extimo falcato longiore, floribus erectis: tubo fpatham æquante: limbo turbinato-campanulato: laciniis conformibus parum inæqualibus planis fumma majore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *floribundus. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 254. *coll.* 4. 162. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 219.

GLADIOLUS *grandiflorus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 118. *ejus Recenf.* Gladiolus *floribundus.*

Obs. Hujus et aliarum generis fpecierum corollæ laciniæ de priftinis lanceolatis, dum in horto diutius colantur, lineari-oblongæ et mucronulato-retufæ evadunt lateribus furfum luxuriofe dilatatis apice immutato. *G.*

Bulb ovate, as big as a pigeon's egg. Leaves enfiform, ftrongly and many nerved, ftiffifh, outer one broadeft, longeft, and generally fubfalcate, with a filiform cartilaginous edge nearly the length of the ftem, the reft upright. Stem about a foot high, flexuofe, flower-bearing nearly from its bafe, whence Jacquin's name. Flowers 4—6, upright, large. Spathes about two inches long, equal to the tube which is ftraight. Stamens fcarcely longer than the faux. Anthers dark violet. Stigmas fomewhat higher. The fegments vary from dirty white, with a broad livid-purple longitudinal fillet, to bright flefh colour with a broad lively red fillet. Flowers in May. Scentlefs. A free blower, very ornamental, and propagates with eafe from both feed and offsets.

Our drawing was taken at the nurfery of Meffrs. Grimwood and Wykes, Kenfington. *G.*

EPIDENDRUM ELONGATUM. LONG-STALKED EPIDENDRUM.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium turbinatum obliquum reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *elongatum*; caule erecto superne nudo, foliis oblongis acutis, floribus spicatis, nectario tripartito expanso serrato erecto.
EPIDENDRUM *elongatum*. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 3. *t.* 604. *collect. vol.* 3. *p.* 260.
EPIDENDRUM *secundum*. *Herb. Banks.*

As the EPIDENDRUM *secundum* of JACQUIN has not yet been seen by us, we cannot clear up the difficulties which have hitherto attended this species. We are however inclined to regard the EPIDENDRUM *elongatum* and *secundum* of JACQUIN, and the *fuscatum* of SMITH, as three distinct species. Our plant is undoubtedly the first of these; differing in no respect from JACQUIN's figure, except in the colour of the flower, which with him is more resembling red-lead. The flowers are not secund, the leaves not emarginate nor of a dark purple red as in *secundum*; and the serrated nectarium seems sufficient to distinguish it from both the other species. If the EPIDENDRUM *secundum* described by SOLANDER be not different from either, we suspect that it belongs to this, as does undoubtedly the specimen so named in the Bankfian Herbarium.

Our drawing was taken at E. I. A. WOODFORD's, Esq. Vauxhall, in May last, from which time it continued in flower during nearly the whole of the Summer. Native of the West-Indies. Requires the same treatment as the rest of the genus.

Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1802. E. Sowerby sculp.

Erica Metulæflora. Nine-Pin Heath.

Clafs and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inferta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capf.* 4-loculares.

Specific Character.

ERICA *metulæflora;* antheris muticis inclufis, corollis fubventricofo-cylindricis, nudis, foliis quinis decemfariis fubulatis ciliato-fpinulofis, floribus umbellatis terminalibus.

The fpecimen from which our drawing was taken was about two feet high. Branches few, ftrict. Leaves many, thick fet, quinate, alternating in each whorl with thofe above and below, and thus ftanding in ten tolerable even rows when viewed from above downwards; they are fucculent, fubulate, mucronate, fulcate underneath, ciliated at the edges with fhort very ftiff fubpungent hairs, fhort, very patent, longer in the midddle of the branch than at either end. Petioles very fhort, adpreffed. Peduncles terminal, umbellate, fuberect, with two coloured bractes near the calyx and one green below the middle. Calyx ovate-acuminate, hairy, five times fhorter than corolla. Corolla fmooth, minutely ftriated, cylindrical but fomewhat fwelling in the middle. Faux gaping. Segments of the limb roundifh, very entire, patent. Anthers enclofed, bifid, divaricate: bafe rounded, fpurlefs. Germen turbinate, hairy. Stigma fubglobofe, enclofed.

It is related to Erica *cerinthoides* of Linnæus (*crinifolia* of Salisbury) but differs in many effential points, particular in that the umbels are not nodding, the corolla not hairy nor vifcous, the leaves fhorter, more fucculent, and much more fhortly haired.

For this very handfome Erica, which we confider as entirely new, we are indebted to Mr. Barr, Nurferyman at Ball's-Pond, Iflington, by whom we are informed that it was firft raifed from Cape feeds, by Mr. Rawlinson, of Tooting.

Flowers in July. Requires the fame treatment as moft part of the genus.

Jos Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan 1. 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

MORÆA EDULIS. LONG-LEAVED MORÆA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 593; ubi "PETALIFORMIBUS" præfigatur "BILABIATIS."

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *edulis;* (imberbis) involucris herbaceis, folio longiffimo, corollæ laminis fubconformibus: extimis duplo majoribus obovato-oblongis, ftigmatibus affurgentibus incurvo-convergentibus, filamentis deorfum connatis. *G.*

IRIS *edulis. Linn. Suppl.* 93. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 38. *var.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 239.

MORÆA *vegeta. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 224? quoad plantæ majoris fragmen; planta integra enim ob involucra fcarifo-membranacea diftantia fpecies potius diftincta. Synonyma tam Milleri et Linnæi quam Linnæi fil. et Thunbergii apud *Coll. vol.* 4. *p.* 140 in his fpeciebus citata, utrifque prorfus aliena etiamque inter fe difcordia; ifta Milleri et Linnæi ad MORÆAM (IRIDEM) *triftem n.* 577 referenda. *G.*

MORÆA *fugax. Jacq. Hort. Vindob. tab.* 20. *p.* 14. (exclufis de la Roche et Van Hazen) *Murr. Syft. Veg.* 93.

IRIS *capenfis* corollis imberbibus foliis linearibus longiffimis. *Burm. pr. fl. cap.* 2.

IRIS *longifolia. Schneev. et Geuns ic. rar. t.* 20. *Uft. ann. bot. f.* 6. 105. *Bot. Rep. t.* 45. *ejus Recenf.* IRIS *edulis.*

Scape round, fheathed by the lower leaf, which is 2—10 times its length, fometimes attaining, according to SCHNEEVOGHT, the length of five feet, from its bafe to where the above leaf opens from half an inch to a foot or more in height, but beyond

beyond the ſinus formed by the leaf always ſhort and ſo contracted that, from the nearneſs of the terminal and cauline involucres, the peduncles or branches form one compound faſcicle; upper leaf oppoſite, ſhort. Involucres herbaceous, ſtiff, upwards ſphacelate and awnedly gracileſcent. Flowers delightfully fragrant, varying exceedingly in ſize and in colour from a lilac to a deep blue, open in ſucceſſion, and laſt about ſix hours each. Ungues upright. Filaments nearly the length of the ungues, about as long as the anthers, not connate the whole way. Stigmas about the length of the inner ſegments. Capſule trigonal-columnar, ſlender, about an inch or more long, different from MORÆA *triſtis*, which has an ovate-oblong ſhort and very thick capſule with larger ſeeds. The attending to the form and proportion of the capſules will be peculiarly uſeful in the ſpecific diſtinctions of this genus. An old denizen of the Dutch gardens. Found at the Cape of Good Hope by THUNBERG growing in ſandy places in Groenekloof, Swartland, and very abundantly in the low lands about Cape-Town and the Duyvelſberg. The ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken was ſent us in Auguſt laſt by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurſeryman at Hackney, who imported it from the Cape.

We have always ſuſpected the two varieties of the ſpecies of MORÆA figured in the 238th plate of MILLER's Icones (and which are the original ſources of LINNÆUS's MORÆA *vegeta*) to be no other than the MORÆA (IRIS) *triſtis n.* 577 of this work; but we did not venture to cite them on account of the omiſſion of all mention of the pubeſcent ſtem; which, owing to its exceeding minuteneſs, might eaſily have eſcaped the draughtſman of ſuch figures as thoſe, but was certainly leſs likely to have been omitted by MILLER in the deſcription; yet we can trace in no collection or herbarium any ſpecies agreeing with the other parts of the figures and deſcriptions that has a ſmooth ſtem; while MORÆA *triſtis* does preciſely ſo agree in every thing elſe, eſpecially in the peculiar form of the capſule above noticed. However this may be, MORÆA *Iriopetala* of LINN. fil. (IRIS *plumaria* of THUNBERG) always quoted as a ſynonym to MORÆA *vegeta*, is a very diſtinct ſpecies, with the larger ſegments bearded and the ſtigmas ſetaceouſly multifid.

The MORÆA *juncea* of MILLER has yellow flowers and ſubulate leaves. The MORÆA *vegeta* of MILLER's eighth edition of his Dictionary, figured in his 239th plate, is the MORÆA *iridioides* of LINNÆUS and THUNBERG, and of courſe quite diſtinct from their MORÆA *vegeta*, though he quotes LINNÆUS's ſpecies as a ſynonym to his. This blunder accounts for the MORÆA *iridioides* being ſo frequently preſerved under the name of *vegeta* in the different collections and nurſeries of England. MILLER's ſpecimen is in the Bankſian Herbarium. *G.*

WACHENDORFIA HIRSUTA. HAIRY WACHENDORFIA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetaloideo-6-partita, irregularis, rotata. *Stam.* assurgenter-declinata, divergentia. *Stylus* lateraliter obliquans. *Stigma* simplex. *Caps.* acute triquetra, velata. *Sem.* compressa paleis lentis vestita, in quolibet loculo unum. *G.*

OBS. Radix in WACHENDORFIA *thyrsiflora* rhizoma carnosum bulbiceps terra subæquatum fibris crassiusculis coccineis; in reliquis bulbosa, repens vel subrepens, bulbi solido-carnosi nudi lævigati annulati flavescentes, succo mucoso scatente. Folia palmoidea plicata disticha infra petioloideo-contracta conduplicata; illius perennia, horum annua. Caulis erectus teres cavus pubescens paniculato-ramosus racemoso-multiflorus foliolis vagis sphacelatis dissito-squamatus. Corollæ resupinatæ? lacina suprema basi canalibus binis brevibus mellifluis bicalcarata; eadem lacinia vicaria, flore clauso, reliquas partes arcte obvolvit. Stylus setaceo-persistens. Stigma ex *Smith* ad lentem depressohians. Capsula supera subturbinato-rotunda hirsuta corollæ exaridæ ramentis subvelata. Semina deorsum attenuata imis loculamentis affixa. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WACHENDORFIA *hirsuta;* foliis annuis plicatis villosis, ramis divaricato-patentibus, laciniis ovali-lanceolatis: suprema exclusa oblonga obtusa: 3 inferioribus submajoribus divergentioribus. *G.*

WACHENDORFIA *hirsuta. Thunb. prod.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 249. (exclusis Breynii et Rudbeckii synonymis, WACHENDORFIÆ *brevifoliæ MSS. Soland.* subjiciendis.)

WACHENDORFIA *paniculata. Burm. monogr.* 4. *f.* 2. *Nov. Act. A. N. C. obs.* 51. *t.* 2. *f.* 10.

In the selection of the essential characteristics above enumerated, we have been guided by the following species only, viz.

viz. WACHENDORFIA *thyrſiflora*, Thunb. WACHENDORFIA *paniculata*, Thunb. WACHENDORFIA *hirſuta*, Thunb. WACHENDORFIA *brevifolia*, Soland. MSS; the WACHENDORFIA *tenella* and *graminea* of the former author being entirely unknown to us except from the ſhort and vague ſpecific characters in his Prodromus. Our preſent ſpecies ſeems chiefly to differ from *paniculata* in having hairy leaves, a more gracileſcent and taller ſtem, which is alſo reddiſh brown and not green as in that, its branches more divaricate, the two upper lateral ſegments of its corolla more contiguous, and its flowers when cloſed form a ſlenderer and more compact column; we might add, that the incumbent anthers are ſhorter and rounder, but as this difference eſcaped us in the living plant and was obſerved only in the drawings it is leſs to be depended on. Root leaves oblong lanceolate 3—4 about 3—4 inches high. Stem about three times their length. Segments traverſed longitudinally on the outſide by a brown hairy fillet, outer upper one wholly brown and pubeſcent outwards. Flowers, quite ſcentleſs, open in ſucceſſion, cloſe towards evening; expand in the month of July. We have never obſerved the ſix ſtamens mentioned by ſome authors and figured in one ſpecies by BREYNIUS, nor the rudiments of any more than the uſual three. The genus is remarkable in this natural order for its inferior corolla, and is perhaps one of its connecting links to the hexandrous liliaceous plants; in the habit of its leaves it approaches BABIANA, in that of the flower and capſule it comes nearer to CYANELLA. If BURMAN's figure is attentively examined, it will be found to come nearer to this than *paniculata*; the lower leaves not being ſeen nor deſcribed it is impoſſible to be ſo certain as we could deſire; the plant was only known to BURMAN by a drawing taken at the Cape, from which his engraving was made. Introduced amongſt us by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman at Turnham-Green, who received the bulbs three or four years back from the Cape.

Requires the ſame treatment as IXIA and other Cape ENSATÆ. *G.*

Sol. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Jan.y 1. 1805. F. Sansom sculp.

MELASPHÆRULA GRAMINEA. GRASS-LEAVED MELASPHÆRULA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis. *Cor.* hexapetaloideo-sexpartita bilabiato-campanulata laciniæ singulæ seta præpilatæ. *Stam.* adscendentia. *Stigm* 3, recurvo-patentia. *Capsula* obovata trilobato-trigona. *Sem.* globosa in quolibet loculamento pauca. *G.*

OBS. Radix bulbus rotundo-ovatus, tunica crustaceo-fibrosa vestitus, basi truncato-planus. Folia graminea subulato-attenuata costa media prominente; caulis his plurimum altior teres gracilescens paniculato-ramosus; rami foliolis trinis lineari-subulatis stipulati, ramuli vel pedunculi elastico-capillacei secundo-florigeri perarcuatim flexuosi. Spathæ valvula extima elliptica concava ora producta membranacea. Corollæ facillime caduca: laciniæ parum inæquales elliptico-lanceolatæ. Stylus staminum sequax; stigmata antheris imminentia. Capsula chartaceo-membranacea. Semina rubella, in singulis loculis 1—3. Ex Jacquino axillariter bulbiferus, bulbilli globosi nitidi nigerrimi; hi nobis utique nondum comperti, neque a Thunbergio commemorati. Discrepat a GLADIOLO præter habitu, spathæ forma, corollæ basi non tubulosa, laciniis setaceo-terminatis, seminibus haud foliaceo-compressis. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELASPHÆRULA *graminea.* G.

GLADIOLUS *gramineus. Thunb. Diss. n.* 26. *prod.* 9. *Linn. Suppl.* 95. (exclusis synonymis) *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 86. *Syst. Nat. Gmel.* 112. (excluso synonymo Milleri) *Hort. Kew. add.* 482. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 236. *Coll.* 2. 303. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 221. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 62. *ejus Recens. n.* 22.

GLADIOLUS *ramosus. Roy. Lugdb.* 19? *Sp. Pl.* 53? *Reich.* 103? *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 86? *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 110? *Mart. Mill. Dict.* ?

PHALANGIUM *ramosum. Burm. prod. fl. cap.* ? exclusis synonymis.

As

As yet a ſolitary ſpecies, nor have we in the many ſpecimens we have ſeen ever obſerved it to vary even in colour. Flowers ſcentleſs, 2—6 on each peduncle-like branchlet, which laſt, in the archedly-flexuoſe curvatures and one-ranked manner of bearing their flowers, reſemble the rachis of IXIA *ſecunda*.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape of Good Hope, on the Groenekloof hills, and near Bergrivier; introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON in 1787. The generic name we have derived from μελας black and σφαιρα a globe, in alluſion to the colour and form of the bulblets produced on the ſtem, as mentioned and figured by JACQUIN. In the capillary tenuity and elaſtic tremulouſneſs of its branchlets it reminds us of the quaking-graſs, Briza.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. WYKES and GRIMWOOD, Kenſington. Requires the treatment of the other Cape Enſatæ. Propagates plentifully by ſeed and bulbs; but the leaves are apt if kept in a pit to be eaſily bitten and deſtroyed by the froſt, and though this does not kill the plant it weakens it very much; to make it produce the bulblets mentioned by JACQUIN, and to have it in perfection, we ſhould think the dry ſtove would be the beſt place to grow it in. *G.*

WACHENDORFIA PANICULATA. PANICLED WACHENDORFIA.

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Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 614.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WACHENDORFIA *paniculata;* foliis annuis plicatis nudis glabris, caule vireſcente corymboſo-paniculato, corollæ laciniis lateralibus ſuperioribus parum approximatis: ſuprema ſubexcluſa. *G.*

WACHENDORFIA *paniculata. Sp. Pl.* 59. (excluſis ſynonymis Breyn. cent. et Rudb.) *Hort. Kew.* 1. 75. *Thunb. prod.* 12. *Linn. Suppl.* 112. *Murr. Syſt. Vegetab.* 94. *Smith ic. pict. faſc.* 1. *tab.* 5. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 120. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 148. (excluſis ſynonymis Mill. Dict. 2. Burm. monog. et Nov. act. A. N. C.) *Kerner Hort. Semperv. v.* 4. *t.* 43.

ASPHODELUS *latifolius. Breyn. prod.* 3. *p.* 22. *tab.* 9. *f.* 1.

ERYTHROBULBUS hellebori albi plicatis foliis. *Pluk. Mant.* 70 ?

For the difference between this and *hirſuta*, ſee number 614. Flowers in July.

Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MALCOLM in 1767.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. Scentleſs. *G.*

Sydenham Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Jan. 1 1803. F. Carlisle sculp.

Ixia Capillaris (*var.* β) Stricta.
Wire-Stemmed Ixia.

ET

Ixia Capillaris (*var.* δ) Incarnata.
Flesh-Coloured Ixia.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *capillaris* β et δ. vid. Num. 570.—Ubi ad lin. 1. pro (var. γ) lege (var. α)—et ad lin. 14. pro *capillaris* lege *stricta.*

To the article above quoted to we have only to add, that it is at all times easy to distinguish the flesh-coloured variety, given in the plate, from Ixia *aristata* or *flexuosa*, by its paper-like scariose membranous spathe, which has also five rib-like streaks ending in as many teeth, and is much larger in proportion than in those. The anthers in Ixia *capillaris* are also more closely and constantly squeezed together, or fascicled, than in *aristata* and *flexuosa*; in the pale blue or lilac variety the filaments are so closely pressed that they have the appearance of being monadelphous, whence the plant has been called a Sisyrinchium among the Nurserymen.

The drawings of both these were taken at Mr. Colville's in the King's-Road, Chelsea, where they flowered in April; the flesh-coloured one was lately imported by him from Holland. *G.*

TRITONIA CAPENSIS. LONG-TUBED TRITONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid.* N°s. 581 & 609.—Quo in calce adde HOUTTUYNIA. *Houtt. Nat. Hist. v.* 12. *p.* 448. *Linn. psl. Syst.* 11. *p.* 523.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *capensis*; spatha lanceolata cuspidato-attenuata, corolla venoso-striata: tubo longissimo: lacinia suprema erectiore ovata majore: reliquis lineari-oblongis divergenter-patentibus. *G.*

HOUTTUYNIA *capensis*. *Houtt. Nat. Hist.* 12. *p.* 448. *tab.* 85. *f.* 3. *Linn. psl. Syst.* 11. *p.* 523. *tab.* 85. *f.* 3.

GLADIOLUS *roseus*. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 261. *Coll.* 5. 22. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 217.

GLADIOLUS *striatus*. *Herb. Banks.* exemplarium capense.

Leaves grass-like, far attenuate. Stem often branched; outer valve of the spathe scariose, green at the base, longest, quite entire, somewhat keeled, awnedly attenuate. Corolla funnelform-clubbed; limb subbilabiate; tube filiform-cylindric, nearly twice the length of both limb and faux, three times longer than spathe; faux narrow, turbinate, slightly tumid at the base; segments blunt, uppermost nearly twice the broadest, irregular, rest regular, equal, rounded at the ends, and sometimes emarginate; stamens adscendent, anthers parallel, shorter than limb, above the faux; stigmas overtopping these. Scentless. Flowers in July.

In HOUTTUYN's Natural History this species serves him for the foundation of a new genus, to which he has given his own name; his essential character would nearly suit any genus of the

the whole natural order; the figure is good and the deſcription very intelligible. We have retained his trivial name in preference to JACQUIN's, both on account of priority and of its not being taken from colour, which in this natural family ſhould be avoided as much as poſſible, a name without any meaning being greatly preferable to ſuch; yet where we have found them already given we have never changed them. It is cloſely allied to the GLADIOLUS *longiflorus* of the COLLECTANEA, and the firſt variety of the ſame of the ICONES RARIORES, differing chiefly in the ſpathe, which in the laſt is blunt and dentate. Our ſpecimen has no claim to the title of *roſeus*, though the ſame bulb may produce one that has next ſeaſon. This ſpecies is alſo cloſely allied to TRITONIA (GLADIOLUS) *lineata*, n. 487 of this work.

Above we have quoted both the Dutch and German editions of HOUTTUYN's Natural Hiſtory, but in general our quotation refers to the German tranſlation only, printed at different periods in Nuremburg and tranſlated by different hands. This very rare plant was introduced amongſt us from the Cape, by the way of Holland, by Meſſrs. COLVILLE's, Nurſerymen, King's-Road, Chelſea, and is ſtill very ſcarce. G.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Lam. 1. 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

STAPELIA RADIATA. STARRY STAPELIA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *radiata*; ramis confertis brevibus: dentibus conicis acutis, corollæ laciniis diſtantibus replicatis nudis: fundo elevato tiaræformi, pedunculis geminis.

This ſpecies comes very near to STAPELIA *cæſpitoſa* of MASSON, *t.* 29, but differs in the ſegments of the corolla not being ciliated, and in the peduncles generally coming in pairs.

When the corolla opens, the laciniæ are doubled back as ſharply as if pinched, encloſing the ſegments of the calyx in the fold ſo completely that the flower appears to have no calyx. After the flowering is over theſe expand and cloſe again, as is uſual in the genus, when the calyx comes in ſight. The nectary conſiſts of five tongue-ſhaped hollow bodies, ſupported upon ſmall pedicles, diſpoſed in the form of a ſtar, the five points of which meet at the centre of the flower, where there appears to be a perforation oppoſite the points of the germen. Between theſe are five round yellow bodies divided by a dark line having an anther-like appearance, from each of theſe proceed what we would call the two lobes of the anther,

anther, or in the language of SWARTZ, the pollen-maſſes, club-ſhaped, lying each in a hollow, in which they are confined by the nectary, one ray of which covers a right and left-hand lobe of two different anthers. Upon the removal of this ſtar the lobes of the anthers riſe up, ſometimes ſuddenly with a ſpring, ſometimes more gradually, and, if touched with the point of a pin, diſcharge a colourleſs fluid.

We have been thus particular in deſcribing theſe parts, becauſe being more ſimple than in moſt of the ſpecies it ſeemed to throw ſome light on their uſes. The five rays of the ſtar pointing exactly to the centre of the corolla ſeem admirably calculated to direct a fluid pollen more ſurely to the real ſtigmas lying immediately under their points. We would not however ſpeak with too much certainty of the perforation of the centre of the corolla, having uſed only a common lens, and not having obſerved ſuch an opening in any other ſpecies that we have examined.

The plant from which our drawing was made was ſent us by Mr. LODDIDGES of Hackney, in Auguſt. It is a free blower, flowers coming in ſucceſſion through moſt part of the year. Has an ill ſmell and little beauty to recommend it. The Stapelias are generally kept in the dry ſtove, but we learn from the Rev. Mr. BALE, that many of them thrive better, and flower with more certainty, if kept in the bark ſtove and watered plentifully.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1803. T. Mason sculp.

PTEROSPERMUM ACERIFOLIUM. MAPLE-LEAVED PTEROSPERMUM.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. simplex 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 20, quorum 5 sterilia. *Caps.* lignosa 5-locularis. *Sem.* alata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PTEROSPERMUM *acerifolium;* foliis subrotundis peltatis repando-crenatis.
PTEROSPERMUM *acerifolium. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 729.
PENTAPETES *acerifolia;* foliis cordatis repandis. *Linn. Amæn. Acad.* 1. *p.* 134. *Sp. Pl.* 959. *Reichard.* 3. *p.* 331. *Cavan. Diss.* 3. *p.* 131. *t.* 44. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
PTEROSPERMADENDRUM folio aceris, flore fructuque majore. *Amman. Com. Petrop.* 8. *p.* 216. *t.* 16 *et* 17.
VELAGA *xylocarpa. Adanson, p.* 389. *Gærtn. fruct.* 2. *p.* 245. *t.* 133. *f.* 2.

The first mention we find of this plant is in the eighth volume of the Petersburgh Commentaries, by Professor AMMAN. LINNÆUS established the genus in his Flora Zeylanica, under the name of PENTAPETES, but having afterwards admitted PENTAPETES *phœnicea* as a species, this name is now generally applied to the latter, undoubtedly a different genus, and SCHREBER in his edition of the Genera Plantarum, restored, as nearly as possible, AMMAN's original name, taken from the winged seed, in which he has been followed by WILLDENOW and

and MARTIN. A native of the Eaſt-Indies, where it grows into a tree; the bark is covered with a white wool, as is the underſide of the leaves, which are peltate and ſupported on long footſtalks thickened at both ends. Flower terminal, ſweet-ſcented. Calyx very like thick buff leather. Petals white, oblong, the length of the calyx, widened at the tip, oblique, inſerted into the receptacle. Real ſtamens fifteen, with long twiſted anthers; filaments united at the baſe; among theſe are five club-pointed bodies, twice the length and much ſtouter than the filaments, as theſe are the only internal parts which come in ſight without forcibly opening the flower, this has the appearance, when ſuperficially obſerved, of being pentandrous; but theſe bodies have no anthers. Has been ſome time known in our collections, but we have never heard of its having flowered in this country until laſt September, at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAMES at Old-Brompton, where our drawing was taken.

Muſt be kept in the ſtove in the Winter, but in the Summer may be removed into the greenhouſe. Is propagated by ſeeds imported from the Eaſt-Indies.

N°621

BABIANA STRICTA. UPRIGHT BABIANA.

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Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 576.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *ſtricta*; caule ſubaſſurgenter-ſtricto, foliis anguſte enſiformibus, ſpatha tubo æquali, corollis infundibuliformi-campanulatis erectiuſculis regularibus: laciniis acutis, organis æqualibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *ſtrictus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 63. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 220.

GLADIOLUS *ſtrictus* (δ) *Herb. Bankſ.*

IXIA *plicata. Amæn. Acad.* 4. 300, excluſis ſynonymis.

IXIA *villoſa. Jacq. Coll.* 3. *p.* 267. *Ic. rar. t.* 284.

GLADIOLUS *plicatus. Sp. Pl.* 53. (excluſo *Breyn.* in ſyn.) *Murr. Syſt. Veg.* 86.

IXIA *ſcillaris. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 3. *Ic. tab.* 155. *f.* 1.

In Hort. Kew. duæ, in Herb. Bankſ. quatuor obveniunt hujus ſpeciei varietates; (α) IXIA *villoſa.* Jacq. fragm. et hujus operis? (β) GLADIOLUS *plicatus* var. anguſtifolia Jacquini (δ) planta de qua agitur.

In nonnullis hujus generis individuis flores ejuſdem ſpicæ inferiores irregulares dum ſuperiores omnino regulares evadunt. Spathæ ſæpius ſurſum gradatim minores, dum infima terminali duplo fit grandior. Antheræ quæ ſub floris evolutione trifariam diriguntur ſæpe denuo parallelæ evadunt æquamque præbent frontem. *G.*

Not having as yet had an opportunity to compare, in the living ſtate, the two varieties of the Hort. Kew. nor the four of Herb. Bankſ. we have not ventured to enumerate them as ſuch, or finally to diſtinguiſh them as ſpecies.

The

The present plant differs from BABIANA *plicata* in the greater regularity and uprightness of its corolla, in being slenderer, its leaves and stem much firmer and less villous, flowers smaller, differing in fragrance, which in this plant is weak but pleasant; from *disticha* the difference is sufficiently evident. Cultivated in 1757 by Mr. PH. MILLER.

Our drawing was taken at the nursery of Mess. COLVILLE's, King's-Road, Chelsea, where it flowered in May. *G.*

ERRATA IN FASCICULO POSTREMO.

Pag. 614, lin. 13, pro *scatente* lege *scatentes*.
——— lin. 17, pro *lacinà* —— *lacinia*.
——— lin. 18, pro *lacinia* —— *spathæ*.
——— lin. 20, post *rotunda* insere *trilobato-trigona: lobis declive compressis*.
Pag. 615, lin. 16. pro *corollæ* lege *corolla*.
Pag. 617, lin. 13, post *quoted* dele *to*.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb 1. 1803 P. Sanson sculp.

TRITONIA DEUSTA. COPPER-COLOUR TRITONIA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 581 & 609.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *deusta;* limbo regulari inferne trigono urceolato: laciniis exterioribus gibbis intus areola atrofulva in jugum elevata notatis: unguibus opacis. *G.*
IXIA *deusta. Hort. Kew.* 1. 60. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 205.
IXIA *gibba. Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 38. *n.* 31.
IXIA *crocata;* (α) macula atra supra fenestrata. *Thunb. diss.* 20. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 134.
(β) Areolis subobsolescentibus jugis depressioribus. *G.*
IXIÆ *miniatæ;* var. *Jacq. fragm. p.* 28. *n.* 96. *t.* 32. *f.* 3. ?

Leaves resembling those of TRITONIA *crocata*, from which as well as from *squalida* and *miniata* it differs in having the three outer alternate segments gibbous towards their base and bearing inwards a tawny-black spot furnished with a ridge-like excrescence, and further from the two first in not having any part of its ungues transparent or hyaline. Tube rather shorter than the spathe. Limb campanulate; laminæ of the segments ovate, blunt, patent, inner segments straighter; organs of fructification inclined-assurgent, nearly equal, much shorter than limb. From many well-preserved indigenous specimens we find it is but little altered by culture in our gardens. The tunic of the bulb is darker than in *crocata*. This species was first defined by Dr. SOLANDER in *Hort. Kew.* where we learn that it was introduced by Mr. MASSON. Flowers in May.

It

It is of eaſy culture, propagates rapidly both by ſeed and offsets, quite ſcentleſs but very ornamental. Our ſpecimen was furniſhed by Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, who have frequently imported it both from the Cape and Holland.

The term *feneſtrata*, uſed by THUNBERG in the quotation above cited, is not meant to denote a tranſparent or hyaline quality, but merely that the ſpot has the appearance of a blank window or outlet; but in JACQUIN, tranſparency is intended to be expreſſed by that term. Since publiſhing the article TRITONIA *ſqualida* (ſupra 581) we have ſeen the FRAGMENTA of JACQUIN, in which we find the ſpike of that ſpecies admirably delineated in the 34th plate, fig. 2, and deſcribed in letter-preſs p. 28. n. 96. under the title of a variety of TRITONIA (IXIA) *feneſtrata*; as we ſhall hereafter give that ſpecies, we ſhall reſerve our further obſervations till then, and merely offer the above figure and deſcription as a ſynonym to be added to the article of TRITONIA *ſqualida*. G.

Ixia Erecta. Upright Ixia.

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Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *erecta;* ſpatha membranacea tubo filiformi breviore, laciniis patentiſſimis oblongo-ovalibus immaculatis, ſtigmatibus uſque tubum diſcretis, antheris filamentis longioribus. *G.*

IXIA *erecta. Berg. plant. cap. p.* 5. *Thunb. diſſ.* 18. (cunctaſne quoad varietates?) *prod.* 10. *Murr. Syſt. Veg.* 85. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 109. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *tab.* 18. (vix propter figuras minores?) *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 204.

IXIA *polyſtachia. Sp. Pl.* 51. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 58. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Bot. Rep. tab.* 155.

IXIA *ſerotina. Saliſb. prod. Hort.* 35. *n.* 5.

IXIA foliis lineari-gladiatis floribus alaribus et terminalibus. *Mill. ic. p.* 104. *t.* 155. *f.* 2. *Philoſ. tranſ.* 52. 492.

Obs. Ornithogalum *ſpicatum. Pluk. alm.* 272. *t.* 310. *f.* 1. huc a Bergio allatum, ſynonymon nimis anceps, Ixiæ *ſcillaris* varietati albidæ æque reſpondens.—Ixia *thyrſiflora, De la Roche,* hujus ex ſynonymis omnino ejicienda et ad Aristeam *capitatam* transferenda.

Bulb round, ovate, ſlightly compreſſed. Differs from Ixia *maculata,* N° 549, only in not having the large circular ſtain at the baſe of its limb, and is perhaps ſcarcely to be preſerved as a diſtinct ſpecies. Our preſent variety is deſcribed by both Linnæus and Bergius, by the latter with the greateſt minuteneſs; the other varieties with which we are acquainted are green and yellow, of the firſt of which there is a ſpecimen under the title of Ixia *viridis* in the Bankſian Herbarium. The yellow is figured by Jacquin in his Hortus Schoenbrunnenſis. All ſcentleſs.

Our

Our plant generally blows very late in the Summer, whence we ſuppoſe Mr. SALISBURY derived his trivial name. Said by THUNBERG to be common about Cape Town.

Is one of the oldeſt inhabitants of its family in our green-houſes; cultivated by MILLER together with IXIA *flexuoſa* in 1757; propagates moſt abundantly, requiring little or no care.

Our drawing was taken the latter-end of June, at the nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. G.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Pec.

Ixia Flexuosa. Flexuose Ixia.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *flexuofa;* tubo gracili paulatim ampliato: limbo infra breviter campanulato-contracto: laciniis ovali-oblongis patentibus, ftigmatibus haud ufque tubum difcretis. *G.*

IXIA *flexuofa. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 51. *Mill. Dict.* 8. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 58. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syft.* 11. *p.* 31. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 202.

IXIA *polyftachia. Burm. flor. cap. prod.* 1. var. maculata more Ixiæ *maculatæ.*

IXIA *erecta* var. violacea. *Thunb. Diff.* 18. ?

IXIA *capitata. Bot. Rep. tab.* 232.

IXIA foliis linearibus, floribus fpicatis feffilibus. *Mill. ic. tab.* 156. *f.* 2. cujus fpecimen apud Herb. Bankf. reponitur.

Bulbs plano-convex or rather fomewhat depreffedly flat upwards and umbilicately convex underneath. Leaves linear, enfiform, graffy, nerved, three inner ones fheathing the ftem nearly to the flowers. Stem upright, gracilefcently filiform, generally lax and fomewhat bent, longer than the leaves, 1—3 feet high, fimple or branched; branches 3—6, paniculately difpofed, often fubdivided, upright. Flowers 6—10, in a fhort oblong fpike. Spathe fcariofe, membranous, commonly denticulate. Tube moftly fhorter than the limb, which is fomewhat campanulately narrowed at its bafe, fegments obtufe: alternate ones rather narrower. Stigmas diftinct to about the bafe of the anthers, recurved. Anthers loofe, or not fqueezed together, fometimes curved and connivent at the fummit and bafe. Varies with white, white with red ftreaks, red and violet-coloured flowers, which are alfo frequently ftained,

ſtained, as in IXIA *maculata*; too nearly allied to IXIA *patens* (a variety of which is JACQUIN's IXIA *leucantha*) differing in little elſe except ſize and colour and the campanulate contraction of the limb at the baſe.

Although LINNÆUS has given it the ſpecific name of *flexuoſa*, yet in his deſcription he ſays it is "*a flore ad florem* "*parum flexus.*" This now vague and inappropriate name moſt probably led THUNBERG to ſuſpect it to be a variety of his "*ſecunda,*" which is truly flexuoſe. The plant deſcribed and figured as a variety of this by Mr. CURTIS, N° 127 of this work, has partly its habit and partly that of IXIA *conica*, and is ſo equally claimed by both, that we have named it "*hybrida*;" it has the flat hypocrateriform ſtained baſe of *conica*, and the polyſtachious ſtem, white corolla, and fragrance of this, but does not expand ſo freely as it, nor ſo ſhyly as *conica*, and the leaves are rather more glaucous than in either of theſe. Cultivated by MILLER in 1757. Propagates freely. In bulb IXIA *flexuoſa*, *hybrida*, *patens*, and *conica*, agree together, but differ from IXIA *erecta* and *maculata*. All our varieties were drawn in April at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's. *G.*

GLADIOLUS BLANDUS (α). FAIREST CORN-FLAG.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *blandus;* laciniis ſemicampanulato-ringentibus ſubnutantibus tubo ſubæqualibus: ſuprema elliptico-concava: lateralibus oblongo-lanceolatis: infimis recto-patulis anguſtioribus: media acutiore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *blandus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 64. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 220. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 99. *iterum t.* 188. *Ejus Recenſ.* GLADIOLUS *albidus.*

GLADIOLUS *albidus. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 256. *Coll. Suppl.* 21. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 211.

GLADIOLUS *carneus. De la Roche, Diſc. p.* 30. *tab.* 4. *Burm. prod. fl. cap.* 2. *Houtt. Linn. pſl. Syſt.* 11. 63. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 8. 111.

GLADIOLUS floribus patentibus externe carneis interne candidis ſtella maculiſque purpureis inſignitis, lacinia ſuprema maxima. *Breyn. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 70. 2.

(α) Carneo-albeſcens. *Hort. Kew.*
(β) Niveus laccato-emarceſcens. *Bot. Rep. t.* 99.
(γ) Purpureo-albeſcens. *Jacq. & Bot. Rep. t.* 188.

Leaves enſiform, nerved, ſhorter than the ſtem, which is from ſix inches to two feet high, 3—10 flowered. Flowers large, tube ſhorter than the ſpathe, ſegments varying much in ſize, ſometimes acute, ſometimes retuſe-mucronate, and often ſubundulate. Scentleſs. Cloſely allied to GLADIOLUS *carneus*, N° 591. All the varieties are very ornamental, blow freely, and propagate plentifully both by ſeed and offsets. Flowers in June. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

Our drawing was made at the nurſery of Meſſrs. WYKES and GRIMWOOD, Kenſington. *G.*

Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1803

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S. Geo Crescent Feb 1. 1803 E. Sansom sculp.

BABIANA DISTICHA. HYACINTH-SCENTED BABIANA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 576.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *diſticha ;* foliis rigidiuſculis ſubvilloſis plicis alte liratis, ſcapo ſtricto, floribus diſtichis: tubo ſpatha triplo longiore : laciniis æqualibus lineari-oblongis alternis criſpatulis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *plicatus. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 237. *Coll.* 4. 155.

Leaves ſhorter than the ſtem, oblong-lanceolate, thinly villoſe, ciliate, deep green, plaits deeply furrowed; corolla nearly regular and upright; ſegments patently recurved, obtuſe, longer than faux and tube, upper one rather the largeſt. Flowers ſo exceedingly fragrant, that we do not know a plant on this account more deſirable : ſcent ſomewhat like that of the Single Oriental Hyacinth, but much more exquiſite. Native of the Cape. Is eaſily increaſed, but like the whole of this genus is not ſo free a blower as Ixia, Watſonia, or Gladiolus; we ſhould think it adviſable not to remove the roots from their pots above once in three or four years, as theſe require to be of a good age before they flower at all, and are not nearly ſo liable to rot as many of the ſpecies of Ixia and Gladiolus.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. COLVILLES, King's-Road, Chelſea, where it flowered in June. *G.*

CISTUS ALGARVENSIS. ALGARVÉ CISTUS.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-phyllus, foliolis duobus minoribus. *Capsula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CISTUS *algarvensis* arborescens exstipulatus, caule assurgente, pedunculis subpaniculatis pilosis, calycibus triphyllis acutis hirsutis, foliis incanis ovato-lanceolatis.

HELIANTHEMUM algarviense Halimi folio, flore luteo punicante macula insignito. *Tourn. Inst.* 250?

CISTUS fruticosus erectus foliis oppositis sessilibus oblongis utrinque incanis, calycibus triphyllis. *Mill. Icon.* 290?

This beautiful little shrub was raised from seeds received from Portugal by Mr. LODDIDGES, Nurseryman at Hackney. It comes very near to some of the varieties of CISTUS *halimifolius*, particularly to variety γ of MARTYN, the one figured in MILLER's Icones, which probably belongs to this species; but our plant seems never to grow erect, nor are the branches decussated; it is likewise of much humbler growth.

There is a specimen without name in the Banksian Herbarium, brought from the province of Algarvé in Portugal, by MASSON, with an extremely hairy calyx, in other respects exactly agreeing with this; culture may probably occasion it to lose much of its hairiness.

The calyx consists of three equal very sharp-pointed leaves, without any trace of the two narrower ones. The leaves of the flowering branches are not hoary. Flowers in July and August. May be propagated by seeds, which it rarely produces with us, or by cuttings, and treated as a hardy greenhouse shrub, requiring only to be protected from severe frost.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Feb 1 1803 F Sansom sculp

PETREA VOLUBILIS. TWINING PETREA.

Clafs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, maximus, coloratus. *Cor.* rotata? *Capf.* bilocularis in fundo calicis. *Sem.* folitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PETREA *volubilis. Hort. Cliff.* 319. *Spec. Pl.* 873. *Jacq. Amer.* 180. *tab.* 114. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp.* 3. 313.

HOUSTOUN firft difcovered this plant at Vera Cruz in New Spain, and named it in honour of the then Lord PETRE, who was much attached to Botany, but unfortunately died of the fmall-pox when a very young man, having in his life-time erected the moft magnificent confervatory then exifting in Europe.

There appears to be two varieties of this fhrub, one with white, the other with violet-coloured corollas, but the calyx in both is blue; ours is the precife variety defcribed by JACQUIN, who found it in Martinique, where he fays it afcends to the top of trees twenty feet high. The corolla, which is five-cleft and fubbilabiate, is of very fhort duration, but as the calyx is a confpicuous part of the flower, the long racemes hanging pendent from the extremities of the branches make a handfome appearance for fome time. It has been fufpected that the male and female flowers are diftinct; as only one bunch was produced we cannot decide the queftion, but the piftils appeared to us to be either totally wanting or very imperfect.

It is a very ornamental fhrub, requires to be kept conftantly in the ftove, and might be advantageoufly planted in a box in the corner of the tan-pit and trained to the rafts or to a trellis, thrives beft in rich loam and loves a warm moift air.

Imported by Mr. WOODFORD from St. Vincent's, in whofe ftove at Vauxhall it flowered, as we believe, for the firft time in this country, in Auguft laft: in the Weft-Indies its bloffoms are produced in November.

Ixia Polystachia. Lily of the Valley-Scented Ixia.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *polystachia;* tubo capillari spatha 2–3plo longiore: laciniis ligulato-oblongis complanatis regularibus, antheris didymo-rotundis, stigmatibus usque tubum discretis fissohiantibus. G.

IXIA *polystachia. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 275. *Coll.* 3. *p.* 269. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 110. *Bot. Rep.* 128. *ejus Recens. app.* 40.

IXIA *scillaris.* β. *supra No.* 542. *Houtt. Linn. pfl. Syst.* 11. *p.* 33. *tab.* 77. *f.* 2. tantum vero propter florem decerptum seorsim delineatum.

IXIA *retusa. Salisb. prod. hort.* 35. *n.* 11. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

Obs. Ixiæ *scillaris* characterem (olim ad speciem præmissam pro varietate recipiendam adaptatum) privius retractatum hic de novo tradimus; nempe, "Ixia *scillaris; spatha tubo æquali, laciniis spatulatis subirregulariter digestis: laminis concavis, antheris brevibus oblongis conniventer deflexis, stigmatibus infundibuliformi-hiantibus antheris subjectis.*" G.

The above species is here separated from Ixia *scillaris*, under which we had left it as a variety in our 542d article. Besides, in the characters above detailed, this further differs from that in being a taller slenderer plant with much narrower grass-like leaves, having a far shallower lateral excision and never curled or undulate; Rachis less flexuose, fewer flowered, flowers fragrant with their segments regularly and equidistantly disposed; tube proportionably longer; stigmas more cleft and their funnel- or club-form nearly obsolete. Each varies with white and with paler flowers. Both remarkable for a proportionately small regular subglobular bulb with a dark brown covering, for their funnel-shaped hiant stigmas, which should be observed with a glass, both commonly 2–3–4-branched. The flowers of our specimen were unusually large and the stem simple. This flowers in May, *scillaris* in January or February. Our drawing was taken from an imported bulb at the Nursery of Messrs. Grimwood and Wykes, Kensington. G.

Sy. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

Ixia Columellaris. Variegated Ixia.

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Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *columellaris ;* foliis gramineis, spatha brevi, tubo stricto, laciniis subcoriaceo-firmulis ligulato-oblongis rotatis, staminibus columnariter compactis basi tantum concretis. G.

IXIA *variegata. Herb. Banks. exempl. capense.*

Bulb round, compressed, covered with a tunic of parallel rib-like fibres reticulately contracted upwards. Leaves 3–4, grass-like, narrow, nerved, shorter than the stem. Stem upright, strict, generally with one or two short branchlets. Spathe scariose, membranous, denticulate. Tube filiform, strict, rather longer than the segments which are linear, slightly attenuated downwards, and not separated quite to the mouth of the tube. Stamens form an upright column, filaments semicylindrical and connate at their base only, anthers subulate-oblong, longer than their filaments; which last are the length of the pistil; stigmas slightly recurved, projecting from between the stamens near the base of the anthers. Corolla on the outside of a dingy purplish white, within exceedingly brilliant and iridescently variegated in circles, with a dark spot at the base of the limb. When smelt close to, a strong scent is perceived, very much resembling that of the Tongo Bean (Baryosma *Tongo*). It expands its flowers about eight in the morning if the weather is hot, clear, and still, but closes again about noon, opening in the same manner several days in succession. Differs from Ixia *monadelpha* in the filaments not being connate beyond their base, in habit of expansion, and in being fragrant; flowers in August; is easily increased both by seeds and offsets. The drawing was taken from a plant purchased at Messrs. Lee and Kennedy's Nursery, Hammersmith. G.

WATSONIA HUMILIS. LAKE-COLOURED WATSONIA.

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Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *laccata;* foliis anguſtioribus verticaliter enſiformibus ſtrictis tortiuſculis, ſpatha tubo fauce limboque invicem æqualibus, piſtillo lacinias pariles acutas regulari-patulas ſubæquante. *G.*

WATSONIA humilis foliis lineari enſiformibus tubo floris longiſſimo. *Mill. Ic. p.* 198. *t.* 297. *f.* 2.

GLADIOLUS *laccatus. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 232. *Coll.* 4. *p.* 171. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 215.

WATSONIA *erubeſcens. Herb. Bankſ. exempl. capenſe.*

This is one of the ſmaller ſpecies of its genus, the Cape ſpecimens we have ſeen being generally from eight inches to a foot high and the leaves about the third of an inch broad, linear and ſhorter than the ſtem. Corolla one uniform colour recurved, in JACQUIN's figure refracted. Spathe acute. Faux a complete cylinder. Segments quite regular, oblong-ovate, acute. Anthers above the faux below the ſtigmas: 4–6 flowers in the primary ſpike. Differs from WATSONIA *roſeo-alba* in a proportionably ſhorter tube, from *Meriana* in a perfectly regularly and recurvedly patent limb, from *iridifolia* in a proportionately longer ſpathe, quite regular limb, and equal ſegments. Flowers in May. Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's Nurſery, Kenſington, where it had been lately imported from Holland. Raiſed originally in this country from ſeed brought from the Cape, by Captain HUTCHINSON, to MILLER, in the year 1754. *G.*

Geo. Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo. Crescent Mar 1. 1803. T Kaufm

GLADIOLUS MILLERI. MILLER'S CORN-FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *Milleri;* foliis prænervofis, fpatha turgida tubum ftrictiffimum fubexcedente, floribus erecto-fecundis bilabiato-campanulatis hinc femiurceolato-gibbis: lacinia fuperiore lateralibus anguftiore. *G.*

ANTHOLYZA foliis linearibus fulcatis floribus albis uno verfu difpofitis. *Mill. Dict. n.* 2. *Ic. p.* 27. *tab.* 40.

GLADIOLUS *fecundus.* β. *Herb. Bankf. exempl. capenfe.*

Bulb about the fize of a pigeon's egg faftigiately ovate. Leaves 4–5, enfiform-lanceolate with many prominent nerves (whence MILLER's idea of their being fulcate) fhorter than the ftem which is generally about a foot high, reclined and flexuofe at the rachis. Flowers pointing one way, uprightifh, large, inconfpicuous, fcentlefs. Outer valve of the fpathe convolute, turgid, greenifh, generally fuffufed with purplifh brown, reaches nearly to the middle of the faux in fome, in others fcarcely to the top of the tube. Tube fleshy, very ftrict, peduncle-like, much fhorter than the fegments of the limb, which are urceolately turgid downwards on the under fide; upper middle fegment narrower than its fide ones refembling in fhape the loweft; fegments in general linear-oblong, equal in length, patent upwards, two upper lateral ones rather the broadeft; ftamens not half their length. The corolla on its firft emerfion from its fpathe is quite white, but gradually changes to the colour exhibited in the plate; which characteriftic is noticed by MILLER in his general, though he calls it white in his fpecific defcription. Clofely allied to GLADIOLUS *undulatus* and *floribundus.* Its tube is fingularly folid, fleshy, and fomewhat brittle. Raifed by MILLER from Cape feed in 1757; flowers in April. We have never yet found the above cited figure of MILLER's adduced as a fynonym or quoted as a fpecies in any book known to us. In the Bankfian Herbarium there is a Cape fpecimen. Our figure was taken at the Nurfery of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington; the plant was not fo much reclined at the rachis, nor fo many flowered as ufual, as the entire inflorefcence of a ftrong plant could not have been fhewn in our fized page. *G.*

Pub. by L. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Mar. 1, 1803.

CASSIA CORYMBOSA. CORYMBOUS CASSIA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Antheræ* ſupremæ 3 ſteriles; infimæ 3 roſtratæ. *Legumen.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CASSIA *corymboſa;* foliis trijugis lanceolatis ſubſalcatis glabris, glandula inter infima, corymbis pedunculatis axillaribus, leguminibus cylindricis. *Lamarck Encycl.* 1. *p.* 644. *art.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 517.

LAMARCK has given an accurate deſcription of this beautiful ſhrub from a plant that flowered in the Botanic Garden at Paris, adding that of the ſeed-veſſel from an imported ſpecimen. The leaves are without ſtipules, conſiſt generally of three pair of leaflets, between the two lowermoſt of which is a ſmall conical ſharp-pointed gland: the bunches of flowers, about eight in each, ſtand upon peduncles the length of the leaves to which they are axillary. According to LAMARCK is a native of Buenos Ayres, in South America.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. at Vauxhall, in Auguſt, from a plant purchaſed of Mr. NORTH, Nurſeryman at Lambeth, who ſays he raiſed it from ſeeds received from the Weſt-Indies about ſeven years ago. We are informed by Mr. WATSON, Gardener to Mr. WOODFORD, that whilſt confined in a pot and kept in the ſtove it never flowered, removed into the greenhouſe it ſuffered from the cold, but when planted in the border of the conſervatory it throve exceedingly and flowered freely, making a very ornamental ſhrub about five or ſix feet high. May be increaſed by cuttings.

Ed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1805. F. Sansom sculp.

PUNICA NANA. DWARF POMEGRANATE TREE.

Clafs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus fuperus. *Petala* 5. *Pomum* multiloculare polyfpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PUNICA *nana;* foliis linearibus, caule fruticofo. *Sp. Pl.* 676. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 160. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 981. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

PUNICA americana nana feu humillima. *Tournef. Inft.* 636.

The PUNICA *nana*, of which no figure has, to our knowledge, been hitherto given, is a fhrub of humble growth, in other refpects fo clofely allied to PUNICA *Granatum*, that perhaps they might be confidered as mere varieties, at leaft it is difficult to find diftinguifhing characters, the leaves of our plant not being narrower in proportion to the length than in the other. Is generally fuppofed to be a native of the Weft-Indies, and BROWN, in his Hiftory of Jamaica, mentions a larger and fmaller variety of PUNICA, cultivated there, but does not fay whether indigenous or not, nor do we find the other authors who have mentioned it, fufficiently explicit to admit of afcertaining its native country.

It is wonderful that fo beautiful a fhrub, cultivated by MILLER fo long fince as the year 1731, and eafily propagated by layers, fhould not be more common; certainly there are few inhabitants of the greenhoufe more ornamental, continuing full three months in bloffom.

MILLER

MILLER informs us, that when the flowers begin to appear, if the plants are expoſed to the open air, the buds will fall off without opening; and recommends that they ſhould at this time be placed in an airy glaſs-caſe, and a large ſhare of air be admitted in warm weather.

Perhaps, for want of attending to theſe directions, few cultivators have ſeen this ſhrub in full beauty, as it appeared in the conſervatory at Mr. WOODFORD's, where our drawing was taken.

Sydd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Mar: 1, 1808 F Sansom sculp.

SCUTELLARIA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE-FLOWERED SCUTELLARIA.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ore integro: post florescentiam clauso, operculato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCUTELLARIA *grandiflora*; foliis cordatis inciso-crenatis utrinque pubescentibus petiolo brevioribus, spicis brevissimis tetragonis, corollis hirsutis bracteis quater longioribus.

This species approaches very near to the *Scutellaria orientalis*, especially to the variety found in Georgia, by TOURNEFORT, and described in his travels: but besides that his plant has yellow flowers, ours differs in having much shorter spikes, corolla larger in proportion to the size of the bracteæ, leaves rounder, less tomentose underneath, but soft like velvet on both sides; the flowers are scentless, and, as well as the whole plant, intensely bitter. A hardy perennial. Flowers in July.

The specimen from which our drawing was made, was sent us by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman at Hackney, who raised it from seeds sent him from Siberia.

Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, March 1, 1803. E. Jansen sculp.

RHODODENDRON DAURICUM. DOTTED-LEAVED RHODODENDRON.

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Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus fubinfundibuliformis. *Stam.* declinata. *Capf.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON *dauricum*; foliis glabris punctatis nudis, corollis rotatis. *Sp. Pl.* 562. *Pall. Roff.* 1. *p.* 47. *t.* 32. *Bot. Rep. t.* 4. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 604.

CHAMÆRHODODENDROS folio glabro majufculo, amplo flore rofeo. *Anm. Ruth.* 181. *t.* 27.

ANDROMEDA foliis ovatis utrinque punctatis. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 124. *n.* 10.

This very beautiful fhrub is, according to PALLAS, peculiar to the fubalpine tracts of eaftern Afia, occurring chiefly in the northern parts of Siberia between the Jenifea and Lena rivers, where the northern fides of the mountains in the beginning of May are entirely empurpled by it. It muft of courfe be confidered as a very hardy plant, though like many other inhabitants of the coldeft regions, when cultivated in this country, from the greater mildnefs of our winters it is apt to expand its flowers prematurely, which are ufually deftroyed by fubfequent frofts and cold winds. On this account it is better, as foon as the bloffoms begin to appear, to remove the plant under fhelter, where it will prove exceedingly ornamental in the very depth of winter; but fhould the froft begin early and continue fo long as to retard the opening of the bloffoms till its

its natural ſeaſon, it might be ſuffered to continue in the open border.

GMELIN remarks a reſemblance between this plant and AZALEA *lapponica*, which comes much nearer to RHODODENDRON *ferrugineum*: perhaps it was this obſervation that led MURRAY in the 13th and 14th editions of the Syſtema Vegetabilium to quote LEDUM *groenlandicum* of the Flora Danica (*The Labrador Tea*) as a ſynonym; an error which PALLAS has properly corrected. The leaves, which are dotted on both ſides, continue all the Winter on the plant in Siberia and, as in our ſpecimen, change to a brown colour; it ſometimes however happens with us that all of them fall off before the appearance of the flowers. The leaves and more eſpecially the bark have a ſtrong aromatic taſte and ſmell, and the ſcales of the flower-buds diffuſe this odour ſome diſtance; but, when ſeparated from theſe, the flowers themſelves appear to us to be ſcentleſs.

Our drawing was made at the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. of Vauxhall, from a very fine ſpecimen, which began to expand its bloſſoms in the open air in the beginning of January, and was then removed under ſhelter.

ERRATA IN FASCICULO POSTREMO.

N. 621, lin. 20, pro *hujus operis?* lege *Babiana villoſa* (α) *hujus operis*, *infra n.* 637.

N. 624. p. 2. l. 6, pro *it is* lege *that the ſtem is.*

N. 627, lin. 1 & 8. pro *algarvenſe* lege *algarvenſis.*

Syd Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Apr 1 1803

Babiana Stricta (α). Dark-Blue-Flowered Upright Babiana.

****

BABIANA *ſtricta.—Vide ſupra* N^um^. 621.

(α) Corolla ſaturate cærulea, tubo et baſi laciniarum e purpureo-nigris. *Soland. Hort. Kew.* 1. 63. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 220.

IXIÆ *villoſæ var. Jacq. fragm. p.* 22. *n.* 76. *tab.* 14. *f.* 3.

This very beautiful variety was introduced into Kew gardens by Mr. Masson. We did not obſerve whether it had the ſame ſcent as its co-ſpecies given N° 624.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. Colville's, King's-Road, Chelſea.

Jacquin has publiſhed a beautiful figure of it in his Fragmenta, ſeveral numbers of which have been lately received in England. *G.*

Erratum.

N° 576, p. 2, lin. 14, pro N° 339, lege N° 539.

Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Apr 1 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

Babiana Spathacea. Stiff-Leaved Babiana.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 576.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *fpathacea ;* foliis plicatis rigidiffimis pungentibus, bractea fpathæformi ariftata, fpathis imbricatis fubariftatis nudis turgefcentibus, tubo longo : laciniis regulari-patentibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *fpathaceus. Thunb. Diff. n.* 25. *prod.* 9. *Linn. Suppl.* 96. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 221.

Leaves narrow, linear-lanceolate, villofe, (thofe of old plants with us commonly naked, but thofe of the younger bulbs always pubefcent) very rigid, deeply plicate, terminating in an awn-like prickle, petioles long, widened at their bafes. Stem from four inches to near three feet high, with from two to four adpreffed branches and an upper fpathe-like bracte or cauline leaf with a very long awn ; rachis fcarcely flexuofe, many-flowered. Spathes imbricate-diftich, largifh, fomewhat membranous, naked, fmooth, twice fhorter than the corolla, awned-acuminate and fometimes torn. Corolla narrow-funnel-formed, upright : tube filiform, ftraight : fegments divided to the tube, than which they are twice fhorter, linear-oblong, alternate ones inclined to lanceolate, all regularly patent, turbinately contracted downwards, three of them generally terminated by a foft mucro. Anthers incumbent, linear, above the bafe of the fegments, beneath the ftigmas. In fome luxuriant dried native fpecimens the fpathes are pellucid and their awns fomething longer than with us. The leaft pubefcent of its family yet known to us. Found by Thunberg at the Cape in Bockland and Hantum flowering during our winter months. As yet, we fuppofe, only in the collection of Mr. Alderman Hibbert, at Clapham, by whom it has been lately imported and with whom it flowered in June laft, moft probably for the firft time in Europe. *G.*

GENTIANA CILIATA. FRINGED-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *ciliata;* corollis quadrifidis margine ciliatis. *Sp. Pl.* 334. *Pollich. Pal. n.* 260. *Gmel. Sibir.* 4. *p.* 105. *n.* 73. *Scop. Carn.* 1. *p.* 176. *n.* 287. *Jacq. Austr. t.* 113. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 44. *Allioni Ped.* 555.

GENTIANA corollis quadrifidis, laciniis serratis medio inciso-ciliatis, foliis lanceolatis linearibusque, caule flexuoso angulato. *Froelich. Gent. p.* 109. *n.* 43. *Willd. Spec.* 1. 1351.

GENTIANA corollis quadrifidis incisuris ciliatis. *Pallas Ross:* 2. *p.* 101. *t.* 92. *f.* 2. *a. b.*

GENTIANA flore quadrifido, ore ciliato. *Hall. Helv. n.* 653.

GENTIANA angustifolia autumnalis minor, floribus ad latera pilosis. *Bauh. Pin.* 188.

GENTIANELLA cærulea oris pilosis. *Bauh. Pin.* 108. *Gesn. fig. lig.* 1.

GENTIANA autumnalis, folio centaurii minoris, flore cæruleo. *Hort. Eyst. Autum. ord.* 2. *t.* 3. *f.* 2.

It appears uncertain whether the European, the American, and the Asiatic species are the same; our plant is the Siberian variety, and corresponds with the figure and description given by PALLAS, except that the stalk in his is quite erect. That figured in Flora Danica, t. 317, a native of Iceland,

land, ſeems to be a diſtinct ſpecies with quinquifid corollas and five ſtamens.

In JACQUIN's figure of the European variety, the ſegments of the calyx are more equal, blunt, and ſhort; and SCOPOLI deſcribes four nectariferous glands at the baſe of the germ, which we could not diſcover in our plant; the American variety has broader leaves and larger flowers.

In this the leaves are ſubconnate, linear-lanceolate, acute, keeled underneath, the edges rolled back; Peduncles long, angular, and hollow; Calyx four-cornered, alternate ſegments longer, more acuminate, ſharper keeled; Tube of the corolla veined in ſtripes, longer than the calyx: limb four-cleft: ſegments twiſted, oblong, obtuſe, deeply fringed at the ſides. Stamens 4: filaments flat, concave, diſtinct but by approximation forming a tube round the germ, inſerted into the baſe of the corolla: Anthers yellow, incumbent. Germ raiſed on a pedicel, ſquariſh, twiſted, unilocular: ſeeds very many. Style hardly any: ſtigmas orbiculate, ſo as to give the appearance of the flower's being monogynous, but when more carefully examined is found to be bipartite. Said by PALLAS to be biennial, but is really perennial; for although the flowering plant appears always to periſh, yet it throws up a ſucceſſion of young ones, at a conſiderable diſtance from the parent, cloſe to the edge of the pot; hence it ſeems to be one of thoſe plants which are continually ſhifting their place of growth, as if the ſame earth could not for a ſucceſſion of years ſupply them neceſſary nouriſhment. Flowers in Autumn.

Raiſed from Siberian ſeeds by Mr. LODDIDGES, Nurſeryman at Hackney. Is hardy, and requires a treatment ſimilar to other alpine plants.

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent April 1 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

LONICERA IMPLEXA. MINORCA HONEY-SUCKLE.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala irregularis. *Bacca* polysperma 2-locularis infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LONICERA *implexa*; floribus ringentibus verticillatis, bracteis lævibus, foliis perennantibus glabris oblongis: superioribus connato-perfoliatis: summis dilatatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 231. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 984.

The Minorca Honey-Suckle belongs to the division of Periclymenum, and approaches very near to Lonicera Caprifolium, differing principally in having small evergreen leaves, which on the lower part of the plant are narrower with straight sides; branches intricately interwoven; whorls containing fewer flowers; tube of the corolla straighter and segments of the limb shorter in proportion. The flowers are pale coloured, streaked with red, white within when first expanded, but changing to yellow as in the common Woodbine.

If less shewy than some other species, it certainly yields to none in fragrance, and blossoms abundantly from Midsummer to Michaelmas.

Is hardy, but thrives best in a sheltered situation. At the Dowager Lady DE CLIFFORD'S, from whose very curious collection of exotics, at Paddington, our drawing was taken in July 1801, it flourished with great vigour in the open air, in front of the conservatory.

May be propagated by cuttings, as other Honey-Suckles are.

Introduced, according to Hort. Kew. about the year 1772, by Mons. RICHARD. Never before figured.

Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1810. F. Sansom sculp.

MELANTHIUM EUCOMOIDES. DWARF MELANTHIUM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* unguiculato-hexapetala seu 6-partita unguibus in tubum concretis. *Germina* 3 juncta supera stylis acuminata. *Stigmata* obsoleta. *Capsulæ* uniloculares introrsum conjunctæ istorsumque dehiscentes, stylis persistentibus rostratæ. *Semina* plurima rotunda. *G.*

OBS. *Radix bulbus tunicatus. Folia* 3—5, *perraro plura, disticha, caulina, plana, minus sæpe fistulosa, infra vaginantia. Scapus de brevissimo et fere nullo speciatim bipedalis vel ultra evadit; rachis vel pedunculi angulati. Flores nudi spicati, aut paniculato-racemosi, nunc etiam umbellati. Filamenta unguibus vel summo tubo insistentia. Capsulæ coriaceo-membranaceæ nodulosæ rarius subinflatæ. Anne* MELANTHIUM viride *revera hujus generis? Species Americanæ et Indicæ certe depellendæ,* VERATRO *forsan adjiciendæ aut in alterum sive in plura colligandæ genera.* WURMBEA *omnino congener huc relata.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELANTHIUM *eucomoides;* unguibus laciniarum corollæ compresso-stipitiformibus, laminis ovato-acuminatis infra membranaceo-auctis introrsum ventricose conniventibus, longitudine unguium. *G.*

MELANTHIUM *eucomoides. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 452. *Coll. suppl.* 104. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 269.

Bulb tunicated, ovate, acuminate, integument dark brown. Caudex sometimes wholly under ground, and nearly obsolete, at other times 3—4 inches above it, covered by the imbricate cowled equitant bases of the leaves, which are 4—6,

4—6 or even more, alternate, diſtich, oblong-lanceolate, recurved, ſmooth and ſomewhat ſhining with a middle longitudinal furrow, the upper ones ovate-lanceolate, ſheathing the 1—8 flowered umbel by the ſinus formed of their cowled baſes; peduncles hid by the leaves, one-flowered, about an inch long, equal, thick, triquetral, attenuated downwards. Corolla terminal, ſomewhat herbaceous, petals campanulately radiating from the crown of the peduncles; ungues thick, fleſhy, compreſſedly columnar; laminæ ſubmembranous, ſtreaked, incurved at their ſummits, and ſubgibbous outwards, rolling inwards they embrace the baſes of the filaments which are brown, tumid, and ſtand on the upper extremity of the ungues, incurved, round, the length of laminæ and ſtyles; anthers linear-oblong, purpliſh brown above the points of the petals; pollen yellow. Styles patent upwards. Stigmas ſmall brown points. Seeds about the ſize of thoſe of muſtard. An inhabitant of the Cape, to be treated as a greenhouſe plant. Flowers in February.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of Mr. WOODFORD, Vauxhall, a never-failing ſource of rare and new plants. *G.*

Sid Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Gate Crescent Apr. 1 1802. F. Stanfield sculp.

MASSONIA PUSTULATA. SHAGREEN-LEAVED MASSONIA.

****

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 559.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MASSONIA *pufulata;* acaulis, foliis orbiculatis acutis diffite fulcato-ftriatis: tuberculis pyramidatis fine ordine denfis exafperatis, thyrfo umbellato-congefto, collo denudato-elevato. *G.*

MASSONIA *pufulata. Jacq. Coll.* 4. 177. apud Icones omiffa.

MASSONIA *fcabra. MSS. Bankf. Spec. capenfe Sp. v. confervatum. Bot. Rep. tab.* 46.

Leaves round with a point, flat, recumbent, thick, leathery, of a deep fhining green ftreaked with feveral diftant furrow-like longitudinal lines converging at each end, upper furface thickly fet with fmall conic tubercles in the manner of fhagreen, but not befet with hairs, as in thofe of MASSONIA *echinata.* The bractes elliptic-lanceolate, large, foliaceous, hemming in the flowers like the calyx of a fyngenefious plant, equal to the top of the tube. Pedicles about half the length of the flower. Corolla of a watery green; tube cylindric, twice longer than the fegment, equal to the ftamens that ftand on its neck, which is thickened, of a deeper green than any other part of the flower and, by the rolling back of the fegments of its outer coat below the bafes of the filaments, has the appearance of being prominent: fegments ovate-acuminate, convolute, concave, with a tranverfe plait at their bafe. Filaments firm, cyathiformly arranged, as it were mediately inferted, whitifh; ftyle about their length, fix-ftreaked. Stigma nearly obfolete, but, examined through a glafs, hiant and fringed. The

The tube of the corolla is filled with a clear nectareous liquid, which rising above the brim adds to the singular appearance of the plant.

Flowers in January; without scent; of as easy culture as Ixia, Gladiolus, or any other Cape bulb.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messr. Colvilles, King's-Road. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent. April 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

LACHENALIA LANCEÆFOLIA. SPOTTED COPPERAS-LEAVED LACHENALIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 588.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *lanceæfolia;* foliis lanceolato-acuminatis in orbem recumbentibus maculatis, pedunculis corolla campanulata triplo longioribus, laciniis recurvis: alternis revolutis depressioribus, germine stipitato. *G.*

LACHENALIA *lanceæfolia. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 402. *Coll. suppl.* 69. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 178.

Leaves many, lying in a crowded circle round the stem, copperas-coloured, spotted, somewhat convolute upwards, and cowled at the base. Stem round, attenuated downwards, weak, generally recumbently assurgent, rachis interruptedly many-angled, owing to the decurrent bractes, of which many are barren and sit close to the side or under the fertile ones, all small and subulate. Flowers with deflex filiform pedicels, three times longer than the corolla, sparsely, but often crowdedly, disposed in an oblong raceme. Corolla regular, deeply six-parted, virescent upwards, within thickset with liver-coloured confluent dots, segments with their apices glandularly thickened and inflectedly-retuse, linear-oblong, equal, inner ones recurved to the base, outer ones revolute and thence shorter; when impregnation has taken place these all unroll, and converging protect the germ while it ripens into a capsule. Stamens upright, adnate to the claws of the segments, shorter than style and corolla. Style inclined, slightly curved, rather shorter than corolla. Germ elevated within the corolla on a stipitate

ſtipitate receptacle. A native of the Cape. Bulb and ſeed we had not an opportunity of obſerving, but their deſcription will be found in JACQUIN.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, who imported the bulb from Paris with many other new and rare plants.

We have ſeen a ſpecimen having only three flowers and very narrow leaves.

Flowers in October. *G.*

S. d Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

LOBELIA CORONOPIFOLIA. BUCK'S-HORN LOBELIA.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Willd. Smith. Thunb.*

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Capf.* infera 2- ſeu 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *coronopifolia;* foliis lanceolatis dentatis, pedunculis longiſſimis. *Sp. Pl.* 1322. *Willd. Sp.* 1. 952. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 286.

LOBELIA foliis oblongis dentato-pinnatifidis, cauleque erecto hirtis, pedunculis elongatis. *Thunb. Prod.* 40.

RAPUNTIUM folio longo profunde dentato, florum petalis longiſſimis. *Burm. Afr.* 98. *t.* 38. *f.* 1.

RAPUNTIUM *æthiopicum;* flore cæruleo galeato, foliis coronopi. *Herm. Afr.* 18. *Breyn. Cent. t.* 88.

This is a ſhewy plant from the ſize of its flowers, which in brilliancy perhaps ſurpaſs thoſe of every other ſpecies of Lobelia, the delicacy of the blue colour is inimitable. It varies with ſolitary flowers and with two on each peduncle. A native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced into the Kew Gardens by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1787. Requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe in winter.

Flowers in July and Auguſt.

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

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JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII.

"The same hand, that raised the Cedar, formed the Hyssop on the wall."

ENCYCL. BRIT.

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MDCCCIII.

GLADIOLUS BLANDUS (*var.* γ.) PALE-PURPLE CORN-FLAG.

****

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *blandus.—Vid. fupra* N^um.^ 625.

(γ) Purpureo-albefcens.

This is the ftrongeft and largeft variety of the three, and the fegments fomewhat fhorter and arranged in a wider or broader campanulate form than in the others.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurfery of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, by whom it was raifed from feed. G.

Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1 1803.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1, 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

MARICA PALUDOSA. MARSH MARICA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. infra Num. 655.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA *paludofa;* foliis petiolato-plicatis utrinque lamellato-coftatis caule terete plurimum altioribus; corollæ laciniis intimis erectioribus minimis cochleari-concavis apice recurvulis. *G.*

MARICA *paludofa. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 246. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

MARICA *Cipura. Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 118.

CIPURA *paludofa. Aubl. Guian.* 1. *p.* 38. *t.* 13.

Root a round tunicated bulb covered with membranous integuments. Leaves radical, about a foot high, narrow-lanceolate, laxly plicate, three-nerved or thereabouts, with longitudinal parallel lamellofe ribs, thin, grafs-green, quite fmooth, far-acuminate, upright, fpringing from even petiole-like convolute fubmembranous bafes, equitant near the bulb. Stem round, fhort, ftrict, terminated by the flower-fafcicle, which rifes from the bofom of a two-valved involucre, the outer valve of which is fimilar to the leaves and though fmaller yet far longer than the fafcicle and even with the fummits of the other leaves, inner valve feveral times lefs, convolute. Pedicles of the fafcicle equal to their valves, one-flowered; flowers feveral, expanding in fucceffion, and but of very fhort duration; a defcription of them will be found in the generic character and obfervation intended to accompany two other fpecies in the next fafciculus. A native of Guiana, where it was found by AUBLET in moift meadows (Savannahs) at the foot of Mount Courou, flowering in Auguft; he fays it varies with blue flowers. Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD's, who received it from the Botanic Garden of the Ifland of St. Vincent's; with him it flowered laft year in June, moft probably for the firft time in Europe. It requires to be kept in the tan-pit of the ftove.

Why has SCHREBER changed AUBLET's original name of CIPURA for MARICA? *G.*

GLADIOLUS UNDULATUS (*var.* α.) WAVED-FLOWERED CORN-FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *undulatus.—Vid. fupra Num.* 538.

(α) Corolla luteo-fqualens vittis livido-purpurafcentibus percurfa; tubo nunc fpatha aliquantulo breviore, nunc equali, nonnunquam altiori. *G.*

This is a far lefs elegant variety than (β) N° 538 of this work, has generally narrower larger flowers, and may be confidered by many as deferving to be ranked as a feparate fpecies; but from the obfervation of long cultivation and the variations of the fame bulb in different years, we think it is a mere variety.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurfery of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent May 1 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

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GLADIOLUS BLANDUS (*var.* β.) SNOW-WHITE CORN-FLAG.

****

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *blandus.—Vid. fupra* N^um.^ 625.

(β) Niveus laccato-emarcefcens.

A mere variety of the fpecies above referred to. Generally a lower plant than the other two.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurfery of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington. *G.*

Sp.d. Edwards del. Pub. by Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1.1800. F. Sansom sculp.

PROTEA CORDIFOLIA. HEART-LEAVED 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 *cordata;* foliis cordatis. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 60. *t.* 5. *f.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl. t.* 535. *Murr. Syſt. Veg.* 142. *Gmelin. Syſt. Nat.* 225. *Bot. Repoſ. t.* 289.

This beautiful dwarf ſpecies of Protea flowered the beginning of laſt March at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, as we ſuppoſed, for the firſt time in Europe; but, ſince our engraving was prepared for publication, we learn from a figure in the Botanical Repoſitory, that a ſimilar plant has alſo flowered this ſeaſon at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's Nurſery at Hammerſmith.

Stalks always of a bright red colour, not branched except very near the root, flexuoſe, from a ſpan to a foot long. Leaves alternate, heart-ſhaped, of a pale glaucous green colour, quite entire, with a red cartilaginous margin. Stipulæ three or four, linear-lanceolate, deciduous. Flower ſeſſile, very near the root: ſcales of the calyx or involucrum imbricate, oblong-ovate, obtuſe, of a purpliſh red colour, very bright in the ſunſhine, with a ſcarioſe margin. Florets crowded on a flat receptacle: claws of the petal chaffy, diaphanous, three of them united and one diſtinct. The three concave ſegments of the limb of the coaleſced petals encloſe three of the linear anthers in ſuch a manner as exactly to repreſent a large bilocular anther; ſo that to a ſuperficial obſerver the floret would appear to be diandrous, having one large and one ſlender anther, the latter ſtanding conſiderably above the former from the greater length of the ſolitary petal. The germ is ſurrounded by a dull-purple coloured pappus.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, firſt diſcovered by THUNBERG in the mountains of Hottentot's Holland and near the river Zonder-End. Should be kept in a very airy part of the greenhouſe and planted in a loamy ſoil. May be propagated by cuttings.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1803. P. Sudon sculp.

RHODODENDRON PONTICUM. PURPLE RHODODENDRON.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis. *Stamina* declinata. *Capf.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON *ponticum;* foliis nitidis lanceolatis utrinque glabris, racemis terminalibus. *Spec. Pl.* 562. *Jacq. Icon. rar.* 1. *t.* 78. *Pall. Rofs.* 1. *p.* 43. *t.* 29. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 67. *Martin Mill. Dict.*

RHODODENDRON *ponticum;* foliis oblongis glabris utrinque concoloribus, corymbis terminalibus, corollis campanulato-rotatis petalis lanceolatis. *Willd. Arb.* 285. *Ejufdem Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 606.

CHAMÆRHODENDROS pontica maxima, folio laurocerafi. *Tourn. Cor.* 42. *It.* 2. *p.* 99.

This beautiful ever-green fhrub is a native of Gibraltar, the Levant, and of Georgia, particularly on the fouthern fide of Mount Caucafus, growing in the rocky moift woods of beech and alder, and fometimes acquiring the height of eight or nine feet. As PALLAS had no opportunity of procuring a living fpecimen in bloffom from Caucafus, his figure was taken from the Gibraltar variety, familiar as he fays to the Englifh gardens; and he doubts if this be the fame fpecies with that defcribed by TOURNEFORT; becaufe he fays it wants the fpots on the broader fegment of the flower. Whether we were really at first

firſt ſupplied with this plant from Gibraltar, and the one here figured, now become ſo extremely common, has been ſince raiſed from ſeeds imported from Aſia, we know not: but our plant certainly agrees in every reſpect with the deſcription of TOURNEFORT, and differs from that of PALLAS, not only in having the broadeſt lacinia of the corolla ſpotted with orange colour, but alſo in having all the laciniæ obtuſe, which are both figured and deſcribed by him as acute.

TOURNEFORT ſuppoſed that the narcotic deleterious honey familiar to the inhabitants of Georgia and known to the ancients, being particularly mentioned both by DIOSCORIDES and PLINY, owed its origin to the flowers of the RHODODENDRON *ponticum;* but later travellers have, with more probability, attributed this quality to the honey gathered from the flowers of AZALEA *pontica*, ſee No. 443 of this work.

A middling-ſized Rhododendron, which had been ſomewhat forced, ſtanding in a very light airy bow-window facing the North, produced a large drop of very pellucid nectar at the baſe of the broadeſt ſegment of each corolla: as the flower decayed, this drop moſtly cryſtallized, a number of theſe cryſtals was collected, five of which weighed a grain; they were very tranſparent, reſembling in appearance and taſte the pureſt white ſugar-candy: the ſame has been obſerved in ſome degree, but not nearly to the ſame extent, on ſome other trees ſimilarly ſituated.

Is a hardy evergreen, but apt to be injured by late froſts; loves a moiſt ſoil and ſhady ſituation; bears forcing remarkably well, and in this ſtate great numbers have of late years been brought to the London markets, to ornament our houſes in the Spring. Introduced about the year 1763. May be propagated by layers, which is the moſt expeditious mode of having large trees, but can be eaſily raiſed from ſeed, and ſuch plants are much the handſomeſt, and will flower in three or four years.

PASSIFLORA SERRATIFOLIA. NOTCH-LEAVED PASSION-FLOWER.

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Clafs and Order.

GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA. *L.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA. *Sw. Willd.*

Generic Character.

Trigyna. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* corona. *Bacca* pedicellata.

Specific Character.

PASSIFLORA *ferratifolia;* foliis indivifis ovatis ferratis. *Syft. Veget.* 821. *Spec. Pl.* 1355. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 306. *Amæn. Acad.* 1. *p.* 217. *f.* 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 1. *Jacq. Hort. t.* 10.

PASSIFLORA foliis ovatis venofis fubferrulatis, petiolis biglandulofis, involucro triphyllo. *Willd. Spec. Pl.* 3. *p.* 606.

PASSIFLORA foliis ovato-oblongis ferrulatis, corolla calycem fuperante. *Cav. Diff.* 10. *p.* 452. *t.* 279.

GRANADILLA americana, folio oblongo leviter ferrato, petalis ex viridi rubefcentibus. *Mart. Cent.* 36. *t.* 36.

The PASSIFLORA *ferratifolia* is a native of Surinam, and confequently requires to be kept conftantly in the bark ftove, where it flourifhes vigoroufly and produces plenty of flowers through the greateft part of the Summer, which are both pleafant to the eye and very agreeably fcented.

Was firft raifed in the Apothecaries Garden at Chelfea, in the year 1731, from feeds fent by HOUSTON.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, 3 Cha. Crescent May 1. 1809 J. Caldwell sculp.

Crocus Susianus. Cloth of Gold Crocus.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-valvis, 1-flora, hyalino-membranacea, valva intima peranguſtior, acuminata, altera contenta; *Cor.* ſupera, terminalis, infundibuliformis, erecta; tubus elongatus partim ſubterraneus; limbus ſubæqualiter ſexpartitus, regularis, amplus. *Stigm.* 3, convoluta ſenſim criſtato-dilatata vel ſummatim eroſa aut multifida. *G.*

Obs. *Radix bulbo-tuber veſtitum, infra radicans, alia plura (rarius unicum) ſubbiſcapifera ſuperne (quandoque lateraliter) evolvens, iſta dum increſcunt et expandunt priſtinum mox evanidum, exſugunt opprimuntque. Corollæ laciniæ oblongæ vel ſublanceolatæ, tubus a ſpatha vaginatus. Folia plura, radicalia, circumſtantia, anguſta, acuto-linearia, carinata, a vaginis pluribus membranaceis radicalibus imbricatis longe faſciata. Scapi ſubgeminati, 1-flori, angulati, alte ſubterranei. Filam. brevia, antherarum ferme longitudine, erecta ſummo tubo impoſita, ſtylum filiformem ſtipantia; ſtigmata ſæpius inæqualia. Capſula recondita.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *ſuſianus* pauciflorus, bulbo groſſe reticulato maculis irregularibus apertis; laciniis extimis corollæ ſupra perſiſtenter revolutis; ſtigmatibus antheris ſemiſuperantibus. *G.*

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-vario flore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 206.

CROCUS vernus aureus variegatus. *Hort. eyſt. hyem. tab.* 1. *f.* 3.

CROCUS vernus flore aureo-rutilante. *Theatr. Flor. Paris.*

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-varius. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 121. *f. iv.*

CROCUS vernus aureo-rutilante. *Vallet Jard. du Roi.*

CROCUS luteus lineis nigris. *Swert. floril. fol.* 5. *f.* 3.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-varius. *Bauh. Pin. l.* 2. *ſ.* 2. *p.* 66.

CROCUS vernus luteus verſicolor primus. *Park. Parad. p.* 166. *n.* 24. *t.* 163. *f.* 11.

Hic et Crocus vernus *(nobis* mæſiacus*) ſupra* 45, *a* Croco verno (flore violaceo) *recedunt præprimis ore tubi nudo, nec ut in illo pilis glanduloſis clauſo.* G.

We believe our preſent plant to be as ſpecifically diſtinct from the one already figured N° 45 of this work under the name

name of CROCUS *vernus*, as any one ſpecies of this natural order is from its neareſt neighbour or relative. This has its bulb clothed with coarſe wiry-fibrous netted coverings, the outermoſt one of which has large irregular-ſhaped interſtices, the coverings of that are ſmooth ſcarioſe ſhell-like membranes, cloſely ribbed with fine parallel fibres without the above-mentioned kind of interſtices. This is a ſmaller plant in all its parts, producing about two flowers from each mother-bulb, whereas that throws up many in ſucceſſion; this expands its flowers in all weathers, the three outer ſegments of which upwards are rolled back and continue ſo even when the flower is cloſed in the evening, never returning to a ſtraight poſition; in that the flowers expand only in clear or warm weather, and while in vigour all the ſegments open uniformly (none being revolute) and cloſe in the ſame manner towards evening; in this the ſtigmas are narrower cowled-convolute, of a deep orange colour, and reach half their length above the anthers; in that they are convolute and flatly compreſſed, yellow, with their ſummits ſomewhat below the tops of the anthers; this is the earlieſt blower, and ſeems more eaſily affected by froſt while in bloom. Mr. SALISBURY of the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where our drawing was taken, informs us, that he never obſerved this ſpecies to ſeed with him, though moſt others do freely. This ſpecies (ſo characteriſtically figured in many of the older books, particularly in the *Hortus Eyſtettenſis*) was received by CLUSIUS at Frankfort, about the year 1587, from Conſtantinople, as was the CROCUS *vernus* of this work (our *mæſiacus*) from near Belgrade; both may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the purple-flowered CROCUS *vernus* (which we ſuppoſe to be a native of our parts of Europe and is the lateſt flowerer of the three) by not having the mouth of their tube cloſed by a ring of glandular entangled hairs; to this laſt the ſpecific name of *vernus* may be continued.

The obſervations of JACQUIN and EHRHART, from which we were led to look for and aſcertain the exiſtence of the ſecond valve in the ſpathe of this genus and correct an error ſanctioned by the names of LINNÆUS and JUSSIEU, were kindly pointed out to us by Mr. C. KÖNIG, a gentleman from whom the public may ſhortly expect much uſeful information in a periodical work, the firſt number of which is now in the preſs, and which is to conſiſt of tranſlations of tracts as yet little known amongſt us, from all languages, with notes and obſervations. JACQUIN, when he ſays that the valves are three and ſometimes four, ſeems to us to have miſtaken the ſheath that envelopes the ſtems for the valve. *G.*

Sed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Glee. Crescent, June 1, 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

ORNITHOGALUM REVOLUTUM. REVOLUTE-FLOWERED STAR-OF-BETHLEM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, basi staminifera, infra connivens supra patens aut simpliciter rotato-patens, persistens. *Filam.* 3, alterna deorsum dilatata. *Stigma* 1. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* subrotunda, nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *revolutum;* racemo oblongiusculo, laciniis ovalibus tandem revoluto-convexis, stylo subulato germine duplo breviore, stigmate subtrilobo-capitato, lobulis fimbriatis subdecursivis canaliculato dehiscentibus. *G.*

ORNITHOGALUM *revolutum. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 46. *t.* 89. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 118.

OBS. *Spathæ in nostro specimine virescentes, in Jacquiniano sphacelato-fuscescentes, scariosæ; variatio in plantis bulbosis capensibus hic cultis sæpissime occurrens.* G.

Root a tunicated bulb. Leaves all radical, 3—6 inches long, patently recurved round the stem, linear-lanceolate, thickish, subcoriaceous, without prominent nerves (when viewed through a magnifier both surfaces appear roughened like shagreen by innumerable close glandular points) rather flat upwards, channelled downwards, edged with a very slender white cartilage minutely ciliate. Scape about eight inches high, upright, round, polished, terminated by a somewhat conic-oblong raceme of white flowers with a round darkish stain at their base, quite scentless; bractes acuminately lanceolate, convolute, some of the lower ones the length of the pedicles, upper ones gradually shorter, green or scariose and brownish. Corolla rotate, segments before they decay revolute as to their whole circumference, hence linear convex, outer ones somewhat

what obovate and often emarginate or ſlightly tridentate, inner ones oval, more acute, entire. Filaments three times ſhorter than corolla, into the baſe of which they are inſerted, ſubulate, upright-incurved, convolutely channelled downwards, membranouſly winged towards their baſes which are adpreſſed to the germ, the three alternate ones oppoſite the inner ſegments have theſe flatly expanded and ſometimes lengthened upwards into two connivent teeth, but not ſo remarkably ſo as in moſt other ſpecies, thoſe of the three others are convolute and hence much narrower in appearance. Anthers verſatile, ſplitting at both ends, fixed inwards to the points of the filaments and burſting towards the piſtil which is equal to the ſtamens; germ oblong-oval, bluntly trigonal, black-green, ſtreaked by ſix parallel lines continued along the ſtyle; ſtigma conſiſting of three ſmall yellowiſh dehiſcent-fringed creſtlets.

We had never ſeen it in any collection until we obſerved it laſt Spring at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, and another variety at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden this Spring, both imported from the Cape.

Flowers in March, and requires the treatment of the hardier Cape bulbs, that is, to be kept in the greenhouſe and planted in light earth.

ORNITHOGALUM *aureum (ſupra* 190*)* is ORNITHOGALUM *thyrſoides* (α) of Hort. Kew. ORNITHOGALUM *flaveſcens* of Jacquin, and ORNITHOGALUM *thyrſoides* (α) and ORNITHOGALUM *aureum* (β and γ) of Willdenow.——ORNITHOGALUM *thyrſoides* (β) of Hort. Kew. is the *thyrſoides* of Jacquin, Hort. Vind. and of Miller's plates, t. 192. Certainly a diſtinct ſpecies. *G.*

Sold F.S. inte del. Pub. by J. Curtis Willow Crescent June 1 [illegible] F. Sansom sculp.

MARICA NORTHIANA. BROAD-STEMMED MARICA.

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Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum 2-valve; *Spathæ* 1-valves, 1-floræ, inclufæ. *Cor.* hexapetaloideo-fexpartita, laciniæ intimæ minores. *Fil.* difcreta, ftyli angulis oppofita, antheris breviora, difco glanduloſo corollæ infiftentia. *Stigm.* 3, rectiffima, turbinato-divergentia (fæpius in compagem alato-triquetram & 3 canaliculatam cujus angulis antheræ affiguntur altius breviufve coalita), fummatim hiantia vel breviter fiffa & fubbilabiata, ftylo longiora. *Capf.* columnariter elongata, tereti-trigona, polyfperma, apice latius denudata. *G.* MARICA. *Schreb.* CIPURA. *Aubl.* & *Juff.*

OBS. *Plantæ herbaceæ perennantes in paludibus & ad margines fluminum Americæ Auftralioris provenientes. Radix vel bulbus tunicatus vel de rhizomate fibrofa. Folia in bulbofis petiolata, plicata, in fibrofis enfiformia, plana. Spathæ congeftim & alternatim adverfæ, invicem conduplicanter amplexæ, ab involucro in fafciculum compreffum coarctatæ. Flores plures fucceffive prodeuntes. Corolla involuto-marcefcens, decidua, fæpius fugaciffima; laciniæ intimæ polymorphæ, fere femper perexiguiores extimifque admodum diffimiles. Stamina angulis ftyli triquetri exacte oppofita, antheræ linearioblongæ in plurimis primo liberæ mox fæcundationem abfolventes angulos compagis ftigmatofæ humore vifcofo jam madentis per fuos loculos intus conduplicantibus equitanter prehendunt iifque appictæ manent; unde arrecta fuftinentur filamenta, quæ, fi huncce admoto acu folvas nexum, fuccidunt detenfa. Capf. cartilagineo-coriacea, trifariam dehifcens. Sem. in fingulis loculis biferialia, fubfphæricea, fæpius fubangulata.* TIGRIDIA *(fupra 532) a* FERRARIA *fegreganda,* MARICÆ *proximior, a qua (commode quidem, forfan vero nimis artificiofe) diftinguenda filamento cuniculato tereti antheris prælongiore, ftyloque ftigmatibus femififfis pluries longiore; cæteris compar. Stamina faciebus interangularibus bilabiatis ftigmatum accumbentia ab utrifque fecernunt* IRIDEM & MORÆAM. *Huc* IRIS martinicenfis *(fupra 416) forfanque* SISYRINCHIUM palmifolium *Linnæi.* G.

Specific

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA *northiana;* vivipara, ſubbarbata, foliis enſiformibus flabellatim diſtichis, caule alato-enſiformi toto ab involucri extima valva folioformi concreto-vaginato, laciniis extimis ſubdeflexis. *G.*

FERRARIA *elegans. Saliſb. Prod. Hort.* 42.

MORÆA *northiana. Kern. Hort. Semp. t. Bot. Rep. t.* 255.

Root fibrous; caudex ſhort, generally hid by the laterally far imbricate equitant baſes of the leaves, which are 2—3 feet high, linear-lanceolate, flat, poliſhed, with a lateral exciſion on their inner ſide for half their length, ſtiffened from below by a flattiſh but broad and thick midrib gradually obliterated upwards; ſtem longer than theſe, often falcate, ſheathed its whole length by the lower bracte, which reſembles the leaves but is narrower, with this it is entirely grown together; from near its ſummit iſſues laterally the common peduncle or rachis, refracted in the oppoſite direction and ſheathed by the oppoſite bracte which is many times ſmaller than the lower one; flower-faſcicles 2—3, ſometimes twin, terminal one the largeſt and moſt flowered; one or more of theſe inſtead of flowering is generally transformed into a perfect plant preſently ſhooting out its fibres through the ſheathing bracte, its involucre and ſpathes becoming ſo many leaves, it grows and increaſes thus penſile till its weight bends the mother-ſtem near enough to the earth for it to take root therein. Flowers in April and May, but its bloom ſcarcely laſts through the forenoon; very fragrant. Exterior ſegments of Corolla large, lanceolate-elliptic, interior ſuburceolately aſſurgent, obovate-oblong, far ſmaller, broad, concave, pubeſcent ungues, recurved laminæ with revolute margins. Piſtil rather longer than ſtamens; ſtigmas ſhortly trifid, two ſegments upright, acuminate, the third rolling back forms a kind of lip on the angles and not in the ſpace between the angles, as in IRIS and MORÆA. A native of the Brazils, where it was gathered on the iſland of Raza, near the mouth of Rio Janeiro, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS; introduced here via Liſbon, by the late Mrs. NORTH, in honour of whom the gardeners have dubbed it with its preſent barbarous nick-name. Requires to be kept in the ſtove, where it flowers freely, does not ſeed, but produces abundance of offsets or ſuckers. Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's Nurſery, Kenſington. *G.*

Marica Plicata. Small-Flowered Marica.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 654.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA *plicata*; laciniis obovatis pariter patentibus, caule supra reclinato paniculato, pedunculis secundo-assurgentibus, antheris liberis, stigmatibus subfolliculosis usque stylum discretis. *G.*

MORÆA *plicata. Swartz Fl. Ind. occ.* 82. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 243. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

MORÆA *palmifolia. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 227. *Coll.* 3. 192. Nec Thunb. Diss.

SISYRINCHIUM *latifolium. Swartz prod.* 17. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 118. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 304.

SISYRINCHIUM *palmifolium. Cav. Diss.* 6. 348. *t.* 19. *f.* 1. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 118. Nec Linn. Mant. Syst. Veg. aut Willd. Sp. Pl.

SISYRINCHIUM *americanum. Magn. H. R. Monsp.* 185.

IXIA *americana. Aublet Gujan.* 1. 33.

FERRARIA *parviflora. Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 43.

BERMUDIANA palmæ folio, radice bulbosa. *Tourn. Inst.* 388. *Plum. Am.* 35. *t.* 46. *f.* 2.

Root a tunicated bulb clothed with dark purplish membranous integuments and protruding thick, fleshy, subfusiform, perpendicular radicles. Radical leaves 2—5, 1—2 feet high, stiff, upright, deep green, laxly plicate, traversed by 5—7 longitudinal nerves, which are equidistant, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, springing from petioled, subconvolute bases, membranously dilated towards the bulb and equitant; stem centrical about their length or something higher, strict, round, naked to near the top where it is bent horizontal and becomes a leafy one-ranked, assurgent panicle, consisting of a terminal flower-fascicle, and about two common peduncles which are sometimes double or twin, but always with the flower-fascicles smaller than

than the terminal one, they iſſue from two leafy bracles or ſpathes, the outermoſt of which is ſimilar to the leaves but far ſmaller yet longer than peduncles, inner one minute, ovate, rigid, concealed within the convolute petioled baſe of the outermoſt. Flower-faſcicles 8—13 flowered, expanding their bloſſoms in ſucceſſion, each of which is ſupported by a pedicle that raiſes it clear of the valves; theſe are alternately oppoſed, cloſely conduplicate, one to each pedicle, outermoſt one of the involucre generally ſplit half way down and as well as that oppoſed to it green, inner ones whitiſh, diaphanous, and very thin, the whole form an acutely ovate compreſſed head or faſcicle, reſting upon the end of the peduncle, which is ſomewhat enlarged. Corolla upright, ſcentleſs, rotate, about three quarters of an inch in diameter, ſegments obovate, obtuſe, inner ones narroweſt, all diſtinct down to the glandular diſk that covers the germ, through which the ſtyle paſſes and on which the ſtamens ſtand, theſe are upright, ſomewhat patent, twice ſhorter than corolla, anthers deep yellow, oblong-linear, longer than the filaments, and rather taller than the ſtigmas; ſtyle triquetral, twice ſhorter than the ſtigmas, which are quite ſtraight, turbinately divergent, and if cloſely examined will be found to be tubular or a kind of follicles ventricoſely enlarged towards their middle ending in ſmall hiant, ſhaggy mouths; germ trigonal, attenuated downwards with a flattiſh uncovered ſummit. Corolla decays by rolling inwards and ſoon falls off; expands with us about ſunſet in March and April, and laſts about three or four hours. In Jamaica, where SWARTZ found it on the weſtern aſpects of mountainous paſtures, it flowers the year round about four in the afternoon.

Gathered by MASSON at St. Chriſtopher's, by AUBLET in Cayenne; and according to CAVANILLES by others in St. Domingo. Requires the treatment of a tender ſtove plant. Dr. DRYANDER, who has ſeen the ſpecimen of SISYRINCHIUM *palmifolium* in the Herbarium of LINNÆUS, is convinced of that being a different ſpecies from the preſent, and confirms WILLDENOW's obſervation.

Cultivated by MILLER in 1739.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenſington, who received it from Jamaica. *G.*

Sold Edwards Ad. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1803 F. Clay sc. imp.

STATICE SPECIOSA. PLANTAIN-LEAVED THRIFT.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, integer, plicatus, scariosus. *Pet.* 5. *Sem.* 1. superum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STATICE *speciosa*; scapo dichtomo ancipiti, foliis ovatis mucronatis, floribus aggregatis. *Syst. Veg. Spec. Pl.* 395. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 384.

STATICE scapo ramoso tereti, ramis ancipitibus alatis, floribus imbricatis, foliis obovato-cuspidatis mucronatis, margine cartilagineis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1527.

LIMONIUM foliis lanceolatis mucronatis radicalibus, caule ancipiti dichotomo, stipulis simplicibus. *Hort. Upsf.* 71. *Gmel. Siberic.* 3. *p.* 221. *t.* 91. *f.* 1.

LIMONIUM elatius plantaginis foliis procumbentibus in aculeum terminatis, floribus albis in capitula congestis. *Amm. Ruth. n.* 129.

Leaves all radical, spread on the ground, obovate, terminated with a stiffish mucro, veined and purple-coloured underneath. Scape or stalk not round as described by WILLDENOW from a dried specimen, but triangular with one of the angles rounded off, which makes it nearly half-round: the upper part and alternate but not dichotomous branches are also three-cornered, with the angles winged and much crisped, so that neither *teres* nor *anceps* are appropriate terms. Bractes scariose, ovate-acuminate, stem-embracing, one at each division; and similar ones, but green with a membranous margin, imbricate

imbricate along the under ſide of the ſpike. Flowers aggregate in broad terminal ſecund ſpikes. Calyx perſiſtent, crowned with a ſilvery white funnel-ſhaped border. Corolla 5-petaled, purple, very deciduous, ſo that in dried ſpecimens the calyx only remains, which has given occaſion to the flowers being deſcribed as white.

According to GMELIN, this plant is common throughout Siberia. The dried leaves being uſed as a ſubſtitute for tea, it has obtained in ſome parts a name, ſignifying in Engliſh *Stone Tea.*

A hardy perennial, very fit for adorning rock-work, eaſily propagated by ſeeds, which it produces freely. Introduced into the Kew Garden in 1776, by Chevalier MURRAY.

Our ſpecimen was kindly communicated by Mr. LODDIDGES of Hackney, who raiſed it from ſeeds received from Siberia.

Flowers about Midſummer.

AMARYLLIS RETICULATA. NETTED-VEINED AMARYLLIS.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inferta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *reticulata;* fubmultiflora, corollis nutantibus bafi tubulofis limbo reticulatis, foliis oblongis. *L'Herit. fert. angl.* 12.

AMARYLLIS *reticulata;* fpatha fubbiflora, corollis bafi tubulofis nutantibus, fauce tubi glabra, fcapo compreffo, foliis oblongis bafi attenuatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 417. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 54. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 179. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

This is to be diftinguifhed by the petals being tranfverfely veined, and by the fmoothnefs of the throat. Flowers in April; a native of the Brafils; and was introduced in 1777 by EDW. WHITAKER GRAY, M. D. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* We have feen it with four flowers. We take this opportunity of correcting a miftake of the late Mr. CURTIS, in faying that LINNÆUS gave the name of *equeftris* to the AMARYLLIS publifhed above (No. 305) "from fome fancied refemblance to a horfe's head;" the fact is, this name was given from the remarkable likenefs the front view of it has to a ftar of fome of the orders of knighthood; an appearance well expreffed by JACQUIN's figure in the *Hortus Schoenbrunnenfis.*

Our drawing was taken at the Nurfery of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, with whom it flowers freely in the ftove.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

Syd Edward del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

MENYANTHES INDICA. INDIAN BUCK-BEAN.

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Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hirſuta. *Stigma* 2-fidum. *Capſula* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MENYANTHES *indica;* foliis cordatis ſubcrenatis, petiolis floriferis, corollis interne piloſis. *Spec. Pl.* 207. *Willd.* 1. 811. *Fl. Zeylan.* 42. *Swartz obſ.* 58.

MENYANTHES foliis cordatis undulato-crenatis, petiolis floriferis. *Thunb. Prod.* 34.

NYMPHÆÆ minoris affinis indica, flore albo piloſo. *Sloan. Cat.* 121. *Hiſt.* 1. 252. *Raii. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 631.

NYMPHÆA ceramica. *Rumph. amb.* 6. *p.* 173, *t.* 72. *f.* 3.

NEDEL-AMBEL. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. *p.* 55. *t.* 28.

The ſynonyms above quoted may perhaps belong to different ſpecies. Our plant is much ſmaller than the one deſcribed and figured in the Hortus Malabaricus, has five ſtamens with purpliſh anthers, and the internal fringe of the corolla is yellow, not white as deſcribed by RHEEDE, and alſo by SLOANE, RUMF, and Sir WILLIAM JONES in the Aſiatic Reſearches. RUMF's figure has flowers and leaves the ſize of ours.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, in July, where it has flowered in the ciſtern in the ſtove for ſome years paſt.

CAMPANULA SIBIRICA. SIBERIAN BELL-FLOWER.

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Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo claufo valvis ftaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capf.* 3-locularis, fupera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *fibirica;* capfulis 3-locularibus obtectis, caule paniculato. *Spec. Pl.* 236. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 911. *Jacq. Fl. Auft.* 2. *p.* 60. *t.* 200. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 223. *Martyn Mill. Dict. a* 40.

CAMPANULA capfulis trilocularibus calicis ciliati finubus reflexis tectis, foliis crifpis, ramis multifloris. *Gmel. Sib.* 3. *p.* 154. *t.* 29.

The Siberian Campanula appears to be a very common plant both in Siberia and the mountainous parts of Auftria. Is to be confidered as a hardy biennial, for although it may continue for two or three years without flowering, the plant always perifhes after ripening its feeds.

Propagated by feeds. Flowers in June, July, and Auguft. Varies in the breadth and crifpature of the leaves and in the fize of the corolla, as alfo, according to GMELIN, with white and very pale blue flowers.

Our plant was raifed from Siberian feeds by Mr. LODDIDGES of Hackney, but according to Hort. Kew. was firft introduced by Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN in 1783, who had a very fine botanical garden at Iflington.

Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Crescent June 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

Jed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent. June 1. 1811 F. Sansom sculp.

LYSIMACHIA QUADRIFLORA. FOUR-FLOWERED LOOSE-STRIFE.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Caps.* globosa, mucronata, 10-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYSIMACHIA *quadriflora*; foliis oppositis sessilibus linearibus longissimis, pedunculis quaternis terminalibus unifloris.

This hitherto undescribed species of Lysimachia was raised from North-American seeds, by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic-Garden at Brompton.

Stalks four-angled, much branched. Leaves opposite, linear, quite entire, smooth, sessile, longer than the branches. Branches axillary to the leaves, similar, terminated with four leaves crossed, serving the office of bractes; from the axils of each of these there rises a flower-stalk bearing a solitary flower, nodding. Calyx five-leaved, smooth. Corolla one-petaled, cupped, divided into five ovate acuminate somewhat sawed segments.

A hardy perennial, requiring no particular treatment.

ERRATA in FASCICULO POSTREMO.

No. 646, l. 33, pro *St. Vincent's*, lege *St. Vincent.*
647, l. 10, — *altiori*, lege *altiore.*
649, l. 1, — *cordifolia*, lege *cordata.*
652, l. 14, post *pristinum*, adde comma.
19, — *erecta*, adde comma.
24, pro *antheris*, lege *antheras.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis & Geo. Crescent July 1. 1803. E. Jansen sc.

AMARYLLIS LONGIFOLIA. LONG-LEAVED AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *longifolia*; suberecto-multiflora, foliis glaucis, extimis scapo longioribus, floribus pedicellatis: tubo obtuse trigono curvulo limbo subringenter et turbinatim campanulato subduplo longiore, stigmate depresso-capitellato. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *longifolia. Sp. Pl.* 421. *Roy. Lugdb.* 36. *Reich.* 2. 27. *Syst. Mill. Dict. n.* 7. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 320. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 13. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 419. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. 364. *Coll.* 4. 295. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 56. excluso ubique Ehret pict. 13.

CRINUM *longifolium. Thunb. prod.* 59.

LILIUM africanum humile longissimis foliis polyanthos saturato colore purpurascens. *Herm. Parad.* 195. *t.* 195.

Root a tunicated bulb. Leaves radical, sparse (not bifarious) outer ones recurved-recumbent, glaucous, broad-subulate, convolute at their bases; outermost ones broadest, longest, laxly reclined at the upper part; innermost upright, channelled their whole length, very narrow; if an outer one is held up to the light, the transverse septa of the longitudinal, parallel, linear chambers afford the appearance of its being reticulately veined. Scape strict, roundish, solid, lateral or outside the leaves and produced after these are completely grown out, varying from

fix

ſix inches to two feet in height; pedicles longer than the germ. Involucre bivalved; umbel 12—20 flowered, upright, each flower ſeparated by a narrow, membranous ſpathe, the innermoſt of which are very minute and ſometimes abortive. Corolla about ſix inches or more in length; ungues grown together into a bluntly trigonal, peduncle-like tube, ſomewhat curved, twice longer than the limb, each face traverſed longitudinally by a ribbed furrow. Limb ſubringent, outer ſegments linear-oblong, inner oval-oblong; upper one ſomewhat recurved, lower one declined, all ſubconcave and obtuſe; the three outer ſegments have the uſual membranous hook at their ends on the inſide, by which they are hitched together till the flower is ripe for expanſion. Germ trigonal-oval, oblong. Organs nearly equal, declined-aſſurgent, ſomething ſhorter than the limb; ſtamens decurrently adnate to the tube; anthers incumbent, verſatile, when they have diſcharged their pollen, creſcent-ſhaped. Tube nectariferous, flowers fragrant, varying in ſize, and in being more or leſs purple, generally before they decay becoming almoſt white, from which period we reckon the proportionate length of the tube and pedicle, as theſe continue to increaſe till then. It reſembles AMARYLLIS *zeylanica* and *ornata* (the latter of which is figured in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, under the name of CRINUM *giganteum)* but differs from both at firſt ſight in having ſeſſile germs. Cultivated by MILLER; introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON about 1773.

Our drawing was taken from a plant in the collection of Mr. WOODFORD, at Vauxhall, where it flowered in April; it requires to be kept on the flue of the ſtove in a largiſh pot and light earth.

Propagates by the bulb; Mr. WYKES, Nurſeryman, at Kenſington, informs us, that with him it has produced perfect ſeed-veſſels, which as well as the ſeed reſemble thoſe of AMARYLLIS *vittata*, and from which he has raiſed many plants.

The ſize of our plate would not admit of more than two flowers of the umbel being ſhewn. *G.*

No. 654. p. 2. l. 10. eraſe *lateral.*
l. 33. for *the angles*, read *them.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S. Gt. Crescent, July 1 1803. F. Anderson sculp.

HYPOXIS STELLATA (α). YELLOW-FLOWERED STAR-HYPOXIS.

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Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Perianth. 0. *Cor.* hexapetala, regularis, rotata, perfiftens, laciniis lanceolatis. *Filam.* brevia; antheræ majufculæ, fagittatæ, erectæ. *Stylus* craffus, brevis. *Stigmata* 3, recta, extus longitudinaliter fulcato-dehifcentia; vel columnariter juncta, vel fecedentia et turbinato-patentia. *Germ.* inferum, verticale, trigonum. *Capf. evalvis?* *Sem.* fubglobofa, *uniferialia?* plura. *G.*

FABRICIA. *Thunb. in Fab. It. Norv.*

OBS. *Flos extus calycinus, intus corollinus. Germen deorfum fenfim attenuatum inque pedunculum continuo-fubfidens.* G.

Gluma 2-valvis, quam Linnæus HYPOXIDI *tribuit in* CHAR. ESS. Syft. Veg. *nil nifi bractea fubulata; et mala omnino habuit fpecimina dum flores* HYPOXIDIS erectæ *defcribit feffiles qui longe pedunculati.* Dryand. MSS.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *ftellata* rhizomate hemifphærico bulbo fibrofe veftito coronato, foliis lato-fubulatis, canaliculatis, caule unipedunculato unifloro, bractea foliacea tota convoluto-vaginante, ftigmatibus in columellam fagittato-junctis. *G.*

HYPOXIS *ftellata. Linn. Suppl.* 197. *Syft. Veg. Murr.* 326. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 368. *Coll.* 4. 134. *Thunb. prod.* 60. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 101. 236. *ejufque Recenf. Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 548. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 109. exclufis e fynonymis Cornuti, Rudbeck, Morifon, et Miller.

FABRICIA *ftellata. Thunb. in Fab. It. Norv. p.* 27.

AMARYLLIS *capenfis. Sp. Pl.* 420. *Am. Ac.* 6. *Afr.* 11. *Syft. Veg. Murr.* 319. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 538.

(α) Corolla lutea, macula atro-fufca; organis luteis.

(β) Corolla alba, macula atro-cyanea; organis atro-violaceis.

Bulb

Bulb clothed by ſeveral concentric wiry-fibrous tunics ſitting on a rootſtock that is convex and very ſmooth beneath, above which and from its baſe the fibres are radiately extruded. Leaves radical, ſeveral, recurved-recumbent round the ſtem, broad-ſubulate, channelled, carinate, triquetral, edged with a minutely ſcabrous reverſely ſubaculeate cartilage, ſcarcely perceptible but to the touch; ſtem upright (ſometimes twin) with a one-flowered long peduncle, both together reſembling a one-jointed culm, the latter obtuſely trigonal upwards, far ſheathed by a leaf-like, convolute, upright bracte. Petals narrow-lanceolate, alternate ones narroweſt and more inclined to a linear form. Stigmas ſhallowly ſeparating above, joined in a ſagittated ſhaft with three linear, decurrent, channelled-dehiſcent angles, equal to the anthers, as ſtyle is to the filaments, which are ſubulate, thick, and very ſhort. Flowers large, beautiful, expanding only when the ſun ſhines; laſt ſeveral days; quite ſcentleſs; when cloſed have the appearance of a perianth. Should be kept in a ſmall pot of light earth in the greenhouſe; when the plant decays the bulbs ſhould be kept dry, parted and replanted early in Autumn. Found at the Cape by THUNBERG. Sent to the Kew Garden by Mr. MASSON in 1778.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. COLVILLE's Nurſery in the King's-Road, Chelſea, where it flowered in May.

Few living ſpecies being as yet introduced into our gardens, and thoſe not ſeeding, we doubt if the above eſſential character will prove ſufficiently determinate; but at all events the one uſually prefixed to this genus is too materially incorrect to be retained. *G.*

Sydd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, July 1. 1803. E. Landon sculp.

SCILLA ITALICA. ITALIAN SQUIL.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita basi staminifera, omnino patens, decidua. *Filam.* omnia filiformia. *Stigma* 1. *Genus nimium affine* ORNITHOGALO. Juss.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *italica*; foliis linearibus obtuse canaliculatis, racemo conferto conico, bracteis geminis linearibus pedicellos patentes subæquantibus, laciniis rotatis lanceolatis intus convexulis. *G.*

SCILLA *italica*. *Mant.* 364. *Sp. Pl.* 442. *Hort. Clift.* 123. *Roy. Lugdb.* 32. *Mill. Dict.* 3. *Retz. Obs.* 1. 15. *Allion. Fl. Ped.* 1896. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 443. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 126.

PHALANGIUM radice bulbosa; foliis latissimis obtusis; spica multiflora; stipulis longitudine petioli. *Hall. Helv.* 1212. exclusis synonymis.

HYACINTHUS stellatus cineracei coloris. *Clus. Hist.* 184.

HYACINTHUS stellaris italicus. *Hort. Eyst. Vern.* 42. *f.* 1.

HYACINTHUS stellaris spicatus cinereus. *Bauh. Pin.* 46. *Morif. Hist. f.* 4. *t.* 12. *f.* 16. *Park. Parad.* 132. *f.* 6.

Root bulbous. Leaves radical, several, recumbently diverging round the stem, linear, bluntly channelled above, acutely carinate beneath, subacute, 4—5 inches long, equal in length; scape nearly twice their length, round, terminated by a simple, shortish, sparse, thyrseform, many-flowered raceme; pedicles filiform, divaricately spreading, gradually shorter, lowest about an inch long, sheathed by double, opposite, linear, acute, membranous, coloured bractes, about their own length.

length. Corolla rotately patent; ſegments lanceolate-ovate, ſomewhat unguiculate, equal, ſtellately divergent, firm, ſlightly convex, margins revolutely depreſſed. Filaments white, nearly twice ſhorter than corolla, linear-acuminate, flat, fixed on the claw-like baſes of the ſegments, erect-patent; anthers linear, ſagittate, ſlightly fixed inwards to the points of the filaments, dark blue; piſtil equal to the ſtamens; germ depreſſed-orbiculate, uneven, ſix-toroſely ſulcate, blue: ſtyle triquetrally ſubulate; ſtigma ſomewhat fringed, depreſſed, nearly ſimple or very ſlightly trifid, purpliſh blue. Flowers fragrant, ſmelling like Lilac, pale blue or grey; expanding in March.

Though cultivated in PARKINSON's time, ſeems to have become a ſcarce plant; we have never ſeen it in any of our collections till we found it the other day in that of Mr. WOODFORD's, where our drawing was taken. Hardy, but is ſeen in the greateſt perfection when kept in a pot with other alpine plants.

Found by HALLER on the Helvetic Alps, and by ALLIONI in the County of Nice, growing in poor rocky, ſhady ſpots. Its habitat is left unſettled by PARKINSON and the authors of Hort. Kew.

The Bractes are cloſely adpreſſed to the pedicles, and being of nearly the ſame length, breadth, and colour with them, they have eſcaped the notice of the older draughtſmen, and are not ſeen in their figures. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, July 1.1803. J. Sandom sculp.

FRITILLARIA PYRENAICA (α). PYRENEAN FRITILLARY.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata, supra ungues cavitate nectarifera. *Stam.* longitudine corollæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica;* foliis sparsis complanatis subcoriaceis glaucis: infimis latioribus lineari-oblongis obtusulis, corolla coriaceo-incrassata, campanulata superne recurvato-patula, nectariis subrotundis. *G.*

(α) 1-flora; foliis raris diffite sed subalternatim sparsis: infimis binis suboppposito-approximatis. *G.*

FRITILLARIA pyrenæa. *Clus. app. ad Hist. cclvi. vii.*
FRITILLARIA flore minore. *Bauh. Pin.* 64.
FRITILLARIA nigra. *Lob. adv. pars alt.* 496.
FRITILLARIA pyrenæa sive appeninea. *Park. Parad.* 43. *f.* 11.

(β) multiflora; foliis crebrioribus sparsis: 2—4 infimis subverticillatis racemi, floribus distantibus spicatis vel approximatis et subumbellatis. *G.*

FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica. Sp. Pl.* 436. *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 325. *Hort. Upf.* 81. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 91. (quo male citatur Hort. Cliff. 81.)
FRITILLARIA nigra floribus adscendentibus. *Mill. Dict.* 3.
FRITILLARIA e foliorum alis florens (δ). *Serotina atropurpurea. Hort. Cliff.* 119.
FRITILLARIA hispanica umbellifera. *Park. Parad.* 43. *f.* 12. *Swert. Floril.* 7. *f.* 2. *Bauh. Pin.* 64.
FRITILLARIA. 8. *Raii Hist.* 1148.

Leaves of (α) about seven, thickish, leathery, glaucous, sparse, distant, somewhat alternate or approaching in suboppposite

posite pairs; two lower ones about four inches long, linear-oblong, somewhat vertical, blunt, upper ones acuminate, gradually shorter, much narrower; stem about a foot high, round, nodding upwards. Flower one, nearly twice smaller than those of *meleagris*, emitting a disagreeable rank scent if smelt close to; corolla thickish, leathery, not corrugately chequered, subcylindric-campanulate, recurved upwards, summits of the petals glandularly thickened, external ones acutely cuneate, nearly twice the narrowest, inner ones obovately cuneate, all on the outside of a dark dull somewhat purplish liver-colour suffused with a glaucous bloom, the chequering nearly obsolete; on the inside of a shining greenish yellow, with clear, irregular purple chequering towards the middle; the six nectariferous pitlets at the bottom of the petals nearly round, dark green; organs nearly equal, pale, twice shorter than petals; anthers nearly equal to the filaments; stigmas generally rather longer than style; germ about the length of both together.

According to Clusius, a native of the Pyrenees. Flowers rather later than *meleagris*; hardy, but is kept better in the pit with other alpine plants, as we are informed by Messrs. Grimwood and Wykes, of Kensington, where our drawing was taken, and who imported it from Holland.

We have seen what we take to be a hybrid of this and *meleagris*, with a larger flower, more cylindrical, less recurved, with an oblong nectary, longer pistil, leaves still more alternate and opposite; raised probably by the Dutch Gardeners (β) which we have not seen alive, seems only to differ in number of leaves and flowers, hence need not be separated; the bulbs are larger than those of *meleagris*. G.

S. J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. George's Gate, July 1 1805. P. Sandon sculp.

PSORALEA CORYLIFOLIA. HAZEL-LEAVED PSORALEA.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. punctis callosis adspersus, longitudine *Leguminis* 1-spermi.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PSORALEA *corylifolia*; foliis simplicibus ovatis subdentatis, spicis ovatis. *Syst. Vegetab.* 686. *Sp. Pl.* 1075. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 81. *Burm. Ind. p.* 172. *t.* 49. *f.* 2. *Martyn Mill. n.* 20. *Vahl. Symb.* 65.

DORYCNIUM foliis simplicibus ovatis. *Roy. Lugdb.* 389. *Mill. Dict. edit.* 6. *n.* 2.

LOTO affinis corylifolio. *Dodart. in Act. Paris.* 4. *p.* 289. *t.* 289. *Pluk. Alm.* 227. *t.* 96. *f.* 5.

Trifolium unifolium, leguminibus racemosis, nudis, monospermis, foliis simplicibus cordato-subrotundis, repandis. *Forsk. Descr. p.* 140.

The PSORALEA *corylifolia*, a native of Coromandel, is an annual of easy cultivation, but, not possessing any fragrance or particular beauty to recommend it, is very rarely seen in our gardens, though known to MILLER in 1752. The plant from which our drawing was made was raised from seeds received from Dr. ROXBURGH by Mr. LODDIDGES, at Hackney.

Requires to be treated as a tender annual; flowers in July and August, and ripens its seeds readily.

In habit it differs much from the rest of the genus, approaching nearer to Trifolium; indeed, so closely is it allied to the Blue Melilot, as hardly to allow of their separation without doing violence to nature.

Luxuriant specimens have been observed with ternate leaves: PLUKENET's figure has sessile leaves and flowers, a circumstance not worthy of notice in a representation that is altogether so miserable; but that of DODART, which is excellent for the time, has likewise sessile leaves; and this leads to a suspicion that two species may have been confounded.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent July 1, 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

STACHYS COCCINEA. SCARLET STACHYS.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ labium ſuperius fornicatum; labium inferius lateribus reflexum: lacinia intermedia majore emarginata. *Stamina* deflorata verſus latera reflexa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STACHYS *coccinea;* verticillis ſexfloris, foliis ovatis cordatis crenatis, petiolis dilatatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 97.

STACHYS verticillis ſexfloris, foliis oblongo-ovatis baſi cordatis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 3. *p.* 18. *t.* 284.

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Leaves* oblong-cordate, ſomewhat rugoſe, hairy on both ſides. *Footſtalks* channelled, dilated towards the leaf. *Stalk* ſquare; angles obtuſe, elevated. Flowers ſix in a whorl, large, of a bright ſcarlet colour, peduncled. *Bractes* like the leaves, ſeſſile, two under each whorl. *Peduncles* erect, half the length of the calyx. *Calyx* hairy, bell-ſhaped, five-toothed, regular, pungent. *Tube* of corolla thrice as long as calyx, nearly ſtraight: *border* bilabiate: upper lip entire, a little concave: lower lip trifid, the middle ſegment emarginate, ſide ones bent back. *Filaments* equal, erect, not leaning to one ſide. *Germ* four-cleft on a raiſed fleſhy receptacle; ſtyle ſhorter than the filaments: ſtigma bifid.

This very ornamental plant, though generally preſerved in a greenhouſe, is perhaps hardy enough to bear the cold of our climate.

Is a native of Chili in South-America; firſt raiſed in this country, in the garden of JAMES VERE, Eſq. in Kenſington-Road, in the year 1800.

Flowers from June to September. May be propagated by ſeeds, cuttings, or parting its roots in the Autumn. Requires no particular treatment.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

Sp.d Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, July 1. 1803. F. Anderson sculp.

ANDROMEDA PULVERULENTA. OVAL-LEAVED ANDROMEDA.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata; ore 5-fido. *Capf.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROMEDA *pulverulenta;* pedunculis aggregatis rameis axillaribusque, corollis globoso-campanulatis, foliis ovalibus crenulatis subtus pulverulentis.
ANDROMEDA *pulverulenta. Bartram's Travels (American Edition) p.* 476. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 610.
ANDROMEDA *cassinefolia.* var. β. *Ventenat Hort. Cels.* 60.
ANDROMEDA *ovata;* pedunculis aggregatis, corollis campanulatis foliis alternis ovatis serrato-crenatis obtusiusculis. *Solander MSS.*

A very handsome bushy shrub. Leaves alternate, oval, slightly notched, the under surface of a bluish white resembling the bloom of plums, and, like that, rubbing off when roughly touched. Flowers in bunches, nodding, white, much like those of the Lily of the Valley, sweet-scented. Filaments short, each growing from a globular gland surrounding the germ: anthers brown, four-awned. Style simple, erect, persistent, exceeding the stamens. Capsule five-cornered, five-celled.

For this valuable acquisition to our gardens we are indebted to the indefatigable Mr. FRASER, of Sloane-Square, who found it in North-Carolina, where however it had been observed long before by Mr. JOHN BARTRAM.

It is capable of withstanding the cold of our winters in the open air, but the beautiful foliage is better preserved by the shelter

ſhelter of a greenhouſe, nor indeed have we as yet ſeen it produce its flowers in perfection without ſome artificial heat, though there is reaſon to believe that older plants may not ſtand in need of ſuch aſſiſtance.

This ought to ſtand next to ANDROMEDA *mariana*, with which it has a near affinity. Monſ. VENTENAT conſiders it as a variety of his *caſſinefolia*; perhaps juſtly.

May be increaſed by layers or raiſed from ſeeds.

Our drawing was made at Mr. FRASER's, Sloane-Square, in June 1802.

GORDONIA LASIANTHUS. SMOOTH GORDONIA, or LOBLOLLY BAY.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Pet.* 5, mediante staminum urceolo basi coalita. *Stylus* 5-gonus. *Stigma* 5-fidum. *Capsula* supera 5-locularis. *Sem.* alata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GORDONIA *Lasianthus;* foliis coriaceis utrinque glabris. *Syst. Veg.* 631. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 231. *Martyn Miller, n.* 1.

GORDONIA. *Ellis act. Angl.* 1770. (*vol.* 60.) *p.* 518. *t.* 11.

GORDONIA floribus longius pedunculatis, foliis coriaceis glabris, capsulis ovatis. *L'Herit. Stirp.* 1. *p.* 156.

GORDONIA foliis ovatis planis, pedunculis elongatis, corollis ovatis, stylo quinquefido. *Swartz. Obs.* 271.

GORDONIA foliis lanceolatis subserratis utrinque glabris, pedunculis axillaribus longis unifloris. *Lamarck. Encycl.* 2. *p.* 770.

HYPERICUM *Lasianthus;* floribus pentagynis foliis lanceolatis serratis. *Hort. Cliff.* 380. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 101.

HYPERICUM foliis lanceolatis rigidis, denticulatis, floribus alaribus, pedunculis longissimis, capsulis lignosis. *Mill. Dict.*

Alcea floridana quinquecapsularis. *Pluk. Amalth. t.* 352. *f.* 3. *Catesb. Cat.* 1. *p.* 44. *t.* 44.

The Loblolly Bay is a native of South-Carolina, where it grows in wet swamps. MILLER says, that it is with great difficulty preserved in England, and we believe it has not often flowered

flowered in the ſame perfection, as it did laſt Summer at Mr. WOODFORD's, at Vauxhall, where our drawing was taken. It had been turned out of a pot the preceding Spring into a border of bog-earth in the conſervatory, which was kept very moiſt. Flowers in Auguſt and September.

The name of Gordonia was given it in honour of the late Mr. JAMES GORDON, a very celebrated cultivator of rare plants at Mile-End, by Mr. ELLIS, who ſettled the genus from a ſpecimen which flowered at BENJAMIN BEWICK's, Eſq. at Clapham, in the year 1769.

It cannot be eaſily propagated except from ſeeds imported from America.

In the Hortus Kewenſis, this tree is placed in the claſs Polyandria; and both Profeſſor MARTYN and SWARTZ agree, that it rather belongs to this claſs than to that of Monadelphia, in which WILLDENOW has nevertheleſs retained it, and in our opinion very properly, as it is there in company with STUARTIA and CAMELLIA, with which, particularly the former, it appears to have a natural affinity. According to the conceptions of different obſervers, the filaments may be ſaid to be united at their baſe into a fleſhy annular body, or this ring may be regarded as an elevation of the receptacle to which the filaments are attached, or as a nectary, or a gland, but as it differs ſo little in its ſubſtance from the filaments themſelves, except in being more ſucculent, it may be fairly conſidered to be formed by the coaleſcence of theſe. The calyx, conſiſting of five round, concave leaves, is covered externally with a ſilky down, which, extending beyond the edges, gives it a ciliated appearance; and the two outermoſt of the petals, partaking of the ſame ſilkineſs, are likewiſe minutely fringed, eſpecially the exterior one of all.

Iris Lurida. Dingy Flag.

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Clafs and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *lurida (barbata)* caule foliis fubduplo altiore, involucris herbaceis fupra purpurafcentibus inflatiufculis 1—2 floris; germine tubo 2—3plo breviore, laciniis extimis parum longioribus, intimis undulatis. *G.*

IRIS *lurida. Hort. Kew.* 1. 68. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 229.

IRIS latifolia humilior purpurea. *Weinm. Phyt. Ic. v.* 3. *n.* 612. *Bauh. Pin.* 32. *Raii Hift.* 9. 1182.

IRIS major latifolia anguftioribus foliis, purpureis floribus minoribus. *Bauh. Hift.* 718.

IRIS major latifolia xix. *Cluf. Hift.* 221.

IRIS violacea. *Ger. Herb. emac.* 53. *f.* 6.

Root flefhy, horizontal; Herb cefpitofe; Leaves twice fhorter than ftem, which is from a foot to a foot and half high, fubcompreffedly round with about three branches iffuing from herbaceous two-valved Bractes, which are fometimes longer than the branches and give the involucre the appearance of being four-valved. Involucres herbaceous, rather inflated, about equal to the tube with a purplifh fphacelate edge, terminal one two-flowered with a middle one-valved fpathe, the reft generally one-flowered. Tube about equal to the outer laminæ, of a livid yellowifh green; ungues turbinately patent, rather diftant, convolute, of a livid yellow with purplifh blotches; inner ones nearly twice the fhorteft and narroweft; outer laminæ revolutely deflected, narroweft, and rather longeft, oblong oval, rather convex, dark dingy purple with whitifh

whitiſh ſtreaks in the middle of its baſe, inner round-obovate, connivent-erect, ſubundulate, ſubpellucid, purpliſh; cilias deep yellow with purple-brown tips; ſtigmas erect-patent, linear-oblong, lividly yellow, keel and both lips purpliſh; Segments of inner lip revolute, acute; outer quite entire and purple. Anthers purpliſh, ſhorter than the white filaments. Germ ſubſeſſile trigonal-oblong, ſix-ſulcate, and nearly three times ſhorter than the tube. Flowers early in May: its bloom is ſweetiſh, and not entirely ſcentleſs, as deſcribed in *Hort. Kew.* where it is ſuſpected to be a variety of IRIS *ſambucina*; native of the ſouthern parts of Europe; cultivated by MILLER in 1758.

Our ſpecimen had rather a larger flower, and its laminæ were rather more undulate than uſual.

The drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. *G.*

Sold. Edwards &c. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

Iris Germanica. German Flag.

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Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *germanica (barbata)* involucris ſemiherbaceis, 1—2 floris, tubum includentibus; foliis faturate virentibus; germinibus tubo fubduplo brevioribus; laciniis ſubæqualibus, laminis extimis unguibus duplo longioribus; ſtigmatibus ellipticis, revolutis, ferratis. *G.*

IRIS *germanica. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 55. *Syſt. Vegetab.* 86. *Reich.* 1. 105. *Mat. Med.* 4. *Hort. Upſ.* 16. *Hall. Helv.* 1258. *Scop. Carn. n.* 51. *Pollich. Pal. n.* 34. *Vill. Dauph.* 2. 224. *Krock. Sileſ. n.* 56. *Blackw. t.* 69. *Bulliard Herb.* 1. *t.* 14. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 68. *Hoffm. fl. germ.* 13. *Roth. fl. germ. I.* 17. *II.* 41. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 229. (excluſis Thunberg et Miller) *Desf. fl. Atl.* 1. 36.

IRIS *ſambucina. Thunb. Diff.* 11. *p.* 10.

IRIS *ſqualens. Mill. Dict. n.* 2. *ed.* 8.

IRIS cærulea. *Weinm. Phyt. Ic. v.* 3. *n.* 607.

IRIS vulgaris germanica f. ſylveſtris. *Bauh Pin.* 30.

IRIS vulgaris. *Ger.* 46. *f.* 1. *emac.* 50. *f.* 1.

IRIS ſylveſtris. *Matth.* 1611. major. *Camer. epit.* 2.

IRIS latifolia vulg. cærulea. *Hort. Eyſt. vern.* 8. 5. *f.* 2.

IRIS latifolia, major vulgaris. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 224.

IRIS purpurea f. vulgaris. *Park. Par.* 181. *t.* 183. *f.* 2.

The moſt common Purple Flower de Luce. *Raii Hiſt.* 1180.

β. *pygmæa. Leyſſ. fl. Hal. p.* 7. *n.* 34. *Hoffm. fl. germ. I.* 17. *II. P. I.* 42.

Plant ceſpitoſe; root thick, fleſhy, horizontal. Leaves far acuminate, nerved, deep-green, purpliſh towards the baſe, ſhorter

ſhorter than the ſtem, which is two feet high or more, with 2—3 branches and four flower-faſcicles. Involucres downwards herbaceous, upwards membranous or ſcarioſe, about equal to the tube, which is obtuſely trigonal and nearly twice ſhorter than the ungues, of a dull livid green with purpliſh ſpots; ungues as in IRIS *florentina;* outer laminæ broad-oblong, much longer than theſe, more ſtraightly deflex and flatter than in IRIS *florentina;* inner ones about the ſame ſize, oblong-obovate. Stigmas patently recurved, more elliptic, and with the ſegments of their inner lips leſs divergent, more revolute and ſerrate than in IRIS *florentina;* beard and anthers as in that, or perhaps the former may be ſaid to be ſomething leſs yellow; germ ſubſeſſile, bluntly trigonal, oblong, twice ſhorter than the tube. Flowers 6—12, fragrant, outer laminæ purple-violet, with large longitudinal purple veins, inner ones lighter and more blue with faint purple veins.

Native of Germany, Switzerland, Dauphiny, and Italy, growing in uncultivated ſpots and on old walls; β. is found near Halle, the ſtem of this is ſcarcely the length of one's finger and about the length of the leaves, yet ſufficiently diſtinct from IRIS *pumila.* DESFONTAINES found the ſpecies in Algiers.

The commoneſt IRIS in our gardens, where it flowers in May and June, is perfectly hardy, and to be propagated by dividing its roots in Autumn; ſeldom ſeeds.

Cultivated here by GERARDE in 1596. CLUSIUS obſerves that in his time it was much leſs frequently met with in the gardens of Auſtria and Hungary than IRIS *ſambucina,* and that he procured a ſupply of ſeeds for them from the Low Countries.

A pigment, chiefly uſed by miniature painters, called *Verdelis, Vert d'iris* or *Iris-green,* is made from its flowers, which are macerated and left to putrify, when chalk or alum is added.

The root firſt taſted is ſlightly bitter, preſently producing a moſt inſufferable heat in the throat, as do the flowers in a leſſer degree. *G.*

Sid. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

Iris Florentina. Florentine Flag.

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Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *florentina (barbata)* foliis pallide virentibus, glaucis, caule brevioribus; involucris sphacelato-membranaceis, 1—2 floris, tubo parum brevioribus; laminis extimis revoluto-deflexis; stigmatibus oblongis, laciniis erecto-recurvis. G.

IRIS *florentina. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 55. *Syst.* 88. *Reich.* 1. 105. *Mat. Med.* 44. *Woodv. Med. Bot.* 112. *Zorn. Ic.* 186. *Blackw. t.* 414. *Mill. Dict.* 22. *Thunb. Diss.* 4. *Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 281. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 68. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 227. *Desf. Flor. Atl.* 1. 36.

IRIS alba florentina. *Weinm. Phyt. Ic. v.* 3. *n.* 606. *Bauh. Pin.* 31. *Theatr.* 577. *Ger.* 47. *f.* 1. 2. *emac.* 52. *f.* 1, 2. *Park. Par.* 180. *t.* 183. *f.* 2. *Tournef. Inst.* 350.

IRIS alba illyrica vel potius florentina. *Cam. Hort.* 79.

IRIS florentina. *Morif. Hist. f.* 4. *t.* 5. *f.* 5. *Hort. Eyst. Vern.* 8. 4. *f.* 3.

IRIS flore albo. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. 719. *Raii Hist.* 1180.

IRIS latifolia major alba. *Clus. Hist.* 224.

Herb cespitose. Root thick, fleshy, horizontal. Leaves shorter than the stem, ensiform, palish green, glaucous, about a foot and half high. Stem 2—4-branched, round, very slightly compressed, branches gradually shorter upwards, supported by two-valved spathaceous green bractes, the lowermost of which are leaf-like. Involucres 1—2-flowered, sphacelately membranous, rather longer than the germ, but not so long as the tube. Tube greenish, about the length of the ungues; segments of the corollas equal in length; ungues turbinately

turbinately patent, thoſe of the outer ſegments twice the broadeſt and traverſed longitudinally inwards by a narrow fillet of white cilias with deep yellow tips, inner ones convolute; outer laminæ obovate-oblong, flattiſh, inner ones oblong-obovate, rather the broadeſt, upright connivent, while the outer ones are revolutely deflected. Stigmas pearl-coloured, ſomewhat oblong, outer lip entire, rounded; inner bipartite, ſegments acuminate, ſubſerrate, upright recurved, not revolute as in IRIS *germanica*. Germ ſubſeſſile, trigonal-oblong, 6-ſulcate, longer in proportion than that of *germanica*; but ſtill ſhorter than the tube. Whole corolla greyiſh white, outer ſegments with a ſomewhat bluer tint; ſides of the ungues with browniſh or greeniſh yellow veins. Blooms in May.

A native of Italy and other parts of the South of Europe; grows plentifully on the walls of Florence; cultivated here by GERARDE in 1596. DESFONTAINES found it in Algiers, where it is ſown with *germanica* about graves; he doubts if they are ſpecifically diſtinct.

The dried root of this plant was formerly uſed in medicine, but is now confined to ſome inſignificant lozenges as an expectorant, and to the manufactory of the perfumer, to whom it is known by the name of Orris or Orrice-root, being uſed to give to certain articles, ſuch as hair-powder, the ſcent of violets; that which is uſed for theſe purpoſes however is imported from Leghorn, as what is produced in our climate has neither the flavour nor other qualities of the Italian root. RAY ſays the pigment called *Verdelis* or *Iris-green* is made from the flowers of this ſpecies, while HALLER and others ſay from thoſe of IRIS *germanica*.

It is perfectly hardy; is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn; not quite ſo common in our gardens as IRIS *germanica*, from which it differs in the colour of its flowers and leaves, in the ſcent of its dried root, in having its ſpathes more ſphacelate or membranous, and the tube of its corolla not ſo much longer than its germ as in that. SKYNNER has derived ORRICE from IRIS. G.

Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1800 F. Sansom sculp.

GEISSORHIZA OBTUSATA. YELLOW-FLOWERED GEISSORHIZA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis herbacea vel subherbacea, subinflata, tubo æqualis vel longior. *Cor.* regularis; tubus turbinatus; limbus sexpartitus, amplus, patens. *Stamina* recta, simul inclinata; *Stylus* his altior; *Stigmata* 3, filiformia, hirtula, revoluto-patentia, antheras superantia. *Capsula* membranacea, ovali-trigona; *Semina* numerosa, parva. *G.*

OBS. *Bulbus regularis, ovatus, tunicis putamineis plurimis suggestis deorsum imbricatis et ab imo margine sursum æqualiter fissis vestitus. Folia radicalia bina, caulina 1—2 (rarissime plura), remota, deorsum spathaceo-convoluta, vaginantia et subventricosa. Caulis simplex vel ramosus, uni vel multiflorus; rachis in multifloris præflexuosa sæpiusque refracto-reclinata, floribus secundis, erectis. Spathæ valvula extima striatula, deorsum virens, supra sphacelata, plurimum truncata et subtridentata, nunc etiam dente medio aristatim producto. Corollæ laciniæ intimæ latiores (semperne?) Ex* THUNBERGIO *semina reniformia. Huc aggregandæ* IXIA rochensis supra 598, IXIA sublutea, Lamarck 3. 335, IXIA secunda, supra 597, IXIA setacea, Thunb. IXIA humilis, Thunb. (quæ IXIA setacea, β. Herb. Linn. fil. apud Herb. Banks.) IXIA imbricata, de la Roche, (nobis IXIA ramosa, supra ad Ixiæ synops. f. 3. et Thunb. IXIA scillaris; nec tamen Linn.) IXIA hirta, Thunb. IXIA inflexa, de la Roche, (ciliaris Salisb. ?). IXIAM humilem *jam antea* TRICHONEMATI *hesitanter, at male, adjecimus; vid.* supra 575. (p. 2.) *Genus ab* IXIA *filaminibus inclinatis,* TRICHONEMATI *stigmatibus haud bifidis,* SPARAXIDE *spathis haud laceris,* TRITONIA *filamentis nec vel curvatis vel adscendentibus, omnibus habitu, apprime distinctum.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GEISSORHIZA *obtusata* multiflora; foliis ensiformi-linearibus, rigidiusculis, dense nervoso-liratis, obtusulis; tubo germine breviore; laciniis turbinato-campanulatis, unguiculato-oblongis, acutulis; intimis latioribus. *G.*

IXIA *obtusata. Soland. in Herb. Banks. Synops. nost. supra* 549. *sect.* 3.

Bulb ovate, regularly shaped, covered with many brown, shell-like tunics (not fibrous) placed one over the other, and imbricating

imbricating downwards, ſplit regularly from the lower edge upwards into equal ſegments. Root leaves two, enſiform-linear, rather ſtiff, ſubobtuſe, ſhorter than the ſtem, fluted by many cloſe prominent nerves; ſtem leaf convolutely ſheathing downwards. Stem 4—6 inches high, trigonal, ſhort from the bulb to the rachis, ſometimes one-branched, 4—8-flowered, with a deeply flexuoſe rachis, which is ſometimes upright, at others refractedly reclined. Outer valve of the ſpathe green, large, that of the upper ones truncately ſubtridentate, of the lower ones with the middle tooth elongated. Corolla large, ſcentleſs, turbinately campanulate, tube ſhorter than the germ; Segments ſubacute, inner ones far broadeſt, ligulately obovate or ſpatulately oblong, outer ones ligulately cuneate; all ſtreaked by numerous longitudinal tranſparent veins converging downwards. Stamens twice ſhorter than the corolla; filaments ſtraight, ſemicylindric, white, longer than the anthers, ſomewhat declined; anthers linear-ſagittate. Piſtil nearly equal to the corolla; ſtyle white, filiform, ſtigmas recurvedly patent, hairy, overtopping the anthers. Germ green, turbinate, trigonal.

Our plant has a *prima facie* reſemblance to SPARAXIS *bulbifera*, *ſupra No.* 545; but if critically examined, will be found in reality to differ in almoſt every particular.

This very rare ſpecies was received from the Cape by Mr. HIBBERT, in whoſe conſervatory it flowered in May, moſt probably for the firſt time in Europe; indeed all the ſpecies of this genus are rare with us, *ſecunda*, *ſupra No.* 597, being the moſt common in our collections; they may all be eaſily known on their firſt arrival from the Cape, by the ſingularity of their bulbs, from amongſt thoſe of the reſt of their order.

Our generic name is compoſed of γεισσοειν, *in ſubgrundæ modum conformare*, and ριζα, *radix*; from the appearance of the bulb as above deſcribed. Requires the ſame treatment as IXIA. *G.*

CROCUS, *ſupra No.* 652.

In linea ultima obſervationis, dele "*Capſula recondita;*" addeque "*Ex germine altius recondito, increſcente ſcapo, eminet e terra matura capſula et dehiſcit rotatim. Semina ſubrotunda.*" G.

NICOTIANA UNDULATA. NEW-HOLLAND TOBACCO.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis limbo plicato. *Stam.* inclinata. *Caps.* 2-valvis, 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NICOTIANA *undulata*; foliis radicalibus ovatis subundulatis obtusis: caulinis acutis, tubo longissimo, limbo plano obtusissimo.

NICOTIANA foliis radicalibus subspathulatis; caulinis petiolatis, ovatis, undulatis, acuminatis, floribus obtusis. *Jardin de Malmaison, livr.* 2.

DESC. Root perennial. Radical leaves peduncled, oblong-ovate, obtuse, somewhat waved, veined and hairy on the under surface and nearly smooth on the upper. Stalk-leaves sessile, acute, somewhat waved at the base, chiefly at the bottom of the stem. Stem naked above except a few distant subulate scales. Flowers panicled, few, nodding, fragrant at night but not in the day-time, white: Calyx half five-cleft, channelled, acute, persistent. Corolla one-petaled, funnel-shaped: tube very long, cylindrical, greenish, hairy: border flat, half five-cleft: segments obtuse, curiously folded both before expanding and when fading. Stamens five, four of the filaments very short or entirely wanting, the anthers being attached to the mouth of the tube, the fifth filament is half the length of the tube, to the base of which it is inserted. Germen ovate, orange-coloured at the base, one-celled: Style the length of the tube: Stigma globular. Capsule erect, one-celled, splitting at the point into four segments. Seeds minute, kidney-shaped, rough.

From

From the very barren information we have received concerning this plant, we can only learn, that it grows in the neighbourhood of Port-Jackſon, and that the ſettlers have already found out how to apply it to the purpoſes of Tobacco. It flowered in Kew Garden laſt year.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, in May laſt, where it was kept in the ſtove, and in this ſituation it continued flowering in July, and had ripe ſeeds and flowers at the ſame time.

Is eaſily propagated by ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown on a hot-bed.

In the ſecond number of the Jardin de Malmaiſon, pointed out to us ſince the above was prepared for the preſs, by our friend Mr. KÖNIG, there is a very excellent figure of this plant, from whence we have adopted the ſpecific name, although not very appropriate, the leaves being a very little undulate at the baſe only. The capſule is there ſaid to be two-celled; to us, both in the germen and the ripe ſeed-veſſel, it appears to be one-celled, and in this reſpect different from its congeners. The cauline leaves in the ſeveral ſpecimens that we have ſeen are confined to the lower part of the ſtem and are not properly petiolated; but as they are narrowed towards the baſe, ſome may chooſe to conſider the narrow part as the foot-ſtalk with the leaf decurrent down it. Is ſaid to have ſome relation to NICOTIANA *plumbaginifolia* of M. DINEGRO,* which we have not ſeen.

* Elenchus Plant. Hort. Bot. J. C. DINEGRO, 4to. *Genuæ*, 1802.

Sd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1 1803. T. Bonsom sculp.

PROTEA LEPIDOCARPON. BLACK-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 *Lepidocarpon;* floribus solitariis: radio calycino spathulato incurvo barbato, foliis lanceolatis.
PROTEA *Lepidocarpodendron. Linn. Mant.* 190. *Recens. Repos. Botan.* 30.
LEUCADENDRON Lepidocarpodendron. *Spec. Pl.* 134.
LEPIDOCARPODENDRON folio saligno viridi: nervo et margine flavo, cono longo superiore parte maxime clauso. *Boerh. Ind. alt.* 189.
PROTEA *speciosa. Thunb. Diss.* 53.
PROTEA *speciosa nigra. Bot. Repos. t.* 103.

THUNBERG, by uniting this with *speciosa,* has occasioned considerable confusion, few plants that are of near kindred being more distinct. It is a handsome shrub, much branched. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, quite entire, smooth, thick, rigid, minutely dotted on both sides, cartilaginously margined, terminated with a black callous point most visible on the under side. Flower solitary, terminal, sessile, inversely conical. Outer scales of the calyx brown, ovate, recurved at the point, ciliated with white hairs: inner ones very long, spatular-shaped, incurved at the point, greenish at the lower part, black velvetty upwards,

upwards, and terminated with a long black fur tipped with white. Corollas many, enclofed: Petals two inches long, hairy, and terminated in a brufh: three of them united together and one diftinct. Germen furrounded with brown briftles. Receptacle chaffy.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, in April.

Is propagated by cuttings. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the fhelter of a greenhoufe except in the Summer months.

Orobus Varius. Particoloured Bitter-Vetch.

****

Class and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Stylus linearis. *Cal.* basi obtusus: laciniis superioribus profundioribus, brevioribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OROBUS *varius*; foliis subquadrijugis lineari-lanceolatis, stipulis semisagittatis integerrimis, caule alato superne subramoso. *Solander MSS.*

OROBUS foliis pinnatis lineari-lanceolatis decurrentibus, stipulis semisagittatis, caule simplici. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 1759. *n.* 5.

OROBUS angustifolius italicus flore vario. *Tournef. Inst* 393.

OROBUS *versicolor* foliis quadrijugis: stipulis sagittatis lanceolatis pedunculis axillaribus angulatis. *Syst. Nat. Gmel.* 1108? *Voy. Sup. Pl. Ehr. t.* 107. *f.* 2.

Orobus *angustifolius*, *albus*, and *varius*, have so near an affinity to each other, that some Botanists have considered them as mere varieties; they appear to us however to be sufficiently distinct species. Our plant is distinguished by the winged stalk, which is more spreading and branched, by the greater number of pairs of leaflets and of flowers on one peduncle, and by the colour of the latter, which does not seem disposed to vary.

It appears to have been known to Miller before the year 1759, but was probably soon lost. In the new edition by Professor Martyn, we find no trace of it, though we have frequently observed it in different collections about London for

for thefe five years paft. A native of Italy, and fufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our Winters. Eafily propagated by offsets from the roots, but rarely produces feed with us. Is worthy of culture, both to ornament the parterre and particularly for mixing with other flowers in the formation of bouquets.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

OROBUS *verficolor* of GMELIN is probably our plant, but as we have not had it in our power to examine the figure he refers to, and as neither WILLDENOW nor MARTYN have adopted it, we have rather chofe to retain the name by which it is well known in our gardens, than upon uncertain grounds to follow an author whofe innumerable blunders have rendered his work nearly obfolete.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1805. P. Sutton sculp.

ANTHYLLIS ERINACEA. PRICKLY ANTHYLLIS.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricoſus. *Legumen* ſubrotundum tectum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHYLLIS *Erinacea*; fruticoſa ſpinoſa foliis ſimplicibus. *Sp. Pl.* 1014. *Reich.* 3. 437. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 26. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 15. *Bot. Rep. t.* 15. *Deſ. Atl.* 2. *p.* 152.

GENISTA ſpartium ſpinoſum; foliis Lenticulæ, floribus ex cæruleo purpuraſcentibus. *Bauh. Pin.* 394.

ERINACEA. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 107. *Hiſp.* 214.

A native of Valencia and Morocco. We can ſympathiſe with CLUSIUS in the ſenſations he muſt have experienced, on firſt diſcovering this truly elegant little ſhrub, at that time totally unknown to every other Botaniſt.

The finding his little beauty, armed at all points againſt his invading gripe, whilſt it deferred his poſſeſſion, muſt have prolonged his pleaſure, and added to the value of his prize; well might he exultingly ſtyle it "*plane nova et tota elegans**."

CLUSIUS gave it the name of *Erinacea* from the vulgar appellation of the inhabitants *Erizo*, which ſignifies a hedge-hog. LINNÆUS conſidered it as a ſpecies of ANTHYLLIS, with which it agrees in the form of its flower, but in habit is certainly widely different from moſt of its congeners.

* "A plant undoubtedly new and full of beauty."

It

It is a greenhouſe plant, and can be propagated we believe only by ſeeds, which it produces very ſparingly, even in its native country; neither CLUSIUS nor DESFONTAINES could find any.

This may account for its ſtill being a rare plant, though cultivated by MILLER in the year 1759.

Prof. MARTYN, from De la Billardiere, ſpeaks of it as growing to the height of nine or ten feet, which muſt ſurely be a miſtake, perhaps of feet for inches.

According to DESFONTAINES, it flowers in the Winter, but with us in the Spring.

Our drawing was taken in May, at the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. Vauxhall.

Nº677

Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent, Sept. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

SILENE VESPERTINA. MOROCCO CATCHFLY.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricosus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata: coronata ad faucem. *Caps.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SILENE *vespertina*; calycibus clavatis decem-striatis secundis: fructiferis erectis, petalis bipartitis, corona connata, foliis spathulatis basi ciliatis.

SILENE *vespertina*, petalis bifidis, nectario connato, floribus alternis. *Retz. Obs.* 3. *p.* 31. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 699.

SILENE *bipartita*, foliis inferioribus spathulatis, floribus racemosis secundis nutantibus; petalis bipartitis. *Desf. Atl. v.* 1. *p.* 352. *t.* 100.

DESCR. *Root* annual. *Stem* branched, round: *branches* opposite and alternate. *Leaves* opposite, lower ones spatula-shaped, ciliated at the base, rather fleshy, quite entire: upper ones more lanceolate. *Flowers* alternate, secund, nodding, generally on double unequal racemes, with a solitary flower in the division. *Calyx* persistent, club-shaped, ten-striped: stripes green, interstices subdiaphanous, five-toothed: teeth short, connivent, villous-edged. *Petals* 5, clawed, connected together by the crown: limb divided to the base. *Filaments* 10, affixed to the receptacle, the length of the claws. *Anthers* incumbent, marked on the upper surface with two purple stripes. *Germen* ovate, supported on a five-furrowed club-shaped receptacle, elevated within the calyx to nearly half its length. *Stigmas* revolute, spiral, villous on the inner side. *Capsule* opening with six teeth. *Seeds* many, kidney-shaped. The whole plant is slightly pubescent and not clammy.

The

The deſcription by RETZ is very accurate, but as ours was made before we had ſeen his, we have thought proper to inſert it. From a compariſon of the two, there can remain no doubt that this is really the SILENE *veſpertina* of the above author, although ſuppoſed by DESFONTAINES to have been an undeſcribed ſpecies, and accordingly renamed by him.

It is a lively annual, fit for the decoration of the border, of eaſy culture, but not of any great beauty, and ſhould be ſown in patches in the Spring, where the plants are intended to remain.

RETZ has not informed us of its native country, but we learn from DESFONTAINES, that it grows in the corn fields about Sbiba in Morocco.

TRITONIA CRISPA. CURLED-LEAVED TRITONIA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 581 & 609,—*ibique pro "scariosa" lege "sursum scariosa."*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *crispa;* foliis basi petioloideo-angustatis supra undulato-crispis setulis brevibus marginatis, spathis glaberrimis subherbaceis, corolla irregulari subringenter patente: tubo spatha 3—4plo longiore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *crispus. Linn. Suppl.* 94. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 7. *t.* 1. *f.* 2. *Prod.* 8. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 267. *Coll.* 5. 27. *Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 728. *Hort. Kew. add.* 481. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 210.

GLADIOLUS *laceratus* foliis ensiformibus, laceris; floribus secundis, tubo filiformi longissimo. *Burm. Prod.?*

OBS. Hanc simul cum GLADIOLO *striato, Jacq.* et GLADIOLO *pectinato, Herb. Banks.* generi TRITONIÆ jamprimum adscribimus, hactenus ob quandam foliorum spatharum et bulborum discrepantiam hæsitantes. *G.*

Bulb-tuber oblong-ovate covered by fibrous tunics of a lightish brown colour and loose texture, not reticulated with largish meshes as is usual in most species. Leaves from smooth, round, sheathing, petiole-like bases enlarged into linear-lanceolate, acuminate blades, nerved, somewhat glaucous, undulately crisp and edged with short glandular hairs or bristlets. Stem green, round, stiffish, smooth, flexuose, somewhat longer than the root leaves, simple or branched, with one or two leaves, the

the upper one of which is flat and not curled; flowers 5—7, upright, ſecund, ſcentleſs. Spathes two-valved, ſubherbaceous, very ſmooth, not nerved or ſtreaked, four times ſhorter than the tube, outer valve ſphacelate and brown at the tip. Tube three times longer than the border, ſlightly curved, from a narrow filiform baſe gradually widened upwards. Limb ſix-parted, unequal, irregular; ſegments equal in length, connivent downwards, upwards ſubringently patent; three upper ones largeſt and more diverging, oblong-obovate, obtuſe, unguiculate, flat, all of one colour, pinkiſh white within, and deeper pink without, the middle the broadeſt; three lower ones equal, ligulate, obtuſe, ſubventricoſely or gibbouſly connivent, propendently patent upwards, the middle one ſometimes rather the largeſt of the three; ungues ſubconvolutely concave, ſtained with purple inwards, having a longitudinal ſtripe of the ſame colour above. Stigmas recurved, rather longer than the anthers, which are ſagittate-linear and violet-coloured.

Flowers in June; requires the treatment of its congeners, but is not quite ſo free to blow; *pectinata* and *ſtriata* we have never ſeen in any garden in this country; the three ſeem to connect this genus with BABIANA, from which they differ in ſeed, ſpathe, bulb, and habit.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape on the Rodeſand-Hills and Pickerberg. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1787.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, where it flowered in great perfection in June. *G.*

Nota. In MORÆA, IXIA, SPARAXIDE, TRITONIA, BABIANA, LAPEYROUSIA, GEISSORHIZA, TRICHONEMATE, MELASPHÆRULA, ANTHOLYZA, WATSONIA et GLADIOLO, paſſim pro "Bulbus et Bulb," lege "Bulbo-tuber et Bulb-tuber."

IRIS LUSITANICA. PORTUGUESE FLAG.

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Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *luſitanica (imberbis)* involucro ſubunifloro, laciniis extimis parum longioribus ſubturbinato-patentibus, laminis revoluto-deflexis: intimis ex erectis incurvulo-conniventibus, harumque laminis lanceolato-oblongis lateribus reflexulis, germine ſubincluſo. *G.*
IRIS *ſordida. Soland. Herb. Bankſ.*
IRIS bulboſa lutea inodora major. *Bauh. Pin.* 39. *Moriſ. Hiſt. P. II. ſect.* 4. *v.* 1. *p.* 358.
IRIS bulboſa IIII. ſive lutea. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 212. *fig. V. Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 705.
IRIS 5. *Raii Hiſt.* 1130.
IRIS bulboſa flore luteo. *Ger. emac.* 101.
IRIS bulboſa variegata. *Hort. Eyſt. ord.* 4. *tab.* 11. *f.* 2.
IRIS bulboſa lutea mixta. *Moriſ. Hiſt. ſect.* 4. *t.* 7. *f.* 10.
IRIS bulboſa flavo flore. *id. eod. f.* 9.
HYACINTHUS poetarum luteus. *Lob. Ic.* 95.

We regret that the pure yellow variety of this ſpecies had not been repreſented in our plate rather than the preſent, in which a mixture of blue and violet appears, eſpecially as that is the one figured and deſcribed in CLUSIUS, by whoſe cuts it is, as well as IRIS *Xiphium* and *xiphioides*, excellently characterized; our plant is however SOLANDER'S IRIS *ſordida.* From IRIS *Xiphium*, the cloſeſt relative, it differs in having the germen almoſt completely encloſed within the involucre; in the outer ſegments being turbinately recurved, not rotately or horizontally ſo, and in their being rather longer than the inner ones; in having its outer ungues all the way broader than the

the ſtigmas, and in theſe having the keel or ridge far more elevated and enlarged where continued into the lamina; the inner ſegments are alſo linear-lanceolate, erect, incurvedly ſubconnivent, flattiſh, reflected at their ſides, undulate, emarginate, not turbinately divergent, oblanceolate and convolute as in that; nor does the inner lip of the ſtigmas reach beyond the middle of the lamina, which is recurvedly deflected, whereas in that it is equal in length to about three parts of the lamina. The flowers are ſcentleſs, expanding in June. Agrees in habit and in every thing, except in what is above mentioned, with IRIS *Xiphium*.

Found by CLUSIUS in rich ſpots, as well as on rocky hills, near the Tagus above Liſbon.

QUER, in his *Flora Eſpagnol*, makes IRIS *alata* of LAMARCK (his *Xiphion I.* and the IRIS *bulboſa latifolia, ſive I.* of CLUSIUS) a variety of IRIS *Xiphium*; though to all appearances no two ſpecies can be well more diſtinct; the firſt, with IRIS (*nobis* MORÆA) *Siſyrinchium*, we were anxious to have laid before the public, as ſpecies ſo well known to all the older Botaniſts and Gardeners, but which ſeem now entirely loſt to our collections, for upon repeated ſearches and inquiries we can no where hear of their now being in this country; PARKINSON remarks the difficulty of preſerving the former (not enumerated in *Hort. Kew.* though the latter is) and attributes it to tenderneſs; which moſt probably has been the cauſe of the loſs of both. The firſt is a native of Andaluſia, growing in the woods on the Guadiana near Antequera and Cordova, and called by the Spaniards LIRIO ESPADAGNAL or AZUL; the other is found near Liſbon, where the roots are ſaid to be eaten under the name of NOZELHAS; a leſſer plant, ſuppoſed to be a variety of the laſt, is found in Valencia.

If, notwithſtanding the information we have received, they ſhould ſtill exiſt in the collection of any friend to our attempts to illuſtrate this order of plants, we ſhould be highly obliged by the opportunity being afforded us of deſcribing and figuring them. Both were lately and perhaps ſtill are cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Paris. *G.*

Note. In giving the ſpecific characters in this genus, we give them as if the plants ſtood under their different ſubdiviſions; as for inſtance, the preſent as placed under that containing ſpecies "with bulbous roots, "and channeled leaves, &c." otherwiſe theſe characteriſtics ſhould be given in preference to any others.

BABIANA TUBIFLORA (β). LONG-TUBED BABIANA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 576.—quo pro "SEMINA pauca, "angulata," lege "SEMINA plura, baccata, corrugata, lu- "cida."—Eodemque post "pubescens" insere "Semina "rotunda vel turbinata, mutua pressione varie angulata; "integumentum medium pulposum, molle, atro-purpu- "rascens." *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *tubiflora;* foliis spathisque distichis hirsutis mollibus, tubo recto filiformi-turbinato limbum irregularem 3—4plo excedente, lacinia suprema remotiore: cæteris convergentibus, scapo foliis plicatis perbreviore. *G.*

(α) GLADIOLUS *tubiflorus. Linn. Suppl.* 96. *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 85. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 23. *t.* 2. *f.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 62. *Lamarck Encycl.* 3. 728. *Jacq. Coll.* 3. 271. *Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 266. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 219.

(β) GLADIOLUS *tubatus. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 264. *Coll.* 5. 18. *Willd. Sp.* 1. 219.

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus. Bot. Rep. t.* 5. *ejusd. Recens.* GLADIOLUS *tubiflorus.*

IXIA *tubulosa. Burm. Prod.* 1. ?

SISYRINCHIUM Africanum minimum floribus longissimo tubo donatis, foliis gramineis hirsutis. *Herm. Cat. Pl. Afric.* 20. ?

(γ) GLADIOLI *tubati* varietas. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 265. *Coll. Suppl.* 19.

Since we gave the character of this genus, we have had an opportunity of examining the fruit of many of its species; and have

have been enabled to add the above character from thence, which will affiſt conſiderably in diſtinguiſhing it from IXIA, TRITONIA, SPARAXIS, WATSONIA, ANTHOLYZA, and the Cape GLADIOLI. We can ſee no cauſe for making two ſpecies of the above plants, as JACQUIN has done, attributing to the one a three-valved, to the other a two-valved ſpathe, when in fact their ſpathes differ only in ſize and are as uſual in the genus.

Bulb-tuber ovate, far acuminate, covered with ſeveral thin, dark-brown, membranous tunics. Leaves plicate, hirſute, except their petiole-like baſes, which are ſmooth and naked. Scape reclined, very ſhort, not reaching beyond the above-mentioned baſes, round, hirſute. Spike diſtich. Spathes imbricate, hirſute, ſtreaked, outer valve broad-ſubulate, convolute-concave, green with a brown ſphacelate tip. Flowers about four inches or more in length, 5—7 or more in number, without any external pubeſcence, generally reaching ſomewhat higher than the leaves, upright; tube long, 2—3 times the length of the ſpathes, filiform, upwards gradually enlarged into a ſhort turbinate faux. Limb unequal, irregular from campanulate ſubringently and recurvedly patent, 3—4 times ſhorter than the tube; Segments equal in length, oblong, unguiculate, flat, acute: the upper deepeſt, ſeparated from each other, diſtantly diverging: uppermoſt one the broadeſt and ſomewhat leſs patent: lower ones converging, their centre one the ſmalleſt and not ſo deeply ſeparated from its ſide ones as the reſt are from each other; the ungues of theſe lowermoſt ones form a kind of inflated throat; the three outer ſegments, viz. the two upper ſide ones, and the lower middle one, are preciſely of the ſame ſhape, mucronate and ſomething the narroweſt. Tube violet, limb a pale dull ſtraw colour on the inſide, three lower ſegments ſtained with a blood-red ſubhaſtately triangular mark. Organs adſcendent, reaching to about the top of the ungues, anthers dark-coloured, ſtigmas the colour of the limb and about the length of the anthers. Capſule quite ſmooth, naked.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape of Good Hope, in the diſtrict of Swartland. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's Nurſery. It is eaſily propagated both by ſeed and offsets. G.

Iris Graminea. Grass-Leaved Flag.

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Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *graminea;* involucro unico, 1—2-floro, herbaceo; foliis gramineis, nervofo-ftriatis, caule ancipite altioribus; germine ventricofo-ovali, alato-hexagono, laciniis extimis fubrecto-patentibus 2—3plo breviore; ftigmatibus arcuato-incumbentibus. *G.*

IRIS *graminea. Sp. Pl.* 58. *Syft. Veg.* 91. *Reich.* 1. 109. *Hort. Cliff.* 9, 10. *Upf.* 17. *Thunb. Diff.* 6. *Scop. Carn. n.* 50. *Jacq. Auftr.* 1. 5. *t.* 2. *Krock. Silef. n.* 61. *Mill. Dict.* 2. *Hoffm. Germ.* 14. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 73. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 236.

IRIS prunum redolens minor (α). *Weinm. Phyt. Icon. n.* 613.

IRIS anguftifolia prunum redolens. *Bauh. Pin.* 33.

IRIS anguftifolia VI. *Cluf. Hift.* 230.

IRIS graminea. *Bauh. Hift.* 2. 727. *Raii Hift.* 1189.

CHAMÆIRIS. *Dod. pempt.* 247. tenuifolia. *Ger.* 52. *f.* 5. *emac.* 56. *f.* 6.

CHAMÆXYRIS anguftifolia. *Lob. ic.* 69.

Herb very clofely cefpitofe. Leaves enfiform-linear, narrow, grafs-like, nerved-ftreaked, deep green. Stem fhorter than thefe, from about nine inches to a foot high, ancipital, fimple, with one flower-fafcicle. Involucre herbaceous, valves acuminate, fometimes foliaceoufly elongated and equal to the leaves; a fingle membranous valve feparates the flowers; pedicles longer than the germ, which is 2—3 times fhorter than the flower, ventricofely oval and winged-hexagonal; tube very fhort,

ſhort, green, ſuburceolate; exterior ungues ſubrotately patent, oblong-oval, convolute-concave, broader than the ſtigmas, three times longer and even ſomewhat broader than the laminæ, which are ovate and ſubconvolute; inner ſegments about equal to the ſtigmas, ſtraight and ſomewhat upright, ungues linearly conduplicate, laminæ oblong, ſubconvolute, twice longer than theſe; ſtigmas arched-patent, oblong, narrowing downwards, keeled, with their ſides but ſlightly turned back, equal to the outer ungues, inner lip bipartite with its ſegments ſubdentate, bifariouſly diverging, oppoſite, recurved; exterior lip bifid, ſegments mucronate, deflected; filaments brown, flat-ſubulate, nearly twice the length of the anthers. Style even ſhorter than tube.

The flowers expand in June and have a ſcent ſomething like that of freſh plums. A native of Auſtria, perfectly hardy, and will grow in any ſituation.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. WHITLEY and Co. Brompton. Cultivated here by GERARDE, in 1597. G.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Sep. 1. 1803. R. Laxton sculp.

Lupinus Arboreus. Tree Lupin.

****

Clafs and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Antheræ* 5-oblongæ, 5 fubrotundæ. *Legumen* coriaceum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LUPINUS *arboreus;* fruticofus, calycibus verticillatis inappendiculatis pedicellatis: labiis acutis integerrimis.

Desc. A low fhrub. *Trunk* woody, branches fucculent. *Leaves* petiolated, grow at their firft coming out in alternate fafcicles about four together: *leaflets* lanceolate, broadeft towards the point, acuminate, flightly pubefcent or filky underneath. *Stipulæ* fubulate. *Flowers* in terminal, diftantly verticillated fpikes, 3—5 in each whorl, with pedicles nearly the length of the flower, fweet-fcented. *Calyx* bilabiate: lips entire, acute, keeled; the upper one fhorteft. *Corolla* yellow; *vexillum* orbiculate, reflected at the fides: *alæ* large, covering the carina and joined together at the point: *carina* acute black-pointed. *Pod* flat, pointed at both ends. *Seeds* fomewhat oblong, very little flattened, fhining, black.

Lamarck has enumerated in the Encyclopœdia feveral fpecies with a fhrubby ftalk, all natives of South-America; the one he calls *multiflorus* appears to refemble our plant in its foliage, but to be very different in its flowers: all the others are quite diffimilar.

Our drawing was made at Meffrs. Grimwood and Wykes's, Kenfington, in July 1801. It is ufually treated as a greenhoufe plant, but at the Botanic Garden, Oxford, we obferved in the fame year a large fhrub growing in the open ground in a fheltered fituation, in front of the greenhoufe, where it produced abundance of ripe feeds.

Its native country is unknown to us.

Spartium Monospermum. White Single-Seeded Broom.

Class and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Stigma longitudinale supra villosum. *Filam.* germini adhærentia. *Cal.* deorsum productus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPARTIUM *monospermum;* ramis teretibus striatis, racemis paucifloris: floribus subaggregatis, foliis lanceolatis sericeis. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 10.
SPARTIUM *monospermum.* *Spec. Plant.* 995. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 401. *Syst. Veg.* 643. *Desf. Atl.* 2. *p.* 129.
SPARTIUM tertium flore albo. *Bauh. Pin.* 369.
SPARTIUM tertium hispanicum. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 103.
SPARTIUM secundum hispanicum. *Clus. Hisp.* 206. *quoad descriptionem**.

A tall shrub with very slender flexile branches, from the sides of which the flowers grow crowded together on short footstalks. When very young it has simple lanceolate leaves, but these fall off before the plant comes into flower, when it is entirely leafless.

A native of Spain, Portugal, and Morocco, growing in sandy places near the sea, where, according to Desfontaines, it makes a very beautiful appearance, being covered with a profusion of snow-white flowers.

To be treated as a hardy greenhouse plant, rather impatient of water or damp air. Flowers in May. May be propagated by seeds or cuttings. Introduced in 1690 by Mr. Bentick.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. Grimwood and Wykes.

* It appears to us, that in *Clus. Stirp. Hispan.* the figure referred to Spartium *primum* really belongs to Spartium *secundum*, and that this mistake was afterwards transferred to his general history, and thence copied by every succeeding author; whether this conjecture be well-founded or not, certainly the figure referred to the species with yellow flowers most resembles our plant.

NYMPHÆA ADVENA. THREE-COLOURED WATER-LILY.

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Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. polypetala. *Cal.* 4—6 phyllus. *Bacca* multilocularis truncata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NYMPHÆA *advena;* foliis cordatis integerrimis; lobis divaricatis, calyce hexaphyllo petalis longiore. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 226. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1152. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.

NYMPHÆA floribus flavis. *Clayton in Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. *p.* 164.

The full defcription given in *Hortus Kewenfis*, and tranflated by Profeffor MARTYN in his very valuable edition of MILLER's Dictionary, renders it unneceffary to fay more here than that we have remarked one of the three external calycine leaflets to be ufually larger than the other two, and more or lefs yellow; fometimes it grows as large as the internal ones and refembles them in colour. The internal petal like calycine leaflets are likewife fomewhat unequal in fize and vary in colour, being more or lefs tinged with dull purple within. The petals, as thefe parts have been ufually called in this genus, in number fixteen, are fo fmall as fcarcely to appear in the figure, being very nearly concealed by the reflected anthers.

Is a native of North-America, and hardy enough to bear the cold of our Winters, but does not blow very freely.

Our drawing was taken at Meffrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton, in June 1802, where it flowered, in a ciftern, in the ftove. Introduced by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG in 1772. Unaffifted by artificial heat, it generally flowers in July.

Iris Pallida. Pale Flag.

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Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *pallida (barbata)* foliis pallidissime glaucescentibus; involucris 1—2 floris, corrugato- et membranaceo-sphacelatis, albescentibus; unguibus campanulatis, contingentibus; laciniis æqualibus, extimis retusis; germine tubum æquante. *G.*

IRIS *pallida. Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 294. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 230. (exclusa varietate minore?).

IRIS *sambucina. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 55. (exclusis synonymis?).

IRIS *odoratissima. Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 1. *p.* 5. *t.* 9.

IRIS *germanica. Thunb. Diss.* 119. *Mill. Dict.* 8.

IRIS dalmatica major flore vulgari minus violaceo. *Weinm. Phyt. Icon. v.* 3. *n.* 607. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 715.

IRIS dalmatica major. *Ger. emac.* 51. 3. *t.* 52. *f.* 3. *Park. Parad. p.* 180.

IRIS major latifolia III. sive dalmatica major. *Clus. Hist.* 218.

IRIS asiatica cærulea polyanthos. *Raii Hist.* 1181. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

IRIS major latifolia II. sive asiatica cærulea. *Clus. Hist.* 218. *Moris. Hist. p. II. sect.* 4. 352. *t.* 6. *f.* 7.

IRIS hortensis pallide cærulea. *Bauh. Pin.* 31. *Tourn. Inst.* 358.

IRIS dilute cæruleo involucro albo. *Tabernm. Ic.* 647.

IRIS illyrica. *Hort. Eyst. v.* 1. *ord.* 8. *f°.* 4. *f.* 3. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

IRIS major latifolia IIII. sive Damascena. *Clus. Hist.* 218.

IRIS damascena polyanthos. *Raii Hist.* 1183. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

It had been always a matter of surprise to us that so apparently distinct a species as the present, so well known to all former Botanists, and so long cultivated in all the gardens of Europe, should have escaped the notice of Linnæus, while he distinguished as species his supposed *sambucina* and *squalens*, to appearance scarcely worthy of being remarked as varieties; until upon critically reviewing the whole of his species, we found

found that the *ſqualens* had been miſtaken by JACQUIN for the *ſambucina*, that other Botaniſts had confidentially followed him in the error, and that the preſent plant was the Linnean *ſambucina ;* but as this name is now ſo generally attached to JACQUIN's plant by the excellent figure of CURTIS and the authority of the *Hortus Kewenſis*, we think it more adviſable to let it remain ; adopting LAMARCK's for the preſent ſpecies, and expunging *ſqualens*, as being a mere variety of the now *ſambucina ;* although in truth the names of LINNÆUS were ſtill better adapted to the plants he had deſtined them for. The ſynonym of JACQUIN quoted by the authors of *Hort. Kew.* for their *ſqualens* ſhould be reſtored to IRIS *variegata*.

Root horizontal, fleſhy, very thick. Leaves broad, ſword-ſhaped, covered with a whitiſh bloom, that gives them a remarkable pale or glaucous appearance. Stem about three feet high, twice the length of the leaves, with ſeveral ſhort branches ſupported by bractes reſembling the 1—2 flowered involucres, which are membranous, ſcarioſe, from a lightiſh brown inclining to white, not becoming ſphacelate, but being ſo from their firſt appearance, equal to germen ; pedicles thick, trigonal, but little ſhorter than germen, which is trigonal-oblong, ſix-ſulcate, equal to the obtuſely trigonal tubes, which laſt are marked with ſix flat furrows ; ſegments equal, ungues cloſe, campanulately patent (not turbinate and remote as in IRIS *germanica* and *florentina)* ; outer ones twice the length of the tube, broad, concave inwards, traverſed by a fillet of white cilia with deep yellow tips ; outer ones ſhorter and ſeveral times narrower, convolute ; outer laminæ recurvedly deflected, twice longer than their ungues, round-obovate, entire, flat, pale blue, ſuffuſed with a purpliſh tint ; veins deep blue, inner ones oblong-obovate, retuſe, hence having ſomething of an obcordate ſhape, ſometimes with a ſmall mucro in the ſinus, erect, connivent and rather more blue ; ſtigmas upright-patent, linear oblong, extending as far as the beard, whitiſh with a blue keel ; ſides but ſlightly reflexed ; ſegments of the inner lip recurved-erect (not revolute), divaricate, laciniate-ſerrulate ; outer lip very blunt, entire. Flowers 8—12, expanding in June, with an exceeding ſtrong ſcent reſembling that of Elder-Flowers.

Received by CLUSIUS from Conſtantinople, but is, we have no doubt, alſo a native of the ſouthernmoſt parts of Europe. Cultivated by GERARDE. Is known in all the nurſeries about town by the name of the Dalmatian Iris. More tender than *germanica* or *florentina*, being in ſome ſituations deſtroyed by a very ſevere Winter ſucceeded by a wet Spring ; likes a dry, rich, light ſoil, and a ſunny ſituation. *G.*

Iris Xiphium. Spanish Flag.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *xiphium (imberbis)* involucro fubunifloro, laciniis extimis fubrotato-recurvatis, parum brevioribus; intimis rectis fubdivergentibus, oblanceolatis, fubconvolutis; germine lineari-oblongo, obtufe trigono, excluſo, pedunculo perbreviore. *G.*

IRIS *xiphium* (β) *Sp. Pl.* 58. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 59. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

IRIS *xiphium. Hort. Upſ.* 17. *Thunb. Diſſ.* 5. 17. *Ehr. Beitr.* 7. *p.* 139. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 231. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 37. ?

IRIS *variabilis. Jacq. Coll.* 2. *p.* 321.

IRIS foliis margine conniventibus, corollis imberbibus, *Hort. Clift.* 20. *Roy. Lugdb.* 18.

IRIS bulboſa anguſtifolia verſicolor. *Bauh. Pin.* 31. ?

IRIS bulboſa cæruleo-violacea. *Bauh. Pin.* 40.

IRIS bulboſa anguſtifolia odorata. *Hort. Eyſt. æſt.* 4. *t.* 4. *f.* 4.

IRIS bulboſa anguſtifolia tricolor odore coriandri. 4. *Rai Hiſt.* 1129.

IRIS bulboſa III. flore vario ſive verſicolor. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 211.

IRIS bulboſa varia. *Ger. emac.* 100.

XIPHIUM vulgare. *Mill. Dict. n.* 2.

XIPHIUM anguſtifolium. *Tournef. Inſt.* 364. *Boerh. Lugdb.* 2. 126. *f.* 11.

XIPHION II. Lirio ilirico. *Quer Flor. Eſpan. v.* 6. *p.* 500.

Hiſpanicus poetarum Hyacinthus. *Lob. Ic.* 95.

Bulb oblong-ovate with a brown fibro-membranous integument. Leaves (which are above ground in the Winter) long-ſubulate, ſubcepaceous, compreſſed-channelled, caudately-cuſpidate upwards, outwards carinate, lineate, inwards poliſhed, with a ſilvery gloſs, about equal to the ſtem; root ones 2—3, ſheathing downwards; cauline 3—4; ſtem upright, round, geniculate, furniſhed with leaves at the joints, which are longer than

than the internodes and remotely ſubimbricate; involucre one, rarely two-flowered, 2—3-valved, valves 3—4 inches long, herbaceous, oblong-lanceolate, convolutely conduplicate, inner valve longer than the outer; peduncle as long or longer than the involucre, 3—4 times longer than germen; tube ſhort, hollow, ſuburceolate; outer ſegments divaricately patent, nearly rotate and ſomewhat the ſhorteſt, their ungues beardleſs, lanceolate-oblong, ſubconvolute-concave, firm, traverſed by a ſlightly elevated ridge or keel, which is continued to about the middle of the laminæ, than which they are twice longer, round-ovate, entire, and but little recurved; inner ſegments oblanceolate, erect-patent, emarginate, unguiculately narrowed and convolute downwards; ſtyle thick trigonal, length of the tube; ſtigmas recurved-patent, nearly the length of the outer ſegments, rather broader than the upper part of their ungues, ſpathulate-oblong, keeled-convex, with the ſide-edges but ſlightly revolute; inner lip round-ovate, bipartite, ſegments ſlightly divergent, ſubundulate, crenulately gnawn; outer lip nearly obſolete, truncate, notched; germen an oblong, obtuſely trigonal ſhaft, twice ſhorter than the corolla; filaments about the length of the anthers. Capſule oblong-triquetral. 2—3 times ſhorter than peduncle; ſeeds vertical, oblong, truncately flat at both ends from mutual preſſure, upper and lower ones generally angled. Flowers expand in May, and have a ſlight ſmell of coriander-ſeed.

A native of Spain, growing, according to Clusius, in the country about Valladolid, to Quer (who by the bye ſpeaks of a plant with white outer laminæ) in the green-oak woods of both the Caſtiles; Desfontaines tells us he found it in Algiers; but it remains to be aſcertained if he means the preciſe ſpecies we are now deſcribing. It is perfectly hardy and propagates rapidly by offsets, of which it produces abundance; cultivated here in 1633, by Gerarde.

The beſt roots are ſaid to be thoſe annually imported by the ſeedſmen from Holland. There are many varieties of it, but not ſo many as uſually ſuppoſed; on this head we ſhall however defer our obſervations till we have an opportunity of further confirmation; we ſuſpect many to be hybrids between *xiphioides*, *luſitanica*, *juncea*, our preſent plant, and perhaps alſo *alata*, and probably yet more perfectly diſtinct ſpecies. G.

Iris Xiphioides. Pyrenean Flag.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *xiphioides (imberbis)* involucro fubbifloro, lanceolatim inflato, laciniis emarginato-fiffis, extimis horizontaliter patentibus; laminis dependentibus unguium longitudine; intimis per-brevioribus erectis fpathulato-obovatis, fubcochleariter convolutis; germine inclufo. *G.*
IRIS *xiphioides. Ehr. Beitr.* 7. *p.* 140. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 231.
IRIS *xiphium. Jacq. Coll.* 2. *p.* 320. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 37. *? With. Arr. ed.* 3. 69. *?*
IRIS *xiphium* (*α*) *Sp. Pl.* 58. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 73. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
IRIS bulbofa anglicana, candido, violaceo, et cæruleo flore. *Hort. Eyft. t.* 7. *f.* 1. *t.* 8. *f.* 1. *t.* 9. *f.* 1.
IRIS bulbofa latifolia caule donata. *Bauh. Pin.* 38.
IRIS bulbofa violaceo flore five II. *Cluf. Hift. et App. Alt.*
IRIS bulbofa major purpurea variegata ——— cærulea five anglica. *Park. Par.* 175. *f.* 3. 175. *f.* 2.
IRIS bulbofa anglica. *Ger. emac.* 99. 2.
IRIS bulbofa tota violacea vel cærulea. *Bauh. Hift.* 2. 703.
XIPHIUM latifolium. *Mill. Dict. n.* 2.
Theocriti et poetarum Hyacinthus flore Iridis. *Lob. Adv.* 49. *Icon.* 94.

Root bulbous; bulbs fubovate, covered with dark brown fibro-membranous integuments, larger than thofe of Iris *xiphium* and not producing quite fo many offsets. Involucre lanceolately inflated, herbaceous, 1—2 feldom 3-flowered, flowers feparated by a fingle membranous fpathe or valve: outer valve of the involucre longeft, reaching often to about the middle of the inner fegments. Leaves as in Iris *xiphium*, but larger and not rifing out of the ground till Spring; length of

of the ſtem, upper cauline ones rather inflated and ſubimbricately diſpoſed. Flowers much larger than in IRIS *xiphium*; ſcentleſs; tube as in that; outer ungues quite ſtraight, horizontally patent, convolute-concave, twice broader than the ſtigmas which they contain, traverſed by a low mid-ridge continuing to about the middle of the lamina, where it becomes yellow and leſs prominent; laminæ dependently recurved, round-ovate, equal to or even longer than the ungues, far broader, emarginately ſplit, ſubundulately criſp at the edge; inner ones upright, far ſhorter, ſpatulately obovate, convolute-concave, ſomewhat ſpoon-ſhaped, ſubconnivent, emarginate, upwards eroſe; ſtigmas ſharply keeled, about the length of the outer ungues; inner lip bipartite, revolute; ſegments parabolical, ſerrulate; outer bidentately parted; anthers and filaments blackiſh purple; pollen white; varies with deep blue, violet, and white flowers; Capſule lanceolate-oblong, acutely triquetral, ſubinflated.

A native of the Pyrenees. We are uncertain if DESFONTAINES means preciſely this ſpecies or *xiphium*, or ſome other that has been uſually deemed a variety.

The name of "Engliſh Iris," which we find ſo commonly given to it by the elder Botaniſts and even by the modern Floriſts, was acquired from the plant's having been firſt introduced into the Low-Countries from England, moſt probably without any notice of its true habitat, and hence preſumed a native of our country by thoſe that received them: CLUSIUS ſays, that on his firſt arrival here in 1571, he ſought for it wild, until he was informed by LOBEL of its being only cultivated in certain gardens near Briſtol, where it had been moſt probably imported by ſome veſſel from Spain or Portugal. GERARDE includes it among the Britiſh plants, in which he has been followed by Dr. WITHERING in his Botanical Arrangements; but PARKINSON was aware of its real habitat.

Flowers in June. Hardy and of eaſy culture, ſeeding freely. The beſt bulbs are imported yearly by the Seedſmen from Holland, and ſhould be put in the ground early in the Autumn. *G.*

Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Oct. 1, 1805. P. Mazell sculp.

GLADIOLUS VIPERATUS. PERFUMED CORN FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *viperatus* foliis acuminato-enfatis; fpatha faucem recurvato-turbinatam fuperante; fumma lacinia fpatulato-ligulata, galeatim incurvata, lateralium laminis rhombeo-ovatis, infimarum imis marginibus apophyfe pellucenti-glandulofa et tuberculata adauctis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *alatus. Thunb. Diff. var.* 2. *n.* 15. *p.* 16. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 259. *Coll.* 4. 165. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 216. (attamen non Linn. vel Amæn. Acad. circa quem vid. fupra 586.)

GLADIOLUS *orchidiflorus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 241.

SISYRINCHIUM viperatum. *Pluk. Phyt.* 224. *f.* 8. ?

Root-leaves 6—8 or more, linear-enfiform, far acuminate, downwards imbricately equitant, far fheathing, thickifh, glaucous, with a prominent midrib; cauline 1—2; ftem round, glaucous, 1—2 feet high; Rachis flexuofe, diftich, purplifh; fpathes convolute-lanceolate, herbaceous, glaucous, ftriated, outer valves rather the longeft and continuing beyond the faux; Corolla downwards turbinate, upwards ringent, three outer fegments acute, inner obtufe; tube and faux narrow-turbinate, recurved, equal to the lower fegments; upper fegment rather the longeft, remote, forming a kind of lip, helmet-wife arched, fpatulate-ligulate, convolute-concave; its fide ones rather the fhorter of the fix, rhomb-ovate, acute, oppofite, recurved-patent with fhortifh narrow ungues; loweft one of the

the ſame ſhape with theſe but rather longer, ſmaller, more acute, with a narrower unguis and not ſo deeply divided from its lateral ones, which are ſpatulate, much the narroweſt, with oblong laminæ and furniſhed on each ſide the baſe of their ungues with a tuberculated, ſubcryſtalline, glandular excreſcence; parts of fructification accumbent to and concealed by the upper ſegment. Flowers exquiſitely fragrant with a ſcent of the perfume called *Eau de Miel*, or, as it appears to others, of Balm, of a greeniſh grey colour with ſomething of livid hue and brown ſtripes.

Our drawing of this very rare and ſingular vegetable was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, who received the bulbs this Spring from the Cape. To all appearance it is equally hardy and of as eaſy culture as any of its congeners from the ſame country; many ſpecimens flowered together in the above collection, and ſhewed ſome ſlight variety both in ſize and colour.

The fanciful appellation of *viperatus*, beſtowed by old PLUKENET, and which we firſt thought might have been ſuggeſted by the chequered, browniſh appearance of the flowers of ſome of its varieties, now appears to us more probably to have been taken from the form of its flowers, which (eſpecially as repreſented in his own figure) do bring to mind the poſition of the head and appearance of the jaws of the ſnake when raiſing itſelf for defence againſt its enemy and hiſſing, in which ſtate we often ſee them repreſented in cuts accompanying natural hiſtory. *G.*

SILENE SAXATILIS. STONE CATCH-FLY.

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Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricofus. *Petala* 5-unguiculata: coronata ad faucem. *Capf.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SILENE *faxatilis*; floribus paniculatis nutantibus: petalis bifidis undulatis reflexis, pedicellis ternis.

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Radical leaves* oblanceolate, quite entire, fmooth on both fides: *Cauline* linear, channelled, connate, ciliated at the bafe. *Stalks* round, fmooth, fometimes not at all vifcous, at others the middle part between the joints very much fo. *Peduncles or flowering branches* oppofite, except the lowermoft one, which is always folitary, generally three-flowered. *Pedicles* filiform, often clothed with two fmall bractes. *Flowers* nodding, night-flowering, fweet-fcented. *Calyx* club-fhaped, ten-ftriped, foft, five-toothed: teeth connivent. *Corolla* greenifh: limb bipartite with undulated reflexed obovate lobes. *Filaments* ten; five longer than the others. *Germen* oblong, ovate. *Styles* three, erect.

Though poffeffing little beauty, and none at all during the day, this is a defirable plant from its charming fragrance which it diffufes far around during the night. Introduced a few years fince from Siberia by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurferyman at Hackney, under the name which we have adopted.

Approaches SILENE *longiflora*, but is very diftinct; the petals are far deeper divided, and the calyx is much fhorter. The latter plant is much larger, and is without fcent.

Is a hardy perennial, requiring no particular treatment but care that it is not rotted by wet in the Winter. Flowers in June and July.

Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1.1803. E. Bankes sculp.

GARDENIA ROTHMANNIA. SPOTTED-FLOWERED GARDENIA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Bacca* infera 2 feu 4-locularis, polyfperma. *Stigma* lobatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GARDENIA *Rothmannia;* inermis, foliis oblongis, corollis infundibuliformibus, laciniis calycinis fubulatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 294. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 8. *Gaert. Sem.* 2. *p.* 480. *t.* 177. *f.* 4.

GARDENIA *Rothmannia;* inermis, foliis oblongis, ftipulis fubulatis, laciniis calycinis fubulatis teretibus longitudine tubi, tubo glabro ampliato brevi. *Linn. Suppl.* 165. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1228.

GARDENIA inermis, corollis acutis fubcampanulatis, calyce glabro, foliis oblongis acutis. *Thunb. Diff. de Gard. n.* 6.

ROTHMANNIA *capenfis; Thunb. Act. Holm.* 1776. *p.* 65. *t.* 2.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, growing in Grootvaders Bofch and in the woods in the neighbourhood of the river Sonders-Eud, where it becomes a ftraight tree, nine or ten feet high; the wood is faid to be very hard, and is ufed for making handles of axes and other tools. Witb us it forms a bandfome evergreen fhrub, and its flowers, which are produced fingly at the extremities of the branches, are not only pleafing to tbe fight but very fweet-fcented, efpecially in the night, and preferve tbis odour in part long after tbey are dried. GÆRTNER fays, that THUNBERG has, not improperly, remarked that the berry is only one-celled, a fection of the germen appears however to be two-celled, and GÆRTNER's figure is evidently fo.

When

When out of flower it may be readily diſtinguiſhed by the ſingular hairy glands on the under ſurface of the leaves ſituated along the midrib, in the axils of the veins.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, in whoſe ſtove this tree flowered the latter-end of July; in its native country the bloſſoms are produced in January and February.

Is as yet very rare, and generally treated as a ſtove plant; but, unleſs when coming into flower, it may be beſt to keep it in the conſervatory.

Introduced into Kew Garden by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in the year 1774.

Sol. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis Stoke Crescent, Oct. 1 1803 E. Sangwin sculp.

Campanula Gracilis. Slender Bell-Flower.

****

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capſ.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *gracilis;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis obſolete ſerratis, caule dichotomo, floribus ſolitariis terminalibus. *Forſt. Prod. n.* 84. *Gm. Syſt. Nat. p.* 352.

CAMPANULA *vincæflora;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis caule tereti ramoſiſſimo; pedunculis terminalibus, elongatis, unifloris. *Vent. Jard. de Malmaiſon.* 12.

CAMPANULA *Polymorpha var. δ. diffuſa. Sol. MSS. apud Bibl. Bankſ.?*

Desc. *Root* perennial or biennial. *Stalk* ſquare, hairy, much branched, generally decumbent. *Leaves* moſtly oppoſite, linear, toothed, ſubpubeſcent. *Flowers* terminal, ſolitary, nodding whilſt in bud, erect when expanded, upon long, ſquare, hairy peduncles. *Calyx* ovate, ſtriated: limb five-toothed: teeth ſubulate-erect, diſtant, half the length of the corolla. *Corolla* bell-ſhaped, cut half way into five, ſometimes only four, ovate, entire ſegments, one of which is frequently bent downwards whilſt the others are erect. *Nectaries* or *valves* three-lobed. *Anthers* five, oblong, diſappear almoſt as ſoon as the flower opens. *Style* erect. *Stigmas* three, rolled back, villous.

Belongs

Belongs to the first section, and should be placed next to CAMPANULA *patula*.

We agree with Mons. VENTENAT, that this plant is really the *gracilis* of FORSTER, but differ from him as to the propriety of changing his name, especially for one so very inappropriate; for surely the flowers of this Campanula can hardly be said to resemble those of Periwinkle in any thing but colour.

It appears to be subject to great variation in the degree of branching, in the situation of its leaves, and in the hairiness and notching of those; in FORSTER's drawing the stem is very little branched and leaves altogether alternate and distant.

Native of New-Holland and New-Zealand, first raised here by the late Mr. CURTIS, at his Botanic Garden, by carefully sowing the mould that came about the roots of some plants imported from that country.

Flowers during the greatest part of the Summer. Easily propagated by seeds or cuttings.

Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo. Oxford Oct. 1. 1801 E. Sanders sculp.

PYRUS JAPONICA. JAPAN APPLE-TREE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Pomum* inferum, 5-loculare, polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PYRUS *japonica;* ſtipulis lunatis inciſo-ſerratis, foliis ovatis cuneatiſque argute ſerratis glaberrimis, pedunculis ſubaggregatis.

PYRUS *japonica,* foliis cuneatis crenatis glabris, floribus ſolitariis. *Thunb. Jap.* 207. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1020. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 11.

BUKE. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 844 ? *

For the opportunity of taking a drawing of this very rare plant, we are, as uſual, indebted to E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. in whoſe collection at Vauxhall, we find a never-failing ſource of curious and rare articles.

THUNBERG, in his ſpecific character, diſtinguiſhes this ſpecies as having ſolitary flowers, yet in his deſcription he ſays it has two, and this is the caſe in a ſpecimen preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium which flowered at Kew; ours had ſeveral bloſſoms cluſtered together, ſo that this circumſtance is of no avail as a diſtinguiſhing feature.

* BUKE. *Arbuſcula Acaciæ germanicæ facie, flore pentapetalo rubro.* This is all we find in KÆMPFER; but ſurely it could not be from the authority of this deſcription alone that THUNBERG quotes this as a ſynonym.

The

The ſtipulæ not noticed by THUNBERG appear to afford a good ſpecific character; but as it often happens that theſe parts are produced only while a plant is young, we cannot ſay how far it may apply in older trees.

We learn in the Flora Japonica, that it varies extremely in ſize, being in different ſituations either an underſhrub, a ſhrub, or a tree. From the ſame ſource, we are informed that the fruit is nearly round, ſmooth, and the ſize of a walnut.

Our figure repreſents the whole ſpecimen at the time it flowered; it has ſince increaſed in height, and thrown out ſeveral ſide branchlets, armed with ſtraight ſpines at their extremities; and other ſpines have grown in the axils of the leaf-ſtalks.

Flowered the beginning of Auguſt.

INDEX.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Seventeenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

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Printed by S. Couchman, Throgmorton-Street, London.

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL
MAGAZINE

19-20

1804

CURTIS'S BOTANICAL MAGAZINE; OR, Flower-Garden Displayed:

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

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

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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 encor 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.
Renais 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 sœurs,
Violette, à mes piés verse au moins tes odeurs!

FONTANES.

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MDCCCIV.

N°693

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent, Nov. 1. 1802.

MORÆA IRIDIOIDES. PERENNIAL-LEAVED MORÆA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *iridioides (barbata)* radice fibrosa; caule compresso, rigido, virgatim et subcoarctatim 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. Diss. n.* 18. *Giseck. ic. fasc.* 1. *t.* 3. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 75. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Lamarck Encyc.* 4. 274. *tab.* 31. *f.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 244.

MORÆA *irioides. Gærtn. fruct. et sem.* 1. *p.* 40.

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

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

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

OBS. *Species ambigua, subtriformis, radice foliisque tenus* ARISTEAM, *quoad capsulæ faciem* IRIDEM *referens, dum reliquis quidem signis, cum* MORÆA *examussim convenit. Ejus patria certe Africa Australior, nequaquam 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 ungues nearly the length of their laminæ, with a longitudinal tomentoſe ridge on the inſide, outwards ſurrowed down the middle, ſides inflected; inner ſegments lanceolate-obovate, rather acute, with ſhorter, more patent, and leſs definite ungues: ſtigmas petaloid, bilabiate, about equal to the outer ungues, 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°694

Syd. Edward: del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

MELANTHIUM SPICATUM. STAR-FLOWERED MELANTHIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N^um.^ 641.

L. c. ADDENDA. Quibus petalorum ungues liberi, iisdem corolla cito decidua, quibus hi connati hic perstat usquedum ex ingrandescente germine disrumpitur tubulus. Species hactenus 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.*); *stigmosum* (WURMBEA *stigmosa, Herb. Bankf.*); *spicatum* (WURMBEA *purpurea, Herb. Bankf.*); *triquetrum* (id. cum *junceo ?*); *secundum*; *ciliatum*; *capense* (id. cum *blando, Herb. Bankf.*); *phalangoides* (id. cum *lucido, Herb. Bankf.*); *viride*; *uniflorum*; *eucomoides*; his radix bulbus, ovatus, acutus, sæpe subcompressus; nucleus amygdalino-carnosus; integumenta crustosa, subputaminea, fusca. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELANTHIUM *spicatum*; multiflorum, spica oblonga, sessiliflora; foliis remotiusculis, convoluto-canaliculatis, ex latis subulatim attenuatis; tubo limbo 3—4 breviore; laciniis stellato-patentibus, 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.* β. *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, cloſiſh; Rachis but ſlightly flexuoſe, interruptedly angled, indented where the flowers ſit; tube very ſhort, hexagonouſly ſeamed, 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-triquetral, becoming beaked continuations to the loculaments 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 "ſoutheaſternmoſt."
No. 686, l. 17, for "Clift:" "Cliff:"

MORÆA FLEXUOSA. FLEXUOSE MORÆA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

OBS. L. C. ADDENDÆ. *Radix in* MORÆA iridioide *de rhizomate fibrosa; folia plura, plana, perennia. Corolla generatim quam in* IRIDE *perfugacior; in paucis involutim simulque spirali-convolute marcescens, at paulo mox decidua, neutiquam ut in vicina sua proxima* ARISTEA *dura capsulæque coæva evadens; hic quoque stigmata in laciniis lineares, angustissimas, lamellose compressas et radiato-patentes ad stylum usque bipartiuntur necnon antheræ, incurvatæ, vagæ et filamenta stigmatum laciniis interjecta; in* virgata *et* sisyrinchio *corolla tubo instruitur; quare* MORÆÆ *et* IRIDIS *discrepantiæ jam pene ad utriusque mutuam faciei habitusve disparilitatem resecantur, ad summum ex his manente illius corollæ æquabiliore expansione vel forsan ejusdem tubulosarum tubo inani, qui in* IRIDE *fractus; nequaquam ideo sunt commiscenda genera, ea enim ad naturæ normam concinnata, extimis ambiguis semper cohæsura speciebus, strictiora frustra petentur; nedum libet ut adeo aperte affines in nova cœderentur genera, eo minus quod eædem in unius vel alterius arbitrarie præpositi et invalidi signi conveniendam, aliis pluribus, vel sigillatim forte æqualibus simul certe præstantioribus, neglectis, in longinquiora detruderentur; quomodo* e. g. *in* LIL. *a* Redouté *ad* GALAXIAS *relegatur* IXIA monadelpha, *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 inconstantioribus 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. Diss. 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; ungues 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 ungues, 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 ungues, thence parting into three adſcendently 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.°696

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1803. P. Neale sc. sculp.

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 perpusillis tridentatim partitis; filamentis unguibus 2—3plo brevioribus, connatis. *G.*

IRIS *tricuspis. Thunb. Diss. n.* 15. *prod.* 11. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 89. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 482. *Jacq. Coll.* 4. 99. *Mart. Mill. Dict. 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 Diss.* 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 Diss. n.* 2. 34. quo male 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 oftenest simple, sometimes with one or even

even two branches; corolla largiſh eſpecially as to its outer ſegments; ungues ſtraight, cuneate, concave, about the length of the germen, tomentoſe on the inner ſide, turbinately converging; laminæ much longer than theſe, ovately rounded, geniculate-recurved; inner ſegments about equal to the ungues 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 ungues, 3—4 times longer than the ſtyle, ſpathulate-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 Duyvelſberg, 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, brachiatim polyſtachio; laciniis ovato-oblongis ſubconformibus; extimis in imo ungue ſcrobicula melliſera tranverſa inſculptis; filamentis connatis; ſtigmatibus acuminatis, ſubſerratis. *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; ungues turbinately connivent, nearly twice ſhorter than the laminæ; outer ones with a ſmall tranverſe melliferous excavation within their baſe: filaments cuniculately connate, equal to the ungues; outer lip dentately bifid, teeth recurved; ſegments of the inner lip acuminate, divaricate, ſerrulate. *G.*

Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1803. E. Sansom sculp.

PROTEA ANEMONIFOLIA. FORK-LEAVED PROTEA.

****

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *anemonifolia;* foliis linearibus elongatis ſuperne furcato-pinnatifidis: pinnis imis longioribus furcatis, capitulo globoſo 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 pinnas, 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. *Anthers* linear, 2-lobed ſeſſile. *Style* exſerted, 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 *ſphærocephala*, 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 *anemoniſolia*, 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.

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

PROTEA SCOLYMUS. SMALL SMOOTH-LEAVED 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 *ſcolymus;* foliis lanceolatis acutis capituloque terminali rotundo glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 522. *Thunb. Prod.* 26. *Diff. n.* 36. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 127. *Mart. Miller Dict. 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. *Boerh. Lugd.* 2. *p.* 192. *cum icone.*

There is probably more than one variety of this ſpecies of PROTÆA, 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.

Sydd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Nov 1. 1803. F. Sansom 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 serratis, 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 serrulatis, 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. *Bauh. Prod.* 134.

CONVOLVULUS foliis lanceolatis vel quinquefoliis. *Bauh. Pin.* 295. *Barrel. Icon.* 319 *et* 320. *Raii Hist.* 729. *Moris. Hist. s.* 1. *t.* 4. *f.* 5.

CONVOLVULUS *ægyptius. Vesling Ægypt.* 73. *t.* 74.

IPOMÆA *palmata;* foliis palmatis, lobis 5-lanceolatis, extimis bifidis, pedunculis dichotomis. *Forsk. 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 ſerrulate. *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 withinſide. *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, ſubſagittate 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 Bankſian 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.

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

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 crenate, pubescent on both sides but much more so underneath. *Cauline* shorter, egg-heart-shaped, lower ones with short footstalks, 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* exserted. *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 consequently perfectly hardy. Flowers in June and July. Easily propagated by parting its roots, and requires no particular treatment. Introduced by Mr. Loddiges, Nurseryman, at Hackney, within these few years. Far exceeds in beauty all its congeners.

Nº 701

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

MARICA STRIATA. STREAKED-FLOWERED MARICA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

OBS. *Haud pluris in* ENSATIS *facienda* MONADELPHIA *quam unguium petalorum vel limbi laciniarum brevior longiorve cohæsio, aut illorum absoluta distinctio; in manifestissime ad idem genus pertinentibus speciebus nunc deest nunc reperitur hæcce vicissim, nec alterum reliquis haud æque commune 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 charactere; contra adeo cæteroquin 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 proximiorem esse* striatæ, *planifolio-fibrosæ, ac* paludosæ; *et hujusmodi quoque plura.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

SISYRINCHIUM *striatum. Smith Ic. Pict.* 1. 9. *t.* 9. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 580. *Mart. Mill. Dict. 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;

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; involucres 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; ungues urceolately convergent; laminæ rotately patent; filaments ſcarcely equal to the ungues, 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 "*cæteris*" lege "*cætera.*"

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. Diss. n.* 14. *Prod.* 11. *Linn. Suppl.* 97. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 224. *Coll.* 3. 271. *Mart. Mill. Dict. 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 MORÆA *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.*

N.o 703

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

Iris Virginica. Virginian Flag,

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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 lacinias intimas erectiusculas extimisque perangustiores æquantibus, labio intimo obtuso, dentato, lacinis 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. *Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 223. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 232. *Thunb. Diss.* 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 cespitosely. 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 laminæ: ſtigmas recurved pate about equal to the inner ſegments, oblong-linear, outer l obtuſe, entire, inner one bifid, obtuſe, ſegments crenate ſerrate, revolutely erect, upwards divaricate, lapping ſlight over towards the baſe only. Anthers blue-violet with yello pollen. Flowers ſlightly fragrant. Comes very near to *very color*, but differs in colour and in having larger flowers, a particularly in the ſegments of the inner lip of the ſtigm being divaricate upwards and not lapping all the way over in that; beſides in ſeveral ſlighter diſtinctions and gener appearance.

Was cultivated by Mr. Philip Miller in 1758, accord ing to the Hortus Kewenſis. A hardy plant. The leaves die i Winter. Michaux found it in the marſhes of Virginia an Carolina, where it flowers in May and June. Clayton ſpecimen, from which Gronovius deſcribed this ſpecies i the *Flora Virginica*, is now, with the reſt of the latter's Herb rium, in the ineſtimable collection of Sir Joseph Banks.

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

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

TRITONIA FENESTRATA. OPEN-FLOWERED TRITONIA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 609.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *feneſtrata* ſpatha tubum æquante; fauce turbinata; laciniis regulari-patentibus, ſpatio inſterſtinctis, baſin uſque mutuo diſcedentibus; unguium lateribus ſubdimidiatim pellucentibus; laminis rotundatis, his brevioribus; ſtaminibus reclinato-aſſurgentibus. *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-aſſurgent; 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.*

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

GENTIANA ADSCENDENS (*var.* α.) PORCELANE-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *adfcendens;* corollis campanulatis quinquefidis inter lacinias dentatis, calycibus latere dehifcentibus fubtridentatis, foliis lanceolatis: radicalibus elongatis.

α. Caule ramofo erectiufculo.

β. Caule fimplici decumbente.

GENTIANA *adfcendens;* corollis quinquifidis campanulatis fubfeffilibus axillaribus, foliis acutis: radicalibus lanceolatis elongatis. *Froelich. Gent. p.* 43. *n.* 14. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *p.* 1335.

GENTIANA *decumbens;* corollis 5-fidis campanulatis, foliis radicalibus lanceolatis longiffimis, caule decumbente. *Linn. Suppl.* 174.

GENTIANA *adfcendens;* corollis quinquifidis campanulatis oppofite feffilibus foliis radicalibus fafciculatis. *Pallas Roff.* 2. *p.* 106. *t.* 94. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 103. *t.* 51. falfo pro *Pneumonanthe.*

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

with rare articles: in both the calyx burſts on one ſide, an
has three or four very ſmall teeth at the end. In the *Suppl*
mentum Plantarum this form of the calyx is particularly men
tioned, and it appears, though rather obſcurely, in GMELIN
figure, but not in that of PALLAS, although very evident i
his ſpecimen preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium. Radic
leaves are for the moſt part longer and ſlenderer than in o
figure and only three-nerved: Cauline ones grow by pairs, b
frequently face one way. The ſtalks, at firſt decumbent, ri
up, though ſlender and weak; branches oppoſite, lower on
long. Flowers both axillary and terminal on peduncles var
ing in length. Segments of corolla more obtuſe than
GENTIANA *Pneumonanthe*, and the whole plant much mo
lax.

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

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

N.° 706

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

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

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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 ſerrated 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.

Pub by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent Dec 1803

Chironia Decussata. Cross-Leaved Chironia.

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHIRONIA *decussata;* fruticosa subtomentosa; foliis confertis decussatis oblongis obtusis, calycibus globosis quinquepartitis. *Ventenat Hort. Cels.* 31.

Monf. Ventenat, in his accurate work, diftinguifhes this Chironia from the *frutefcens*, No. 37 of the Botanical Magazine, by the ftalk being more fimple, the branches very fhort, the flowers larger, the calyx more globofe and deeply divided into five fegments, the leaves wider, more obtufe, growing in two ranks, and covered with a clofe fhort pubefcence. There are however fo many intermediate varieties as to leave room for doubt whether it be a genuine fpecies or not.

It has been long known in our nurferies by the name of *latifolia*. Is a very ornamental greenhoufe fhrub, occupying but little fpace and continuing long in bloffom.

HEDYCHIUM CORONARIUM*. SWEET-SCENTED GARLAND-FLOWER.

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Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEDYCHIUM *coronarium. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 10. *Kœnig 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 KŒNIG. 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* Χιων 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 ſurrounds 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.

Hypoxis Serrata. Saw-Leaved Hypoxis.

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Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 662.

Obs. l. c. addendæ. Americanis *bulbus tunicatus, attenuatim elongatus, cuticulis membranaceis vestitus, fibris de margine basis orbiculatim erumpentibus ut in Hyacintho.* Capensibus *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 germen a summo et pedunculato gradatim per species medias in imum radicale dilabitur. Folia communiter canaliculata vel exceptione rara cavo-teretia, subambientia, deorsum complicata vel convoluta. Corolla coriaceo-tenax, post anthesin perstanter connivens. Capsula in* serrata *verticali-oblonga, trigona, cujus diffluit portio superna instar operculi circumcissè disrupta, dum scinditur paries laciniatim et reflexo-revolvens sensim dimittit semina; ea numerosa, biserialia, scabrata, nigricanta, libera, receptaculo quoque libero, centrali, triquetro circumfunduntur. In fructu nondum plene maturato adsunt dessepimenta tria tenuissima, et semina a funiculo umbicali capillaceo detineri videntur.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *serrata;* rhizomate subgloboso, annue renovato; scapis articulatim unipedunculatis; bracteis geminis, subulatis; foliis glabris, aculeolis remotis retrorsis denticulato-serrulatis vittaque argenteo-pallescente undata percursis; stigmatibus turbinatim secedentibus. G.

HYPOXIS *serrata. Linn. Suppl.* 197. *Syst.* 326. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 439. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Thunb. Prod* 60. *Jacq. Ic. 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 ſerrulately by minute diſtant cartilaginous prickle-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 deflected. 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 ſubſagittate, 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.

Hypoxis Erecta. Upright Hypoxis.

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Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

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, subsastigiante; stigmate subtrilobo-capitato, hirtulo. *G.*

HYPOXIS *erecta. Sp. Pl.* 439. *Syst.* 326. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 438. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* (exclusо *Smith spicil.* ?) *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 106.

HYPOXIS *carolinienſis. 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, ſubfaſtigiate 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 is there ſaid to be called by the Cherokee Indians *Chera Notwa* (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. LODDIGE's Nurſery, Hackney. *Juncea* was imported by Mr. FRASER, Nurſeryman, in 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.

Sold E. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St George's Crescent Jan. 1804 F. Sansom 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 torosomulticipitem coadunato-prorepentibus; caule compresso; foliis perennantibus hirto-villosis, canescentibus; racemo 4—6-floro divaricatim subbrachiatimque 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. Gærtn. fruct. et sem.* 1. 33.

FABRICIA *villosa.* Var. 3tia 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.* 1ma. *Thunb. cui priscum servamus 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.* 2da.

3. HYPOXIS *sobolifera. Jacq.* supra. *quæ sua var.* 3tia.

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

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, ſubfaſtigiate 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 *ſerrata* 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 *ſerrata*, 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.*

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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 capitatim 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 involucres, 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 involucres; ſegments unequal, recurved, outer ones nearly three times larger, obovate, blunt, inner ones of the ſame form; ungues 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 involucres. 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 *Liliaceæ* or Hexandrous portion of the vegetable kingdom. *G.*

CORRIGENDA.

No. 561, l. 10, *pro* "Ixiæ" *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.

Sydenham Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Jan. 1 1804. F. Sargent sculp.

DRABA PYRENAICA. MOUNTAIN WHITLOW-GRASS.

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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, *Leofl. 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. Dict. 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.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent Jan 1 1804 T. Sandom sculp.

VALERIANA SIBIRICA SIBERIAN VALERIAN.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 1-petala, basi hinc gibba, supera. *Sem.* 1.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VALERIANA *sibirica*; floribus tetrandris æqualibus, foliis pinnatifidis, seminibus 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, seminibus 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* panicled. *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

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 *Pythenica*, with which we were likewiſe favoured by Mr. LONDIGES. Is propagated by ſeeds, which it produces with us. Hardy.

Sad Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent, Lam. 1806. F. Sanders sculp.

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. Repof. 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.

Sud. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

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, incisis dentatis, petalis exterioribus quinis [*rectius* senis]. *Sp. Pl.* 764. *Reich.* 2. 640. *Berg. Cap.* 148. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 3.

ATRAGENE *capensis;* erecta, foliis biternatis, foliolis incisodentatis, petalis exterioribus numerosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1286. *Bot. Rep. t.* 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.

LINNÆUS 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;

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 the marks by which he denotes theſe circumſtances, had ſeen neither a living nor dried ſpecimen of this plant, has yet most 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 or ſpecies of Anemone, to which it appears to us to be much more nearly allied than to ATRAGENE *alpina*, No. 530 of this work. But, as we have there ſtated, the latter plant is not 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.

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

TULIPA BREYNIANA. CAPE TULIP.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

OBS. *Genus* MELANTHIO *tam habitu quam charactere 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-sessilia, curtata, subcartilaginea, illic canaliculato-loratim et libere educta; hic denuo filamenta ad basin germinis inserta, illic petalis plus minus accreta.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TULIPA *breyniana* foliis lineari-lanceolatis, convolutis; scapo polyphyllo, 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. *Breyn. 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

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 Nurserymen under the name of TULIPA *persica*; its bulbs 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.*

Sed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crypt. Feb. 1. 1804. F. Sansom sculp.

PANCRATIUM ILLYRICUM. ILLYRIAN PANCRATIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis limbo patentissimo, corona ad faucem 12-fida, cujus laciniæ 6 subulatæ antheriferæ. *Stigma* 1. *Spatha* 1-*phylla, latere dehiscens,* 1 *aut multiflora.* JUSS.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *illyricum* multiflorum; scapo varicose nervoso; foliis lineari-oblongis, obtusissimis; laciniis convexis, stellatis, tubo longioribus; corona staminilega his 3—4plo breviore, turbinatim patente, laciniis sex, bifidis; 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. *Ic. v.* 2. 132. *t.* 197. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 411. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 45.

PANCRATIUM *stellare. Salisb. in Linn. Trans.* 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. *Bauh. Pin.* 55. *Seba Thes.* 17. *t.* 8. *f.* 1. *Raii Hist.* 1140. *Boerh. Lugdb.* 2. *p.* 122.

PANCRATII monspeliaci hemerocallidis valentinæ facie Lilionarcissus, vel narcissus tertius Mathioli. *J. Bauh.* 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 bractes, 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, unguiculately 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-laciniate, 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, Corſica, 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.

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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; seminibus 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. *Zannichelli 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 doubtleſsly 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.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1803. E. Sansom sculp.

ALBUCA MINOR. LESSER ALBUCA.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ laciniæ 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 erectiusculis, 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. Act. Holm.* 1784. *p.* 294. *Thunb. eod.* 1786. 58. *Prod.* 65. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 436. *Mart. Mill. Dict. 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 alteri 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, subascendent; 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 inflected, 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, Kenſington; 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 "roſules."

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 ATHANASIA *capenſis*, 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. *Caps.* 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.

Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1 1804. E. Sansom sculp.

TRICHOSANTHES ANGUINA. SNAKE-GOURD.

****

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA SYNGENESIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-partita, ciliata. *Filam.* 3.
FÆM. *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 sinensis, flore albo elegantissimo, fructu oblongo intorto. *Mich. Gen.* 12. *t.* 9. *Mill. Ic.* 21. *t.* 32.

CUCURBITA sinensis, fructu longo anguino vario flore candido capillamentis tenuissimis ornato, *Till. Dis.* 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 MICHELI. 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 *adfcendens;* corollis campanulatis quinquefidis inter lacinias dentatis, calycibus latere dehiscentibus fubtridentatis, foliis lanceolatis: radicalibus elongatis.

β. Caule fimplici decumbente.

The foliage, the form of the corolla, and above all the fingular 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 fpecies.

The defcription 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.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

Sd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis [illegible] F. Sansom 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, serrate 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.

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

AMARYLLIS CURVIFOLIA. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED AMARYLLIS.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 661.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *curvifolia (umbella multiflora)* convexa; foliis glaucinis, lineari-loratis, parum attenuatis, obtusatis, enerviis, subfalcatis una hinc cæsim 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 suppeditasset 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 WYKES's, Kenſington. *G.*

Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1804. F. Sansom 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, cæsim assurgentibus, sursum undulatim 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.

Specici titulus infelicior 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, aſſurgent, converging by their edges, two lower ones at length divaricately remote; laminæ undulately curled, acute; ſides ſlightly reflexed. Germen green, depreſſed-ſphæroid, tritoroſe, triſulcate; parts of fructification declined-aſſurgent, 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 "aciebus."
No. 571, l. 10, poſt "coalitis," inſere "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," inſere "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 "*circumciſſe*" lege "*circumſciſſe*."
No. 709, p. 2, l. 10, for "are," read "becomes."
No. 717, p. 2, l. 27, after "many, add "individual plants."

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Gladiolus Hirsutus (β). Variegated Shaggy Cornflag.

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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.*

(α) *aphyllus; florifer,* foliis totis vaginosis, remotis, cauli arcte 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. Diss.* 8.

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

GLADIOLUS *brevifolius. Jacq. Fragm.* 3. 12. *t.* 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) *villosiusculus;* foliis caulinis linearibus, conspicuius villosis, ultra vaginosam partem longe productis; in universum major. *Serior.* G.

GLADIOLUS *villosiusculus. 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 laminis curtatis. G.

GLADIOLUS *hirsutus.* (γ) *tenuiflorus, nobis loc. cit. ubi priviora 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. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1804. F. Sansom sculp.

ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM. LARGE-FLOWERED STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

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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 rosaceo-patentissimis, ovato-oblongis, extimis indentato-obtusatis; filamentis plano-subulatis; germine turbinato-sphærico, obiter sexsulcato, toties torulosо; 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. *Bauh. Pin.* 69. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. 130. *f.* 1.

LILIUM alexandrinum, sive O. magnum. *Bauh. 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 subemarginata et connata vocaverit, aliam eum descripsisse speciem, thyrsoidem *puta, haud 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-ſphæroid, ſlightly ſixſulcate; 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 *Zunbul Arabi* or Arabian bulbs. In Italy it was named the Alexandrian Lily or *Jacintho 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.*

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CHEIRANTHUS TRISTIS. DARK-FLOWERED STOCK.

****

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHEIRANTHUS *tristis;* foliis linearibus subsinuatis, floribus sessilibus: petalis undatis, caule suffruticoso. *Sp. Pl.* 925. *Willd.* 3. 522. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 266. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 15. *Allion. Ped.* 3. 991. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 397.

CHEIRANTHUS foliis lanceolato linearibus acutis glabris, siliquis teretibus. *Hort. Cliff.* 332. *Hort. Upf.* 188.

LEUCOIUM minus. *Barr. ic.* 999. *n.* 1. 2. 803. (1019.?) *Bocc. Muf.* 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 LINNÆUS 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.

HESPERIS TRISTIS. NIGHT-SMELLING ROCKET.

Clafs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Petala oblique flexa. *Glandula* intra ftamina breviora. *Siliqua* ftricta. *Stigma* bafi bifurca apice connivente. *Cal.* claufus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HESPERIS *triftis;* caule hifpido ramofo patente. *Sp. Pl.* 927. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 269. *Willd.* 3. 530. *Jacq. Fl. Auft.* 2. *p.* 1. *t.* 102. *Hort. Upf.* 187. *Jacq. Vind.* 118. *Crantz. Auft. p.* 31.
HESPERIS caule hifpido procumbente. *Hort. Cliff.* 335.
HESPERIS montana pallida odoratiffima. *Bauh. Pin.* 202. *Morif. Hift.* 2. 252. *f.* 3. *t.* 10. *f.* 3. *Cluf. Pan.* 333. montana et prima, *Cluf. Hift.*
HESPERIS pannonica. *Cam. Hort. t.* 18. *Park. Parad.* 262.
VIOLA matronalis flore obfoleto. *Ger. emac.* 462. *f.* 3.
LEUCOIUM melancholicum. *Hort. Eyft. Ger. emac.* 463. *f.* 4. ?

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

MILLER fays, 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 feems not to have been exclufively applied to this fpecies, perhaps more ufually to the HESPERIS *matronalis.*

Is propagated by feeds, of which it produces abundance in very long ftraight pods flightly twifted. Thefe 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.

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

NOLANA PROSTRATA. TRAILING NOLANA.

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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. Dict. Gært. Fruct.* 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. Act. Ang.* 1763. *v.* 53. *p.* 130. *t.* 10.

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

NEUDORFFIA peruviana repens, flore cæruleo. *Adans. 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 *Borragineæ (asperifoliæ* 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 *ſolaneæ* 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.

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

Convolvulus Sepium (β) Americanus.
American Great Bindweed.

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Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata plicata. *Stigm.* 2. *Capf.* 2-locularis: loculis 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.*

α *Europæus*; corollis albis.

β *Americanus*; corollis incarnatis.

Synonyma authorum, utpote ad varietatem europæam pertinentia, ex hujus 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 tree.

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

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-canaliculatis, obtuso-carinatis; 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. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2, 54. exclusis passim Sloane, Herman, Seba, Merian et Swartz AMARYLLIDEM *equestrem* volentibus.

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

LILIONARCISSUS indicus flore elegantissime purpurascente. *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 pallidiore.

Specimen spontaneum capense varietatis β. ipso R. S. Præside 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, enclofing 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 infenſibly connected that the joint is ſcarcely to be diſcerned. Corolla ſubregular, funnelform, rather ſtraight, nodding; ſegments ſhortly connate, unguiculately attenuate, laminæ lanceolate, ſlightly concave, recurved-patent, inner broadeſt, outer terminated by a membranouſly hooked cuſpis. Organs declined, aſſurgent; 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, gracileſcent. Stigma obſcurely lobed-trifid, deep carmine. Some flowers are quite regular, while others not unfrequently have the upper ſegments more conflex 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.

MUSCARI MOSCHATUM. MUSK GRAPE-HYACINTH.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala, varie campaniformis, fexdentata. *Stigm.* 1. *Capf.* trilobo-trigona (angulis alato-extenuatis?) *Sem.* plura, fubglobofa (columellæ affixa?) *Tournef. Linn. fil. (ex MS^to. ad fchedulas Bankfianas tranfcripto) et Desfont.*

OBS. *Huc* HYACINTHUS monftrofus, comofus (No. 133.) botryoides (No. 157.) racemofus (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 Uftero atque Desfontaines in genus evocata; ab ea* HYACINTHORUM *difgnofcenda corolla haud fexpartita vel longius fiffa; porro (ex* Linn. fil.) *capfula alatim trigona, feminibus non membranaceo-planis, atque columellæ, nec utrinque interiori margini diffepimenti, annexis.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MUSCARI *mofchatum;* racemo multifloro, oblongo-ovato; corolla horizontali, urceolato-cylindrica, collo arctato breviffimo fiffili in coronulam membranaceam laceram et limbum minutum fexfidum rotatum et cito fphacelatum foluto. *G.*

HYACINTHUS *Mufcari. Sp. Pl.* 454. *Hort. Cliff.* 126. *Upf.* 85. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 458. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Ruffel It. Alepp.* 2. 250. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 169.

MUSCARI *mufcarimi. Uft. Ann. St.* 2. *p.* 15.

MUSCARI *racemofus. Mill. Dict.* 3. racemofo *a. Willd. in Synonymo male adpofitus.*

MUSCARI mofchatum grifeo obfoleto flore. *Tournef.* 348.

HYACINTHUS mofchatus odoratiffimus. *Weinm. Phyt.* 583. *f.* 6.

HYACINTHUS racemofus mofchatus. *Bauh. Pin.* 43. *Raii Hift.* 1162.

MUSCARI obfoletiore flore. *Cluf. Hift.* 178. *Mor. p.* 2. *f.* 4. *f.* 6. 7. *Hort. Eyft. Ord. Vern.* 2. *t.* 13. *f.* 1.

HYACINTHUS

HYACINTHUS botryoides major mofch. f. Mufcari flore flavo et cineritio. *Park. Par.* 112. *n.* 1, 2. *t.* 113. *f.* 3, 4.
MUSCARI flavum et Clufii. *Ger. emac.* 120. *f.* 1, 2.
NARCISSUS. 5. *Camerar.* 442. C.
BOLBO vomitorio. *Caft. Durant.* 81.

Bulb tunicate, ovate, white. Leaves four or thereabouts, lorate-linear, fomewhat convolutely concave, 7—10 inches long and about half a one broad, bluntifh, thickifh, lax, furrounding the fcape, which is weak, fhorter, fmooth, cylindrical; raceme clofifh, oblong-ovate; flowers fparfe horizontal; pedicles very fhort, iffuing from hollows funk in the rachis; bractes minute, ftill fhorter, lacerate. Corolla narrow, ovate-urceolate, obfcurely three-cornered, fplitting at the neck into a minute, rotate, fexpartite limb, and a yet fmaller prominent torn coronet terminating its very narrow orifice, the firft the continuation of the outer cuticle, the fecond of the inner, both quickly fading, while the more fubftantial part of the flower remains for fome time unchanged. Stamens twice fhorter than the corolla, almoft entirely adnate, alternate ones longer, anthers fmall, dark-coloured with yellow pollen. Germen ovate, acutely trigonal; ftyle fhort; ftigma obfcurely trifid, capitate-trigonal. The flowers are larger than thofe of the other fpecies, of little beauty, but amply recompenfing the want of it by their extreme fragrance; from which circumftance the Turks have given it the appellation of MUSCARI, the fcent refembling that of certain paftilles they ufe to perfume their chambers, which are known by the fame name: it was brought from the gardens in the vicinity of Conftantinople, according to CLUSIUS, about 1554. Dr. PATRICK RUSSELL found it growing wild near Aleppo, till when its precife habitat was not fatisfactorily afcertained. The Italians call it *Mufchio greco.* There is a yellow fort, called *Tibcadi Mufcari* by the Dutch Florifts, fuppofed to be a mere variety, the fragrance of which is ftill more exquifite, and we are told that fine roots of it fell for a guinea a piece in Holland. We never faw it. Our variety was cultivated by GERARDE in 1597. It is a hardy plant, thrives in a fouthern afpect, propagating abundantly both by feed and offsets. *G.*

Sml. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1804. P. Sandom sculp.

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-semiteretibus, subulatim attenuatis, extimis circa scapum breviorem projectis; racemo conferto, cylindraceo, 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, semicylindric, 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; bractes 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.

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 emerſion from " the ground, but loſing gradually all gloſs."

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

MASSONIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. SWEET-SCENTED MASSONIA.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 559.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MASSONIA *angustifolia (acaulis)* foliis lanceolato-oblongis nudis; thyrso congesto; tubo pedicellis duplo breviore, 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. Diss. 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 thyrse, 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, subsessile, gracilescent; anthers small, incumbent. Germen trisulcate, 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 WYKES's, Kensington. It propagates by offsets and seeds without much difficulty. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1801. E. Sansom sc.

CERBERA AHOUAI. 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. *Antheræ* conniventes. *Stylus* 1, *Stigma* 2-lobum. *Drupa* magna latere sulcata ac 2-punctata, fœta 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 *Ahovai*. *Willd.* 1. 1222. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 293. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Bot. Repos. t.* 231.
THEVETIA. *Hort. Cliff.* 75.
AHOUAI. *Thev. Antarct.* 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 alæ 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, ſurrounded 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 naufeous or acrid taſte, notwithſtanding the poiſonous quality of the other juices of the plant.

CERBERA *Thevetia* and our tree appear to be congeners; but GÆRTNER 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.

Banksia Ericæfolia. Heath-Leaved Banksia.

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Class and Order.

Tetrandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Amentum squamatum. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Antheræ* 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 Gærtner. 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.

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SANSEVIERA SESSILIFLORA. CHINESE SANSEVIERA.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, monopetala, tubulosa, limbo sexpartito, revoluto. *Stam.* a laciniarum basi libera. *Bacca* trilocularis; loculis monospermis. *Thunb. Nov. Gen.* LIRIOPE. *Loureir.* SALMIA. *Cavan.* ALETRIS. *Gærtn.*

OBS. *Plantæ herbaceæ, perennes, soboliferæ. Radix crassa, carnosa, 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-reflectentibus, glabris, nervosis; scapo nudo, extrafoliaceo; floribus sessilibus, suberectis, subappressis, in spica solitariis; 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 zeylanicæ *in synonymo adposita, nostræ plantæ, cujus itidem concivis, affinior videtur; attamen utrisque distincta satis, quantum liceat de adeo rudi adumbratione 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 extrafoliaceous, 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, gracilescent, 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 subpersistent, sharply triquetral, thicker than the filaments, clavately enlarged upwards, into a trialately 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.

FLEURS CHARMANTES! par vous la nature est plus belle;
Dans ses brillans tableaux l'art vous prend pour modèle;
Simple tribut du cœur, vos dons sont 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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MDCCCIV.

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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 serratis ciliatis. *Cavan. Icon.* 264. *v.* 3. *n.* 289.
TAGETES *lucida*. *Bot. Repos. 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. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent May 1 1804. E. Sanders sculp.

Lobelia Gracilis. Slender-Stemmed Lobelia.

****

Class and Order.

Syngenesia Monogamia. *L.*

Pentandria Monogynia. *Willd.*

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Capf.* infera, 2 seu 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *gracilis;* foliis ovatis incisis, caule divisio, 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.*

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

N. 743

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

ANDROSACE VILLOSA. HAIRY ANDROSACE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Corolla* tubus ovatus: ore glanduloso. *Caps.* 1-locularis, 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. Dict. 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. *Bauh. 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 *Chamæjasme*, 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.

Jed Edwards del Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Mar 1 1804 F Jenkins sc

TRITOMA MEDIA. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED TRITOMA.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala, campanulato-cylindracea, 6-dentata, explicata. *Stam.* receptaculo germinis infita, 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. *Herbæ perennantes de C. B. spei. Radix rhizoma cæspitosim foliferum, crassius fibratum; folia scirpoidea, radicalia, ambientia, de colle 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, bedris lævibus, 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 spongioso-crassa; corolla non ex laciniis levissime cohærentibus (quarum intimæ 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 maxime cum loculis alato-compressis atque submonospermis; ultra, filamentis haud corollæ accretis, præter habitum non bulbosum aliundeque diversum. Ab* ALETRIDE *rursus* (farinosam *intelligimus, quæ a* fragrante *item heterogenea) corolla non tuberculatim rugosa; staminibus haud corollæ adfixis; stylo haud in* 3 *solutili, indoleque in universum abunde aliena. Huc* VELTHEIMIA uvaria *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

Eafily diftinguifhed from *Uvaria* by its fmaller glaucous leaves, the edges and keel of which are not prickly ferrate as in that; from *pumila* again by its leaves being not fo fmall nor fo linear, the corolla neither cyathiformly campanulate nor fo fhort. Our plant is nearly as much larger than the laft as it is fmaller than the firft; hence we have called it *media*; *farmentofa* being abfurdly erroneous and *repens* not exact, befides applying equally to the three fpecies.

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

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

It is more ufually treated as a hardy green-houfe plant, and kept in deep pots of light earth. Propagates very faft by fuckers. *G.*

Sydd Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1821. F. Jenkins sc.

LACHENALIA PURPUROCÆRULEA. PURPLE-BLUE LACHENALIA.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 588.

OBS. *Corolla ei* ALOES *simillima, ejus laciniæ vero sunt liberæ extimæque breviores, nec æquales atque obiter connatæ; 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 adscendente, e curtato-cylindrica reflexo-campanulata, parum inæquali; staminibus sigillatim assurgentibus, divergentibus, longioribus. G.

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

(α) foliis pustulatis.
(β) foliis lævibus.

Bulb tunicated, depressed-sphærical, 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,

thickfet, cylindric, conically narrowed towards the fummit. Pedicles fhorter than the corolla, longer than the finall pale ovate fubulate bracte. Corolla adfcendent, fegments converging downwards into a very fhort trigibbous tube, diverging upwards into a reflexed patent campanulate form; inner ones fubcuneate, rather the longeft. Stamens divergent, feparately affurgent, fomewhat longer than the corolla. Stigma obfolete.

Jacquin compares the fcent of the bloom to May. Blooms about May; fhould be treated as a hardy green-houfe plant, and kept in a mixture of peat and loam.

A native of the Cape, from whence the prefent fpecimen was received by Mr. Williams, Nurferyman, of Turnham-Green, who has alfo a variety with leaves that are not bliftered. *G.*

Jos. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1804. E. Sansom sculp.

SCILLA BIFOLIA. TWO-LEAVED SQUIL.

****

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 *hactenus adductas; sub eodem monentes, priorem corollam habere multo teneriorem, nec non nervo medio principi, unde derivant alii tenuissimi et ferme obsoleti, percurri; eam alterius iisdem pluribus, proximis, varicosioribus insigniri, atque ad paginam inferiorem insuper virideſcere; subjungentes, quod si isti viderentur characteres nimium vagi, invalidi, aut obscuri, uniri debere genera, dum de colore florum binæ optimæ repetantur subdivisiones. Species adnumeraverunt xxviii, e quibus utique volunt eliminatas* unifoliam *cum* anthericoide, *easdem censentes* ORNITHOGOLO *magis analogas. Genera conjunxit* Lamarck. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *bifolia* foliis subbinis, lato-linearibus, convoluto-canaliculatis, longius conduplicatis, subcaudatim finientibus; racemo 3—8-floro, rariusculo, subcorymboso, subsparso, ebracteato *(fere?)*; corolla rotata; germine trigono, ovato-pyramidato; stylo acuminate definente. *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. Geselt. Naturforsch. neue schrift. B.* 4. *p.* 20. *Annals of Bot.* 1. *p.* 104. *Thuil. Fl. de Par. n.* 156.

HYACINTHUS stellatus Fuchsii. *Ger. emac.* 106.

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

HYACINTHUS stellaris bifolius germanicus. *Bauh. Pin.* 45.

HYACINTHUS stellatus bifolius vernus dumetorum flore cæruleo. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 579. *Mor. Hist.* 2. *s.* 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 thyrſe, 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 Meſſ. 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.E. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1804. F. Sansom sc.

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?)* revoluto-patentes, staminibus valde breviores. *Caps.* 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, cylindraceo-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. Exclusis *Plukenet* et *Morison* passim citatis.

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

VERATRUM scapo fistuloso et squamoso, spica stricta. *Trew. Ehret. 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 sicca.* 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 subtricoccous 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 Pensylvania.

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.

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 thyrseform 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

Capſule oblong-ſphæroid, far longer than the perſiſtent, ſurrounding corolla; ſubtricoccous three-pulvinately trigonal, ſeparating from the centre, and opening inwards. Seeds two in each cell or capſule, 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 Penſylvania and Virginia. It was brought to Kew-Gardens by Mr. YOUNG, in 1765.

Our drawing was made at Mr. LODDIGE's Nurſery, at Hackney, where it was received from America near twenty years ago, during which period the poſſeſſor has only ſeen 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 ſome meaſure account for its never having been figured in any work that we are acquainted with. It is ſaid to require a mixture of bog-earth and loam, as well as to be placed in a northern aſpect; but we have ſeen it generally treated as an alpine plant, and kept in a frame.

Its uniting ſo ſtrong a reſemblance to ASPHODELUS *luteus* in habit, with ſo great a difference in character, is very remarkable in this order of plants. We have not followed MICHAUX in conſidering it a diſtinct genus from HELONIAS; he himſelf has offered no difference of character, nor do we think ſuch a ſeparation requiſite. *G.*

Sd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, June 1 1821. B. Sadon sculp.

SCILLA PERUVIANA. CORYMBOSE SQUIL.

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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. Dict. 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. Dict. n.* 4. *Eriophora. n.* 10.

ORNITHOGALUM cæruleum lusitanicum latifolium. *Tourn. Inst.* 381.

ORNITHOGALUM eriophorum peruvianum. *Tourn. Inst.* 381.

HYACINTHUS stellatus peruvianus. *Clus. Hist.* 182.

ERIOPHORUS peruvianus. *Clus. Hist.* 173. *Hort. Eyst. Vern.* 2. *t.* 9. *f.* 1.

HYACINTHUS indicus bulbosus stellatus. *Bauh. Pin.* 47. *Rudb. Elys.* 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 bracte of nearly the same length. Corolla persistent; rotately patent, with

with lanceolate, acute ſegments; ſtamens 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 Tuniſian 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.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, June 1 1804. T. Sangster sculp.

MORÆA PAPILIONACEA. DWARF MORÆA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N.os. 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. Diss. 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 Banksian 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.*

Sydd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent June 1 1804. E. Sansom sculp.

FERRARIA ANTHEROSA. GREEN VARIEGATED FERRARIA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. fasciculata; involucro lanceolato turgido. *Cor.* hexapetalo-sexpartita, regularis, unguibus arrecte conniventibus, laminis parum inæqualibus rotato-reflexove-patentibus; ora præcrispa 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 umbilicatim depresso. G.

OBS. *Radix tuber nudum, sola epidermide arcte conferruminata obductum, subinforme, in universum depresse orbiculatum, subtus umbilicatum, superne gemmam frugiferam radicatam promittens, ipsum effætum evasurum; fibræ haud raro submoniliformiter tuberiparæ. Caulis sursum ramosus crebroque ex suis numerosis et contiguis involucris herbaceis faciem exhibens foliosam. Folia crassiuscula eundo sursum breviora, nec multa. Flores ephemeri, succulenti, fragiles; unguibus carnosis ad basin scrobicula didyma melliflua insculptis; laminis ad latera deflexis medio convexis, ora lichenoidee crispata. Antheræ crassiores didymo-biloculares. Stigmata bilamellatim involuto-complicata, indeque si velis bilabiata. Germen atque capsula inclusæ. Corollæ superior pagina cum stigmatum lacinulis, ad lentem observatæ, punctulis densissimis prominentibus pruinari deprehenduntur, araneæ instar cutis, absque tamen omni pubescentia. Semina biserialia e majoribus, corrugatim 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, dispansis, sagittato-didymis; ima parte stigmatum dentatim adaucta; germine capsulaque rostratim 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. *G.*

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. Fruct.* 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 CONVOLVULUS, 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.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St Geo. Crescent June 1 1804. F. Sansom sculp.

PODALYRIA BIFLORA. TWO-FLOWERED PODALYRIA, or SOPHORA.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. subbilabiatus 5-fidus. *Cor.* papilionacea, alæ vexilli longitudine. *Legumen* ventricosum polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PODALYRIA *biflora;* foliis simplicibus ovatis subtomentosis, pedunculis bifloris, calycibus basi intrusis tomentosis 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 green-houſe.

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

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1804. F. Sansom 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. *Caps.* 3-locularis, 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 aphyllo; folio subrotundo, serrato, pediculo longissimo insidenti. *Clayt. Virgin. n.* 31.

DESC. *Root* creeping, according to MICHAUX of a deep red colour throughout. *Leaves* all radical, petioled, subpeltate, round-heart-shaped, crenate-dentate with glandular teeth, rigid like the frons 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 pedicles, with a single very small bracte below each. *Calyx* one-leafed, 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 GRONOVIUS, until it was detected and more fully and accurately deſcribed by MICHAUX, who gave it the name of ERYTHRORHIZA, 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.

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1 1804. F. Sansom sculp.

PERGULARIA MINOR. WEST-COAST CREEPER.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* 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 1 1804 F Sandom sculp

ALOE ARACHNOIDES. SPIDER-FOOTED-LEAVED ALOE.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

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. Dict. 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.*

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

Aloe Humilis. Soft-Spined Aloe.

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Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

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

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, adscendentibus, subulato-trigonis, floribus cylindricis. *Decand. Pl. Gr. liv.* 7. *n.* 39.

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

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

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. Boerh. ind. alt.* 2. 130. *n.* 23. *Til. Hort. Pis. p.* 7. *t.* 6. *male.*

ALOE africana foliis glaucis margine et dorsi 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 teethlike, 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. *Pedicles* 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 patuloufly reflected at the mouth. *Filaments* ſlightly unequal, nearly the length of corolla, ſub-aſſurgent. *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.

****

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 744.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITOMA *Uvaria;* foliorum margine carinaque fpinulofo-ferrata; fpica ovali-cylindrica, corolla clavato-cylindrica.

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

ALETRIS Uvaria. *Syft. 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 longiffimo et anguftiffimo, floribus luteis fœtidis. *Commel. Hort.* 2. *p.* 29. *t.* 15. *Seb. thef.* 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 fo long ago as the year 1707. Blooms in the Autumn. Is fufficiently hardy to refift the cold of our milder Winters, but in very fevere weather requires to be protected from the froft. Is ufually propagated by fuckers, as alfo feed, which it produces freely. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent July 1 1804. F. Sansom 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, revoluto-divaricatis; 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. Diss.* 36. *t.* 1. *f.* 1. *Prod.* 12. (Nec MORÆA *crispa* in ejusd. Diss.) *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.*

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo: Crescent July 1 1804. F. Sansom sculp.

PERSOONIA LINEARIS. LINEAR-LEAVED PERSOONIA.

****

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. Petala quatuor, basin versus staminifera. *Glandulæ* 4 ad basin germinis. *Stigma* obtusum. *Drupa* monosperma. *Smith in Act. 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. CHISTIAN 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.

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

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*; subacaule, 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.

Sydl Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent July 1 1804. F. Sansom sculp.

DAHLIA COCCINEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED DAHLIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-plex. *Cor.* radiata radiis lacinias 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 serratis. *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 Botanicæ*, 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.

Syd Edwards del Pub. by T.Curtis, St Geo: Crescent July 1 1804 E.Sansom 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. Dict. 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. *Breyn. ic.* 28. *t.* 16. *f.* 3.

CHRYSOCOME seu 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.

Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1 1801 F. Sansom sculp.

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 perminutim serrulato-scabrida; caule breviore; spica oblonga, conferta; corolla curtata, cyathiformi-campanulata. *G.*
VELTHEIMIA *pumila. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 182.
ALETRIS *pumila. Hort. Kew.* 1. 464. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

This smaller species differs widely from the two foregoing; in having the leaves arranged distichwise or opposite, and not imbiently as in those; in having a short corolla of a cup-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.*

Sol Edward del. Pub by T Curtis St George resent Aug 1 1804. F Sansom sculp

Aloe Maculata. Spotted Aloe.

****

Clafs and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 756.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *maculata (fubacaulis)* foliis inæqualiter trigonis, maculatis, junioribus fubdiftichis, longe acuminatis; fcapo elongato, furfum ramofo; floribus racemofis, pedicellos parum excedentibus; corolla curvata, deorfum ventricofa, laciniis externis longius unitis; organis inclufis. *G.*

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

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

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

Stem very fhort, generally covered with leaves, the lower of which are ambient, the younger commonly diftich and far acuminate; all variegated or fpotted with white, quite fmooth, polifhed, with entire even edges. Scape tall, flender, branched upwards. Flowers growing in a loofe pendulous raceme, rather longer than the pedicles, as thefe are than the bractes. Corolla cylindrical, ventricofe downwards, curved towards the middle; the three outer fegments are connate as far as the curve; inner thinner. Stigma fimple. Filaments enclofed in the flender part of the corolla. Seeds flat, membranoufly 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 eafily propagated by offsets; very common. *G.*

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

LACHENALIA UNIFOLIA. ONE-LEAVED LACHENALIA.

****

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 588.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *unifolia* folio unico; racemo raro, laxo; corolla pedicello breviore, urceolato-cylindrica, bilabiato-irregulari; laciniis extimis brevioribus, attenuatis, intimis furfum dilatatis; lacinia una convoluta, minore; organis inclufis affurgentibus. *G.*

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

This fpecies is remarkable for having only one leaf; the other characteriftics are fully given in the above fpecific defcription. The bractes are membranous and far fhorter than the pedicles. The Stigma fimple. Quite fcentlefs.

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

N.° 767

Sed Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, St. George's Crescent, Aug.

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 trigono-columnari; stylis 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, staminiferous their whole length, generally of a deep crimson colour; laminæ lanceolate, patent, flat, of a deep yellow within, brownish-crimson without, twice

twice the length of the ungues. Germen a trigonal deeply trifulcate fhaft, longer than the ungues, about half the length of the petals; ftyles continuous, very fhort, fubulate, hooked-recurved, divergent; ftigmas nearly obfolete, but when examined very clofe are perceived to be pubefcent or fomewhat pencilled; filaments adnate to the ungues, equal to about half the length of the corolla; anthers fagittate-oblong, yellow. Capfule coriaceo-membranous, bluntly triquetral, deeply trifulcate, as if compofed of three diftinct fhafts, each beaked by its fhort perfiftent ftyle; feeds many, roundifh. When the plant is very fhort and the leaves luxuriant, it reminds us of MELANTHIUM *eucomoides*.

JACQUIN in his *Fragmenta* obferves very juftly, that he has found *uniflorum* to be a fpecific name ill adapted to the plant, indeed the rudiments of a fecond 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 fcent; expand during the Summer months; fhould be kept with the IXIAS and hardier Cape plants in fmall pots of fandy peat-earth, and protected from too much moifture while quiefcent. *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. s.* 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.

Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Aug. 1, 1802.

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Aug 1 1804

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. Repos. 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 *Patersonia*; 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 *Patersonia* 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.

Protea Cynaroides. Artichoke-Flowered Protea.

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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. Diss.* 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. *Bot. 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. *Boerh. Lugd.* 2. 184. (*t.* 189. vero ad hanc nequaquam 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.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *ramofa* (*imberbis*) caule ftricto paniculato-ramofiffimo, ramulis fafciculatis; foliis lato-fubulatis, carinato-canaliculatis, margine ferrulato-fcabrida; laminis uniformibus unguibus duplo longioribus; fpatha germine et capfula parva. *G.*

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

IRIS *ramofiffima. Linn. Suppl.* 99.

The leaves of this very diftinct fpecies have not the caudate termination fo ufual 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 fomething of a tree-like appearance, is as thick as the little finger at the bafe, and produces a profufion of bloom in fucceffion, having however feldom more than two or three flowers open at one time; the fmell of thefe refembles that of the Day-Lily (HEMEROCALLIS *flava*); they are large, but the fpathes, germen, and capfule, are very fmall in proportion, which probably led THUNBERG, who ever defcribes from dried fpecimens, to think that the flowers were fo likewife, as when they are rolled up together with the germen they are not bigger than a pea; ftyle two or three times fhorter than the ungues, inner lip of the ftigmas equal to the fmaller laminæ, upright, with acuminate fegments, which are fomewhat remote; inner lip fmall, bidentately notched, with recurved teeth.—This is certainly one of the moft defirable of the genus, continuing to bloom for near a month. Never figured in any work known to us, and moft probably was introduced from the Cape for the firft time by Mr. WOODFORD, at whofe garden our drawing was taken the latter-end of laft May.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape, on fandy fpots in the diftrict of Schwartland. *G.*

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

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

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

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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 perpusillis 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 fœmina. *Cam. Epit.* 372.

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

ASPHODELUS luteus minor sive hastula 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.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Sep 1 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

Sd Edward del Pub by T Curtis St Geo: Crescent Sep 1 1804 F Sansom sculp

Allium Ciliatum. Hairy-Leaved Garlick.

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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 foliofo, foliis carinatis ciliatis, umbella laxa, ſtaminibus ſimplicibus corolla 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.

Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Sep 1 1804.

KNOWLTONIA VESICATORIA. BLISTERING KNOWLTONIA.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

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

ANAMENIA *laserpitiifolia*; foliolis subcordatis rigidis glabriusculis: lateralibus basi oblique truncatis, umbella subsimplici pauciflora. *Vent. Hort. Malmais. 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. *Moris. 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 Prodromus 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 *Anahaman*, 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.

XERANTHEMUM VARIEGATUM. BROWN-TIPPED XERANTHEMUM.

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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 outſides, 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.

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EPIDENDRUM UNDULATUM. SPREAD-EAGLE EPIDENDRUM.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium turbinatum, obliquum, reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *undulatum;* foliis ellipticis acutis, scapo sarmentoso ramosissimo petalis ovatis unguiculatis 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 ferrugineo et guttato. *Sloan. Hist.* 1. 250. *t.* 148. *f.* 1.

HELLEBORINE maculosa, foliis aloëes 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 *carthagenenſe* 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.

Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1 1804. F. Sansom sculp.

PYROLA UMBELLATA. UMBELLED WINTER-GREEN.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* 5-locularis, angulis dehiscens.

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.

Jed. Edwards ldt. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1804 F. Sanford sculp.

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

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-valvis grandior, scarioso-membranacea, ora sphacelato-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, nunquam 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 aristato laceris; tubo brevi: laciniis stellato-patentibus oblongo-cuneatis, apice rotundatis; staminibus lateralibus. G.

α. floribus purpureis.

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

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

This beautiful variety of SPARAXIS *grandiflora* was imported 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.

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 stigmate clypeato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SARRACENIA *flava;* foliis strictis scapo longioribus; appendice ovato-acuminato erecto.

SARRACENIA *flava;* foliis strictis. *Sp. Pl.* 729. *Reichard* 2. 577. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 225. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 1. *Hort. Cliff.* 497. *Gron. Virg.* 164.

SARRACENIA flava foliis erectis tubulatis, valva collo contracto, apice plana erecta. *Walt. Carol.* 153. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1150.

SARRACENIA *flava;* foliis strictis longissime infundibulatis; fauce patula; ala ventrali subnulla: appendice erecta, basi coarctata, ima parte lateribus 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. *Moris. Hist.* 3. *p.* 533.

BUCANEPHYLLUM elatius virginianum. *Pluk. Alm.* 72. *Amalth.* 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 difficulty 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 fructiſication 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 pummel of the ſide-ſaddle, 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 ingenioufly 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 F. Sansom sc.

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS. GREAT TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE.

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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. Helmst.* 398. *Du Roi Harpk.* 1. *p.* 337. *Hort. Angl. t.* 7. *Kniph. Cent.* 3. *n.* 59. *Knorr. Delic.* 1. *t.* 53. *Mart. Mill. Dict. 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 sive 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 sort, 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 Honeyſuckles, 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.

CAMPANULA CAPENSIS. CAPE CAMPANULA.

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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 ſubdecangularibus 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 ſerratiſque 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.

PHILYDRUM LANUGINOSUM. WOOLLY PHILYDRUM.

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Clafs and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 1-flora. *Cal.* 0. *Cor.* 4-petala irregularis. *Capfula* 3-locularis polyfperma. (*Nom.* Bankf. a φιλυδρος aquæ amans.)

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHILYDRUM *lanuginofum. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 17.
PHILYDRUM. *Gært. Sem.* 1. *p.* 62. *t.* 16. *f.* 10.
GARCÍANA *cochinchinenfis;* foliis equitantibus, fpica terminali. *Loureiro Flor. Coch. p.* 15. *Id. edit. Willd. p.* 20.

DESCR. *Leaves* fword-fhaped, equitant, one or two feet long, ftriated, acute. *Stalk* woolly, four feet high, branched upwards with a leaf-like ftem-embracing involucrum at each divifion. *Flowers* feffile in long fpikes, each fupported by an ovate long-acuminate woolly bracte, reflected, when the flower is fully expanded. *Corolla* four-petaled: two petals external, large, ovate, crenulate, bilabiately arranged: two internal, minute, three-toothed. *Filament* one, inferted into the bafe of the upper petal, thickeft at the lower end. *Anther* double, yellow. *Ovary* ovate: ftyle fhort, oblique; ftigma globular. *Capfule* covered with the enlarged bracte and decayed corolla, ovate, woolly, three-celled, three-valved: valves contrary to the diffepiment. *Seeds* many, very minute, oval, crowned with a fort 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.

Ophioxylum Serpentinum. Three-Leaved Ophioxylum.

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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 persicæ foliis, fructu periclymeni. *Bauh. 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, swoln in the middle: limb white, five-cleft, contort: segments obtuse, cupped:

cupped: faux hairy. *Stamens* five, concealed in the ſwoln 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, St. Geo. Crescent, Oct. 1 1804. F. Sansom sculp.

DIONÆA MUSCIPULA. VENUS'S FLY-TRAP.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA (*rectius* POLYANDRIA) MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* unilocularis polysperma. *Sem.* obovata in receptaculo favoso partim immersa.

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. Dict. Ellis Act. 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.

Sold Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1804. F. Sanders sculp.

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: laciniæ 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, laciniæ 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.

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