

CURTIS'S  
BOTANICAL  
MAGAZINE

13-14

1799

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

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 lave them from the water-spring;  
 “ To open 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.

L O N D O N :

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M DCC XCIX.



## AZALEA PONTICA. YELLOW AZALEA.

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*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cor.* campanulata. *Stamina* receptaculo inferta. *Capf.* 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. Art. Paris 1704. p.* 348. *Buxb. Cent. 5. p.* 36. *t.* 69.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent. Feb. 1. 1799. F. Snyfon sculp.

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, viscid, and irregularly divided, most commonly into five ovato-lanceolate segments; Corolla, tube cylindrical, viscid, 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 *Chamaerhodendros 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 SZESNY 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 overflowed 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.



OXYBAPHUS VISCOSUS. VISCID UMBRELLA-  
WORT.

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*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 orbicu-  
lato-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 viscid, 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.



*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 lineari-  
bus, calycibus exterioribus rudibus, interi-  
oribus 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 *Amenitates Academice*, 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.





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-ferratis retusis pubescentibus. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. 454.*

HIBISCUS *præmorsus* hirsutus, foliis ovatis basi angustato-cordatis apice præmorsis crenatis, calycibus tomentosis, feminibus tuberculatis. *Lin. Suppl. Pl. p. 309.*

PAVONIA *cuneifolia.* *Cavan. Diff. 3. p. 139. t. 45. f. 1.*

URENA *præmorfa.* *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. t. 51.*



Though not so showy 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.





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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 ferratis pediculis infidentibus ex adverso binis, caule fruticoso præalto non ramoso, vasculo parvo, bicapsulari, feminibus minutissimis repleto, duobus parvis filamentis feu corniculis recurvis coronato. *Clayt. n.* 79. *Mill. Icon. t.* 251. *Dubam. 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 *Laurus tinus*; 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.

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- HYDRANGEA *hortensis* foliis ellipticis ferratis glaberrimis  
staminibus æqualibus. *Smith icon. rar. t. 12.*
- HORTENSIA. *Commerc. Fussieu Gen. 214.*
- PRIMULA *mutabilis* caule suffruticoso multiplici, foliis ovatis  
ferratis, floribus nudis. *Loureir Coch. Chin.*  
*v. 1. p. 104.*
- VIBURNUM *tomentosum* foliis ovatis acuminatis ferratis ve-  
nosis subtus tomentosis, umbellis lateralibus.  
*Thunb. Jap. p. 123. ?*
- SAMBUCUS *aquatica* furculis pinguibus punctatis, &c. Sijo  
vulgo Adfai et Ansai et Adfiki. *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; JUSSEU 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 surprize, 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.*





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: 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.

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*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 6-phyllus. *Petala* 27. *Caps.* plures, in orbem digestæ, bivalves, monospermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ILLICIUM *floridanum* floribus rubris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.*  
14. *Murr. p.* 507. *Ellis Aet. Angl. 1770. (v. 60.)*  
*p.* 524. *t.* 12. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p.* 250.

Of the genus *Illicium* there are at present only two known species, viz. the *anisatum* 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 superior 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 blossoms are not distinguished by their fragrance, though the seed-vessels, and seeds (which do not come to perfection with us) are said to be strongly odoriferous; the foliage of this plant is also much admired; taking it indeed altogether, there are few shrubs held in higher estimation.

According to Mr. AITON, this species was introduced by JOHN ELLIS, Esq. in 1776; but ISAAC WALKER, Esq. of Southgate, was the first who possessed it in this country, he informs me by letter, that he received plants of it from Pensacola in 1771, by the hands of Mr. JOHN BRADLEY, and that he communicated some 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, some keeping it in the stove, others in the green-house, while some have ventured to plant it in the open ground in warm situations; it probably is more hardy than we imagine; all agree in propagating it by layers, or by seeds if they can be procured. LINNÆUS, contrary to his usual practice, distinguishes the two species by their colour only, and THUNBERG is disposed to regard them as mere varieties.



## ERICA ALBENS. PALLID HEATH.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ, pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-ocularis, 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 villosis. *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.





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.



*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 appear-  
ance 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.







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 subfolitariis. *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.*

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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.

It 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. *Cov.* 6-fida, campanulata. *Stigmata* 6. *Capf.*  
infera, 6-ocularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CANARINA *Campanula* caule erecto, foliis hastatis ternis oppositifve. *Martyn Mill. Diet. 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 *f.* medium radice tuberosa,  
foliis sinuatis cæcis 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.





## CORONILLA EMERUS. SCORPION SENNA.



*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.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DICANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* punctis callofis adspersus longitudine leguminis monispermi.

*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 inflorescence 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.



*J. Edwards del.*

*Pub. by W. Curtis, Sc. Gen. Crescent June 1799.*

*F. Sargom sculp.*



ERICA EMPETRIFOLIA. CROWBERRY-  
LEAVED HEATH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inferta.  
*Anthera* apice bifida pertusæ. *Capf.* 4-ocularis, 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. 1. 23. f. 2.*
- ERICA *empetrifolia* antheris cristatis, corollis ovatis, foliis quaternis, floribus sessilibus lateralibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.* *Murr. p. 356.* *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.





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MESEMBRYANTHEMUM MICANS. GLITTER-  
ING FIG-MARYGOLD.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*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 per plurimis 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.



*R. Hancock del. Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Croscanti July 1. 1799. ES. n. 10. v. 1. p. 1.*



S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent July 1799.

F. Sanford 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. Transf. 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 DILLENIIUS, 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.





[ 45° ]

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. Willden. 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 bractæ, 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 bractæ; 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.





N<sup>o</sup> 451



Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1799. F. Sanson sculp.

BLAKEA TRINERVIA. THREE-RIBBED  
BLAKEA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*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 Jamaica.*

Our



Our figure was drawn from a very fine healthy plant which flowered in the collection of Lady DOWNE, at her villa of Bockham-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 enerviis*, 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. *Baub. Pin. 104.*

CARDAMINE trifolia. Trefoile Ladies smockes. *Parkin.*  
*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 imparted 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.







S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, N<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Aug 1799. F. & S. in wood.

AMARYLLIS REGINÆ. MEXICAN LILY.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hexapetaloides irregularis. *Filamenta* faucibus inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. fil.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AMARYLLIS *reginae* spatha subbiflora, pedicellis divaricatis, corollis campanulatis brevis 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 Reginae*, 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 flowered Indian Reed. *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 Diet.* 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-fides 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. Diet.*

"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. Diet.*

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S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1799. F. Scaevola sculp.

## ALOE RETUSA. CUSHION ALOE.

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*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*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 revoluta. *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.



DIOSMA SERRATIFOLIA. SERRATED OR  
SAW-LEAVED DIOSMA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala. *Neclaria* 5 supra germen. *Capf.* 3. *f.* 5. coalitæ.  
*Sem.* calyptrata.

*Specific Character.*

DIOSMA *serratifolia* 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 serratifolia*.

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 axæ of the leaves, opposite, on peduncles

peduncles about one-third of an inch long, usually supporting one, sometimes two flowers; Calyx composed of five leaves which are tinged with red and permanent; Corolla five petals white, ovato-lanceolate; Stamina filaments five, white, hairy at first upright, afterwards bending back betwixt the petals. Antheræ before they open purple; Pollen yellow; Nectaries of two kinds, five white, springing up between each filament and which may perhaps be considered as so many imperfect stamina, they are broader, much smoother, and about one-third of the length of the filaments, terminating in a transparent gland instead of an anthera; five green, forming a kind of calyx to the germen, from the top of which they spring, they consist of five roundish, fleshy, spreading, green leaves, edged with hairs; besides these, there is a glandular ring at the base of the germen; Style white, tapering, very hairy; Stigma simple; Flowers usually dropping off without ripening the seeds.

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S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup>. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1799.

E. Sanford sculp.

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## ALOE PLICATILIS. FAN ALOE.

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*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cor. erecta, ore patulo, fundo nectarifero. Filam. receptaculo inferta.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *plicatilis* subcaulis, foliis linguæformibus lævibus distichis, floribus racemosis pendulis cylindricis. *Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 470.*

ALOE *disticha* var. *ε.* *Lin. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 459.*

ALOE *plicatilis* foliis ensiformibus inermis ancipitibus, floribus laxè spicatis, caule fruticoso. *Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

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, compressed, 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 produced 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.





ARISTEA CYANEA. GRASS-LEAVED  
ARISTEA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIFANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Petal* 6. *Stylus* declinatus. *Stigma* infundibuliforme hians.  
*Carp.* infera polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- ARISTEA *cyanea*. *Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 67.*  
 IXIA *africana* floribus capitatis, spathis laceris. *Linn. Sp. Pl.*  
*ed. 3. p. 51.*  
 MORÆA *africana* floribus capitatis spathis laceris. *Murr.*  
*Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. p. 93.*  
 IXIA foliis ad radicem nervosis gramineis, floribus ac fructu  
 convolutis. *Burm. Afric. 191. t. 70. f. 2.*  
 BERMUDIANA *capensis*, capitulis lanuginosis. *Pet. succ. 242.*  
 GRAMEN *eriphorum africanum* flore lanato. *Pluk. Mant.*  
 98.

It will be seen, on consulting the synonyms, that this native of the Cape, though introduced to the Kew Garden by Mr. MASSON in 1774, was long before known to a considerable number of Botanists, and it is curious to see the different opinions which they entertained of it; we abide by that of Mr. AITON, who has called it *Aristea*, from the bearded appearance, we apprehend, of the Spathæ.

It is a small fibrous-rooted plant, rarely exceeding when in bloom the height of six or eight inches, and would be too insignificant for a green-house collection, were not its flowers of a very brilliant blue colour; indeed MILLER, who appears evidently to have cultivated it, says, the flowers make little appearance, and so the plant is only kept for the sake of variety. *Dict. 4to. ed. 6. Ixia africana.*



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.

ARISTEA  
 MORSEA  
 BERNARDI  
 GRAMEN

It will be seen on comparing the description of the native  
 of the Cape through the hands of Mr. Andrews to the  
 description of the plant given by Mr. Aiton in the  
 Hort. Kew. that the plant is not the same as the  
 one which he has described. The plant which he  
 has described is a small bulbous plant, which  
 grows in a small pot, and which he has  
 described as being very different from the  
 one which he has described in the Hort. Kew.



W. Curtis del.

Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>r</sup> Geo. Crescent Oct 1 1799.

J. Smeaton sculp.

CONVOLVULUS CNEORUM. SILVERY-  
LEAVED BIND-WEED.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CONVOLVULUS *Cneorum* foliis lanceolatis tomentosis, floribus umbellatis, calycibus hirsutis, caule erecto. *Linn. Syst. Veg.* 203. *Ait. Kew.* vol. 1. p. 213.

CONVOLVULUS argenteus umbellatus erectus. *Tournef. Inst.* 84.

CONVOLVULUS major erectus creticus argenteus. *Morif. Hist.* 2. p. 11. f. 1. t. 3. f. 1.

CONVOLVULUS saxatilis erectus villosus perennis. *Barr. rar.* 4. t. 470. *Bocc. Mus.* 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 Chelsea in 1739, and flowers from May to September. *Ait. Kew.*

In size, habit, &c. this species has some affinity to the *Convolvulus linearis*, figured pl. 289, but differs from it, and other species usually cultivated with us, in the silky appearance of its foliage, which it is not in the artist'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-house plants; its blossoms are nearly white and rarely or never productive of seeds in this country, hence it is increased by cuttings.

It is a hardy green-house plant, requiring a dry rather than a moist regimen.





*J. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, Scit. Obs. Crescent Nov. 1. 1799. F. Stanger sculp.*

MAURANDYA SEMPERFLORENS. CLIMBING  
MAURANDYA, OR BASTARD FOXGLOVE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Caps.* bilocularis, truncata, bifulca, apice inæqualiter dehiscens.  
*Cor.* ringens, tubulosa campanulata, ventricosa, bifurcato-  
plicata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MAURANDYA *sempervlorens* caule fruticoso scandente, fo-  
liis hastatis nervosis. C. G. Ortega. 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.

Monf. 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 WILDENOV 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. WILDENOV alii Generi inditum; propterea illud D. CATHARINÆ PANCRATIÆ MAURANDY, lectissimæ feminæ, D. AUGUSTINI JUAN, Reg. Botanic. Horti Carthaginensîs Professoris uxori, et Botanicorum laborum sociæ, nuncupandæ dnxi; oblataque opportunitate usus plantam denuo recognovi, et tum Characterem genericum, tum etiam descriptionem specificam ad incudem revocans reformavi.





## 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 sive 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 shrubby 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.*

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S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, Sc'Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1799. L. Simpson 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 specioso 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 raffins.

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. Caps. 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, virgini-  
anum. *Pluk. alm.* 348. t. 61. f. 1.

BERMUDIANA *graminea*, flore minore cæruleo. *Dill. Elth.*  
49. t. 41. f. 49.

GLADIOLUS *cæruleus* hexapetalus caule etiã gladiato.  
*Banif. virg.* 1926.

In a former Number of this Work, we gave a figure of the large variety of *Sisyrrinch. 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 *Sisyrrinch. 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 1593. *Ann. Kew.*





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. *Linu.* *Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 718. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 220. tab. x.*

OBAI *f. Robai.* Jasminam flore pleno suavi foetido, fructu turbinato, femine phascoli. *Kampfer. Amæn. exot. p. 878.*

The learned and instructive KÄMPFER 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 perceived at the distance of fifty yards from the conservatory."

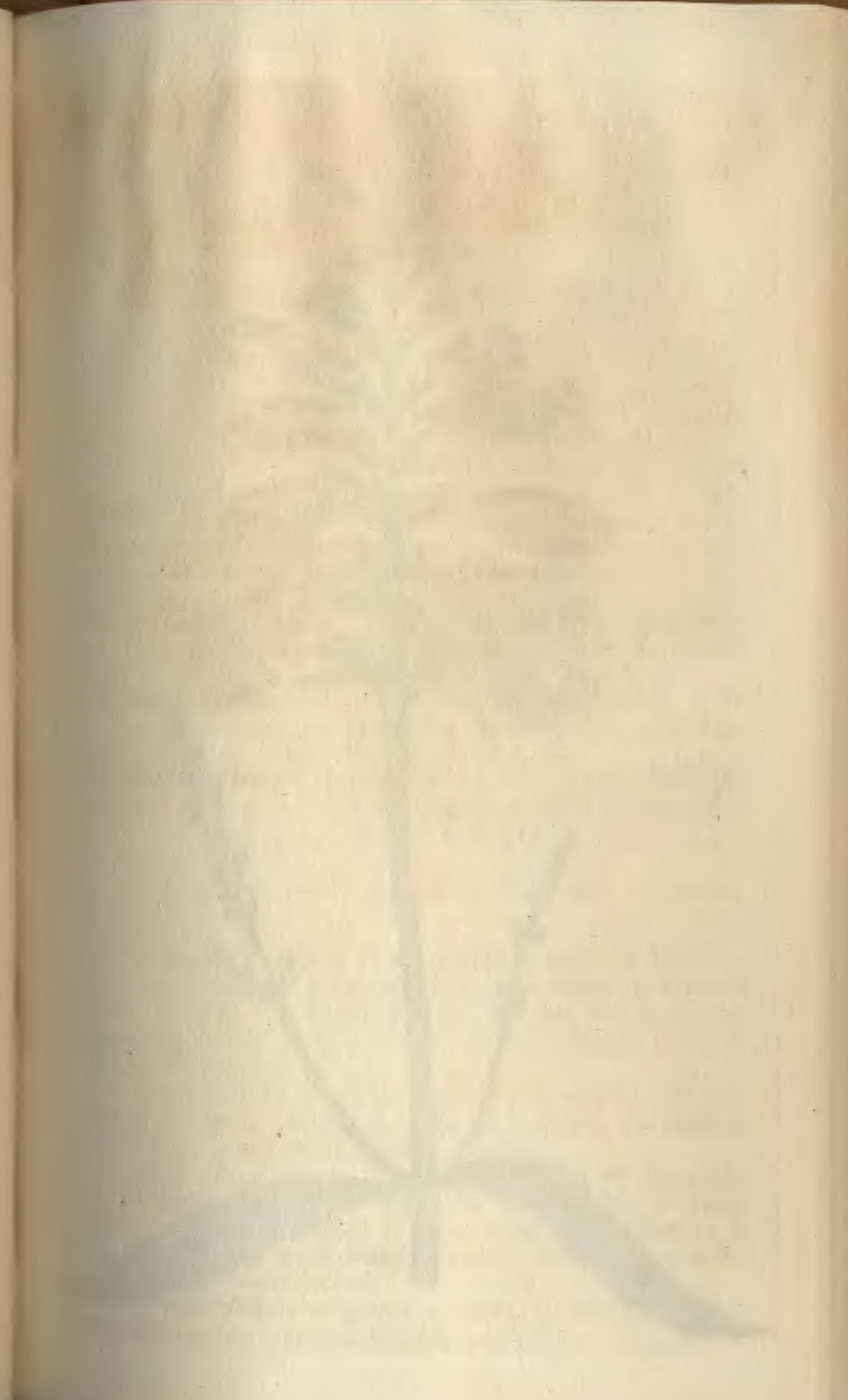
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By his Lordship's direction, I received at the same time from his Gardener, Mr. WILLIAM DEAN, the following information, in answer to my queries:—"My Lord received the plant from China in 1766:—it was planted in a conservatory, is now sixteen feet 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 icofandria, nor do the seeds agree with the generic character as described by LINNÆUS.





*S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Jan. 1. 1801. E. Sarsion sculp.*

DRACOCEPHALUM VIRGINIANUM. VIRGINIAN DRAGON'S-HEAD.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNASPERMIA.

*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 flicked.

Was cultivated as long since as 1683, by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND.



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 quadri-  
alatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. edit. Willdenou.*

ŒNOTHERA foliis alternis subpinnatis crispis, flore mu-  
tabili fructu tetraptero. *Carvanill. 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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IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

---

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

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VOL. XIV.

---

" No tree that is of count in greenwood 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.

---

L O N D O N :

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M DCCC.



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. Transf. 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 Linnean 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 greenhouse 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.





N<sup>o</sup> 470



S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1800. F. Sarfom. sculp.

[ 470 ]

TRILLIUM ERECTUM. UPRIGHT TRILLIUM.

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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. Baub. Pin. 167.
- SOLANUM triphyllum canadense. Corn. Can. 166. t. 167.
- SOLANO congener triphyllum canadense. Moris. 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 inferta,  
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. Baub. Pin. 485.

ERICA *foliis corios* quaternis, flore purpurascente. Baub. 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 Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1800. F. Saefem sculp



N<sup>o</sup> 472



S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crof. Gen. Mar. 1. 1800. F. S. Swinford sculp.

ALOE PERFOLIATA, var. SUCCOTRINA.  
SUCCOTRINE ALOE.

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*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *perfoliata* foliis caulinis dentatis amplexicaulibus vaginantibus, floribus corymbosis cernuis pedunculatis subcylindricis, var. *δ Succotrina.* Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 466.

ALOE *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 *Aloe 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 Socotra 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 S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Mart. 1802. F. Sargent 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, fulcata.

*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 Fam.* 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 S<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1800. E. Sanger sculp.

RHODORA CANADENSIS. CANADIAN  
RHODORA.

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*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Stam.* declinata. *Capf.* 5-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RHODORA *canadensis.* Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 561. Ait. *Kew.* v. 2. p. 66. L'Herit. *Stirp. nov.* t. 68. *Chamæbodo-*  
*dendros.* Dubam. *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. Bot. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1800. P. Barron del.*

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.*

CYTISUS *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. MULLER, 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 14th edit. of the *Syst. Veg. Linn.*







S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, S. Geo. Crescent, Apr. 1. 1800. F. Sanjón sculp.

PELARGONIUM CRASSICAULE. THICK-STALKED CRANE'S-BILL.

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*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus: lacinia suprema deficiente in tubulum capillarem nectariferum secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis. *Filam.* 10 inæqualia quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fruetus* 5-coccus, rostratus: rostra spiralia introrsum barbata.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

PELARGONIUM *crassicaule* umbellis multifloris, foliis reniformibus obacuminatis, caule carnosissimo 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 Monf. 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.

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*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.**Cal.* angulatus. *Cor.* labium superius incumbens compressum villosum.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*PHLOMIS *Leonurus* foliis lanceolatis ferratis calycibus decagonis decedentatis muticis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 540. Mart. 412. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 309.*STACHYS *africana* frutescens angustifolia flore longissimo phœniceo *Leonurus* dicta. *Morif. Hist. 3. p. 383. f. 11. t. 19. f. 17.*LEONURUS *Capitis bonæ spei.* *Breyer Cent. 171. t. 86.*LEONURUS *africana.* *Mill. Diet.*

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. Diet.*

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.

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*Leonurus africana.* Pub. by W. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent, May 1, 1800. P. Sanford sculp.





J. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent. May 11800. F. & S. G. 204p

GEROPOGON GLABRUM. SMOOTH GEROPOGON, OR OLD-MAN'S-BEARD.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA EQUALIS.

*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.

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*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta.  
*Antherae* apice bifidae pertusae. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis,  
polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *pubescens* antheris bifidis inclusis, corollis subovatis  
pubescentibus, foliis quaternis linearibus hispida.  
*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







ERICA HIRTIFLORA. ROUGH-FLOWERED  
HEATH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cal. 4-phyllus. Cor. 4-fida. Filamenta receptaculo inserta.  
Anthera apice bifida pertusa. Caps. 4-locularis, 4-valvis,  
polysperma.

*Specific Character.*

ERICA *hirtiflora* antheris bifidis inclusis, corollis subovatis  
hirtis, foliis quaternis linearibus hispidis, marginibus  
ciliatis.

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 under side 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 Sculp. Cf. Hort. June 1. 1800. F. S. Johnson 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 axæ 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 fynonyms, 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 seed-vessel, which it does not appear he had seen when the plant was drawn.

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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.







B. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis Sculp. Hort. Kew. June 1. 1805. F. Junken 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 ru-  
bicante notato. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p. 247.*  
*t. 109.*

VALERIANOIDES flore monopetalo, femine unico ob-  
longo. *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 Leipzig, 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 showy; 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. J. Sayer sculp.

## ERICA CILIARIS. CILIATED HEATH.

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*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 *ciliaris* antheris muticis inclusis, corollis ovatis grossis, stylo exserto, foliis ternis, racemis secundis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 368. Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 2. p. 20.*

ERICA *ciliaris* foliis ovatis ciliatis, floribus axillaribus campanulatis: calicibus ciliatis. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 623.*

ERICA foliis ovatis ciliatis ternis, corollis ovatis apice tubulosis irregularibus verticillato-racemosis. *Læf. it. 138.*

ERICA hirsuta anglica. *Baub. Pin. 602.*

ERICA xii. *Clus. hist. 1. p. 46.*

The name of *ciliaris* has been given to this species of *Erica*, from the leaves being strongly edged with hairs; this circumstance, undoubtedly, gives a striking character to the plant; there are other species, however, to which the same term would apply with equal propriety; but we must not be too nice on such points, provided the name be not bad in itself: the irregularity of the flower, as noticed by LOEFFLING, *vid. Synon.* forms a more remarkable trait.

This species, 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 several feet, and, if judiciously treated, produces abundance of large purple flowers from July to September.

Though it is usual to plant this species in bog earth in the open border, to guard against accidents, it will be proper to keep a few of them in pots, and set them in the greenhouse during winter.

It is a plant of ready growth, and strikes readily from cuttings. C. BAUHIN, mistakenly, calls it *anglica*, which has given rise to the idea of its being an English 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, sub-  
tus ventricosa. *Siliqua* 2-locularis. *Sem.* membranaceo-alata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BIGNONIA *radicans* foliis pinnatis: foliolis incisis, caule ge-  
niculis radicatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.*  
*Murr. p. 563. Alt. Kew. v. 2, p. 348.*

PSEUDO-GELSEMINUM filiquosum. *Riv. Mon. 101.*

PSEUDO-APOCYNUM hederaceum americanum tubuloso  
flore phœniceo, fraxini folio. *Monf. 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 Gelsemium 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 transplanted 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 flowering 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 *Bigonia 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. P. Deighton sculp.*

SYRINGA PERSICA. PERSIAN LILAC.

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*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-fida. *Caps.* bilocularis 3-valvis supcrâ.

*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 re-  
tutis. *Salisb. Prod. pag. 40.*

IXIA *squalida*  $\beta$  *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 S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1800. F. Sanson sculp.*

RHODODENDRON CHAMÆCISTUS, THYME-  
LEAVED RHODODENDRON.

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*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 cili inftar pilosis, flore purpureo. *Mich. Gen. p. 225. tab. 106.*

CHAMÆCISTUS 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.

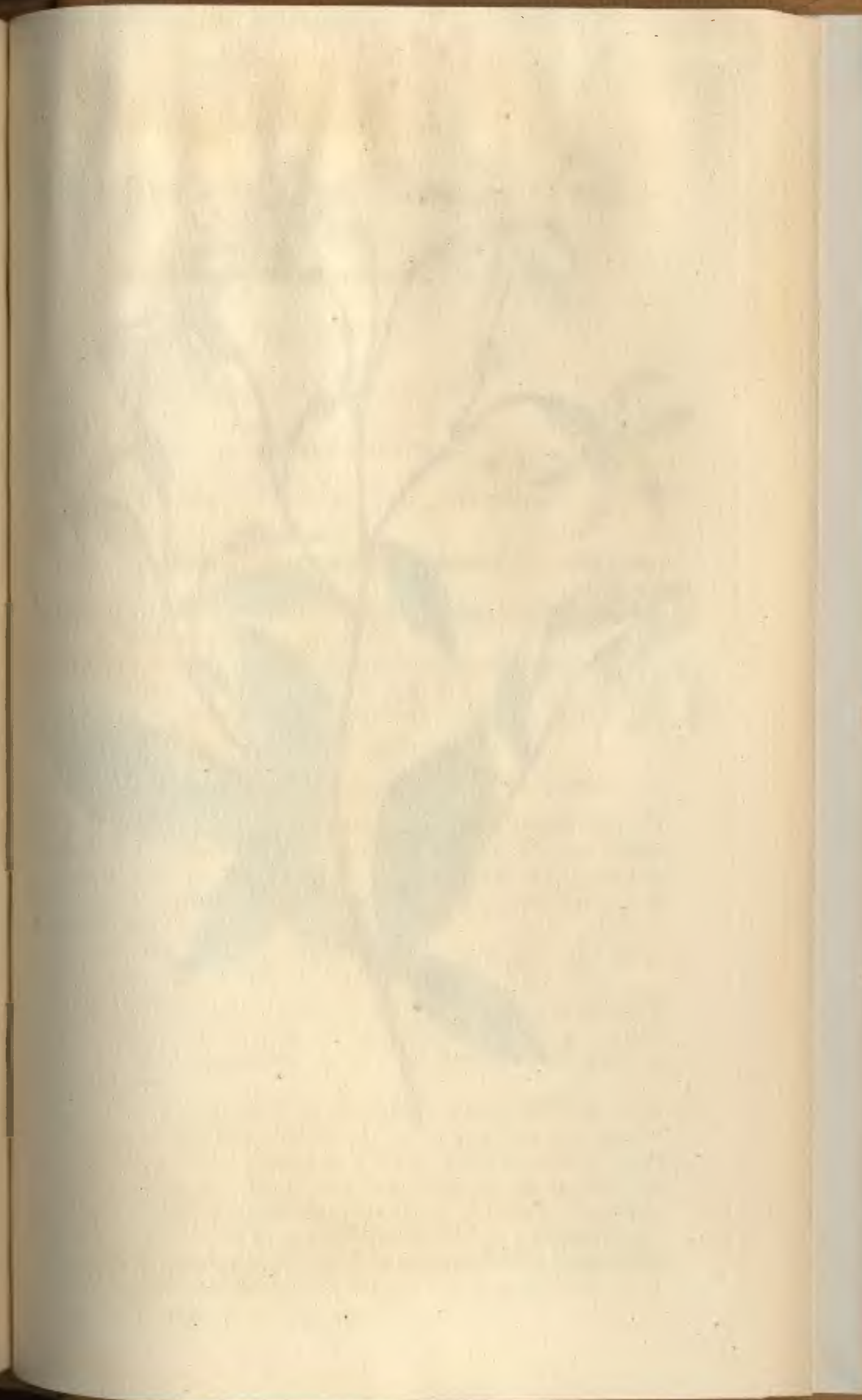
It is a plant of very slow growth and difficult culture, which must always make it a great rarity. It flowers in April, is kept in bog-earth in a sheltered situation and Northern aspect.

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 Sc. Geo. Cognant Aug. 1. 1800. 2. Sanjour sculp.

SPIRÆA TRIFOLIATA. THREE-LEAVED  
SPIRÆA.

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*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* polyspermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SPIRÆA *trifoliata* foliis ternatis ferratis 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. *Morif. 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-fessilibus, caule striato. *Spec. Pl.* 1004. *Ait. Kew.* 3. p. 18.

CROTALARIA foliis solitariis lanceolatis lanuginosis, petiolis fessilibus, caule ramoso striato, flore magno aureo. *Trew. Ekret. 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-flowe.





## GENTIANA VERNA. VERNAL GENTIAN.

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*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cor.* 1-petala. *Caps.* 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. *Clus. Rar. Plant. Hist. Lib. III.* p. 315.GENTIANA *verna*. *Smith. Flor. Brit. v. 1.* p. 285. *English Botany*, p. 493.

This elegant hardy perennial, a native of the Alps of Switzerland, Austria, and the Pyrennees, hath, as we are informed by Dr. SMITH, in his Flora Britannica, been discovered by Mr. HEATON, on the mountains between Gort and Gallway, in Ireland; and in Teesdale-Forest, Durham, by the Rev. Mr. HARRIMAN, and Mr. OLIVER.

Its flowers have a very agreeable scent, and will decorate either the open border or rock-work; they appear in April or May, and may be brought forward at least six weeks earlier, by being placed in the greenhouse.

It succeeds well in a mixture of peat-earth and loam.

The plant from which this figure was made, flowered this spring at the Botanic-Garden, at Brompton.



POLYGALA OPPOSITIFOLIA. OPPOSITE-  
LEAV'D MILK-WORT.



*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.







*Pelargonium reniforme* Desf. Tab. by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Kew, 1801.

PELARGONIUM RENIFORME. KIDNEY-  
LEAV'D CRANE'S-BILL.

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*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus: lacinia suprema deficiente 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 paring 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, crenate, 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.

N<sup>o</sup> 494

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* setosum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cor.* radii infundibuli-  
formes longiores irregulares.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- CENTAUREA *ragusina* calycibus ciliatis, foliis tomentosis  
natisfidis: 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.







*S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Dep. Cryptog. Dec. 1. 1800. P. 200. 1804*

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. *Capf.* 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. *Breyne. 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, filiquis teretibus torulosis clavato-mucronatis; foliis linearibus carnosiss 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 filiqua; but for want of a proper attention to this most essential part, much confusion has arisen in the synonymy of those species which have been already described. The true *integrifolia* is a much larger plant, with lanceolate leaves all entire; the filiqua 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, S<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1820. P. Scaffer sculp.*

QUASSIA AMARA. BITTER QUASSIA.

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*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 Quassia, 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.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ovatus, imbricatus, squamis ovatis; flosculi radii 5 vel plures; receptaculum paleaceum elevatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACHILLEA tomentosa foliis pinnatis hirsutis: pinnis linearibus dentatis. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. 1264. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 239.

MILLEFOLIUM tomentosum luteum. Baub. Pin. 140.

MILLEFOLIUM luteum. Ger. Herb. 945. f. 1. emac. 1073. f. 1.

This hardy perennial is a species of Milfoil, a plant of very humble growth; its leaves, which are woolly, though probably much less so in gardens than in their wild state, spread on the ground and mat together; its stalks seldom rise above the height of nine inches, and produce on their summits umbels of flowers of a fine yellow colour, which continue during most of the summer.

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 small flower garden, or to place on rock-work; is a plant of very ready growth, and increased by parting its roots in the Autumn or Spring.



S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Clutton & Sons, Copper-plate Printers, No. 1, Strand, London. E. Scouler sculp.





*S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>to</sup>. Crescent Dec. 1. 1800. F. Sanjour 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. *Baub. 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, S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1800. E. Sanford 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 GÆRTNER 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.





J. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>t</sup> Geo: Crescent Dec. 1, 1800. F. S. Sanford sculp.

ALETRIS CAPENSIS. WAVED-LEAVED  
ALETRIS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis. *Stamina* inferta 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.*





*S.E. Edwards del. Pub. by W.Curtis, Bot. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1801. F.Sansom sculp.*

HELICONIA PSITTACORUM. PARROT-BEAKED  
HELICONIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Spathæ. Cal. o. Cor. tripetala. Nectarium diphylum.  
Pericarp. tricoccon. Sem. solitaria.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HELICONIA Psittacorum glabra, foliis lanceolatis ellipticis  
acuminatis, spathis erectis lanceolatis. *Bank's*  
*M/s.*

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 acuminate many-nerved, with membranaceous footstalks 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.





*S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1801. F. Sanfom sculp.*

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. CAROLINA  
ALLSPICE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, urceolatus, squarrosus: foliolis coloratis. *Cor.* calycina. *Styli* plurimi fignate 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. *Dubam. arb. 1. p. 114. t. 45.*  
BASTERIA foliis ovatis acuminatis, caule fruticoso. *Mill.*  
*DiEt. t. 60.*

BEURERIA petalis coriaceis oblongis, calycis foliolis reflexis.  
*Ehret. DiEt. t. 13.*

FRUTEX corni foliis, floribus instar anemones stillatæ,  
petalis crassis rigidis colore fordide ru-  
bente, 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.*





L. Edwards del.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1801.

F. C. Sargent 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. *Fruetus* 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.* *Baub. Pin. 318.*

GERANIUM *argenteum montis baldi.* *Baub. 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.





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