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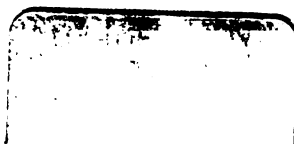
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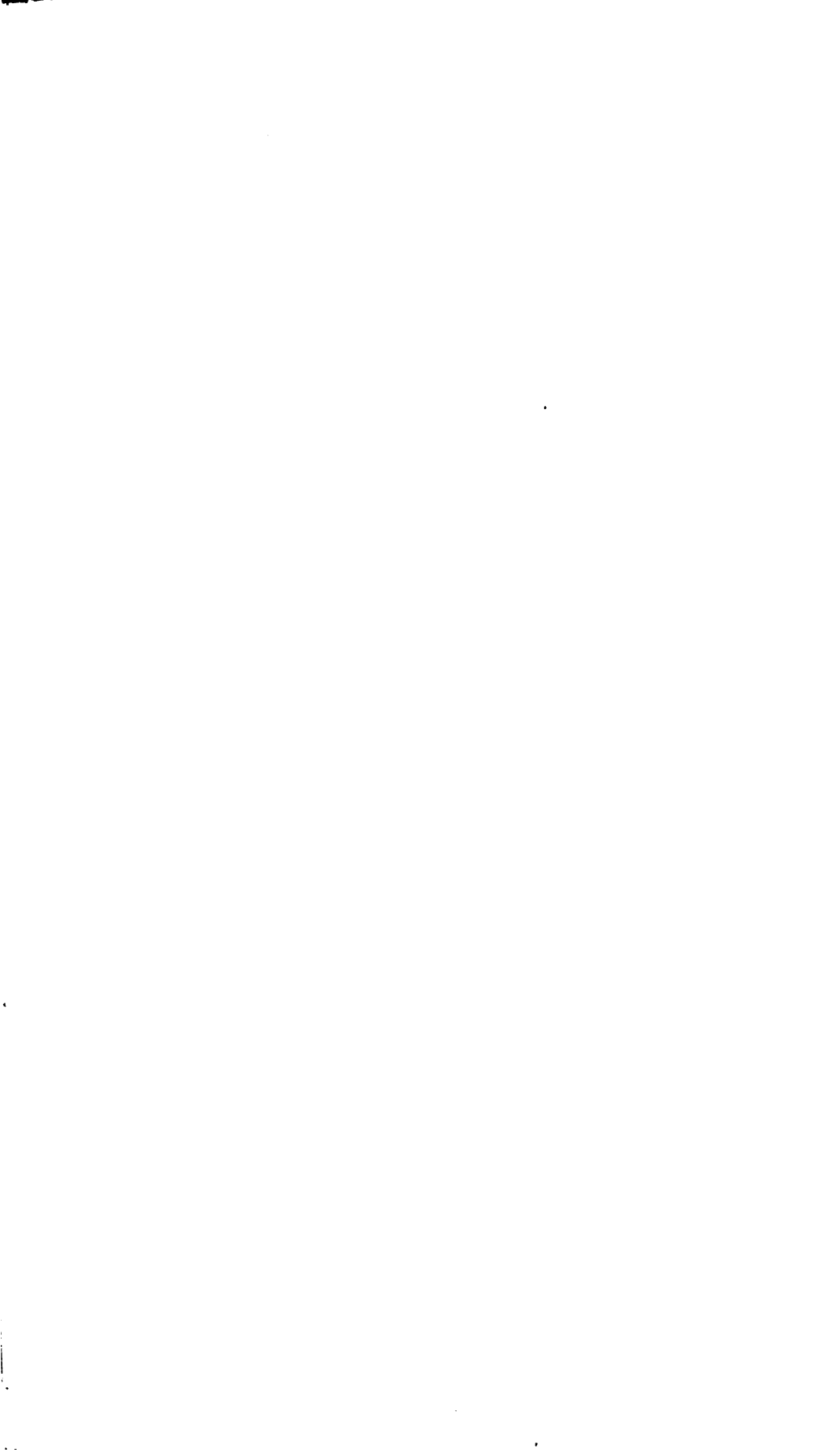
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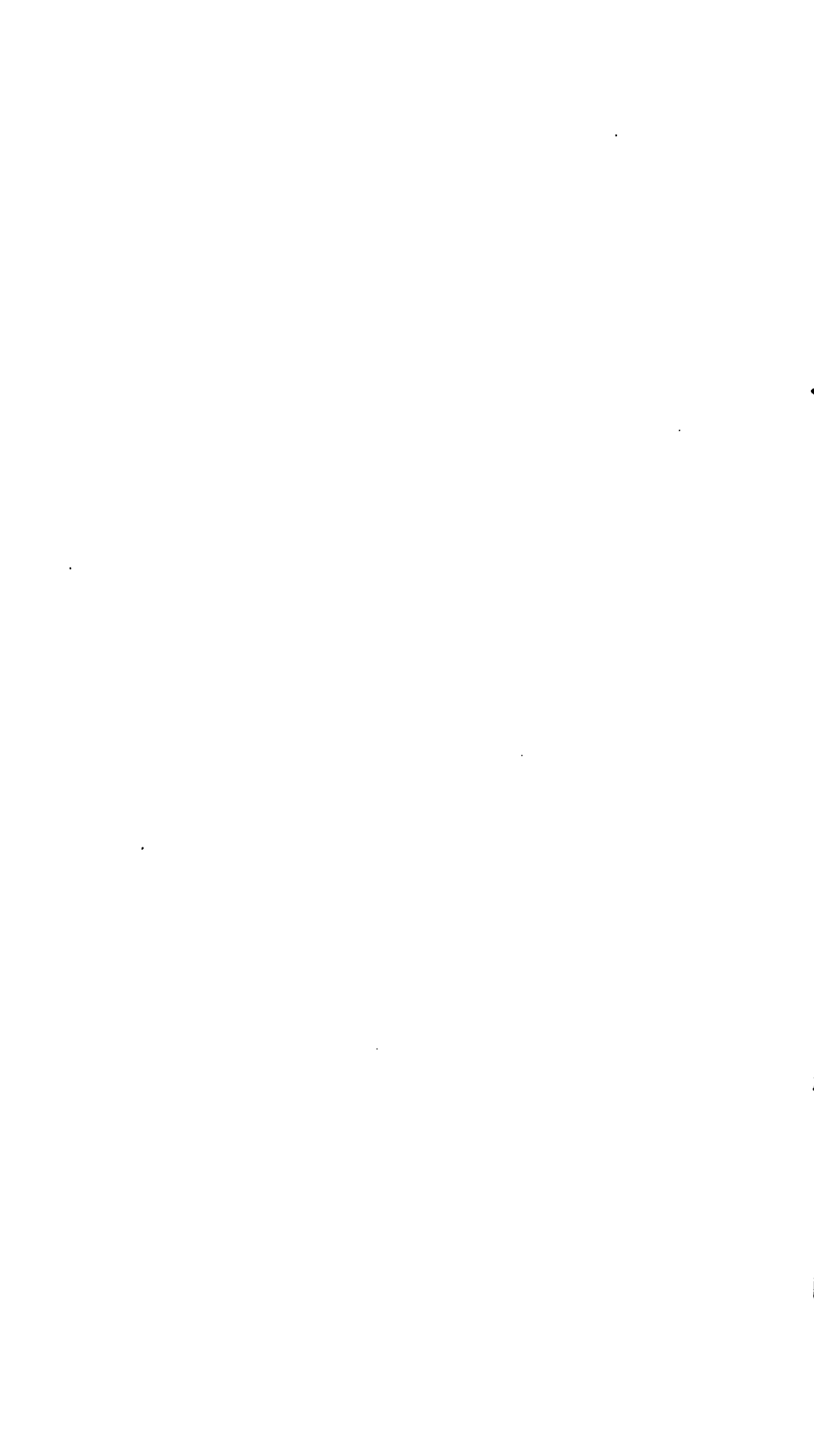
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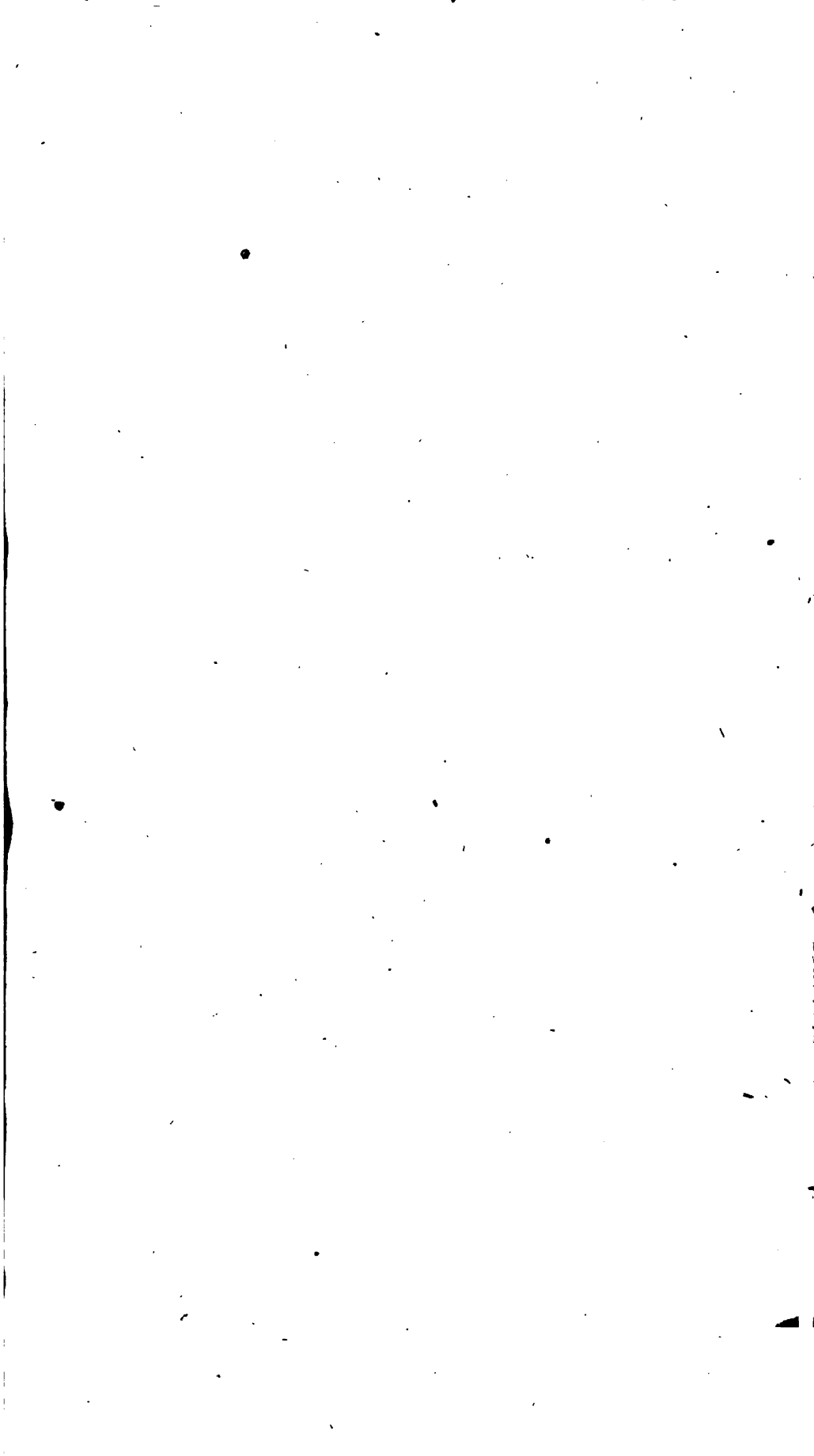
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THE  
**BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;**  
OR,  
**Flower-Garden Displayed :**

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

---

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

---

V O L. XI.

---

“ Not a tree,  
“ A plant, a leaf, a blossom, but contains  
“ A folio volume. We may read and read,  
“ And read again, and still find something new,  
“ Something to please, and something to instruct.”

THE VILLAGE CURATE.

---

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY STEPHEN COUCHMAN,

For W. CURTIS, N<sup>o</sup> 3, *St. George's-Crescent*, Black-Friars-Road;

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

M D C C X C V I I .

1894, Jan. 17.  
Parkman Bequest.

Transferred to  
Arnold Arboretum.  
1894, April 8.







## I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Eleventh Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

### Pl.

- 369 *Amaryllis undulata.*
- 368 *Antirrhinum viscosum.*
- 375 *Astragalus monspessulanus.*
- 393 *Brunfelsia americana.*
- 384 *Crassula Cotyledon.*
- 374 *Cyrilla pulchella.*
- 380 *Dolichos lignosus.*
- 387 *Epidendrum Aloides.*
- 362 *Erica retorta.*
- 366 ——— *pyramidalis.*
- 377 *Erodium romanum.*
- 389 *Gaura biennis.*
- 383 *Gladiolus securiger.*
- 370 *Houstonia coerulea.*
- 373 *Iris chinensis.*
- 381 *Ixia tricolor.*
- 394 *Lychnis alpina.*
- 361 *Lycium japonicum.*
- 390 *Magnolia purpurea.*
- 396 *Mesembryanthem. spectabile.*
- 371 *Mirabilis Jalapa.*
- 385 *Monsonia lobata.*
- 379 *Narcissus tenuior.*
- 388 *Oenothera anomala.*
- 365 ——— *longiflora.*
- 391 *Philadelphus coronarius.*
- 392 *Primula longifolia.*
- 386 *Ranunculus parnassifolius.*
- 378 *Roella ciliata.*
- 363 *Rosa lutea.*
- 376 *Salvia formosa.*
- 395 ——— *indica.*
- 382 *Silene ornata.*
- 367 *Verbena triphylla.*
- 364 *Vitex negundo.*
- 372 *Zygophyllum insuave.*

## I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Eleventh Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

### Pl.

- 369 *Amaryllis waved-flowered.*
- 372 *Bean-Caper unpleasant.*
- 361 *Boxthorn Japanese.*
- 393 *Brunfelsia american.*
- 382 *Catchfly dark-flowered.*
- 364 *Chaste-tree five-leaved.*
- 383 *Corn-flag copper-coloured.*
- 377 *Crane's-bill roman.*
- 384 *Crassula tree.*
- 386 *Crowfoot Parnassia-leaved.*
- 374 *Cyrilla scarlet-flowered.*
- 380 *Dolichos purple.*
- 387 *Epidendrum Aloe-leaved.*
- 396 *Fig-marigold shewy.*
- 389 *Gaura biennial.*
- 362 *Heath recurved.*
- 366 ——— *pyramidal.*
- 370 *Houstonia blue-flowered.*
- 373 *Iris chinese.*
- 381 *Ixia three-coloured.*
- 394 *Lychnis alpine.*
- 390 *Magnolia purple.*
- 371 *Marvel of Peru common.*
- 375 *Milk-vetch Montpellier.*
- 385 *Monsonia broad-leaved.*
- 379 *Narcissus slender.*
- 388 *Oenothera anomalous.*
- 365 ——— *long-flowered.*
- 391 *Philadelphus common.*
- 392 *Primula long-leaved.*
- 363 *Rose Austruian.*
- 378 *Roella prickly.*
- 395 *Sage Indian.*
- 376 ——— *shining-leaved.*
- 368 *Toad-flax clammy.*
- 367 *Vervain three-leaved.*



# I N D E X.

# I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Twelfth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

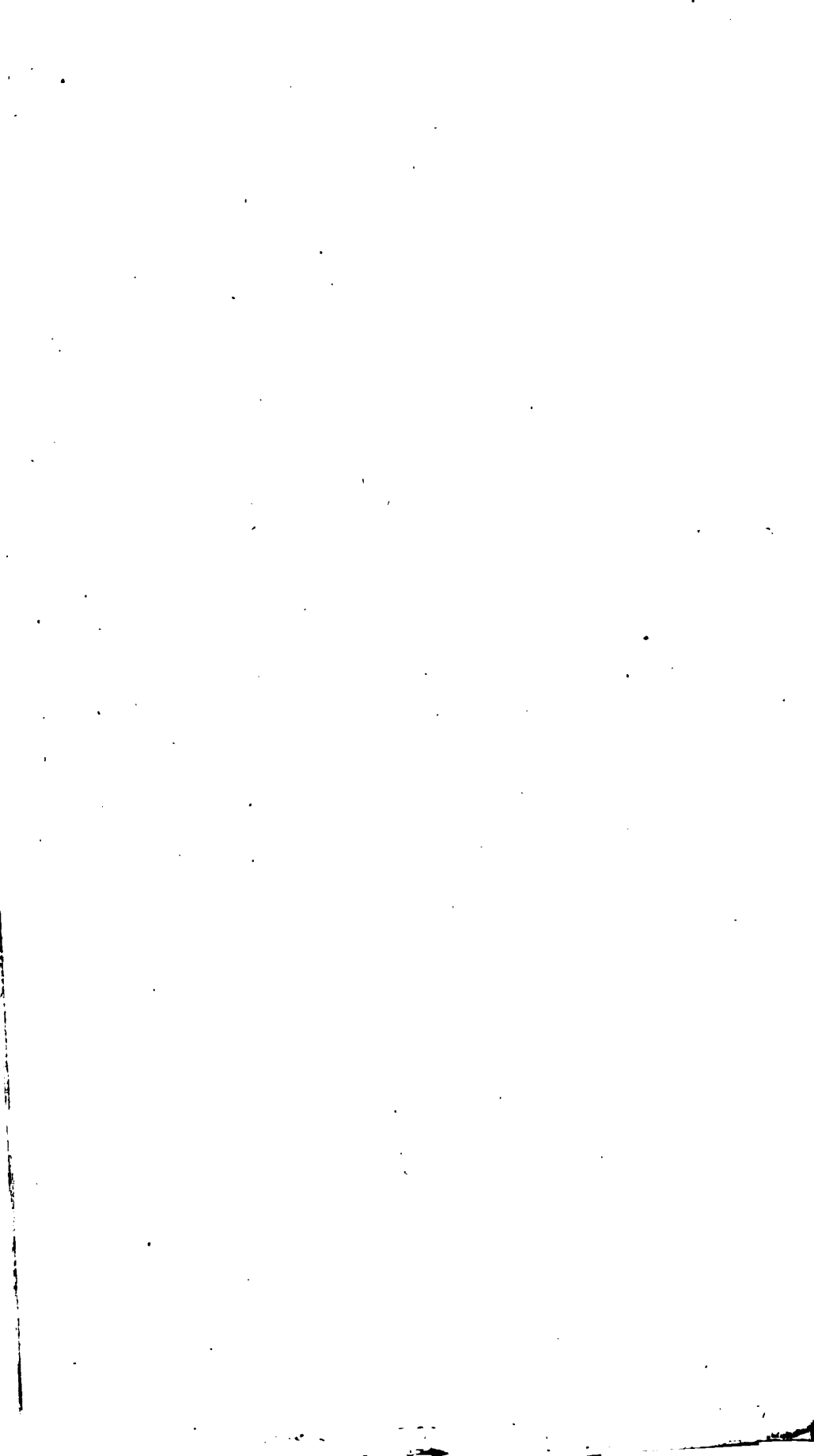
In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Twelfth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
- 398 *Agrostemma Flos Jovis.*
  - 419 *Alyssum montanum.*
  - 409 *Amaryllis aurea.*
  - 418 *Antholyza Meriana.*
  - 408 *Calendula Tragus.*
  - 397 *Campanula perficifolia, var. max.*
  - 404 *Campanula mollis.*
  - 417 *Celsia urticæfolia.*
  - 421 *Centaurea aurea.*
  - 406 *Cineraria cruenta.*
  - 426 *Cytifus foliolofus.*
  - 428 *Daphne collina.*
  - 429 *Erica Aitonia.*
  - 423 *Erica articularis.*
  - 402 *Erica vestita, var. coccin.*
  - 422 *Grewia occidentalis.*
  - 427 *Hippocrepis balearica.*
  - 416 *Iris martinicensis.*
  - 412 *Iris cristata.*
  - 410 *Ixia rubro-cyanea.*
  - 430 *Justicia peruviana.*
  - 432 *Justicia coccinea.*
  - 405 *Lagerstrœmia indica.*
  - 400 *Lavandula dentata.*
  - 401 *Lavandula pinnata.*
  - 403 *Linum africanum.*
  - 431 *Linum quadrifolium.*
  - 413 *Pelargonium ternatum.*
  - 415 *Phlox setacea.*
  - 411 *Phlox subulata.*
  - 399 *Primula cortusoides.*
  - 407 *Rosa provincialis, var. Pom-pone.*
  - 424 *Saxifraga rotundifolia.*
  - 414 *Xeranthemum fulgidum.*
  - 420 *Xeranthemum canescens.*
  - 425 *Xeranthemum scfamoides.*

- Pl.*
- 419 *Alyssum mountain.*
  - 409 *Amaryllis golden.*
  - 418 *Antholyza red-flower'd.*
  - 397 *Bell-flower peach-leav'd, great var.*
  - 404 *Bell-flower soft.*
  - 417 *Celsia nettle-leav'd.*
  - 421 *Centaury or Knapweed golden.*
  - 406 *Cineraria purple-leav'd.*
  - 413 *Crane's-bill ternate.*
  - 426 *Cytifus leafy*
  - 403 *Flax african.*
  - 431 *Flax four-leav'd.*
  - 422 *Grewia elm-leav'd*
  - 429 *Heath Aiton's.*
  - 423 *Heath articular.*
  - 402 *Heath tremulous, var. red-flower'd.*
  - 427 *Horse-shoe vetch shrubby.*
  - 412 *Iris crested.*
  - 416 *Iris Martinico.*
  - 410 *Ixia red-blue.*
  - 430 *Justicia peruvian.*
  - 432 *Justicia scarlet-flower'd*
  - 405 *Lagerstrœmia indian.*
  - 401 *Lavender pinnated.*
  - 400 *Lavender tooth'd-leav'd.*
  - 408 *Marigold bending-stalk'd.*
  - 428 *Mezereon Neapolitan.*
  - 411 *Phlox or Lychnidea awl-leav'd*
  - 415 *Phlox fine-leav'd.*
  - 399 *Primula Cortusa-leav'd.*
  - 407 *Rose Pompone.*
  - 398 *Rose-Campion umbel'd.*
  - 424 *Saxifrage round-leav'd.*
  - 414 *Xeranthemum great yellow flower'd.*
  - 420 *Xeranthemum elegant.*
  - 425 *Xeranthemum superb.*

## E R R A T A.

The Binder is requested to put plate 422 opposite to letter-press page 423,—plate 423 opposite page 422,—plate 421 opposite page 400,—and plate 400 opposite page 401.





N<sup>o</sup> 361



*Pub. by Willd. in S. Gen. Organum. Lch. 1. 1797*

## LYCIUM JAPONICUM. JAPANESE BOXTHORN.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* tubulosa, fauce clausa filamentorum barba. *Bacca* 2-ocularis polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LYCIUM *japonicum* inerme, foliis ovatis nervosis planis, floribus sessilibus. *Thunb. Fl. Jap. p. 93. tab. 17. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 228. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 256.*

LYCIUM *fætidum*. *Linn. Suppl. 150.*

LYCIUM *indicum*. *Retz. Obs. 2. p. 12. n. 21.*

LIGUSTRO affinis, frutex baccifer foetens, Buxi facie — Come Gommi, Mantees. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Exot. p. 780.*

BUCHOZIA *coprosmoides*. *L'Herit. Monograph.*

White flowers represented on white paper, make a poor figure, especially if small; our delineation, therefore, as we have too frequently to lament, does not do justice to the original, which forms a neat thick bush of humble growth, and in the autumn produces numerous white flowers, somewhat like those of Jasmine, but without scent, as is the whole plant if not bruised; but if you strongly squeeze a flower-bud or the top of a young shoot betwixt your thumb and finger, you will perceive a smell highly disgusting, which KÆMPFER likens to that of human ordure: Professor RETZIUS, who has minutely described this plant in his *Obs. Bot.* denies the existence of this smell\*, and thus very unjustly impeaches the veracity of the learned and accurate KÆMPFER: Professor THUNBERG

\* *Quæ de odore stercoris refert KÆMPFER falsa esse in Horto Hafniensi observavi, et ad singularem Botanicisque ignotam arborem a Batavis Strunthout dictam referri debere monuit apicissimus THUNBERG.*

appears

appears to have countenanced him in this idea, *vid.* note ; we cannot account for this error in Prof. RETZIUS, distinguished for the excellence of his botanical observations, but by supposing that he smelt to the old leaves of the Lycium, which, if ever so strongly bruised, emit little or no scent : an odour similar to that of the present plant is excited in the *Dracocephalum Sibiricum* on the slightest touch, and the roots of several species of *Mimosa* are equally offensive.

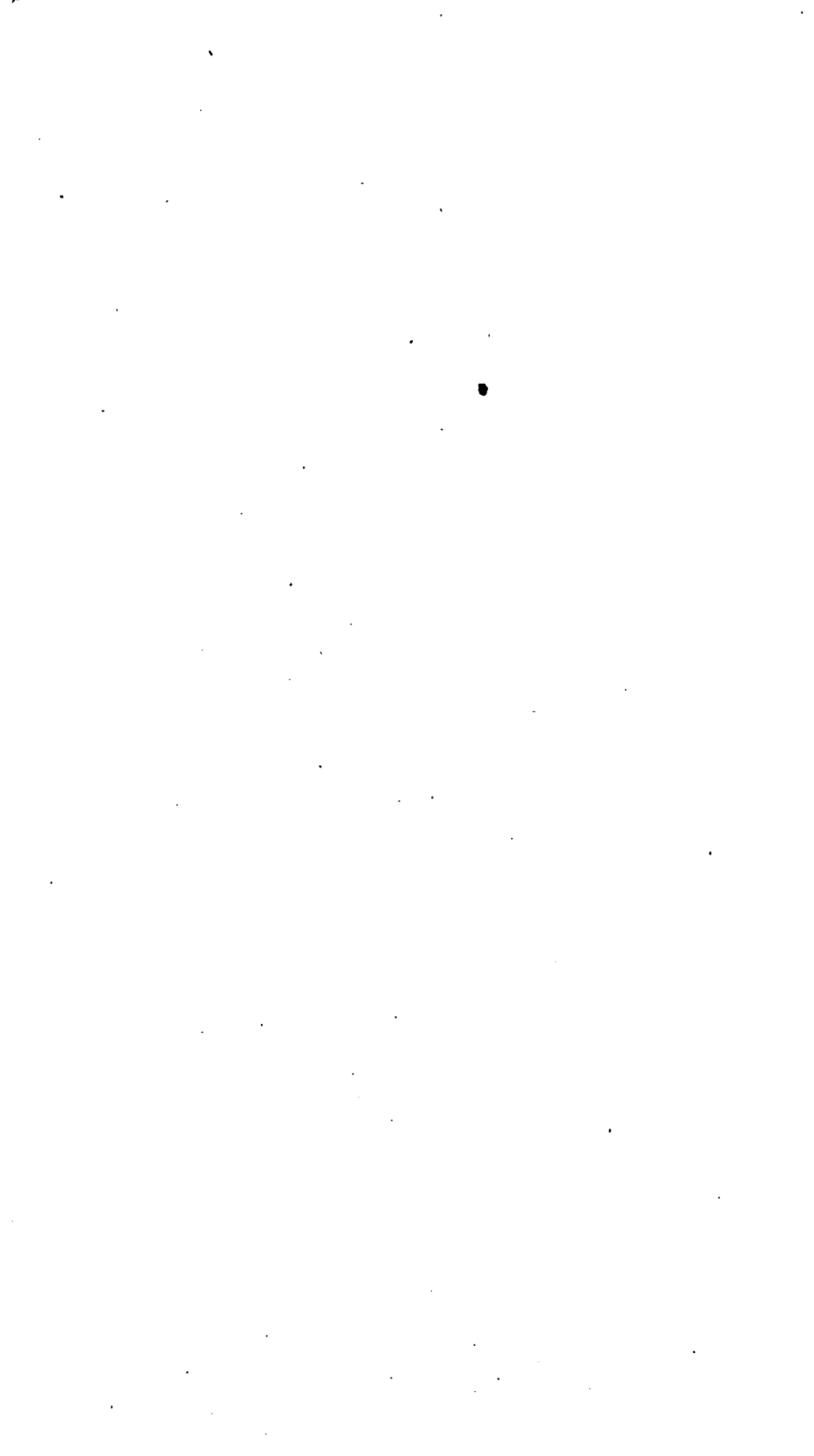
KÆMPFER, who found this plant not only wild, but cultivated in Japan, observed the flowers to vary in the number of their segments, which they do here : THUNBERG observed it with double flowers, a variety now not uncommon in the collections about London ; he remarked also hedges made of it, and what is very remarkable, he says, the plant produces no fruit, *fructus non producit* ; KÆMPFER must have found it in fruit, or he would not have called it *baccifer* ; Mr. HAXTON, when in the suit of the late embassy to China, found it cultivated by the Chinese in the open ground and in pots.

It was introduced here in 1787, by Mons. CELS\*, is usually kept in the greenhouse, and is readily enough increased by cuttings.

Many of the Japanese plants being as hardy as our own natives, we recommend it to be tried in the open ground.

\* Ait. Kew.





N<sup>o</sup> 362



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Croydon 1861 75

## ERICA RETORTA. RECURVED HEATH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta,  
*Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capf.* 4-ocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *retorta* foliis quaternis aristatis recurvis, pedunculis  
 bracteatis; floribus ampullaceis viscosis, stylo exserto,  
 laciniis corollæ acutis.

ERICA *retorta* antheris subcristatis, foliis quaternis recurvis,  
 corollis ovato-oblongis, stylo mediocri. *Linn. Suppl.*  
*Plant.* p. 220.

ERICA *retorta* foliis quaternis ovatis ferrulatis squarrosis, flo-  
 ribus umbellatis viscosis. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap.* p. 75.

ERICA *retorta* *Mont. Aët. holm. ann.* 1774. p. 297. t. 7.

No one can view the present species of *Erica*, without perceiving a manifest similarity betwixt it and the *ampullacea* already figured; the flowers of each are similar in form, and not very different in size and colour; in the *retorta* the stripes of the *ampullacea* are wanting, the blossoms of both are highly viscous, the segments of the corolla are more pointed in the *retorta*, the bractæ in the *ampullacea* are larger, more numerous, and more highly coloured; in the foliage the two plants differ very obviously, the leaves of the *retorta* being all of them recurved, or bent back, whence its name; each of them is also terminated by a long awn or spine: viewed with a magnifying glass, they appear edged with hairs; but surely these are not sufficiently strong to justify THUNBERG's term of *ferrulatis*.

The flowers when they begin to blow, which is at different periods of the summer, usually about August, grow four together; these, as they advance, make way for four others, in  
 their

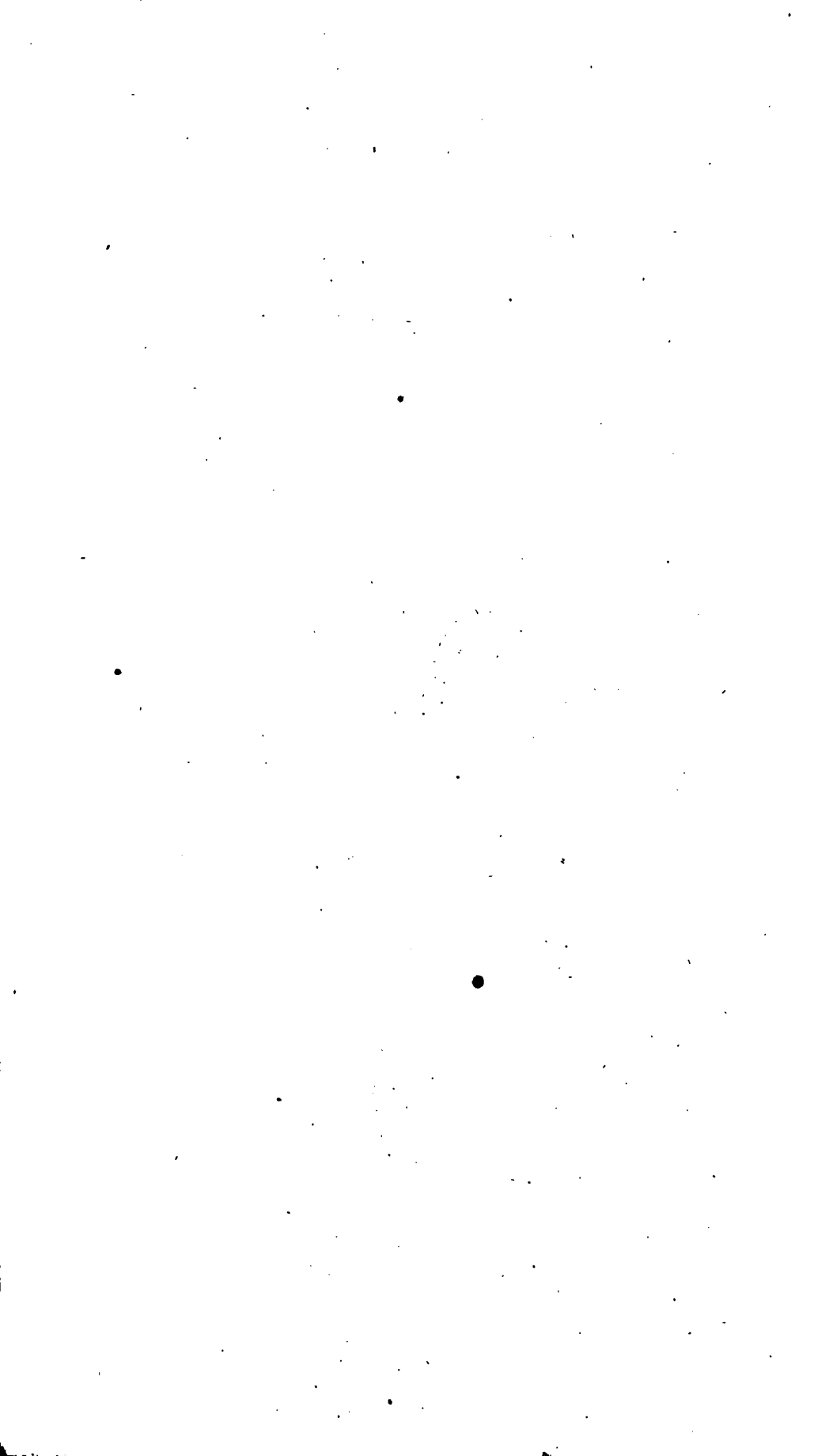
their centre, and these again for others; so that in large specimens, a bunch of flowers will sometimes consist of twenty or more blossoms: previous to their expansion they are beautiful in the extreme, the body of the corolla is then almost white, the bulbous part at its summit a deep crimson, terminated by a little flame-like point, inclining more to a scarlet, which expands into four acute segments.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, Hammersmith; we afterwards saw at Mr. WILLIAMS'S, Turnham-Green, a variety with larger flowers, and leaves more closely imbricated.

This species has long since been described by MONTI, in the Swedish Transactions, and more lately in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, who makes it a native of the Cape on the authority of Professor THUNBERG.

To this country it has been introduced since the publication of the *Hort. Kew.*

Like the *ampullacea*, it is at present scarcely to be had for any price, being rare, and difficult to increase by cuttings.



## ROSA LUTEA. AUSTRIAN ROSE.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *lutea* germinibus globosis pedunculisque glabris, calycibus petiolisque spinulosis, aculeis ramorum rectis  
*Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 201. Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

ROSA *lutea* simplex. *Baub. Pin. 483.* The single yellow Rose.  
*Park. Parad. p. 417.*

Prof. JACQUIN has given us a monograph on the genus *Oxalis*, which he has executed highly to his honour; we wish some Botanist of equal abilities would do the same by the genus *Rosa*, many of the species of which are still involved in great obscurity: Mr. AITON in the *Hort. Kew.* has taken much pains to elucidate many of them, and this one in particular, which he calls *lutea*, a name it had previously obtained from MILLER, and several older Botanists; we wish he had been less complaisant on this occasion, and given to it and the *sulphurea* (which he calls the double yellow rose) epithets more discriminative: hitherto the *lutea* has not been found that we know of in a double state, it possibly may at some future time; in that case, the *lutea* and *sulphurea* will both have the same name:—to prevent confusion, we have thought it expedient to call the *lutea* the Austrian Rose, and the *sulphurea* may be denominated the Levant Rose:—we are aware, that names of this sort are not of the best kind, and only to be adopted under certain circumstances.

This species is found wild in Austria, and other parts of Germany; was cultivated in this country in the time of GERARD and PARKINSON: it is a shrub of low growth, flowers in July, is very hardy, and readily propagated; authors differ as to the scent of its flowers, MILLER says they have none, others very little, and others that the little they have is very unpleasent; hence it has been called by ALLIONI, *Rosa fetida*; in point of colour, they are subject to great variation; the red and yellow Austrian Rose is considered by Mr. AITON as its principal variety: it is our intention to give a figure of this very showy plant in some future number of the Magazine, when we hope further to elucidate the subject by some practical observations.

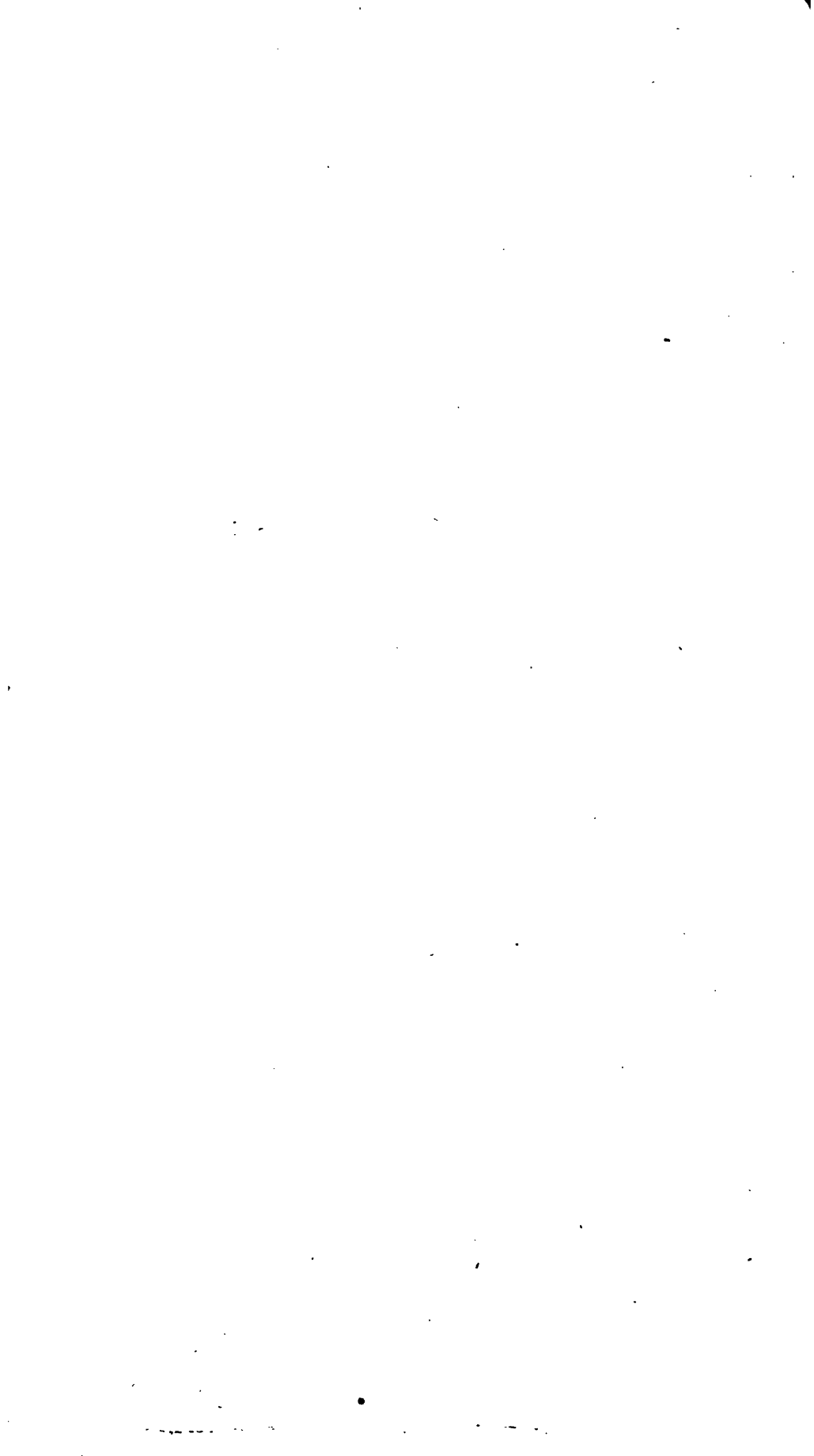
N<sup>o</sup> 363



Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>c</sup> Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1797 .







N<sup>o</sup>. 364



*Pub. by W. Curtis d<sup>s</sup> Geo. Crispent Mar. 1. 1797.*

## VITEX NEGUNDO. FIVE-LEAVED CHASTE-TREE.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. Cor. limbus 6-fidus. Bacca 4-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VITEX *Negundo* foliis quinatis ternatisque ferratis, floribus racemoso paniculatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 579. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 365.*

VITEX trifolia minor indica. *Pluk. Alm. 390. t. 206.*

NEGUNDO arbor mas. *Baub Hist. 1. p. 189.*

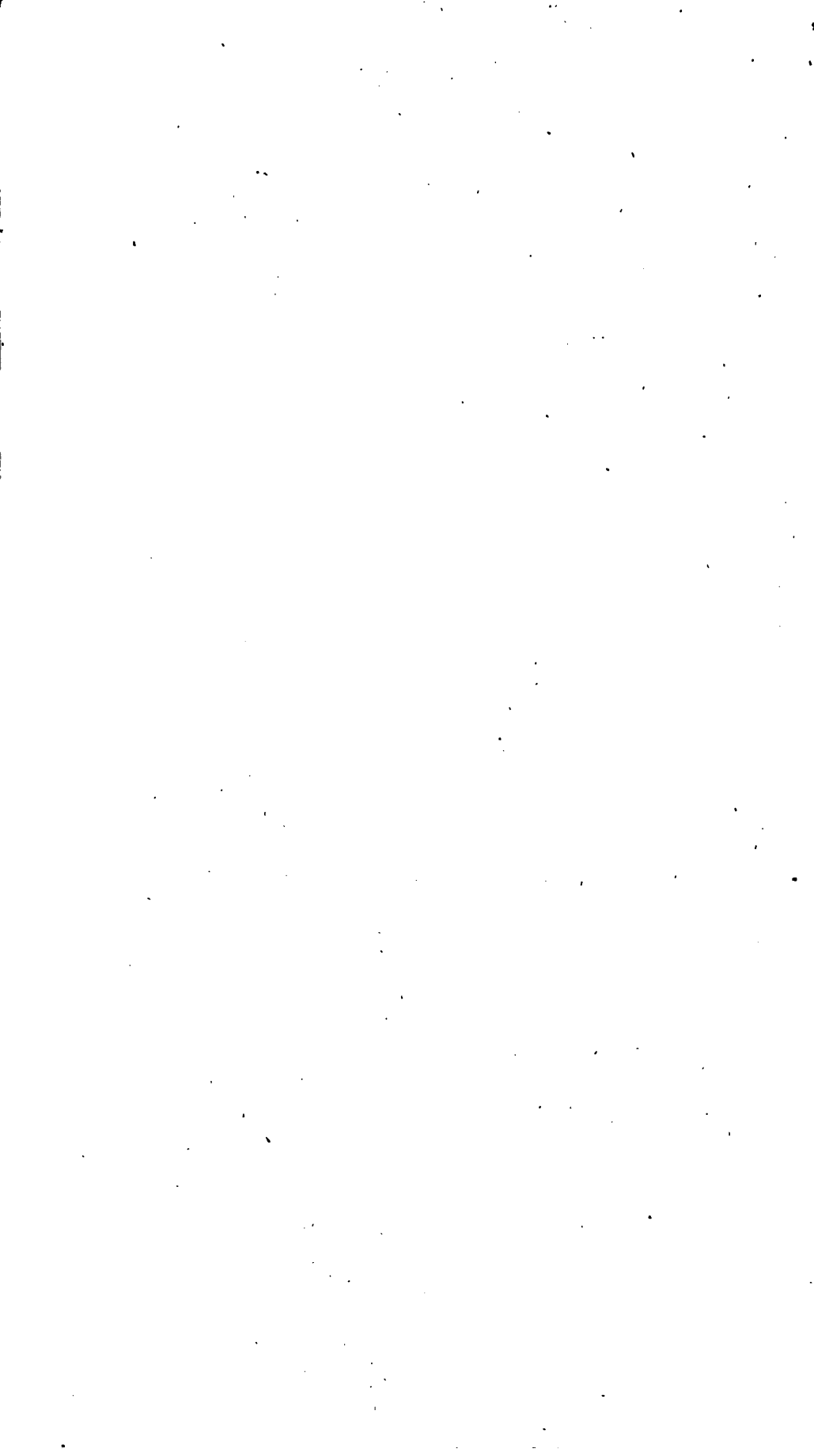
VITEX *chinensis*. *Miller's Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

Mr. AITON informs us\*, that this deciduous tender shrub, a native of China and the East-Indies, distinguished more for the elegance of its foliage than the beauty of its flowers, was cultivated here by the Duchess of BEAUFORT, in 1697, at this present time just one hundred years ago; the plants so cultivated in all probability were lost, as we find Mr. MILLER, in describing the same plant in his Dictionary, under the name of *chinensis*, thus to express himself, "the fourth sort, viz. *chinensis*, has been lately introduced into the English gardens from Paris, where the plants were raised from seeds which were sent from China by the missionaries. I was favoured with some young plants, by Mons. RICHARD, gardener to the king, at Versailles. The two sorts with white and blue flowers have succeeded in the Chelsea garden, but that with red flowers miscarried." It would appear from this account, that the *Vitex Negundo* was a common object of ornamental culture amongst the Chinese, since they possessed so many varieties of it in point of colour; the purple flowered one is, we believe, the only sort cultivated in our nurseries, and that not commonly; it blossoms late in the summer, and possesses some fragrance.

The plant is not difficult to increase by cuttings, being too tender to bear our winters, at least those which are severe; it is commonly kept in the greenhouse. MILLER very pertinently remarks, "that the plants are late in putting out leaves in the spring, and before these appear, they have so much the appearance of dead plants, that they have been turned out of the pots by some, supposing they were so."

\* Hort. Kew.





OENOTHERA LONGIFLORA. LONG-  
FLOWERED OENOTHERA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OENOTHERA *longiflora* foliis denticulatis, caulibus simplicibus pilosis, petalis distantibus bilobis. *Linn.*  
*Syst. Vegetab.* 358. *Mant.* 227. *Ait. Kew.*  
*v. 2. p. 3. Jacq. Hort. 2. p. 81. t. 172.*

This *Oenothera*, in point of size, the reverse of the *pumila*, lately figured in this work (*pl.* 355) is a native of Buenos Ayres, and was introduced by the Chevalier MURRAY, in 1776\*.

We have seen this plant grow to a greater height than any other species, luxuriant specimens have exceeded five feet by the time that they have nearly done flowering; and as the flowers are uncommonly large and shewy, and continue blowing a long while in succession (from July to October) we scarcely know a more desirable plant for the open border of a garden that is spacious; the flowers indeed, as in most of the plants of this genus, open in the evening, and appear in their greatest beauty when those of other plants are either fallen to the ground, withered by the heat of the day, or folded in the arms of sleep.

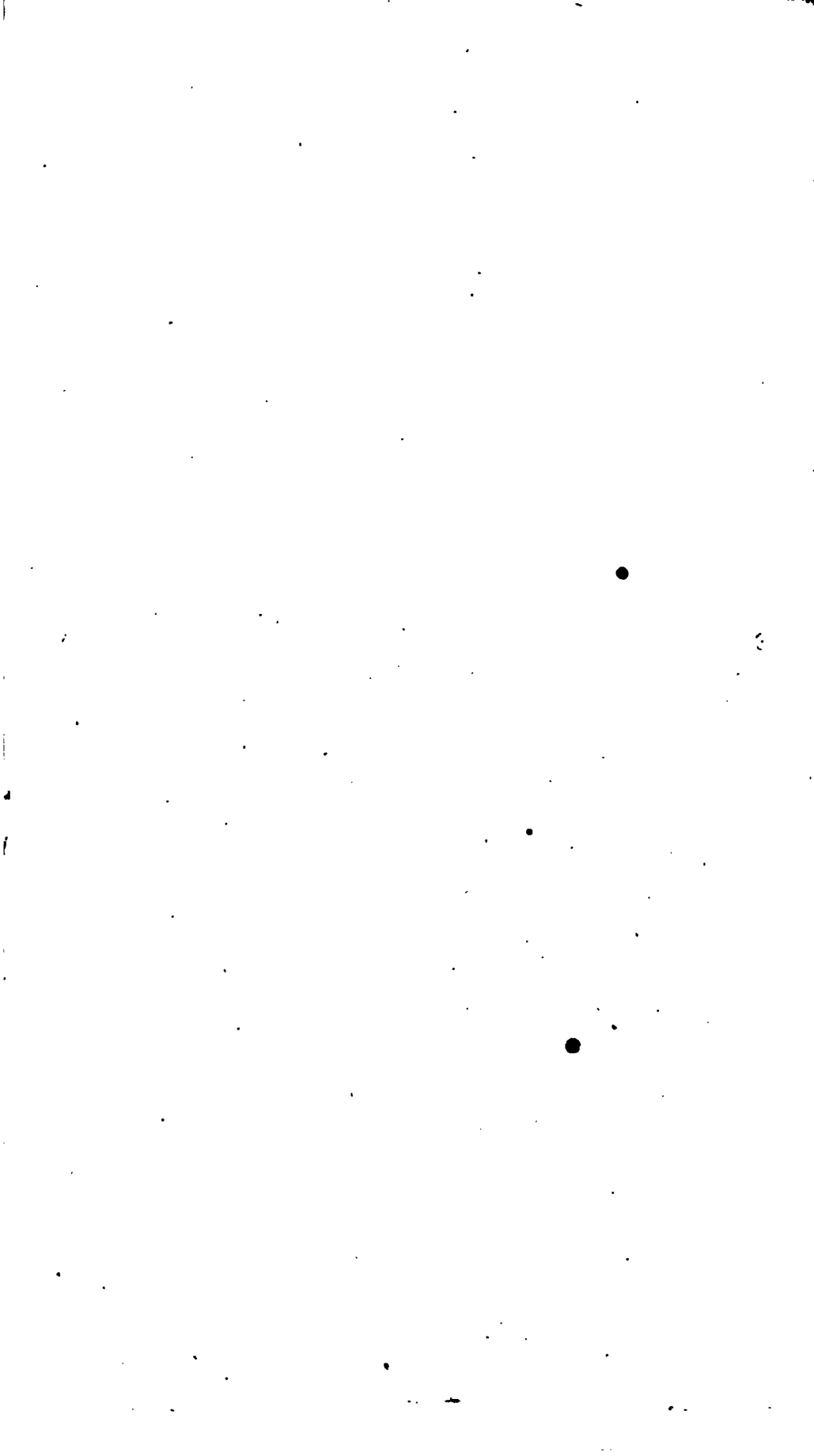
It is an annual of ready growth, and very productive of seed, some of which ripen early; these are to be sown in the open border, where the plant is intended to flower, in March or the beginning of April; as a single plant will be sufficient for one spot, one seedling only need be left; care must be taken to put a stick to it early of about four feet in length, to which its branches must be carefully tied, when about a foot long, and this is all that is necessary to be done; by this means the plant is not only preserved from the effects of violent winds, but appears to much greater advantage.

\* *Ait. Kew.*

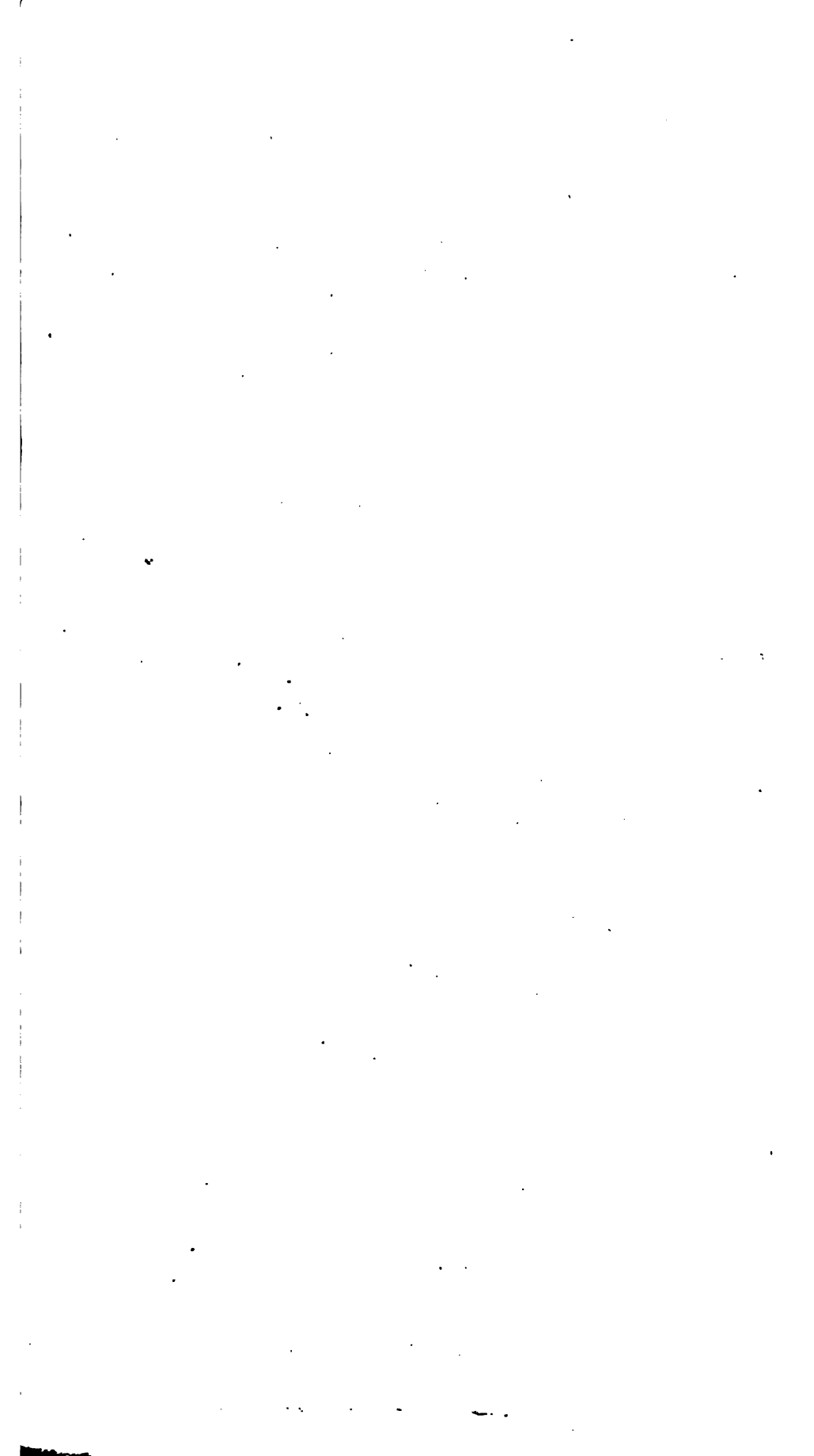
N. 365



Pub. by W. Curtis. S.<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1797.







N. 366



Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>r</sup>. Geo. Crescent Mar 1 1797

## ERICA PYRAMIDALIS. PYRAMIDAL HEATH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta.  
*Antheræ* apice bifidæ, pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis,  
 polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *pyramidalis* antheris muticis inclusis, corollis infundibuliformibus quaternis, stylo subexserto, foliis quaternis pubescentibus. *Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 491. Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel. p. 624.*

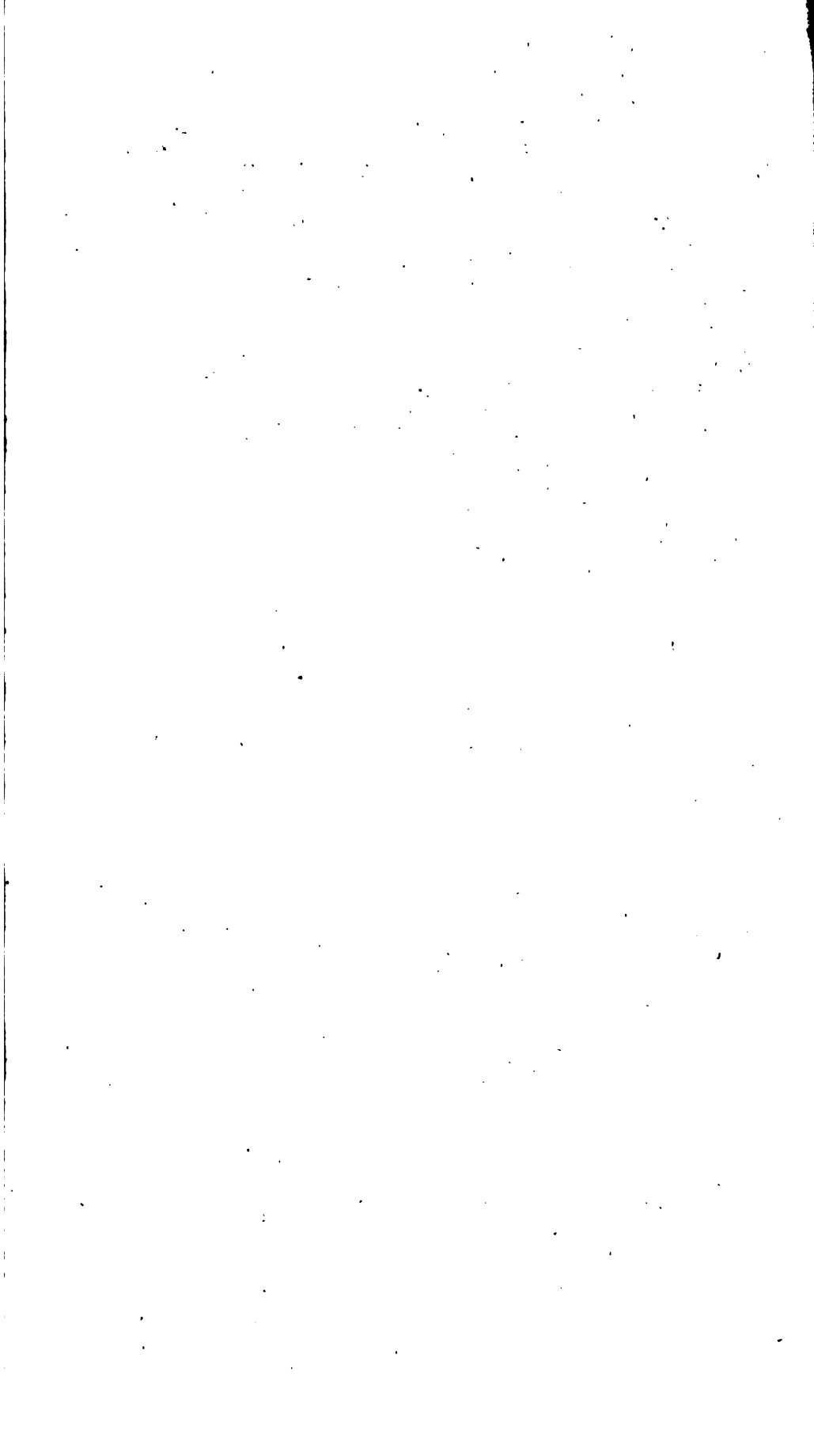
We present to our readers another Heath, a native of the Cape, introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1787, and now to be found in most of the collections of greenhouse plants in the neighbourhood of London.

It is a very ornamental species, both in regard to its mode of growth, as well as to the vast profusion of flowers with which its branches are covered; the form of these is very characteristic, and their colour, when air and sun are freely admitted to them, sufficiently brilliant.

It continues to blossom from September to March or April; in point of height, it is to be ranked among those of a middling size.

When young it is more apt to go off than many others; is raised from cuttings in the usual way.





VERBENA TRIPHYLLA. THREE-LEAVED  
VERVAIN.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis, subæqualis, curva. *Calycis* unico dente truncato. *Sem.* 2. *f.* 4. nuda. (*Stam.* 2. *f.* 4.)

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VERBENA *triphylla* tetrandra, floribus paniculatis, foliis ternis, caule fruticoso. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. p.* 21. *t.* 11. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 480.

ALOYSIA *citrodora.* *Ort. et Pal. diff. MSS.*

We learn from Monf. L'HERITIER, who has figured and described this plant, in his work above referred to, that it is a native of South-America, from whence it had been transmitted to Spain, in the gardens of which it was cultivated in the open borders; Prof. ORTEGA, of Madrid, sent both plants and seeds of it to Monf. L'HERITIER at Paris, where Dr. SIBTHORP obtained it, on his return from Greece, and introduced it here in 1784.

Professors ORTEGA and PALAU first described this plant, and named it *Aloysia citrodora*, Monf. L'HERITIER found it to be a *Verbena*, and gave it the trivial name of *triphylla*.

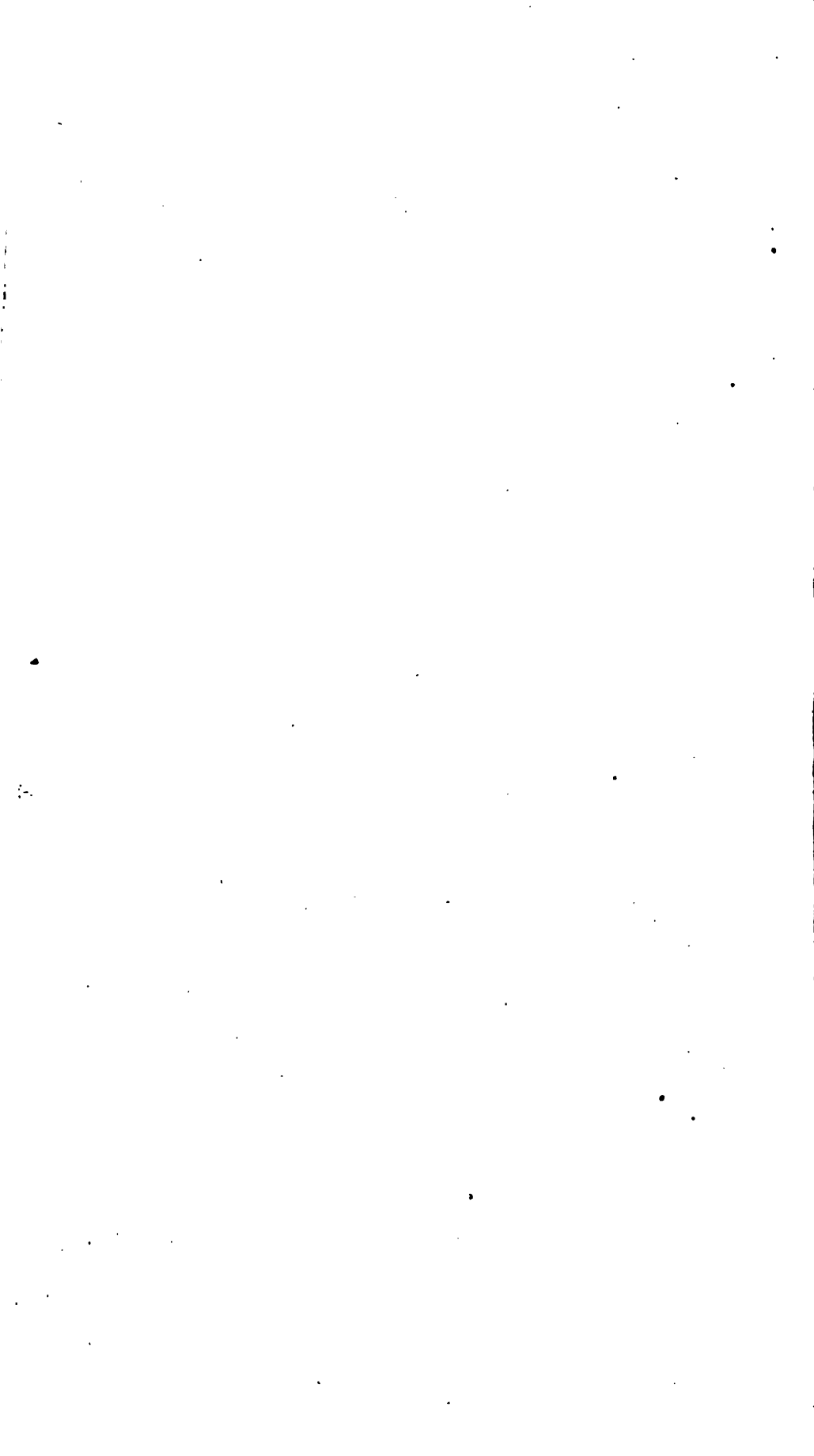
The leaves (or any part of the plant) when bruised, give out a most delightful fragrance; on this account, it is a most valuable acquisition to our gardens: it forms a shrub of a considerable size; the leaves, as far as we have noticed, always grow three together; the veins on each side of the midrib run parallel to each other; the flowers are small, nearly white, forming a panicle, which, as far as our observation has extended (and we have examined many luxuriant specimens) is never branched in the manner represented in L'HERITIER'S figure; they are produced during most of the summer and autumnal months.

This shrub, being easily propagated by cuttings, is now become common in the neighbourhood of London, where it is treated as a greenhouse plant; in some parts of this island, especially near the sea, where the winter loses much of its severity, it would, in all probability, succeed very well in the open border.

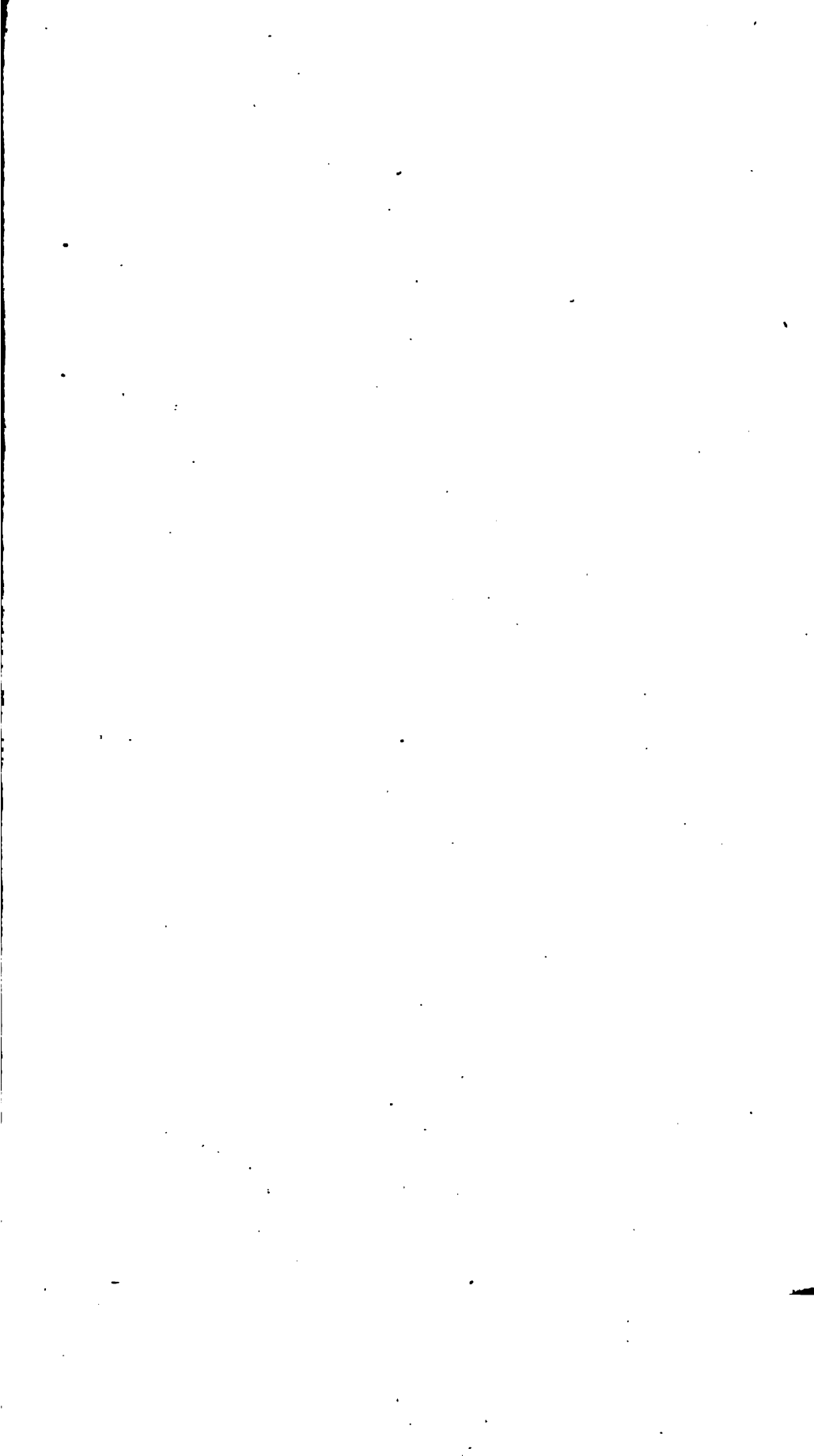
N<sup>o</sup> 367



Pub. by W. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1797.







N<sup>o</sup> 368



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crofene. Apr. 1797.

ANTIRRHINUM VISCOSUM. CLAMMY  
TOAD-FLAX.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTIRRHINUM *viscosum* foliis caulinis linearibus alternis, radicalibus lanceolatis quaternis, calycibus villosis, cauli approximatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. p. 855. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 556. Amæn. Acad. v. 4. p. 319. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 334. Syn. Arug. p. 80.*

ANTIRRHINUM *hirtum* foliis lanceolatis hirtis, floribus spicatis, foliolo calicino supremo maximo. *Jacq. Pl. rar. ic. cent. 1. t. 30.*

The plant here figured, the *Antirrhinum viscosum* of LINNÆUS, is a native of Spain, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, in 1786, by Monf. THOUIN\*.

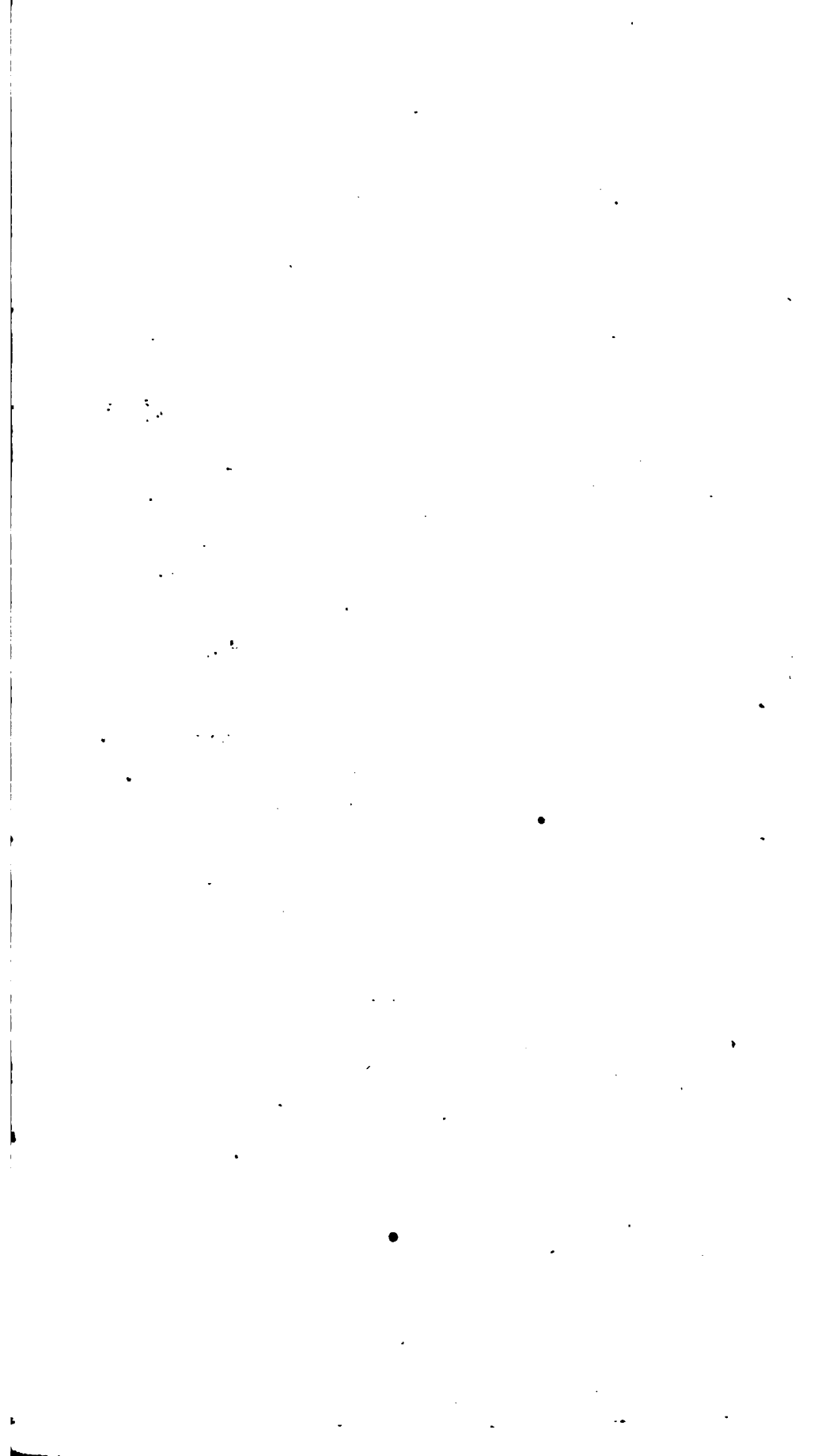
It grows to about the same height as the *Antirrh. spar-teum*, figured *Pl. 200*, has a stouter and more upright stem, covered with more numerous hairs; its flowers are larger than those of the *spar-teum*, more particoloured, and have a greater affinity to those of our common Toad-flax; in their form we may trace something of the similitude of a bird's head, the calyx is remarkable as to the form of its leaves, and accords so well with that of Prof. JACQUIN'S *Antirrh. hirtum*, described in GMELIN'S *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. p. 931*, that we strongly suspect it to be the same plant.

It is an annual of ready growth, and flowers in July.

Its seeds should be sown about the beginning of April, in small patches, on the borders where the plants are intended to remain; when the seedlings come up, they should be thinned, and left at the distance of two or three inches from each other.

\* Ait. Kew.





N<sup>o</sup> 369



*Pub. by W. Curtis S.<sup>r</sup> Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1797.*

AMARYLLIS, UNDULATA. WAVED-  
FLOWERED AMARYLLIS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* faucis tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. Fil.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AMARYLLIS *undulata* petalis linearibus canaliculatis undulatis, staminibus pistilloque deflexis corolla brevioribus, stigmate obsoleto. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 421. Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p.*

In the flowers of this species of *Amaryllis*, a native of the Cape, and introduced about 1767, by JOHN BLACKBURNE, Esq.\* there is a considerable degree of beauty, and still more of singularity; and the plant is rendered more desirable, from its producing those flowers towards the close of autumn, so late as October and November, and that too both readily and abundantly.

Being a tender bulb, it is usually kept during winter in the greenhouse, or a well-secured frame.

Is propagated by offsets, which are plentifully produced.

\* *Ait. Kew.*







HOUSTONIA CÆRULEA. BLUE-FLOWERED  
HOUSTONIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cor.* 1-petala, infundibuliformis. *Capfula* 2-locularis, 2-sperma, supera.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*HOUSTONIA *cærulea* foliis radicalibus ovatis, caule composito, pedunculis primis bifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 149. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 141.*RUBIA parva foliolis ad geniculum unumquodque binis, flore cæruleo fistuloso. *Banist. Virg. 1927.*HOUSTONIA primo vere ubique florens, floribus infundibuliformibus dilute cæruleis, foliis parvis adversis in caule paucis. *Clayt. n. 60.*

To this genus of plants GRONOVIVS gave the name of *Houstonia*, in honour of Dr. WILLIAM HOUSTON, a name that must be familiar to all who have read the Gardener's Dictionary of Mr. PHILIP MILLER, as there is scarcely a page in that book in which the writer does not record the obligations he is under to his much-valued and most useful friend.

Of this genus, two species only have been discovered, both natives of Virginia, the *cærulea* and *purpurea*; the former is the only one that has been introduced to this country, and that by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, in 1785\*.

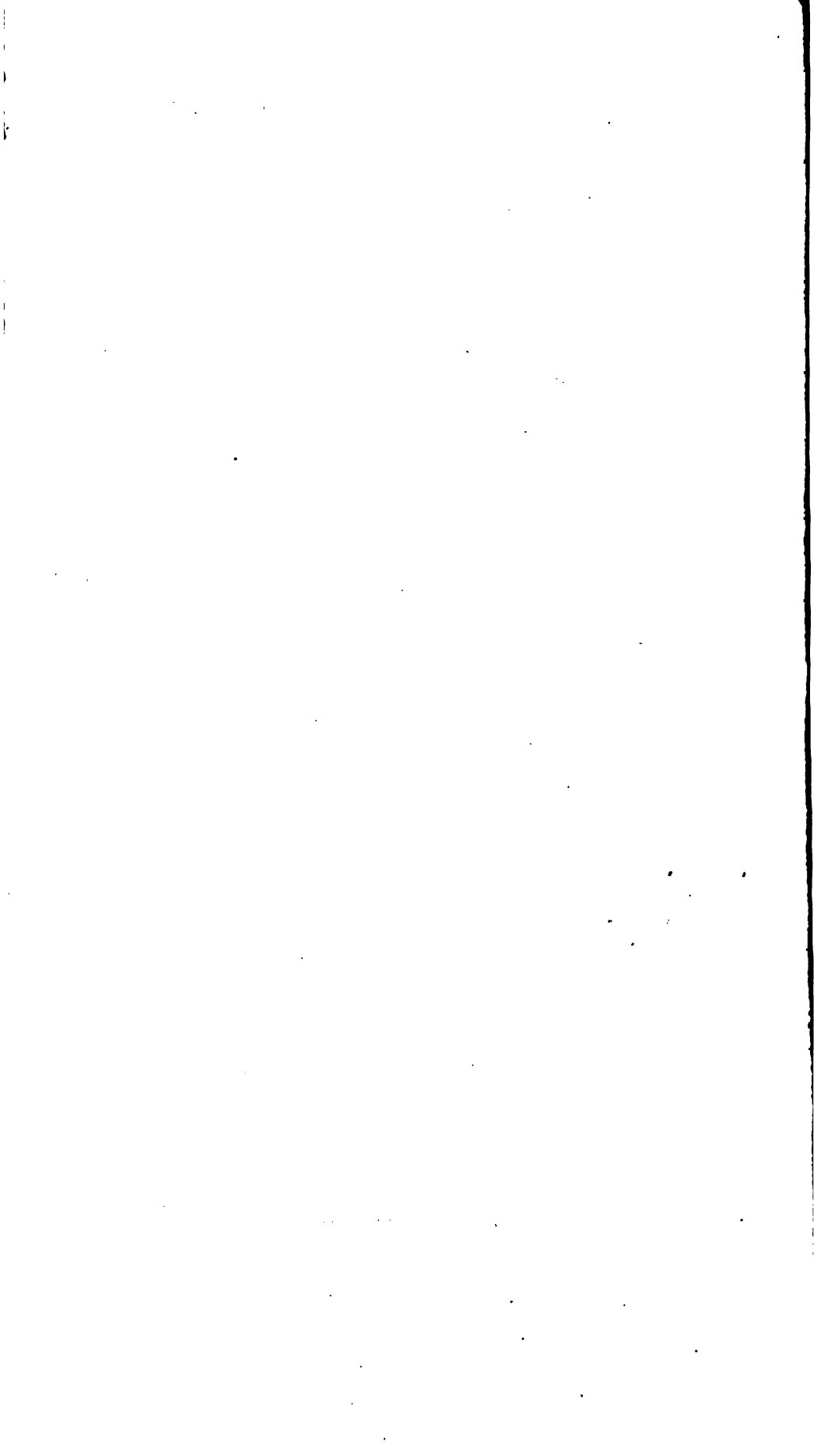
We scarcely know a plant that has afforded us more pleasure in the cultivation than this our little favourite; though a native of the warmer parts of North-America, it bears our ordinary winters uninjured, is of ready growth, and, if paid the least attention to, flowers perpetually, spring, summer, and autumn; succeeds best in a pot, and loves moisture; soil and situation are not so material to it: is increased by parting its roots or by cuttings of the plant; has scarcely colour enough in its flowers to justify the term *cærulea*.

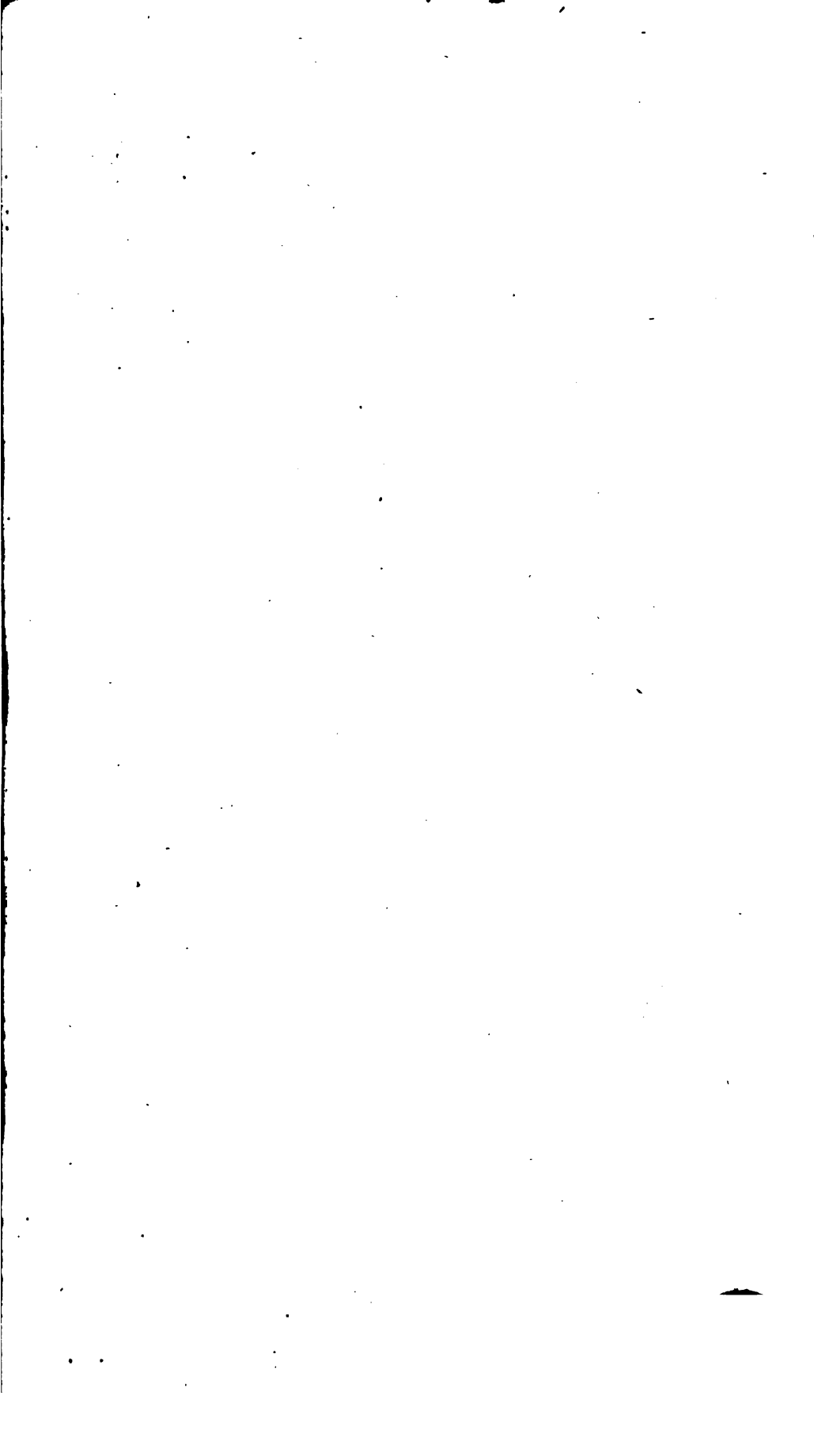
\* Ait. Kew.

N<sup>o</sup> 370



*Pub. by Würtis, S.<sup>t</sup> Geo Crescent May 1. 1797.*







*Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crocenc May 1. 1797.*

MIRABILIS JALAPA. COMMON MARVEL  
OF PERU.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cov. infundibul. supera. Cal. inferus. Nectarium globosum  
germen includens.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MIRABILIS *Jalapa* floribus congestis, terminalibus, erectis.  
*Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 218. Ait.  
Kew. p. 234.*

SOLANUM *mexicanum*, flore magno. *Baub. Pin. 168.*

MIRABILIA *Peruviana*. The Marvaile of Peru. *Ger. Herb.  
p. 272. cum. fig.*

ADMIRABILIS. The Mervaile of the World. *Park. Par.  
p. 365. t. 369. f. 9.*

From Peru, its original place of growth, this plant was introduced to Europe at a very early period; the names it bore on its introduction, sufficiently testify the admiration in which it was held: it was well known both to GERARD and PARKINSON; the latter devotes a whole page of his *Parad. terr.* to its description and culture, with the latter he appears to have been perfectly well acquainted, and even to have known the several varieties which we now cultivate.

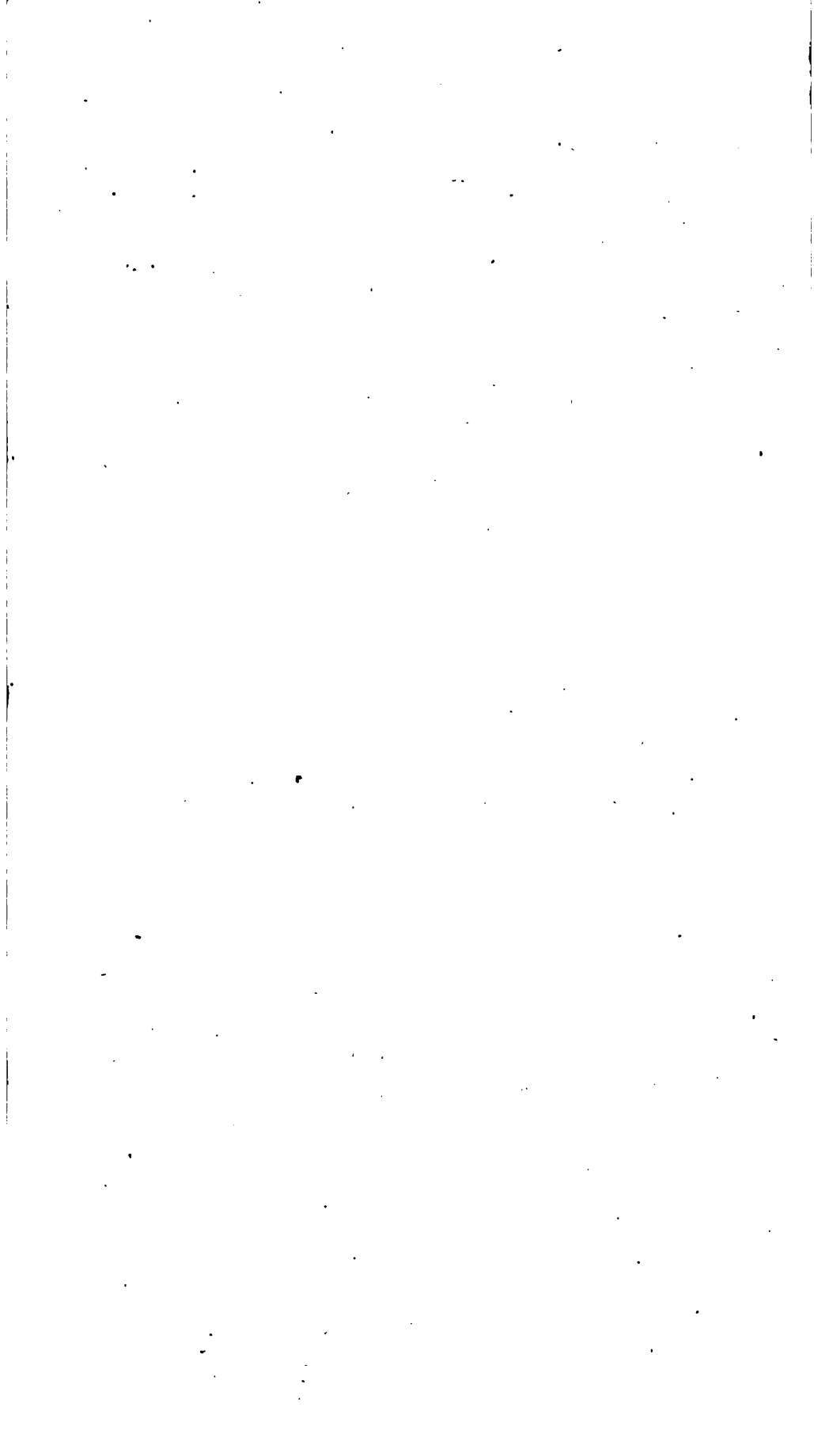
It being a common practice to raise this plant from seed, some have been led to regard it as an annual, but it is strictly perennial; the roots in their native country, where they are never killed by frost, acquire, like those of the potatoe, a prodigious size; the flowers, of which the plant is very productive, open towards evening, whence, in the West-Indies, it has been called the *four o'clock plant*, and continue expanded till the next day's

day's sun closes them up; we have observed that the continuance of their expansion is in proportion to the power of the sun, and that late in the autumn, or in cloudy weather, they continue open most of the day; we have observed also, that a bed of these flowers communicates a delightful fragrance to a considerable distance; to the taste the whole plant is highly acrimonious, probably purgative, if not poisonous: it was once supposed that its roots produced the Jalap of the shops, when that opinion was found to be erroneous, LINNÆUS should have changed the trivial name of *Jalapa* to that of *peruviana*, as it now tends to mislead.

The principal varieties in point of colour are the purple, the white, the yellow, the variegated purple and white, the variegated purple and yellow; each of these, contrary to the opinion entertained of varieties, is found to produce the same.

The usual mode of raising these plants is from seed, which they plentifully produce; your early-blowing plants must be raised on a hot-bed, your late ones in the open ground, transplanting them when of a proper size; or take up the roots of your plants as you do your potatoes, preserve them during winter in dry sand, and plant them in the spring; these will make stronger plants, and will blow earlier than seedlings, viz. in August, and you will hereby be sure of continuing any particular sort.





ZYGOPHYLLUM INSUAVE. UNPLEASANT  
BEAN-CAPER.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus, *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* 10-phyllum germen tegens,  
*Caps.* 5-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ZYGOPHYLLUM *insuave* caule fruticoso, foliis conjugatis  
petiolatis obovatis, fructu lævi.

FABAGO *afra* frutescens minor, flore flavo magno, unguibus  
petalorum fuscis. *H. R. D. Boerb. Ind.*  
*Act.* p. 319.

In this genus of plants, the leaves have a peculiarity of growth, which gives birth to its botanic name of *Zygophyllum*, and which, literally translated, would be Yokeleaf; twelve species are enumerated in Prof. GMELIN'S edition of *Linn. Syst. Nat.* the plant here represented comes nearest to the *Zyg. Morgsana* figured in DILLENIUS'S *Hort. Elth.* and for which it has by some been mistaken; but the characters in which the two plants differ, are so very striking, that we have no doubt of being justified in making it a species.

The leaves of *Morgsana* are fleshy, nearly sessile, and scentless; those of our plant are not fleshy, stand on long footstalks, and diffuse widely a strong foxy smell, like that of Crown Imperial; the flowers of the *Morgsana* are small, those of the *insuave* large and ornamental, when the plant is healthy; the seed-vessel of the *Morgsana* has four wings, ours not the least appearance of any: other differences, it would be superfluous to point out.

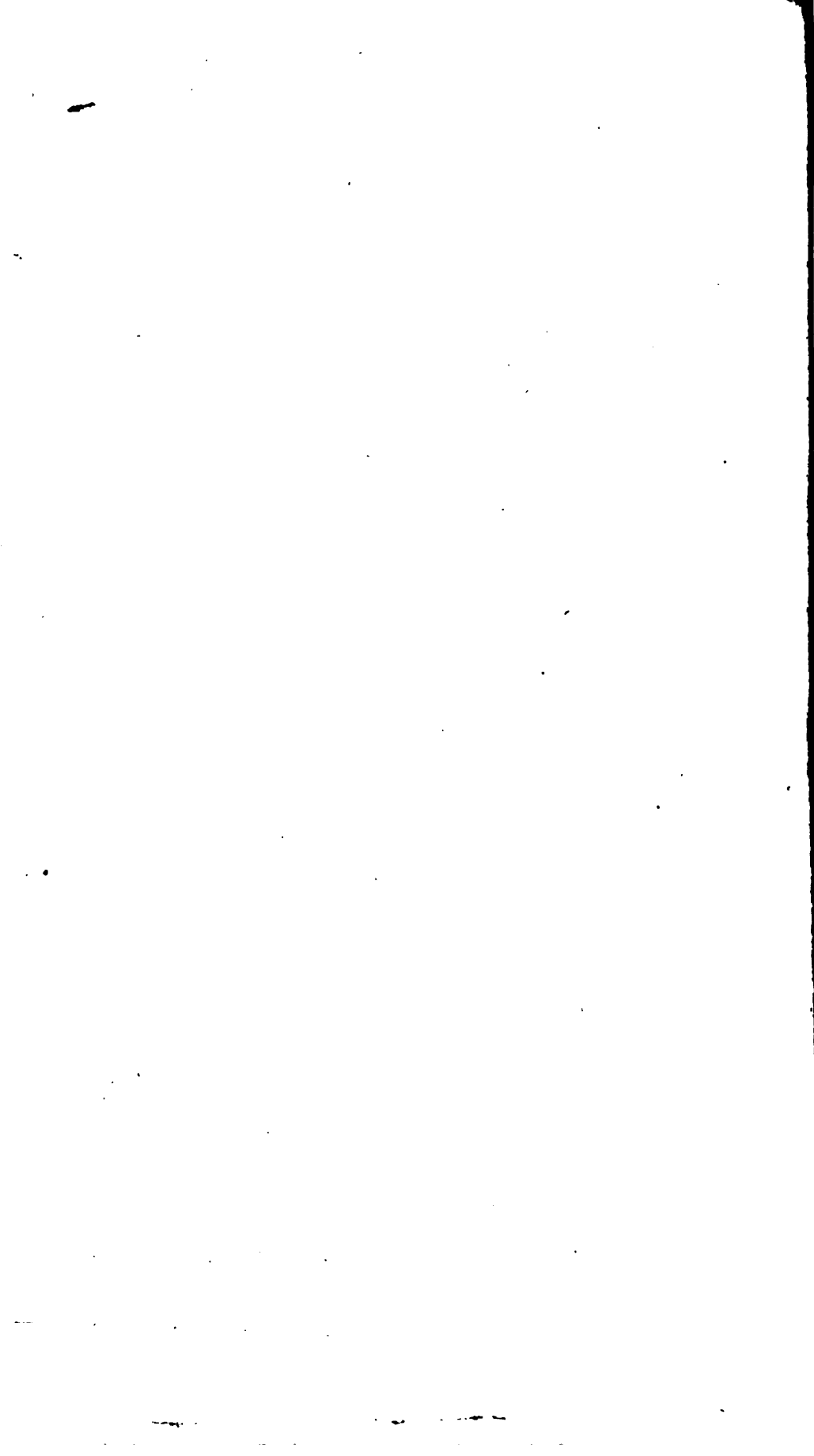
This species is most probably a native of the Cape, as it accords with the short description of BOERHAVE, above referred to; the precise time of its being introduced to this country, we have not been able to learn with certainty; it is not mentioned either in the *Dist.* of Mr. MILLER, or the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON.

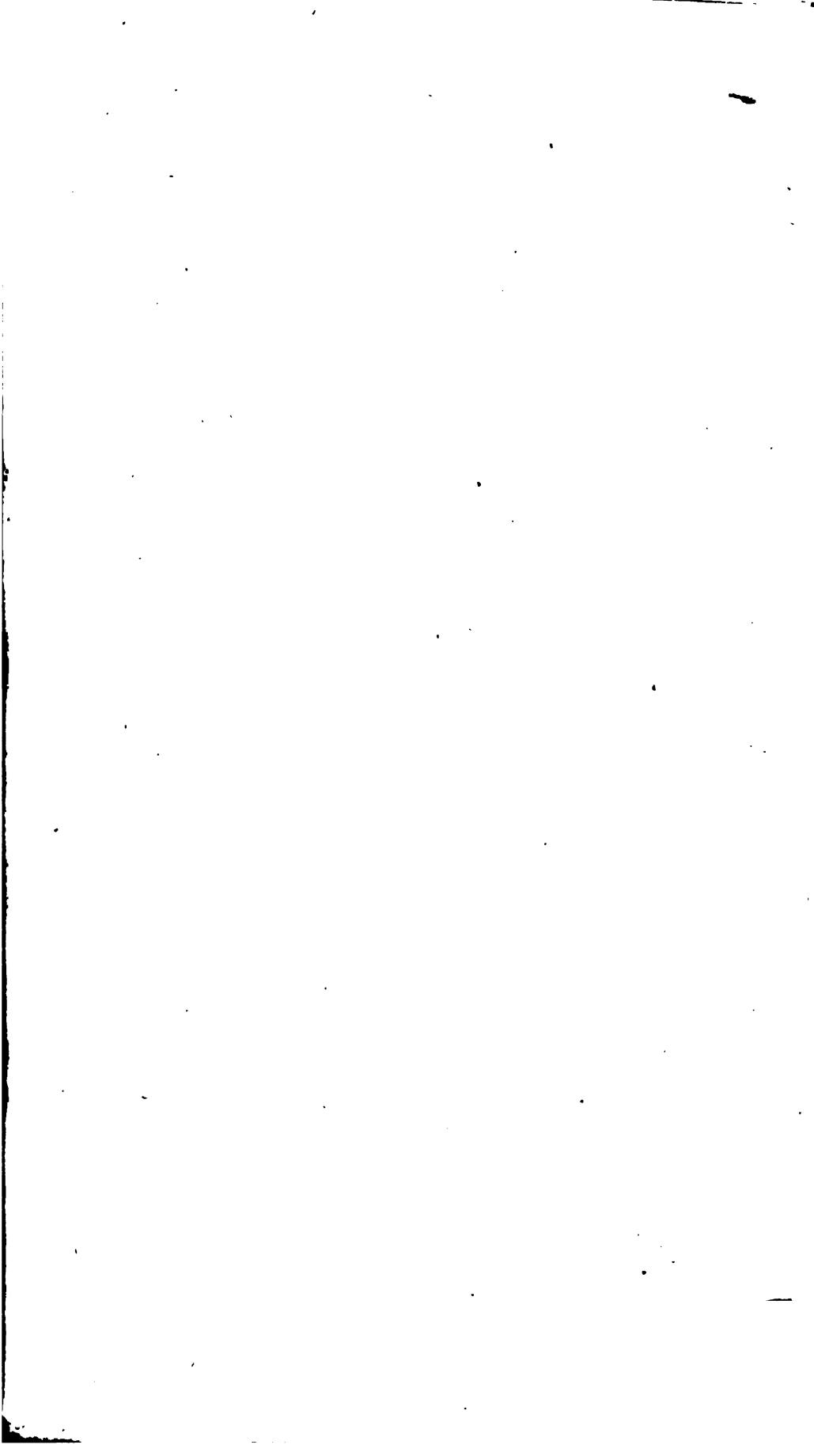
It is a green-house plant of ready growth; flowers from July to September, and is easily increased by cuttings; its unpleasant scent will prove an insuperable bar to its general introduction.

N. 372



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo Crescent May 1 1797





N<sup>o</sup> 373



Pub by W Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Geo Crescent June 1. 1797

## IRIS CHINENSIS. CHINESE IRIS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita, inæqualis : laciniis alternis geniculato-patentibus.  
*Stigmata* petaliformia cucullato-bilabiata.

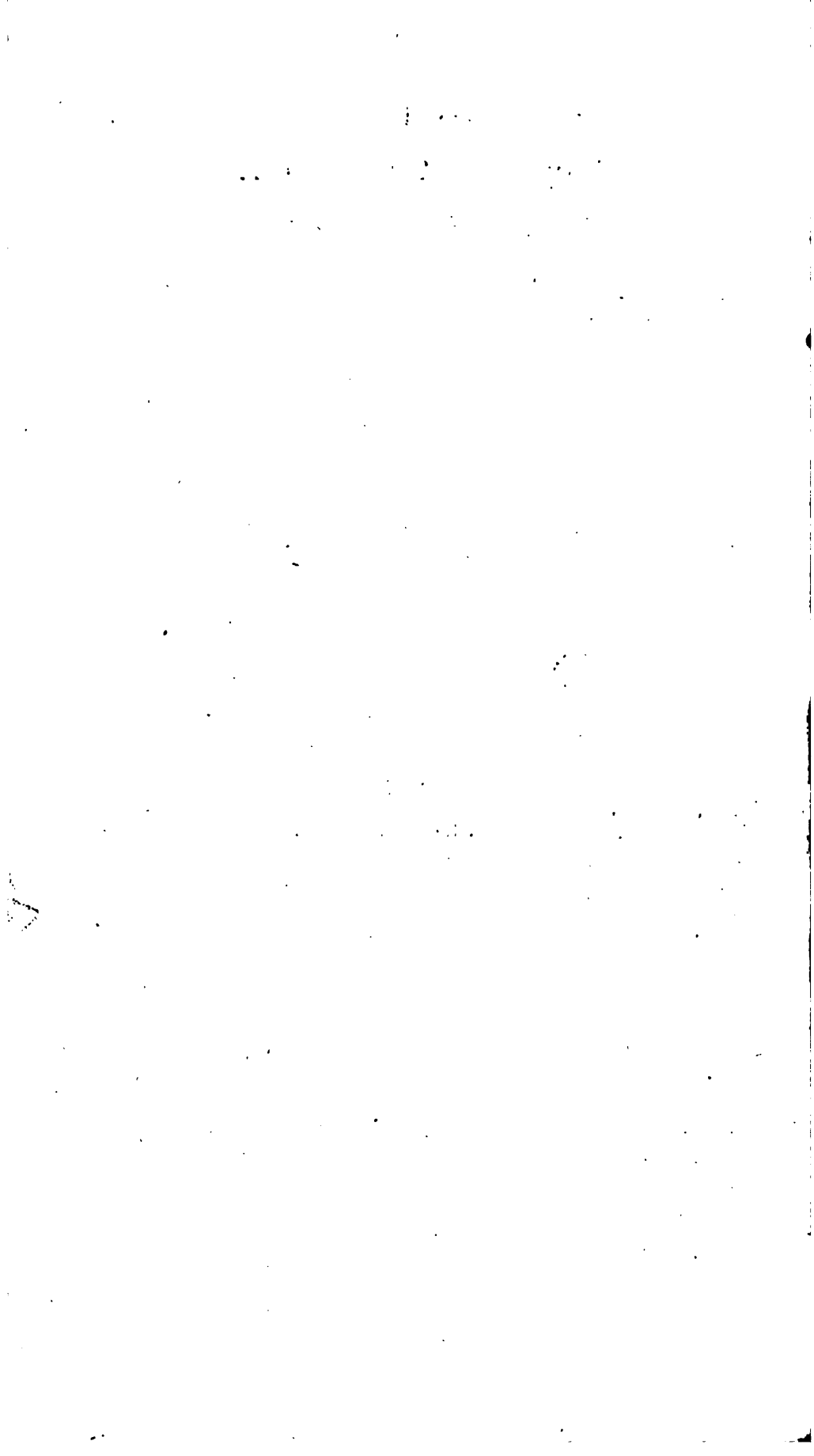
*Specific Character.*

IRIS *Chinensis* radice repente, caule paniculato multifloro, floribus cristatis, stigmatibus laciniatis.

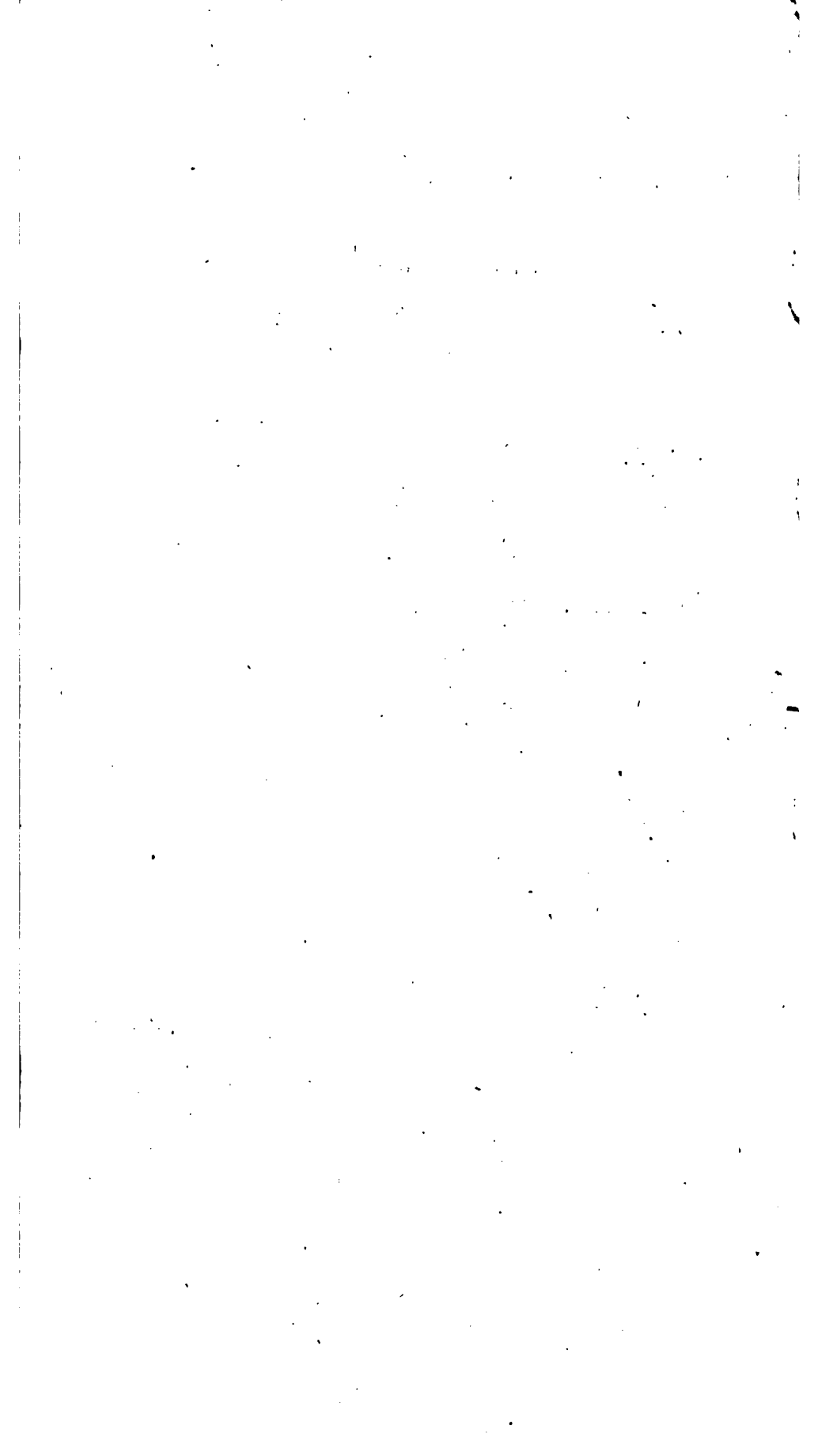
The public are indebted to Mr. EVANS of the India-House, for the introduction of this plant from China, where it is a native.

It flowered last year, at different periods, for the first time, in many collections near London ; this irregularity of its blowing was occasioned, we presume by its being kept in different degrees of heat, in the stoves of some, and the green-houses of others ; Mr. THOMSON, Nurseryman of Mile-End, at the close of the year, had it growing very luxuriantly in the open ground ; but the very severe winter of 1796-1797, in which the thermometer at Brompton was three degrees below 0, destroyed it ; nevertheless, there is no doubt but it will bear the cold of our ordinary winters, and thrive better in the open ground, in a moist situation, than in the stove, or green-house, in either of which, however, it will flower very well ; and, where the plant is luxuriant, continue to do so for a considerable length of time, the blossoms being numerous, and unfolding gradually : in a strong plant at Mr. COLVILL'S, Nurseryman, King's-Road, we counted seven blossoms expanded at one time on its different branches.

It differs from all other known *Iris*'s, in having a root perfectly of the creeping kind, sending out shoots to a considerable distance, by which it is rendered very easy of propagation ; its flowers, in form and colour, come nearest to those of *Iris cristata*, and have a considerable degree of fragrance.







CYRILLA PULCHELLA. SCARLET-FLOWERED  
CYRILLA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* superus, 5-phyllus. *Cor.* declinata, infundibuliformis.  
*Limbus* planus, 5-partitus, subæqualis. *Rudimentum* fila-  
menti quinti. *Caps.* femibilocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CYRILLA *pulchella*. L'Herit. *Stirp. Nov. t. 71.*  
COLUMNEA *erecta*. Le Lamarck *encycl. 2. p. 66.*  
BUCHNERIA *coccinea*. Scop. *insubr. 2. p. 10. t. 5.*  
ACHIMENES *minor erecta simplex, foliis crenatis ovatis*  
*oppositis vel ternatis, floribus petiolatis sin-*  
*gularibus ad alas.* Browne *Jam. 271. t. 30.*  
*f. 1.*

---

After receiving various appellations, this plant has been finally named *Cyrilla*, by Monf. L'HERITIER, in honour of DOMINICO CYRILLO, M. D. Professor of Medicine at Naples, and author of *Plantæ rariores regni Neapolitani, &c.* *Cyrilla racemosa* is referred by SWARTZ to the Genus *Itea*.

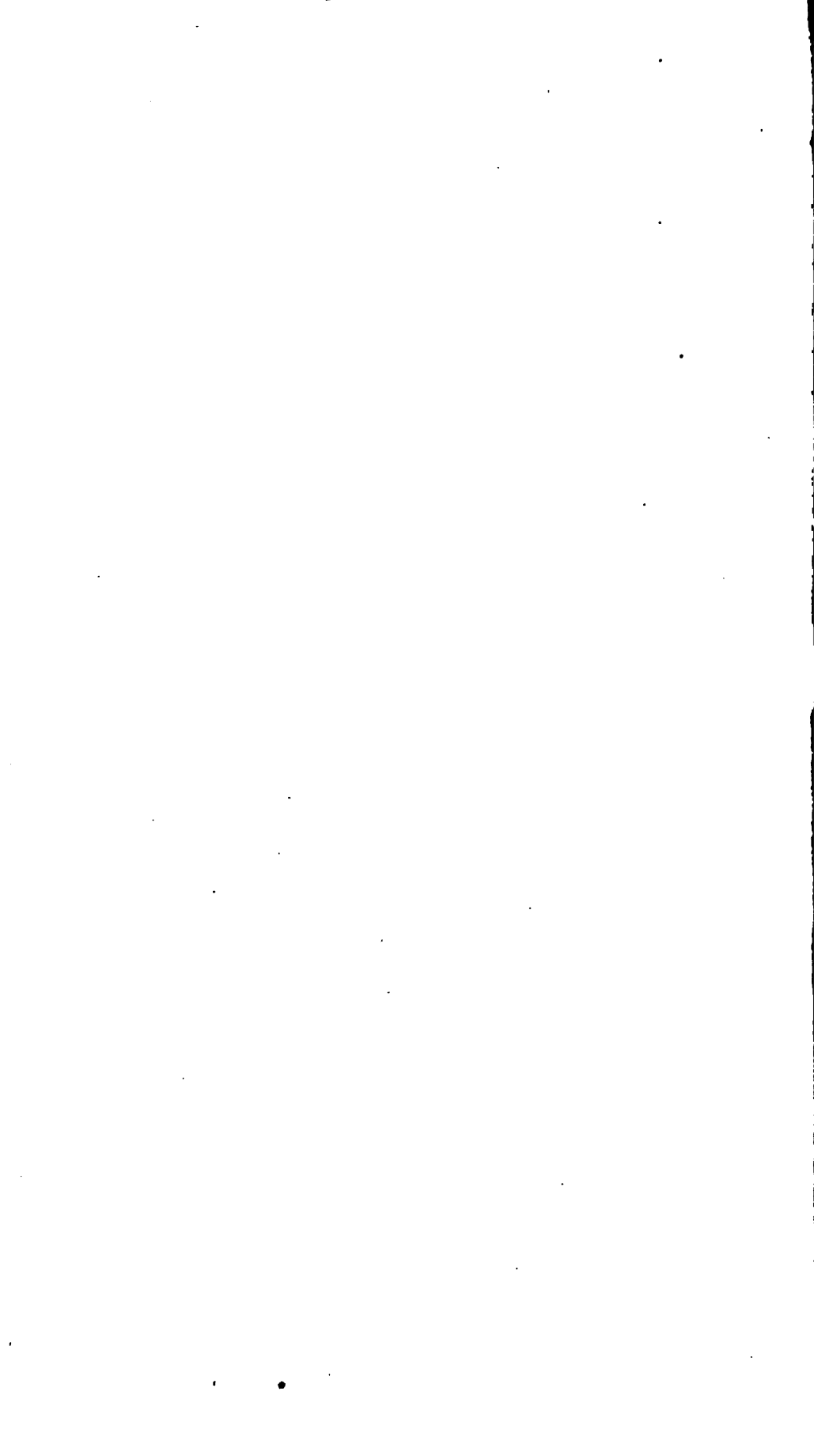
This beautiful exotic is a native of Jamaica; Dr. BROWNE found it near Hope-River, in the lower mountains of Liguanea; he recommends it to be cultivated as an ornamental plant, says that it thrives best in a cool gravelly soil, well furnished with moisture, and intermixed with a rich soil; to this country it was introduced by Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTH in 1778, and is now very generally cultivated in our stoves; it will not succeed in a green-house; but, provided it has a sufficient degree of heat, there is no difficulty attends its culture: it throws out from its roots abundance of squamous shoots of a singular appearance, by which it is readily increased.

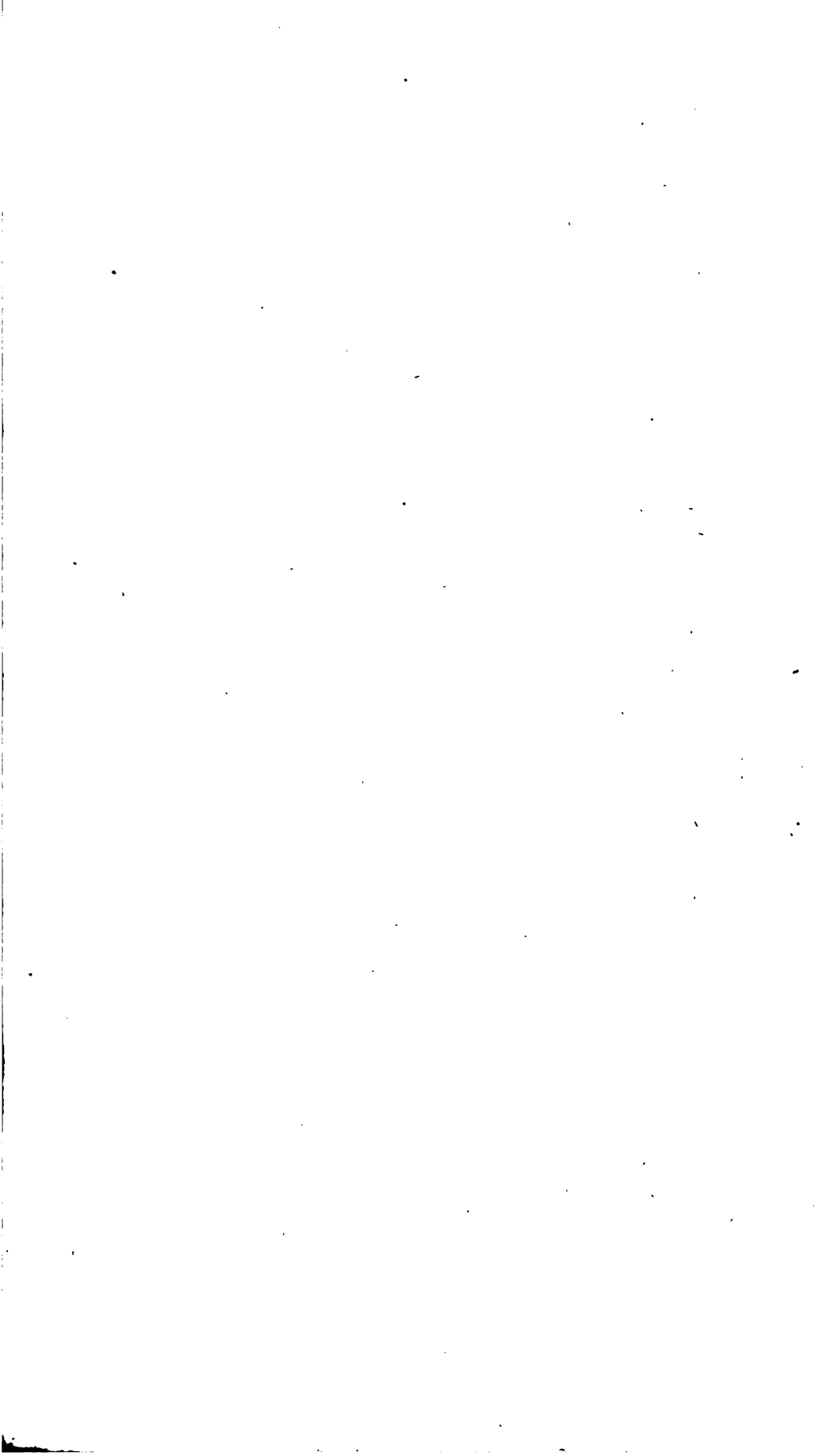
It flowers from August to October,

N<sup>o</sup> 374



Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent. June 1. 1797.





N<sup>o</sup> 375



Pub by W. Curtis, N<sup>o</sup> 600, Cromford July 1 1797.

ASTRAGALUS MONSPESSULANUS. MONT-  
PELIER MILK-VETCH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Capfula* (plurimis) 2-locularis, gibba. *Filamentum* solitarium  
teres. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel. p. 1132.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASTRAGALUS *monspeffulanus* acaulis, scapis declinatis lon-  
gitudine foliorum, leguminibus subulatis te-  
retibus fubarquatis glabris. *Linn. Syst. Veg.*  
*ed. 14. Murr. p. 684. Mant. 450. Ait.*  
*Kew. v. 2. p. 77.*

ASTRAGALUS *monspeffulanus*. *Baubin. Hist. 3. p. 338.*  
*Magnol. Bot. Monsp. p. 33.*

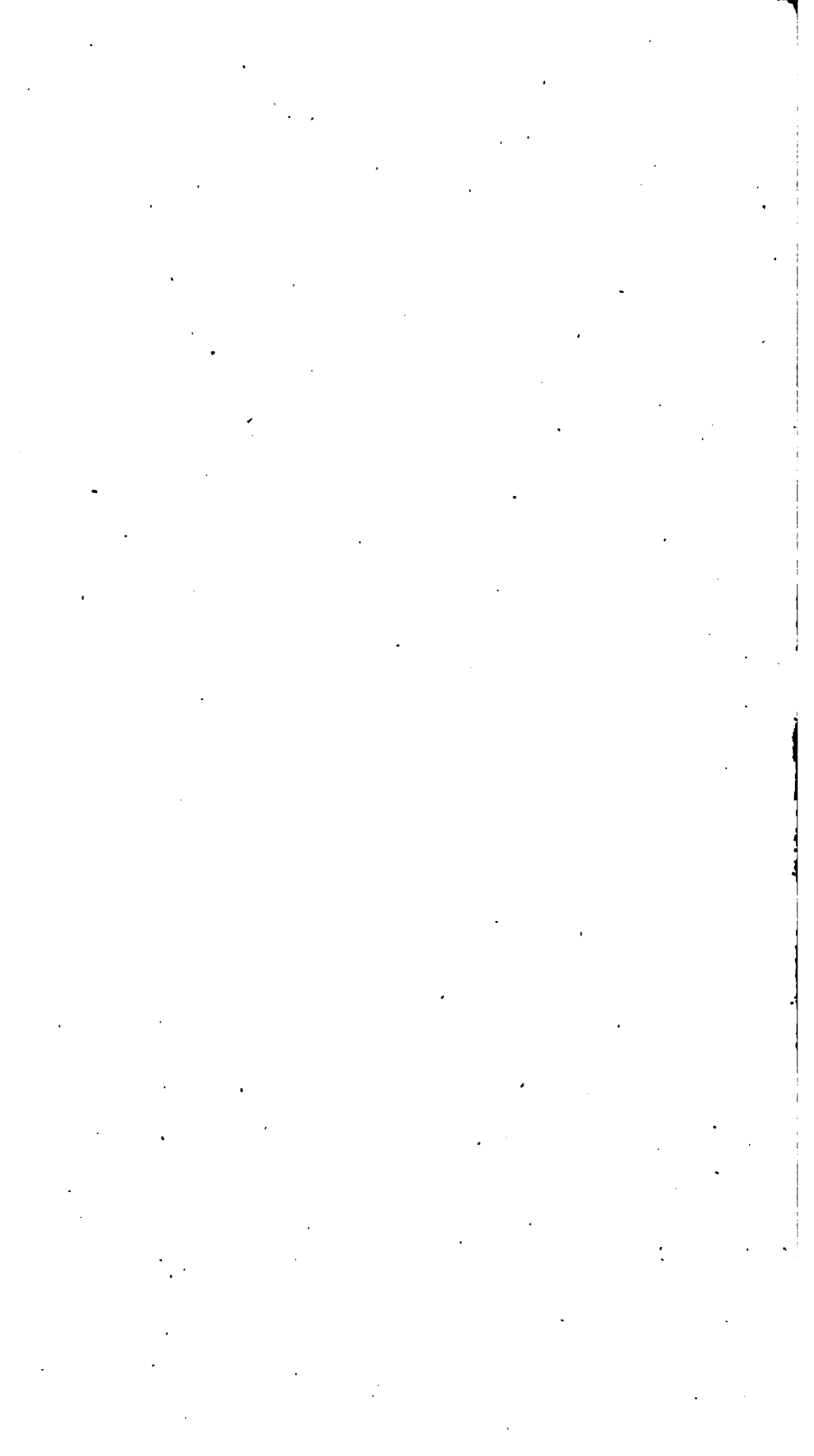
ASTRAGALUS *purpureus perennis montpelienfis*. *Morif.*  
*Hist. 2. p. 106.*

The plants of this genus are very numerous; and many of them highly ornamental; the brilliant colours which the blossoms, but more especially the flower-cups, of the present species exhibits, justly entitle it to a place in the flower-garden.

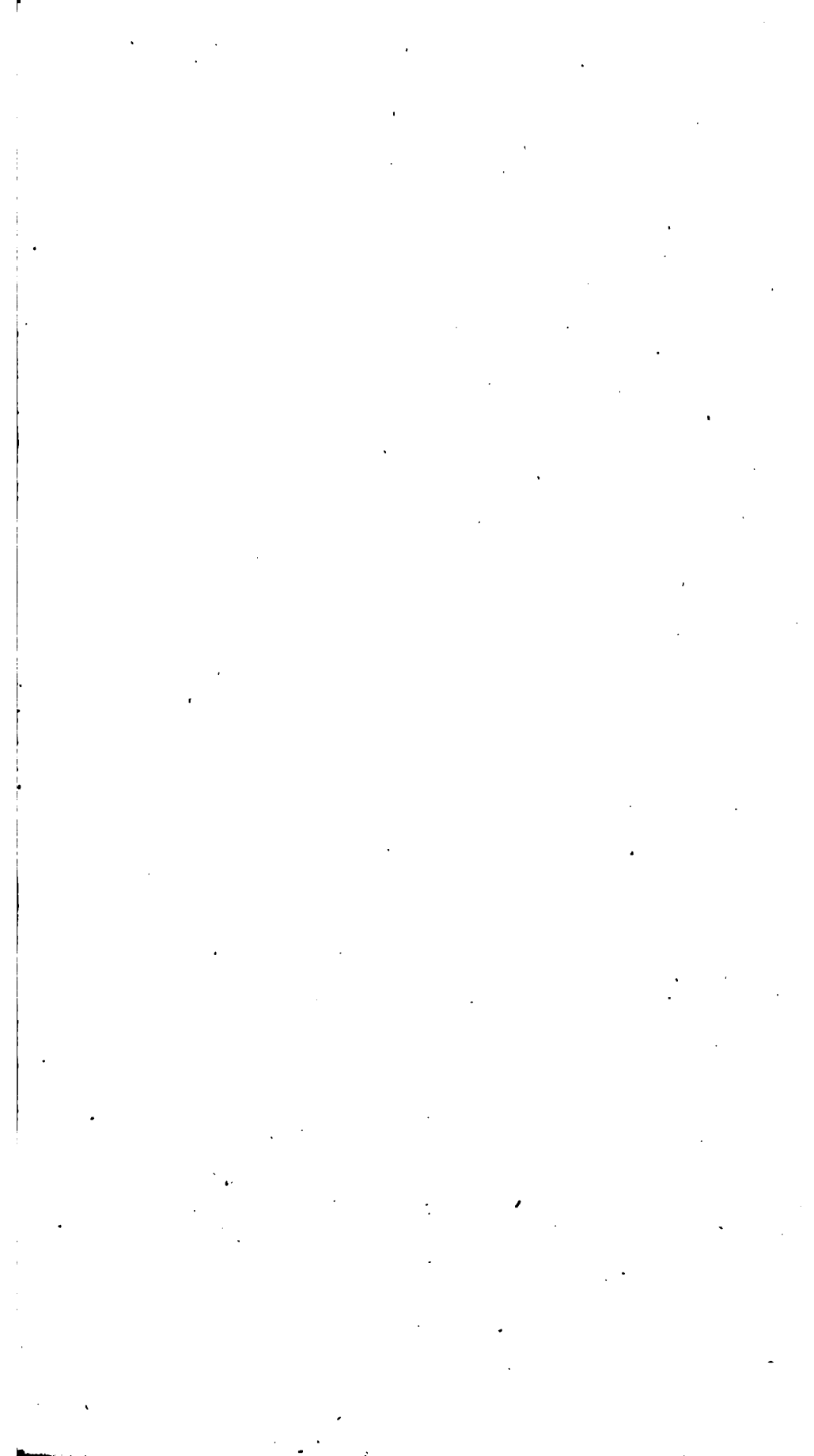
It is a native of the South of France; MAGNOL informs us, that it grows in dry places about Montpellier; is a hardy perennial, of ready growth, flowers early in July, and has ripened its seeds in my garden at Brompton; by these the plant is most advantageously increased; it may also be raised from cuttings of the stalks: most of this tribe have large roots, penetrating to a great depth, which not being easily divisible, renders it difficult to increase them by parting their roots.

The best situation for this plant is an elevated one, among stones, or rock-work, where its flowering stems may hang down; thus its blossoms are displayed to greater advantage, and not so liable to be disfigured as when lying on the ground.

Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN had the honour of introducing this plant in 1776.







## SALVIA FORMOSA. SHINING-LEAVED SAGE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cor. inæqualis. Filamenta transverse pedicello affixa.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SALVIA *formosa* foliis subcordatis, corollarum galea barbata, calycibus trilobis, caule frutescente. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. p. 41. t. 21. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 43.*

SALVIA *Leonuroides*. *Gloxin. Obs. Bot. p. 15. t. 2.*

SALVIA *pyrifolia*. *Domb. Per mss.*

This charming species of Sage, distinguished by its heart-shaped glossy leaves and scarlet flowers, is a native of Peru, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mons. THOUIN, in 1783: it is now very generally cultivated near London, as a green-house plant; the foliage, but more especially the flower-cups, when bruised, emit a smell somewhat like Clary; the blossoms which appear during the latter part of summer soon drop, even before they decay: the plant is easily propagated by cuttings; in the winter it requires to be placed in a warm and dry green-house, and to be sparingly watered, being tender and apt to go off.

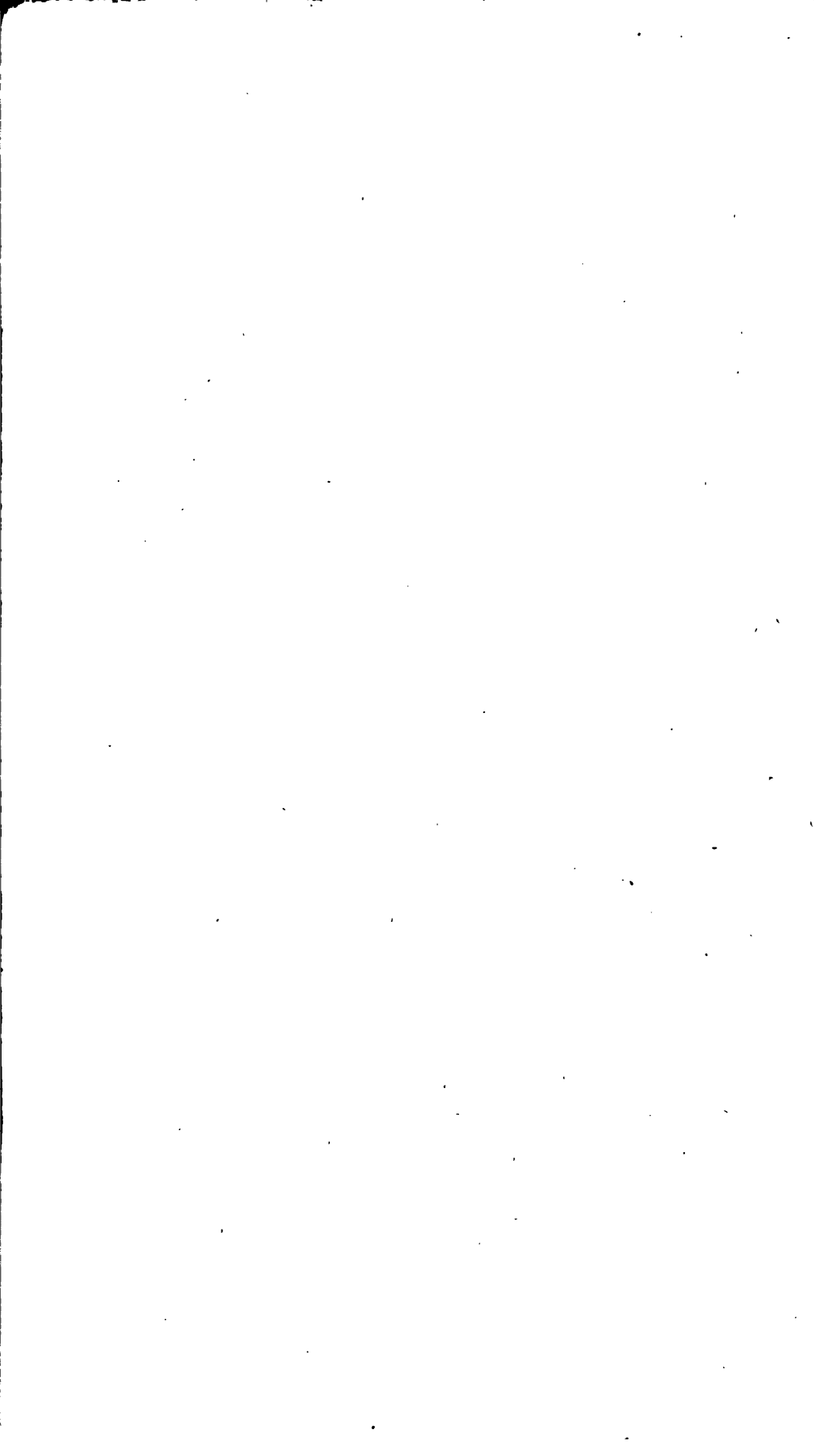
In the figure and description of this plant, given by Mons. L'HERITIER in the work above referred to, we may be said to have a model of perfection.

N. 376



Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Cressent July. 1. 1797.





N. 377



Pub. by W. Curtis Sculp. Craycut July 1797

## ERODIUM ROMANUM. ROMAN CRANE'S-BILL.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nect.* Squamulæ 5, cum filamentis alternantes; et *Glandulæ* melliferæ, basi staminum insidentes.  
*Frustrus* 5-coccus, rostratus; *rostra* spiralia, introrsum barbata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERODIUM *romanum* acaule, scapis radicalibus multifloris, foliis pinnatis, foliolis pinnatifidis. *L'Herit. n.* 11.

*Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 414.

GERANIUM *romanum*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 951.

GERANIUM *myrrhinum tenuifolium*, amplo flore purpureo.  
*Barr. rar.* 568. *t.* 1245.

In point of foliage, a great similarity exists betwixt the present plant, and the *Geranium cicutarium* of LINNÆUS, a wild British native, common on many of the banks and walls about London; there is also a considerable affinity in the form and colour of their flowers; but the *romanum* is a perfectly distinct species, differing in having a root of longer duration, and which is more properly perennial than annual; indeed we have no doubt but that, in its natural state, it is perfectly so: in the cultivated plant the flowering stems rise immediately from the root, not from the stalks, as in the *G. cicutarium*.

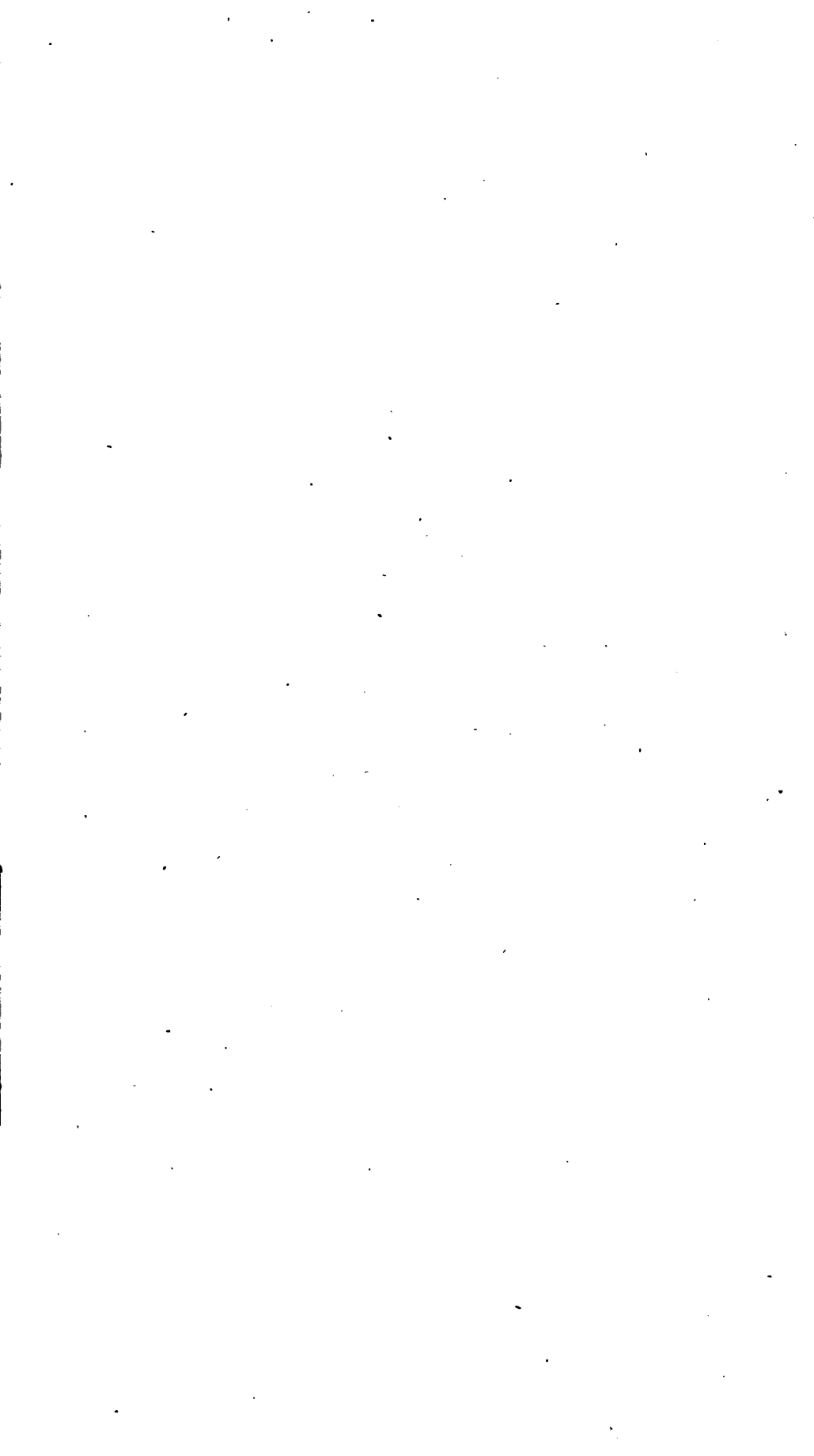
This lively little plant begins flowering in April, and continues to do so during most of the summer months, producing seeds in abundance, which falling on the ground vegetate, and increase the plant; we have indeed found that it is much disposed to become a weed, in dry pastures, or on grass, not very frequently mown, which it most agreeably enlivens; a dry situation suits it best: it is well calculated to grow among stones, or rock-work.

Grows spontaneously in Italy, and is said by LINNÆUS to be found in the streets of Rome; was cultivated in Chelsea garden in 1724.

Its seeds are a curious object, the manner in which they are detached when perfectly ripe, in hot, dry weather, and the screw-like form which the tail of the arillus quickly assumes, is highly deserving of attention.







1378



Pub by W. Curtis S. Geo. Crispin July 1. 1797.

## ROELLA CILIATA. PRICKLY ROELLA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis, fundo clauso staminiferis valvulis. *Stigma*  
2-fidum. *Caps.* 2-ocularis cylindrica infera.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ROELLA *ciliata* foliis ciliatis, mucrone recto. *Linn. Sp. Pl.*  
*ed. 3. p. 241. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 211.*  
*Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 225.*

CAMPANULA *africana* frutescens aculeosa, flore violaceo.  
*Comm. Hort. v. 2. p. 77. t. 30.*

CAMPANULA *africana* humilis pilosa, flore ex albido  
languide purpureo. *Seb. Thes. 1. p. 25. t. 16. f. 5.*

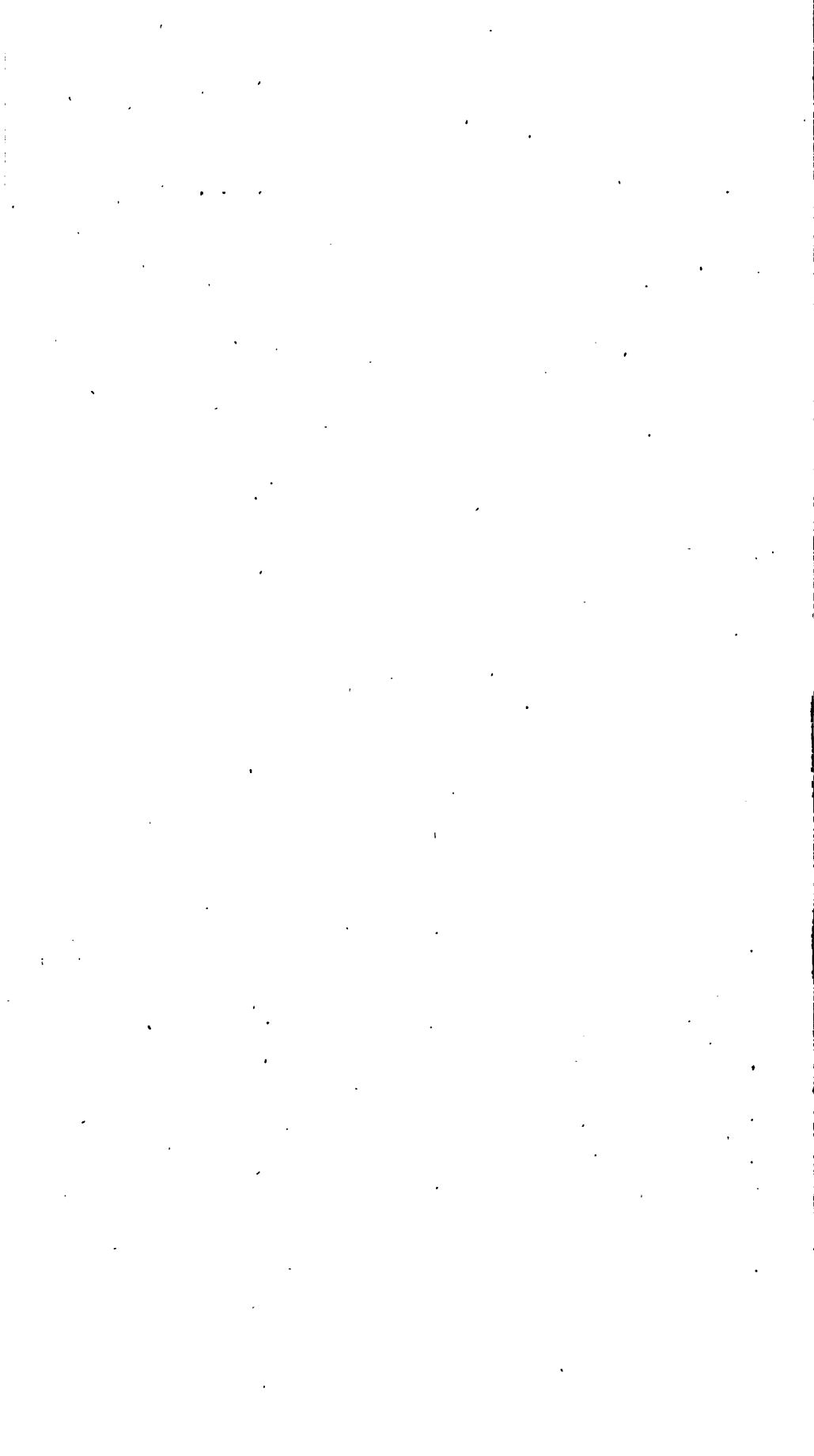
ACULEOSA *mauritanica*, ericæ foliis hirsutis rigidis infesto  
mucrone pungentibus. *Pluk. Aln. 8. t. 252. f. 4.*

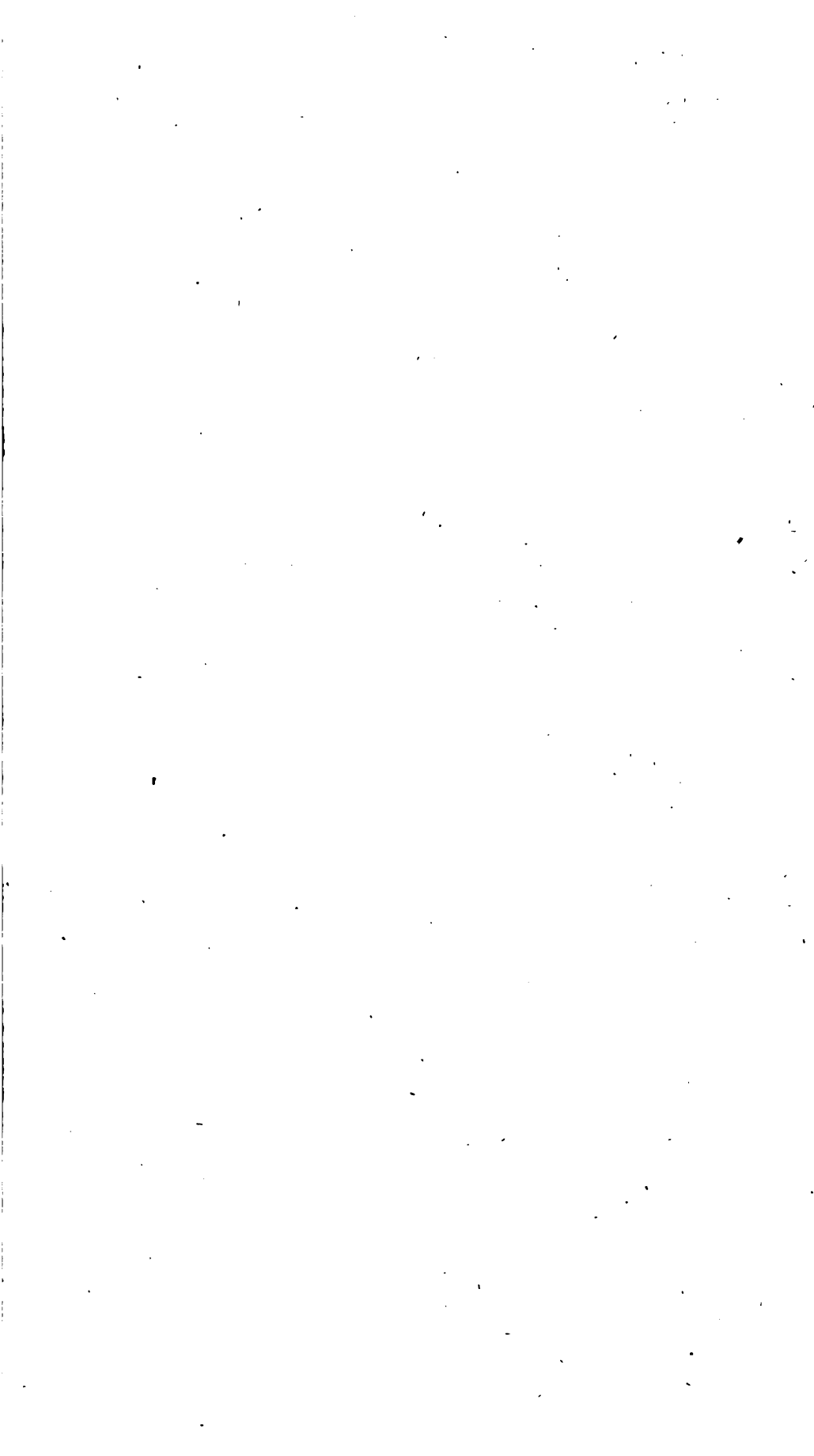
As a genus, *Roella* is very nearly related to *Campanula*.

In a flower of this species recently expanded, we see distinctly five shades of colour, which being disposed in rings, or circles, produce a striking effect; the bottom of the flower is white, of a yellowish cast, next succeeds a circle of deep blue, inclining to black, with a surface highly glazed, the next circle is greyish blue, resembling satin, the next nearly white, and the outermost pale purple.

The antheræ at first are closely applied to the surface of the corolla, and resemble so many small ridges; the stigma, as in many other flowers, does not assume its true appearance till the corolla is on the decay, then it becomes bifid.

This shrub of low growth, long since known to the Dutch Botanists, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774; it flowers in June, and continues in blossom several weeks: its foliage does not correspond with the elegant appearance of its blossoms; it is a green-house plant, usually increased by cuttings, but not readily, nor is the plant so easy of culture as many others.





## NARCISSUS TENUIOR. SLENDER NARCISSUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Petala* 6 æqualia; *Nectario* infundibuliformi 1-phyllo; *Stamina* intra Nectarium.

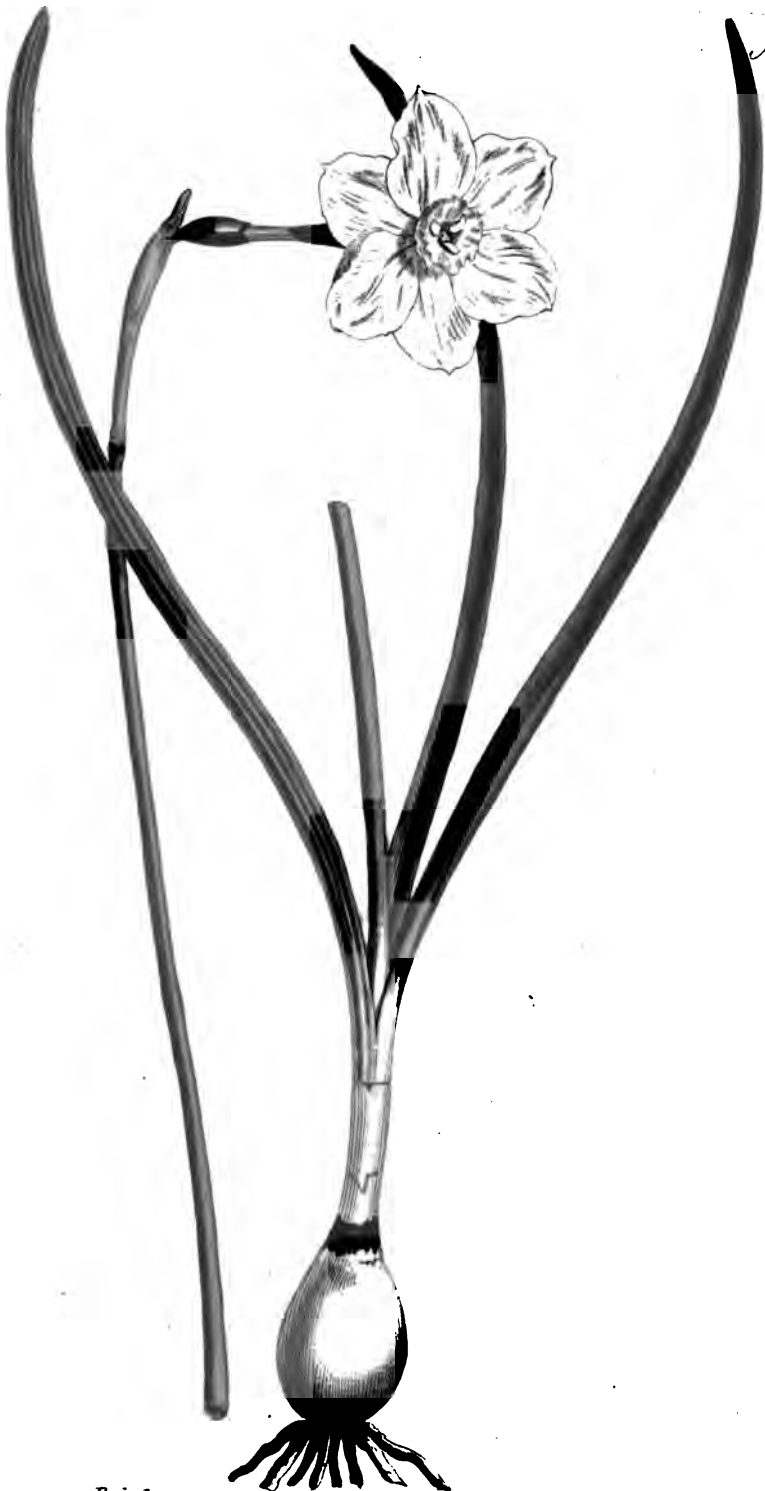
*Specific Character.*

NARCISSUS *tenuior* foliis lineari subulatis canaliculatis, scapo unifloro, nectario brevi rotato plicato.

In the month of May 1794, I first observed this *Narcissus* in a single, but mostly in a double state, in the garden of Mr. JAMES MADDOCK, Florist at Walworth, who obtained bulbs of it from Holland, under the name of *Narcissus flore sulphureo junquifolius*; by the Dutch it appears to have been long cultivated: of what country it is a native does not appear as yet; there is little doubt of its being an European plant, it being found to be perfectly hardy; as a species it is certainly very distinct, though inferior in size and beauty to many others.

Root the size of a small nutmeg, of a pale brown colour, leaves about a span long, very narrow, at their base scarcely a quarter of an inch wide, tapering gradually to a point, which is somewhat obtuse, the outer side is convex and somewhat fluted, the inner concave, not glaucous; stalk somewhat longer than the leaves, round, slightly flattened, especially on its upper part, supporting on its summit one flower (I have never observed more) this possesses a considerable fragrance, less powerful than that of the *Jonquil*, and more so than that of *odorus*; the spathe is membranous, length of the peduncle, which is about an inch long; flower, when fully blown, standing horizontally; tube greenish, nearly cylindrical, somewhat longer than the peduncle; limb flat, divided into six segments, of a pale-yellow or sulphur colour, ovate, the three alternate segments largest, each terminating in a short mucro; nectary yellow, in form like that of *biflorus*, plaited, the margin of it as the flower advances becoming brown, the antheræ of the three longest stamina visible in the mouth of it.

N. 379



*Pub. by W. Curtis, S. Geo. Craydon Aug 1. 1797.*







## DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS. PURPLE DOLICHOS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.**Vexilli* basis callis 2 parallelis oblongis alas subtus comprimentibus.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*DOLICHOS *lignosus* volubilis, caule perenni, pedunculis capitatis, leguminibus strictis linearibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 658. Hort. Cliff. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 32. \*Smith. Spicil. Bot. t. 2.*CACARA five Phaseolus perennis. *Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 378. t. 136.*

The plant here represented has very generally been regarded as the *Dolichos lignosus* of LINNÆUS, and we are confirmed in the idea of its being so from his own figure in the *Hort. Cliff.* and that in the *Herbar. Amboin.* to which he refers, rather than from its according with his specific description, for with that the plant is evidently at variance, the seed-vessels being neither straight nor linear, but evidently curved, as represented on the plate: in their natural situation the concave part is turned upwards. RUMPHIUS describes the germen under the term *corniculum sursum elevatum*, and the seed-vessels as *parum incurvæ*: Dr. SMITH, on the contrary, taking no notice of the impropriety of LINNÆUS's description, says they are a little *recurved*; whether this term be strictly applicable to the seed-vessels in the *Linnean* sense of the word, may perhaps admit of a doubt †.

RUMPHIUS informs us, that the seed-vessels of this plant are a common food throughout India, eaten as our French or kidney beans are, to which however he observes, that they are far inferior; of that extensive country it is considered as a native, there are good grounds for regarding it also as a native of Spain and Portugal: we were favoured with seeds of it by Mr. JOHN WHITE, of Fleet-Street, which had been gathered at Gibraltar by his brother, Lieut. WHITE, of the 82d regiment.

This plant, so far from requiring a stove, is hardy enough to bear our ordinary winters, when placed against a wall in a sheltered part of the garden; but it is usually kept in the greenhouse as a climber, for which it is well adapted, as it continues, if it has plenty of pot room, during most of the summer to throw out abundance of bright purple flowers, in succession; these soon fade, and are followed by seed-vessels, which have produced ripe seeds in my garden at Brompton, and by these the plant is readily increased.

\* Introd. by Mons. THOUIN, 1776.

† Vid. MARTYN's Lang. of Bot. Term *recurvum*.

N<sup>o</sup>. 380



Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1797





N<sup>o</sup> 381



Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup>. Geo. Cr. gent Aug. 1. 1797.

## IXIA TRICOLOR. THREE-COLOURED IXIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. Stigmata 3.

*Specific Character.*IXIA *tricolor* foliis ensiformibus erectis, scapo flexuoso subtrifloro, spatheis fusco maculatis, tenuissime sulcato plicatis.

We do not remember ever to have been so forcibly struck with the beautiful appearance of a flower, as with that of the present *Ixia*, nor do we recollect any one that can boast colours at once so various, so brilliant, and so pleasing; placed by the side of the *Amaryllis formosissima*, *sarniensis*, *vittata*, the *Cistus formosus*, *Pelargonium tricolor*, or a hundred other plants of the more beautiful sorts, the eye would be fixed by this alone.

It is a plant of taller growth than the *Ixia crocata*, the stalk rising to the height of about a foot and a half, the lower half of it is curiously enveloped by the foliage, usually simple, round, smooth, crooked, supporting on its summit two or three flowers, sometimes more, leaves sword-shaped, perfectly smooth, extending to the lowermost flower; flowers large, sessile, enclosed before they expand in a bivalve membranous sheath, which, on its lower part particularly, is deeply grooved or plaited, and the whole of it is finely spotted; to see the singularity and beauty of this part, it is necessary to use a small magnifier: the flowers are superbly brilliant, the base of each petal is fine yellow, the middle is marked with a large arrow-shaped spot of a dark-purple hue, with the appearance of velvet, a line of which runs down through the yellow and terminates before it reaches the bottom of the petal, the remainder of the petal is of a colour difficult to describe (a kind of bright orange) the antheræ are yellow, the stigma trifid, each segment purplish and bifid. Though new to this country, this plant has been known some years to the Dutch, we find it in their catalogues under the name of *Ixia stellata tricolor*; no doubt they received it from the Cape. This species is propagated with the same ease that most of the *Ixias* are, and requires the same management,—to be planted in a pot of bog-earth and secured from frost. It has ripened seeds with me at Brompton; one capsule contained ten.







SILENE ORNATA. DARK-COLOURED  
CATCHFLY.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* ventricosus. *Petala* 5-unguiculata coronata ad faucem.  
*Caps.* 3-locularis.

*Specific Character.*

SILENE *ornata* calycibus fructus oblongis carinatis pilosis,  
petalis bifidis, foliis lanceolatis pubescentibus viscosis  
planis, caule viscido. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 96.*

The beauty of this plant consists merely in the colour of its flowers, which is dark red, somewhat like that of the Clove pink; the plant itself is of rude growth, and requires frequent attention to keep it in order: it grows readily, rising to the height of about two feet, blows freely during most of the summer months, and ripens its seeds, from which the plant may easily be raised; but it is most commonly propagated by cuttings, which strike freely.

It is first described in the *Hort. Kew.* and has not, to our knowledge, been figured till now; Mr. AITON informs us, that it is a biennial, and was introduced from the Cape by Mr. MASSON, in 1775.

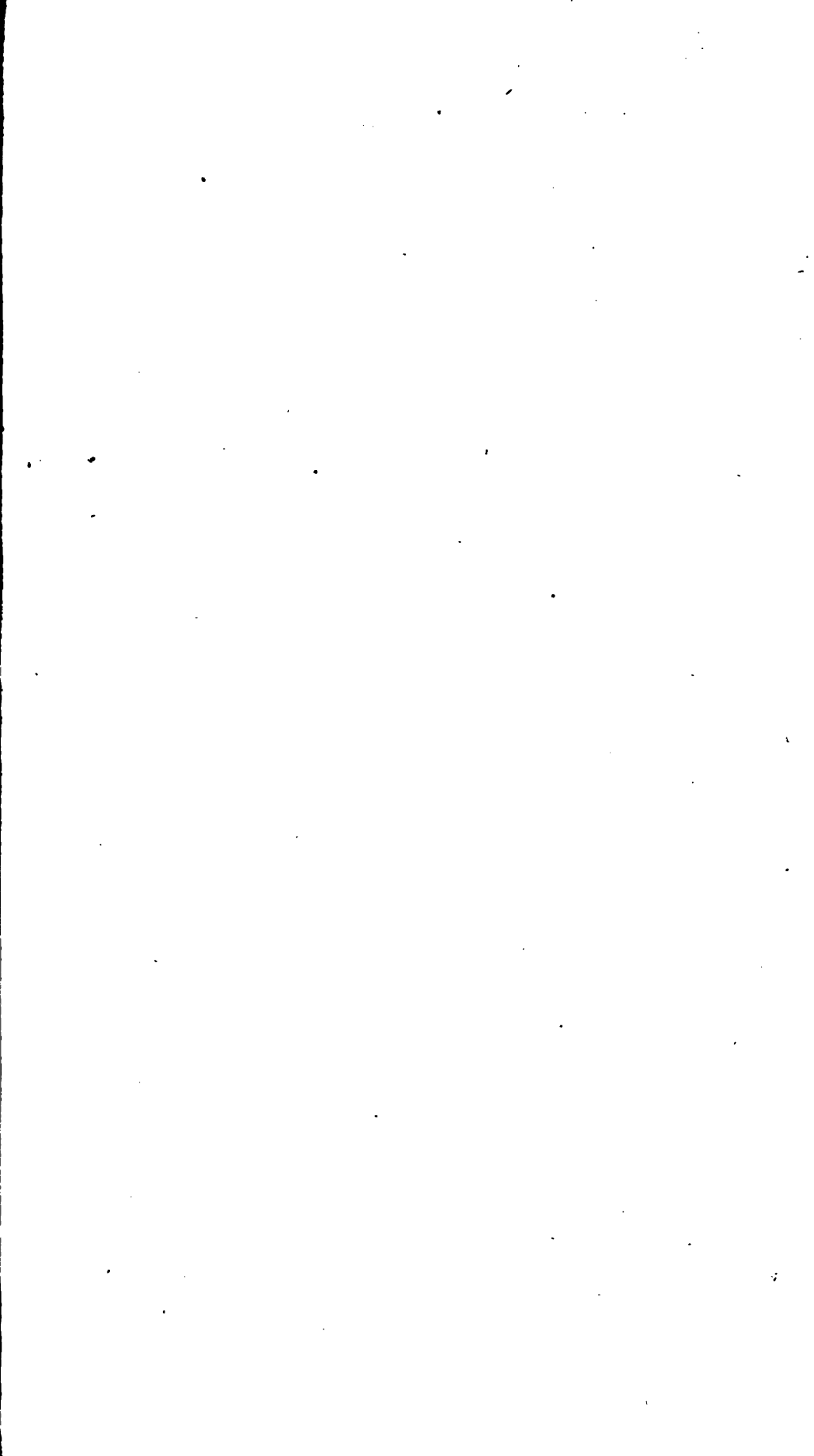
There are few greenhouses near London in which the plant is not to be met with.

N<sup>o</sup>. 382



Pub. by W. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1797.





N<sup>o</sup> 383



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Cr. field. Sp. 1. 1797.

GLADIOLUS SECURIGER. COPPER-COLOURED  
CORN-FLAG.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita tubulosa ringens. *Stamina* adscendentia.

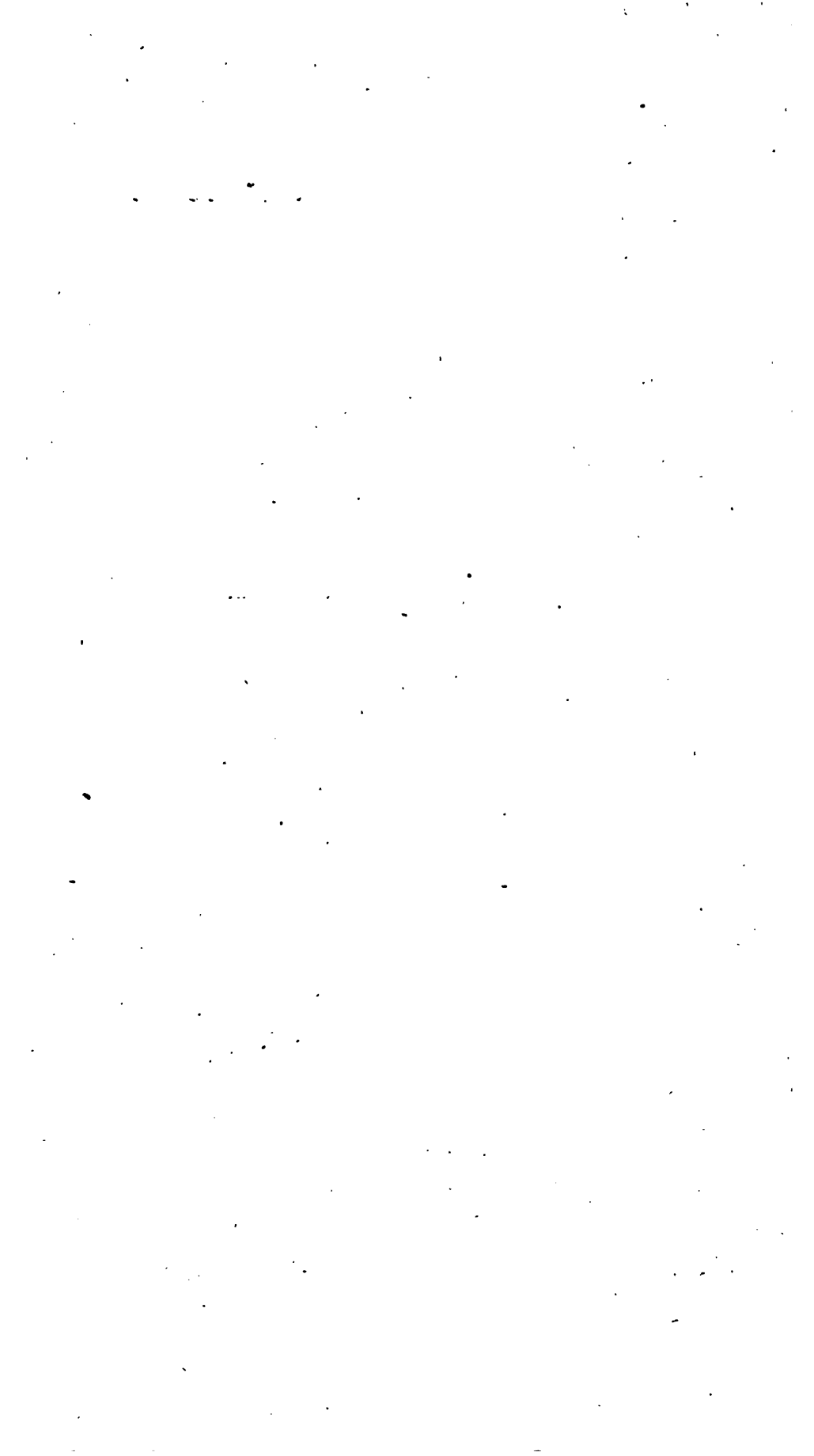
*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GLADIOLUS *securiger* foliis lineari-ensiformibus planis, fauce labii superioris trilaminato: laminis unguiformibus perpendicularibus, bracteis obtusis.  
*Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 65.*

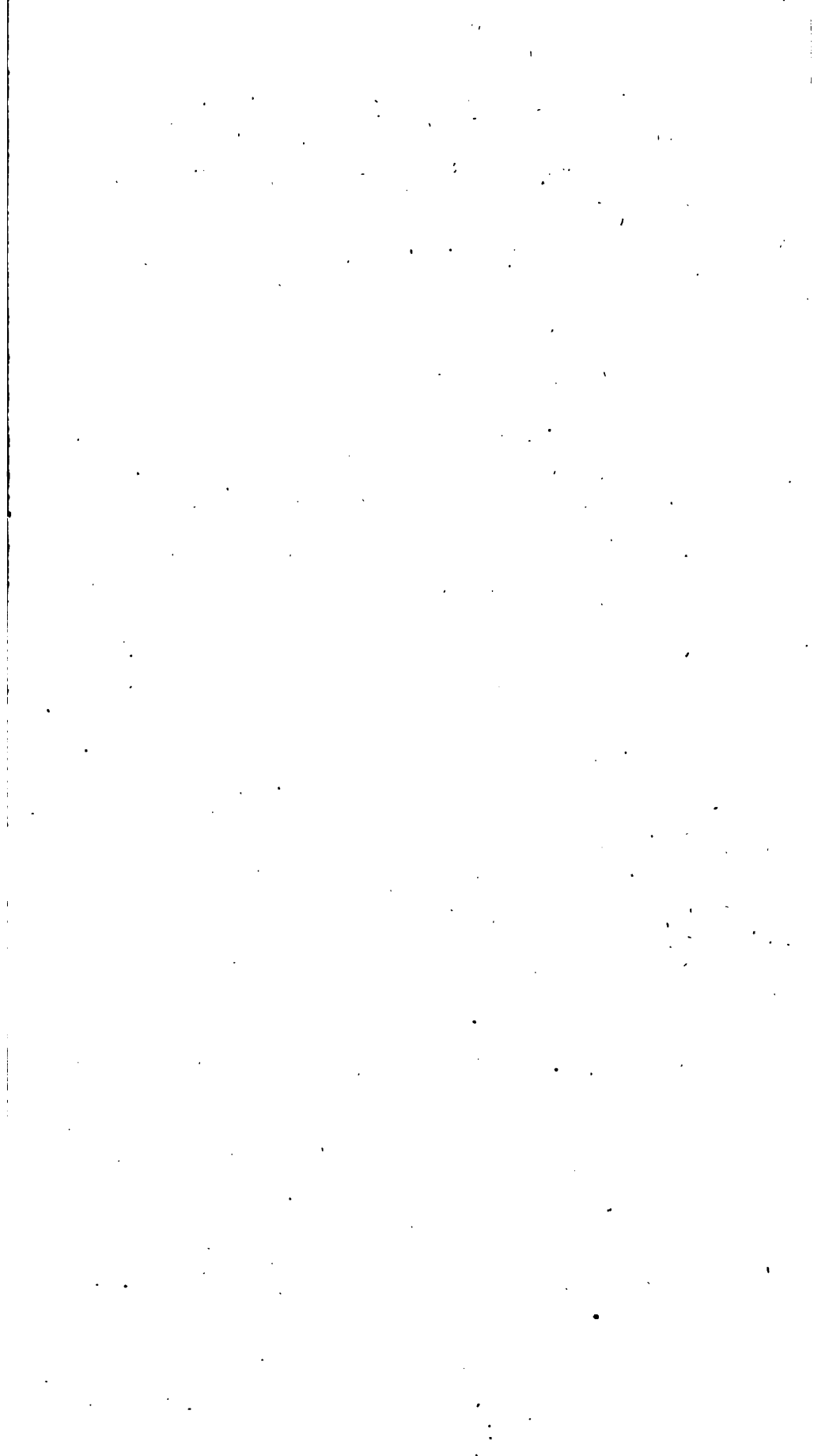
The term *securiger* implies the carrying an ax or hatchet; the flower of this *Gladiolus* bears internally three projecting lamina, or thin plates, which have been fancifully compared to so many hatchets; and hence the name *securiger*.

This singular species of *Gladiolus*, so nearly related to some of the *Ixias*, and first described in the *Hortus Kewensis*, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced in 1774, by Mr. MASSON.

It flowers in May and June, requires the same treatment a *Ixias* in general, is a free blower, and produces offsets tolerable abundance.







## CRASSULA COTYLEDON. TREE CRASSULA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Pet* 5. *Squamæ* 5-nectariferæ ad basin germinis. *Capf.* 5-polyspermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**CRASSULA** *Cotyledon* foliis subrotundis carnofis supra punctatis, caule arboreo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 393. Jacq. Miscell. 2. p. 295. t. 19.*

**COTYLEDON** *arborefcens* caule ramoso succulento foliis obverfe ovatis emarginatis, marginibus purpureis. *Mill. Diff. ed. 6. 4to.*

In the habit of this plant, but more especially in its foliage, there exists a great similarity to the *Cotyledon orbiculata*, figured *t. 321* of this work; there will be found however to be a very great difference in the form of their flowers, those of the *Crassula* resemble the flowers of a *Sedum*; to which genus, indeed, it has great affinity, but a singular trait in this plant is its indisposition to flower: Mr. FAIRBAIRN informs me, that he never saw it produce blossoms in Chelsea Garden till the present summer; Mr. MILLER never saw it flower, nor does it appear that Mr. AITON ever did. At Chelsea Garden there are several plants of this species, some of which form small trees; one of those, but not the oldest, produced this summer several bunches of flowers, which continued during May and June: in the treatment of these plants there has been no variation, they are constantly kept in a glass-case with other succulents.

It is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by MILLER in 1739\*. Is readily increased by cuttings.

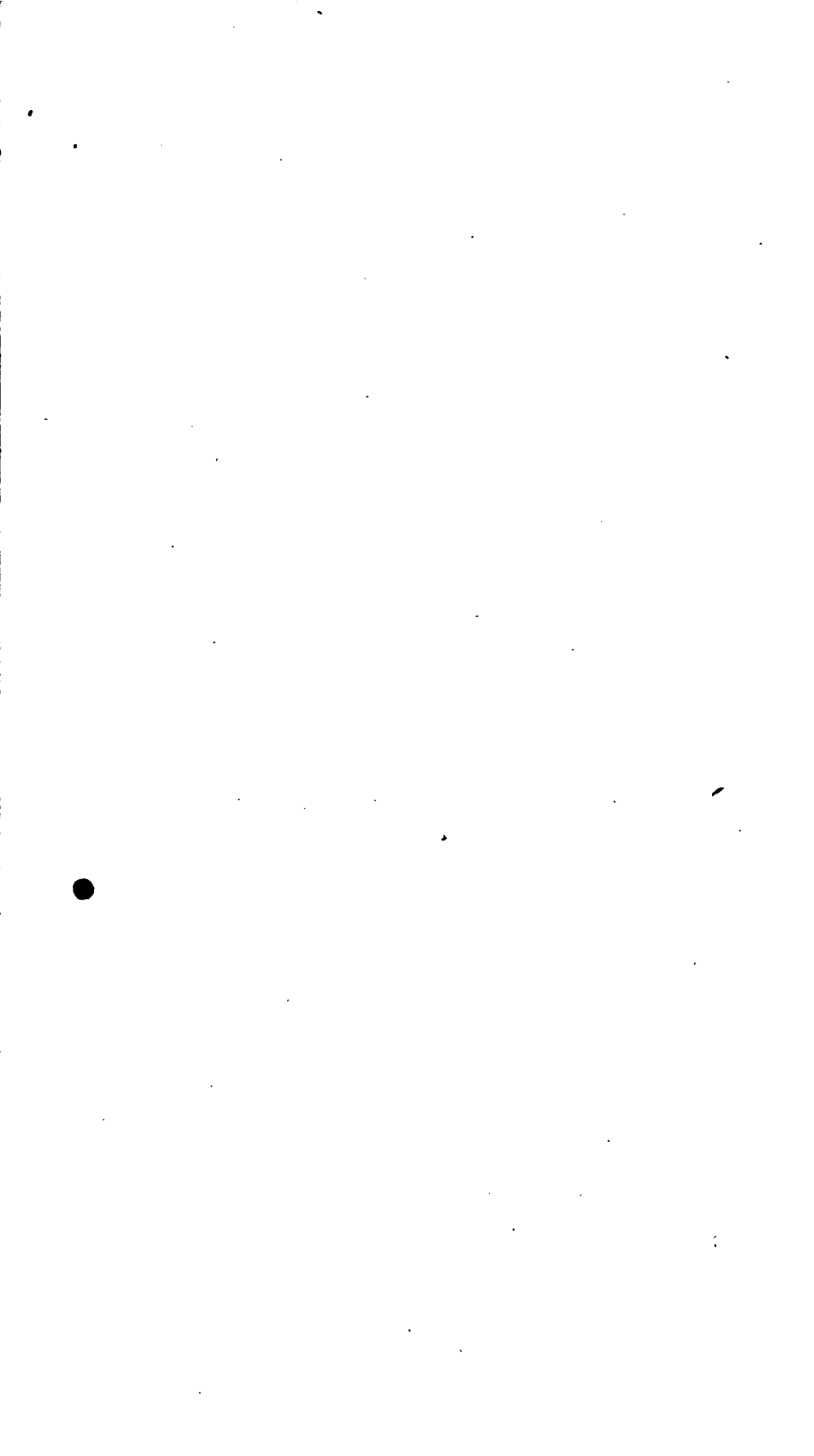
\* Ait. Kew.

N<sup>o</sup> 384



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1797.





N. 385



Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>r</sup> Geo. Creegent Oct. 1. 1797.

MONSONIA LOBATA. BROAD-LEAVED  
MONSONIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYADELPHIA DODECANDRIA,

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MONSONIA *lobata* foliis cordatis lobatis dentatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 2. p. 100.*

MONSONIA *lobata* foliis ovato-cordatis sublobatis, calycibus muticis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 697.*

MONSONIA *filia* foliis simplicibus cordatis lobatis. *Linn. Suppl. p. 341.*

MONSONIA *lobata.* *Montin. in act. gothob. 2. p. 1. t. 1.*

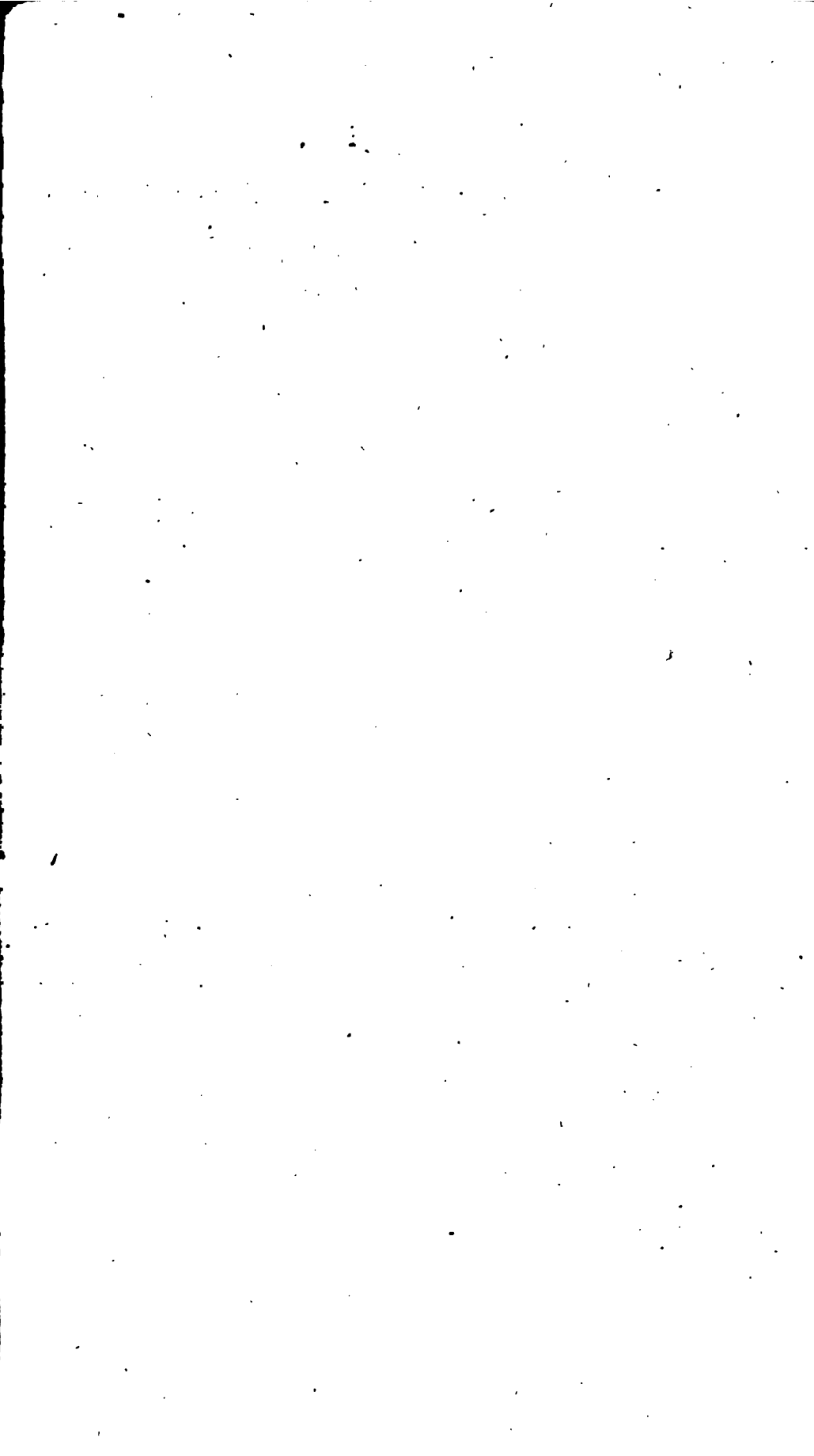
In the third volume of this work we have given a figure and account of the *Monsonia speciosa*, to which the present species, in its general habit, bears a great similitude, differing principally in its foliage, which is undivided; the flowers are smaller than those of *speciosa*, and more handsome in bud than when open; they are more frequently produced, but require the influence of the sun to make them expand fully.

It is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

Flowers in April and May; requires the same treatment and is propagated in the same manner as the *speciosa*.







RANUNCULUS PARNASSIFOLIUS. PARNASSIA-  
LEAVED CROWFOOT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* deciduus 5-phyllus (rarius 3-phyllus). *Petala* 5 (rarius 2, 3, aut 8) intra unguis squamula vel poro mellifero. *Styli* persistentes. *Scm.* incrustata erecta.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- RANUNCULUS *parnassifolius* foliis subovatis nervosis lineatis integerrimis petiolatis, floribus umbellatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 515. Ait, Kew. v. 2. p. 265.*
- RANUNCULUS *montanus* graminis parnassi folio. *Tournef. Inst. 286.*

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In the autumn of 1796, I received roots of this and several other rare and curious Alpine plants from Mr. NECKAR DE SAUSSURE, at Geneva, and have been so fortunate as to bring the present plant to flower with me early in the summer of 1797, and to shew signs of ripening some of its seeds: it grew with me in a small pot of loam and bog-earth, sheltered during the winter in a frame.

Mr. AITON\* informs us, that this species was introduced by Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, in 1769, but there is no mention made of its flowering; small indeed is, we believe, the number of Botanists who have seen this plant in flower, as neither LINNEUS, MURRAY, or GMELIN, refer to any figure of it; this has proved an additional inducement for us not to let the present opportunity slip of presenting to the botanical world a figure of this rare and precious jewel of the Alps.

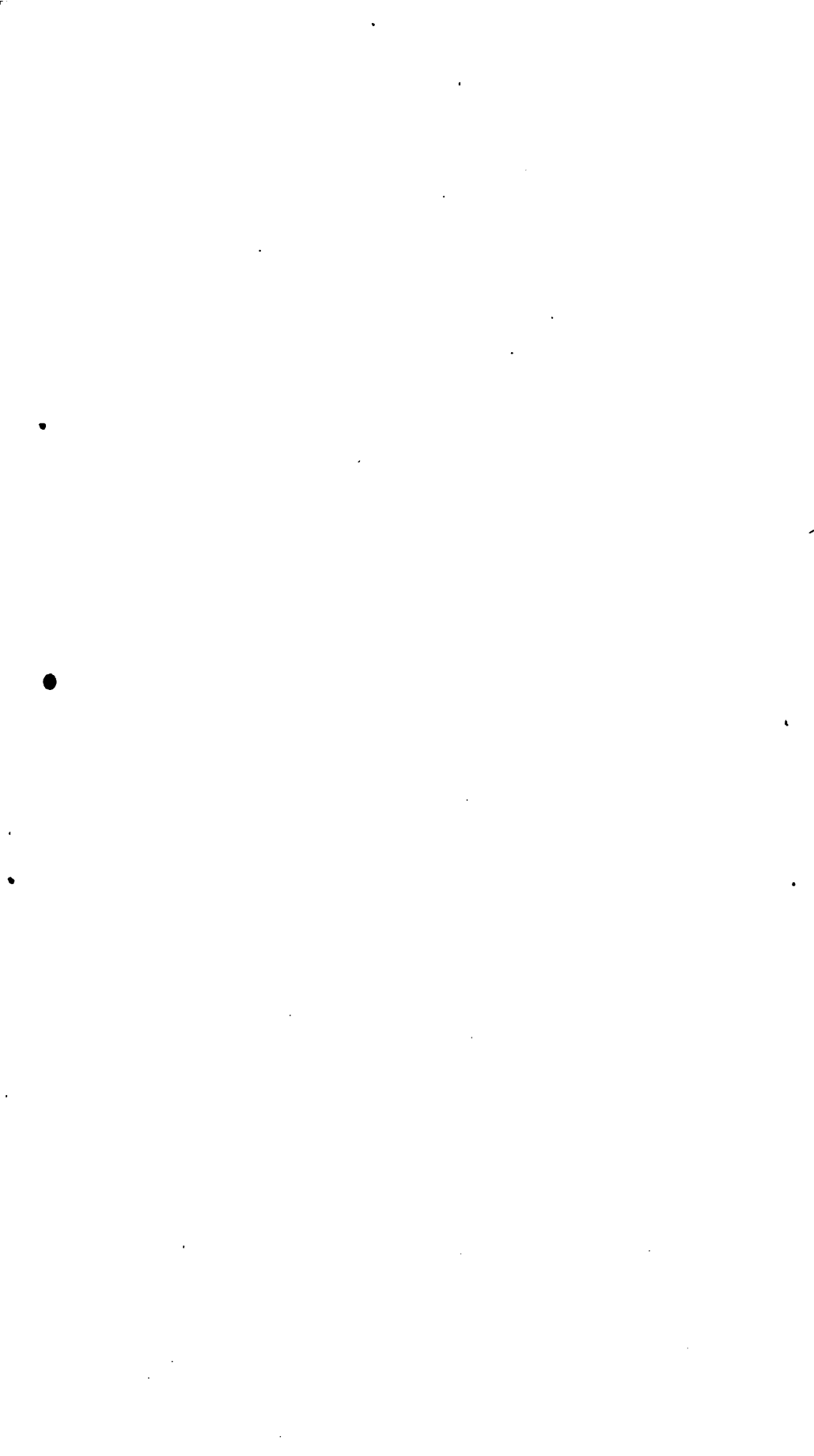
\* Hort. Kew.

N<sup>o</sup> 386



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc: Geo. Englem. Oct. 1. 1707.





A. 387



*Pub. by W. Curtis S.<sup>c</sup> Geo. Gresham Oct. 1. 1797*

EPIDENDRUM ALOIDES. ALOE-LEAVED  
EPIDENDRUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Nectarium* turbinatum obliquum reflexum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EPIDENDRUM *aloifolium* foliis radicalibus oblongis obtusis  
superne latioribus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.*  
14. *Murr. p.* 818. *Spec. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 1350.  
KANSIJRAM-MARAVARA. *Rheede Malab.* 12. *p.* 17. *t.* 8.

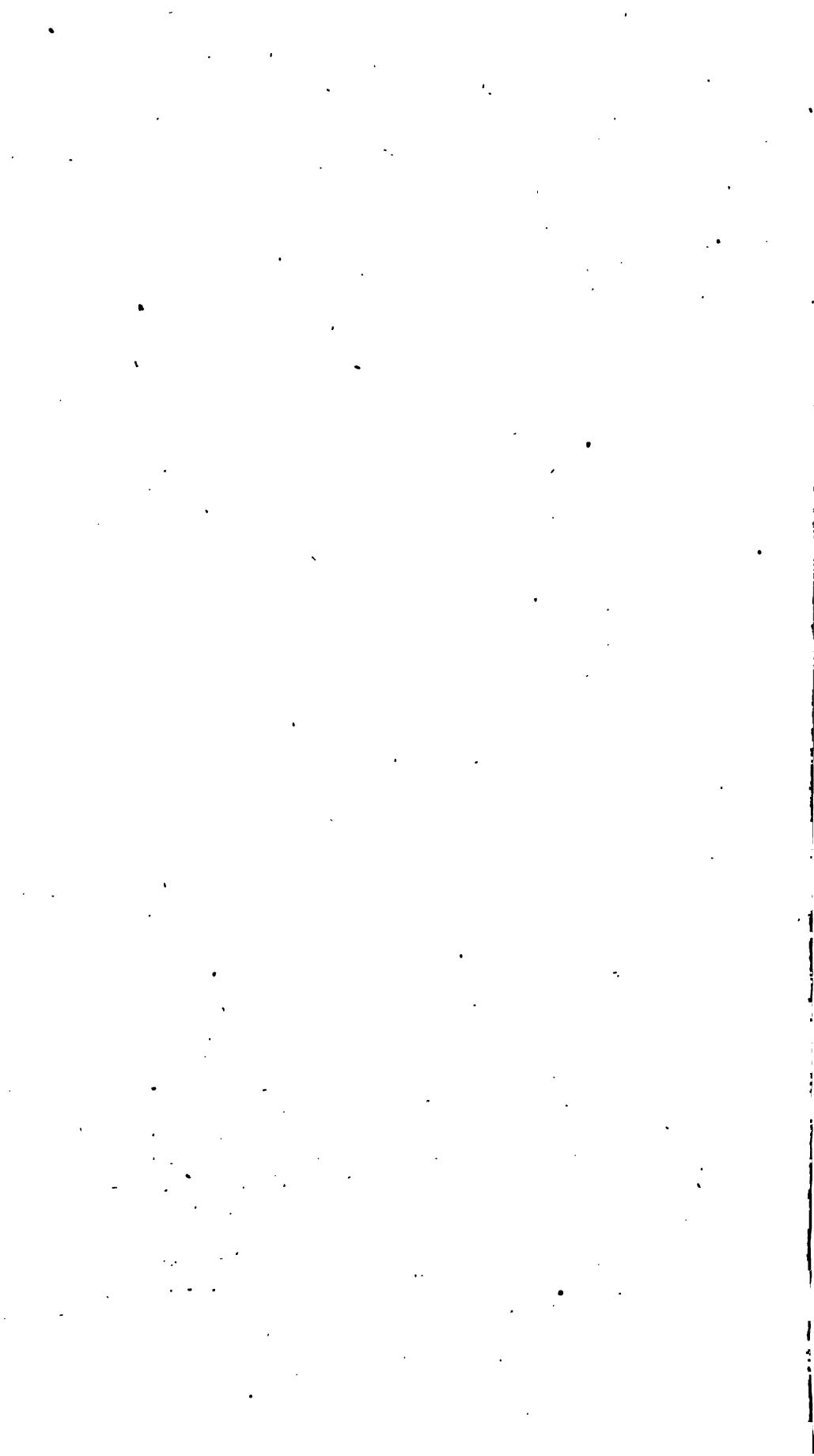
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The present Epidendrum is figured and described in RHEEDE'S *Hort. Malab.* from whence we learn that it is parasitical to several trees in India, but most frequently found on the *Strychnos Nux Vomica*.

A few years since, my friend Mr. VERE, of Kensington, received this plant from India, by the kindness of his neighbour J. DEVAYNES, Esq. Placed in a pot of earth and plunged in the tan pit of the stove, it grew, increased, and now flourishes, but has not blown: with Messrs GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Nurserymen, Kensington, the plant has flowered this summer; instead of plunging it in the tan, they set it on the flue of the stove; and to this variation in its treatment, its flowering is perhaps to be attributed.

The leaves of this plant were somewhat more than a foot in length, rather fleshy, and very rigid; they had this singularity, at the extremity one-half projected beyond the other, the flowering branch sprung from the base of the leaves and extended to about the same length, the flowers grew in a spike, seventeen or eighteen, mostly alternate, they appeared to have a slight but pleasing fragrance, the petals were of a dull purple colour marked with deeper stripes, their edges white or pale-buff colour, nectary nearly the same colour, revolute, trifid, lower segment marked about the middle with two yellow tubercles.

It is of more ready growth than parasitical plants in general, and is increased by parting its roots.







No 388



Pub by W. Curtis's Geog. Cabinet Nov. 1. 1797

OENOTHERA ANOMALA. ANOMALOUS  
OENOTHERA.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capsula* columnaris, infera, 4-locularis. *Semina* nuda, angulosa, fungosa.

*Specific Character.*

OENOTHERA *anomala* caule fruticoso, foliis ovato-lanceolatis dentatis, floribus Oenotheræ, fructibus Gauræ.

Seeds of the present plant, a native of South-America, were sent by Professor ORTEGA, of Madrid, to the Marchioness of BUTE, in the year 1795, by the name of *Gaura mutabilis*: her Ladyship most obligingly communicated to us a part of those, and many other rare and curious plants from the same country, which in due time will appear in this work.

The plants which we raised from seed, being set in the open ground, perished by the severity of the winter 1796-7; one raised from a cutting and kept in the greenhouse was preserved, and now forms a shrub about two feet high, a peculiarity not to be met with either in the Oenothera or Gaura tribes\*; but this is not the only peculiarity observable in this plant; its fructification affords characters highly eccentric; the blossom is, to all appearance, that of an Oenothera, differing merely in the form of its petals, which, when expanded, give to the flower a peculiar squareness; the seed vessel corresponds equally well with that of a Gaura, containing merely a few more seeds; in the time and manner of the flowers expanding it agrees with

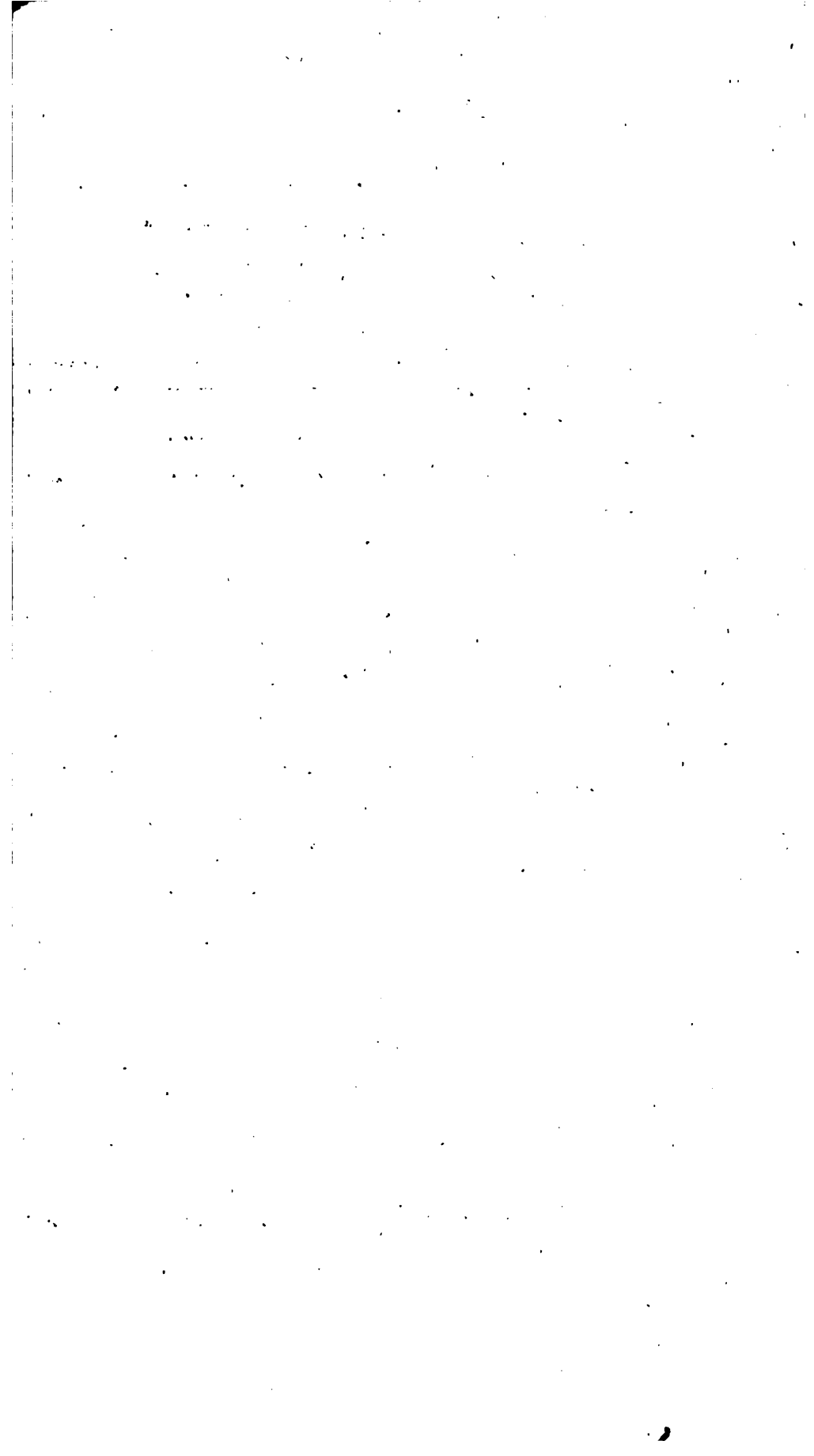
\* The *Oenothera fruticosa*, notwithstanding its name, not being shrubby in the open ground; perhaps it might be so in the greenhouse, where flowering earlier, it might prove a valuable acquisition.

the *Oenothera*, excepting that it is later in the evening before the flower opens, so late, indeed, that its blowing, unless particularly attended to, might escape observation, before morning it closes, changing in decay to a deep rich orange.

In strict propriety, this plant ought, perhaps, to be made a new genus of, according to what is at present known of the genera *Oenothera* and *Gaura*; as more species of each are discovered, they may possibly be found to run into each other; it is possible also, that other plants may be found with fructifications similar to the one here figured, in that case there will be no hesitation in forming them into a new genus.

Should this plant be found too tender to bear our ordinary frosts in the open air, still, as it readily ripens its seeds in such situations, it may be raised yearly from seed, and regarded as a tender annual, as well as a greenhouse plant.

In the open border it flowers in September, in the greenhouse more early.



## GAURA BIENNIS. BIENNIAL GAURA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 4-fidus, tubulosus. *Cor.* 4-petala, ascendens versus latus superius. *Drupa* corticosa, infera, 2-locularis. *Nux* 1 sperma, 4 angula.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GAURA biennis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 358. Ait. Kew. v. 2.*

LYSIMACHIA Chamænerio similis floridana, foliis nigris punctis, capsulis carinatis in ramulorum cymis. *Pluk. Amaltb. 139. t. 428. f. 2.*

We have here given a representation of the *Gaura biennis*; that its flowers and seeds may be contrasted with those of the *Oenothera anomala* figured in the same number. The flowers of the *Gaura* will be found to differ extremely in form and situation from those of the *Oenothera*, yet they agree precisely in that curious part of their œconomy, opening in the evening; the plant agrees also with many species of that genus, in being a biennial.

The present is the only species of *Gaura* which, as yet, has been discovered; it is a native of North-America, and was introduced to this country in 1762, by that excellent Gardener and truly respectable character, Mr. JAMES GORDON, of Mile-End.

This plant, which is of the hardy herbaceous kind, grows to the height of four or five feet, producing many branches, which on their summits are thickly covered with white flowers, having rose-coloured calyces; when expanded they produce a fine effect in the evening, so as to justify the name given to it\*; much of their beauty remains in the morning: it is to be observed that each flower opens only once.

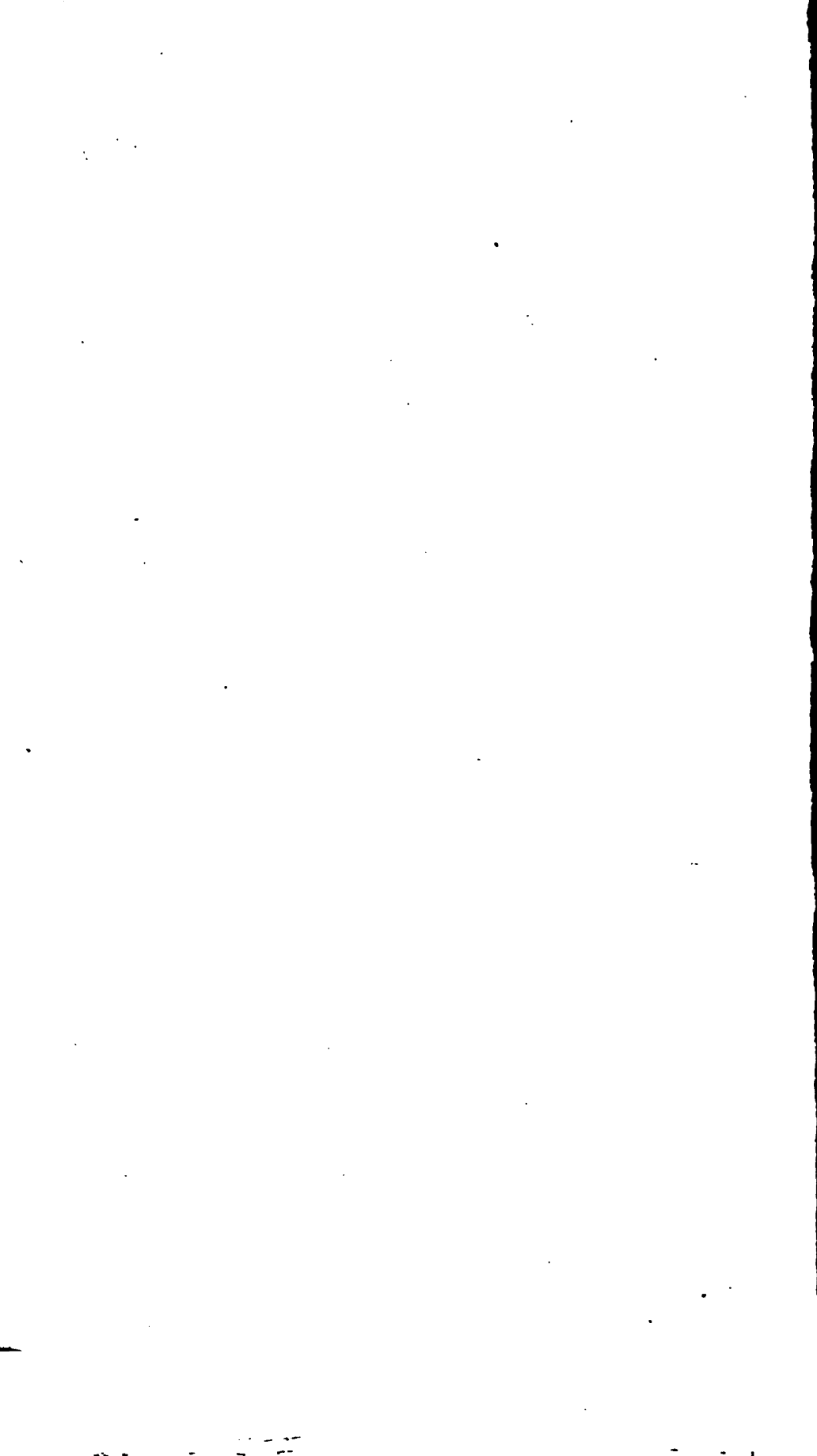
It blossoms in August, September, and October, and yields abundance of seeds, which, if left to scatter themselves, produce plenty of young plants, and which of a proper age may successfully be transplanted. Being liable, from its height, to suffer from high winds, it is necessary early and carefully to stick it.

\* *Gaura* from the Greek γαυρος, superbus.

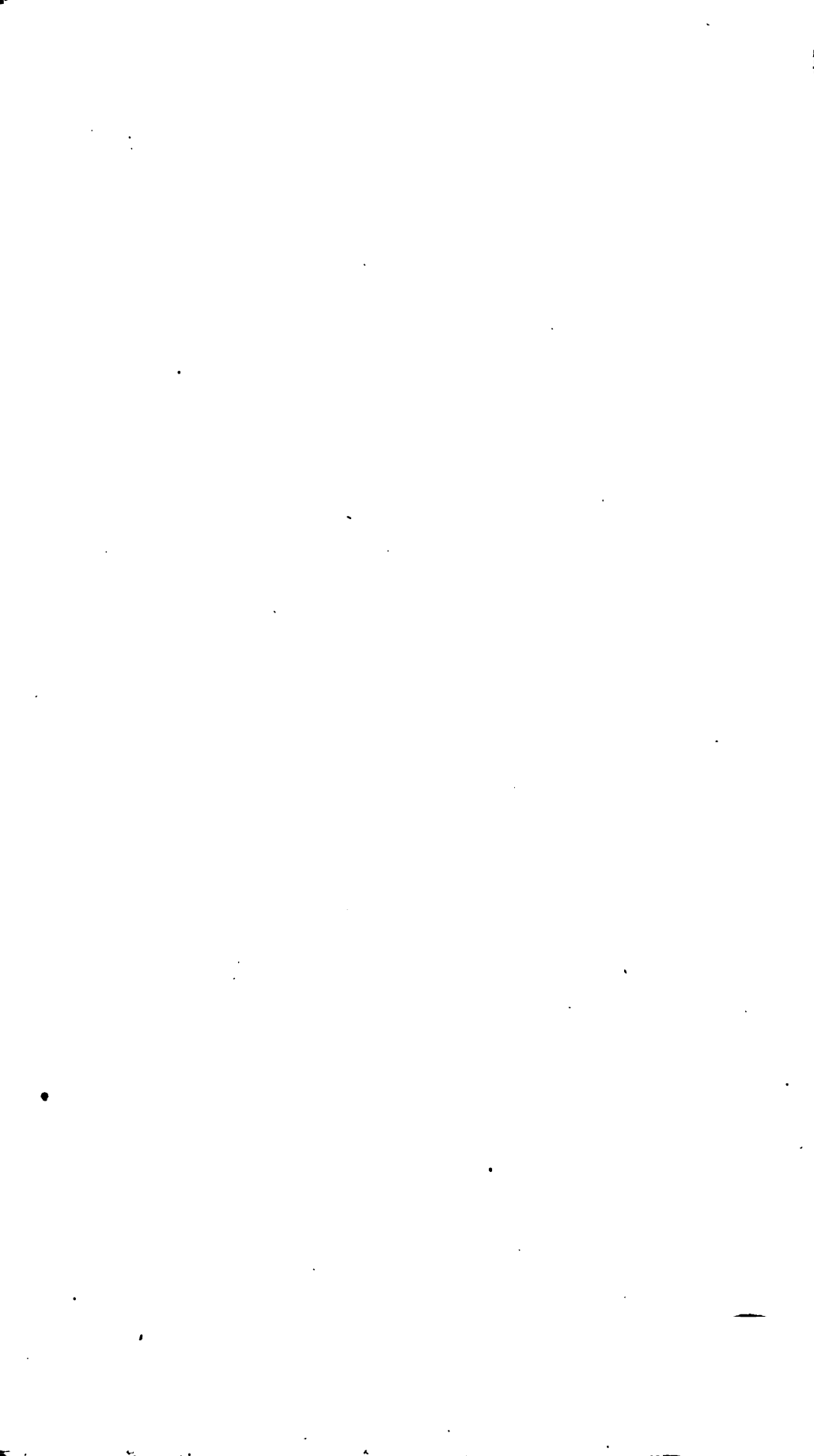
N<sup>o</sup> 389



*Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo: Crescent Nov. 1797.*







N. 390



*Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>c</sup> Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1797.*

**MAGNOLIA PURPUREA. PURPLE MAGNOLIA.**

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Calyx* 3-phyllus. *Petala* 9. *Capsule* bivalves imbricatæ.  
*Semina* baccata pendula.*Specific Character.***MAGNOLIA** *purpurea* floribus hexapetalis, petalis extus  
purpureis.

There is a magnificence about the plants of this genus which renders them unsuitable subjects of representation in a work the size of ours; nor would it have been in our power to have given a figure of this new and beautiful species, differing so materially from all the others in the colour of its flowers, had we not fortunately been favoured by the Countess of COVENTRY with a small plant of it, about a foot high, which flowered with her Ladyship in town; we have since seen much larger plants with proportionate flowers.

It is a native of China, and is reported to have first flowered in the collection of the Duke of PORTLAND, at Bullstode; is regarded as a greenhouse plant, and most probably will be found hardy enough with a little shelter to bear the cold of our winters.

In a conservatory, when in a flourishing state, it will flower during most of the summer, and is increased without much difficulty by layers and cuttings.

Description: Stalk shrubby, round, green, marked with whitish dots; leaves from three to nine inches long, and from one and a half to four broad, standing on footstalks of a yellowish colour, ovate, running out to a sharp point, narrowed towards the base, slightly downy; flower about the size of a middling tulip, without scent, cupping somewhat in the same way, rarely fully expanding, at least in the greenhouse; petals six in number, ovate, rather fleshy, the three outermost expanding more than the three innermost, all of a purple hue on the outside, base, midrib, and veins of a deeper hue, here and there gashed; calyx composed of three leaves, which are very short, spreading, and turning down a little, of a pale green colour; stamina very numerous, filaments scarcely perceivable, antheræ oblong, fleshy, with two cells opening inwardly; pistilla numerous, forming a conical head, rising above the stamina, composed of numerous short styles placed close together, one above another, of a purple hue.





PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. COMMON  
PHILADELPHUS, OR MOCK-ORANGE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4 f. 5-partitus, superus. *Petala* 4 f. 5. *Caps.* 4 f. 5-locularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHILADELPHUS *coronarius* foliis subdentatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 460. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 155.*

SYRINGA alba, sive Philadelphus Athenæi. *Baub. Pin. p. 398.*

FRUTEX *coronarius.* *Clus. Hist. p. 55. f. 1.*

The *Philadelphus coronarius* is one of the most common shrubs of our gardens, and known to most persons by the name of *Mock-orange*, the blossoms in point of scent being supposed to have some affinity with those of the orange; in our account of the *Syringa vulgaris*, or *Lilac*, p. 183, the reader will find some curious observations on the scent of these flowers, by old GERARD, which are there by mistake attributed to the Lilac; this the reader is requested to correct and pardon. To prevent similar mistakes in future, it will be necessary to cease applying the term *Syringa* to this plant altogether.

This shrub is hardy, and readily propagated by suckers; it usually flowers in May, but it is only in seasons unusually mild and favourable, that its blossoms and foliage are seen in perfection, as they are very apt to be disfigured by the cold winds which, more or less, prevail at that time; it is only when gently forced that its beauty is fully displayed, and for that purpose it is a shrub often used.

It was cultivated by GERARD in 1597. CLUSIUS observes, that he never saw it in a wild state, nor had he been able to determine whether it was known to the ancients; LINNÆUS seems to have had his doubts as to its original place of growth, by putting "Habitat Veronæ" with a quere; MILLER says, where it naturally grows is uncertain; Mr. AITON describes it as a native of the South of Europe.

A dwarf variety of it is mentioned by authors, which has little to recommend it; and another with variegated foliage, which is apt to become wholly green. The leaves, as authors have observed, taste like cucumber.

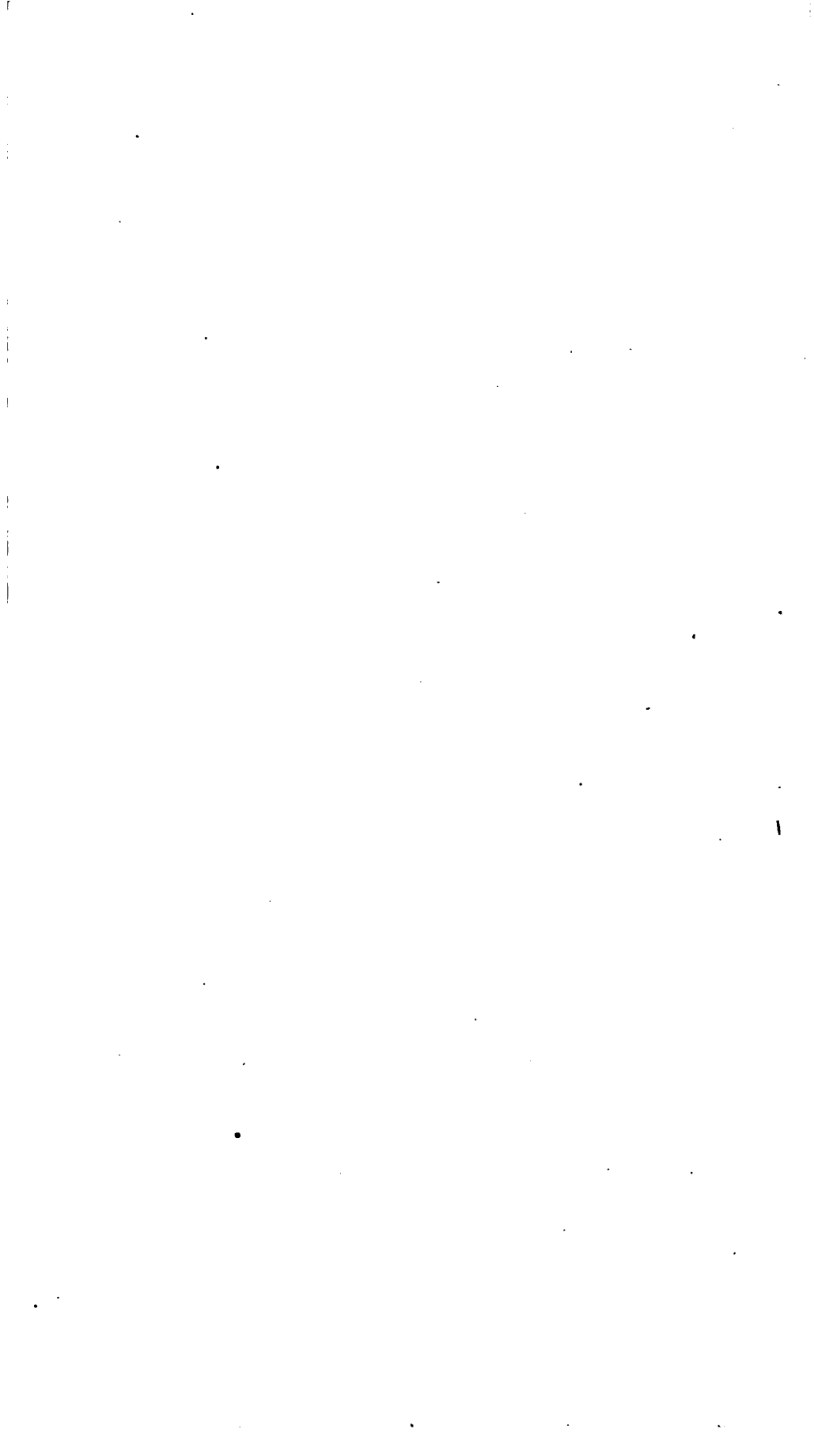
N. 391



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1797.







N. 392



Pub by W. Curran Sr Geo Crogenc Dec 1 1797

PRIMULA LONGIFOLIA. LONG-LEAVED  
PRIMULA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PRIMULA *longifolia* foliis spathulatis, denticulatis, utrinque nudis, post florescentiam elongatis, erectiusculis ; umbella erecta, multiflora.

The plant here figured we received, about three years since, from Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Nurserymen, Kensington, to whom it had been recently sent from France by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, near Paris, but without any information as to its original place of growth.

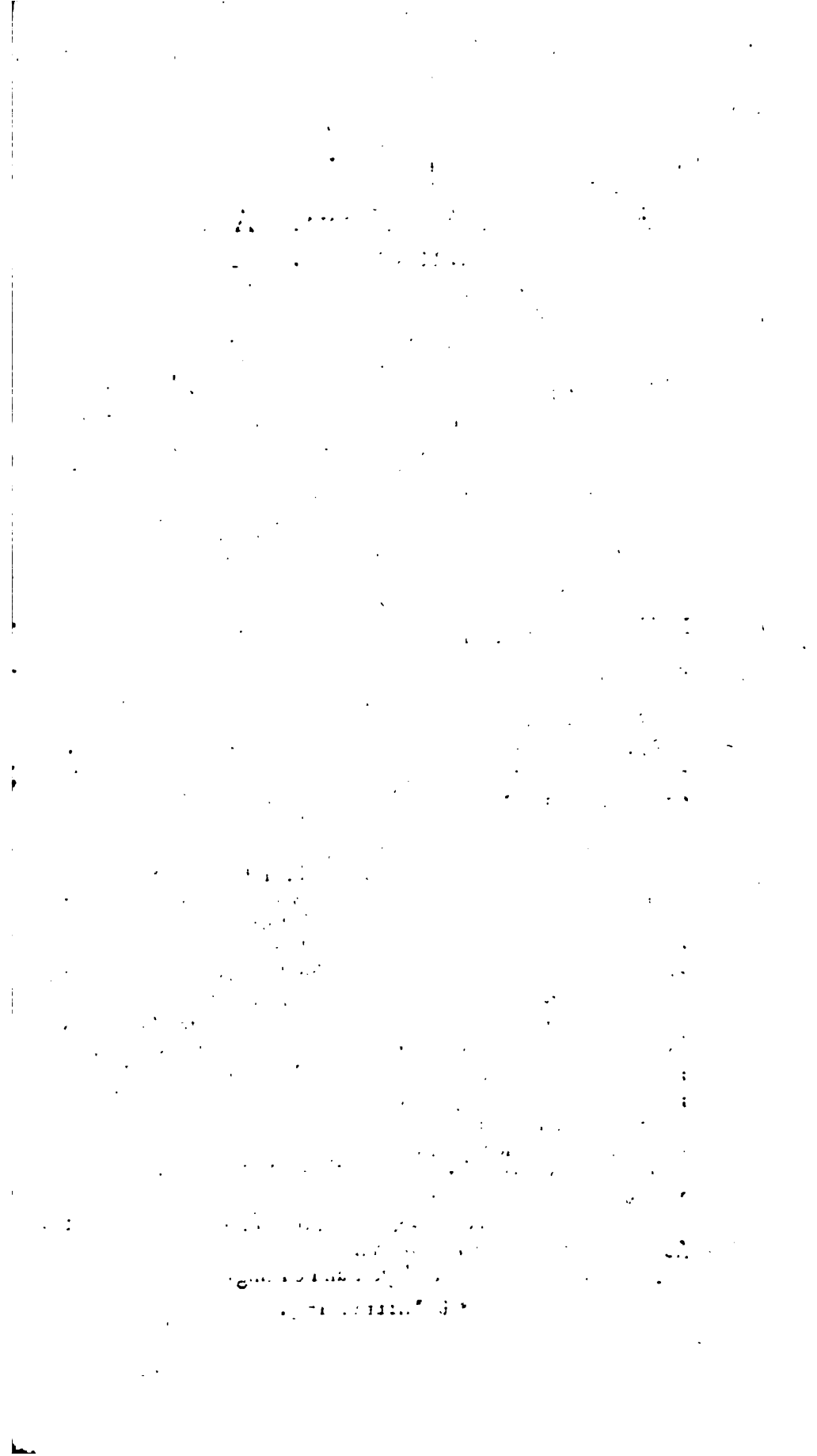
We have found it to be a very hardy perennial species, bearing a great affinity to the *Primula farinosa*, but differing from it in many essential points both of foliage and flowers.

The leaves differ in form, colour, and mode of growth : when fully grown, taking two plants of an equal degree of luxuriance, they are twice the length of those of *farinosa* ; indeed, from their unusual length, when fully grown, which they are not when in flower, proportioned to the size of the plant, we have thought that the term *longifolia* might well serve as its trivial name. They are not mealy, the under side being as green as the upper ; and they have a greater tendency to grow upright, the scapus is shorter and thicker, the flowers form a similar umbel ; but each individual blossom is smaller, and in point of colour much less brilliant : upon the whole, though superior in size, it is inferior to the *farinosa* in beauty.

It flowers early in May ; is a plant of ready growth ; will succeed either in the pot or the open border, guarding it from the sun in summer, and from severe frost and too much wet in winter ; is propagated by parting its roots, either in September or the beginning of March.

We have found it very liable to be injured by the Aphis Plant-Louse or Blighter.





BRUNFELSIA AMERICANA. AMERICAN  
BRUNFELSIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-dentatus, angustus. *Corollæ* tubus longissimus. *Caps.*  
unilocularis, polysperma: conceptaculo carnosissimo.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BRUNFELSIA *americana* foliis ellipticis, acuminatis, peti-  
olis longioribus, corollæ tubo erecto, limbo  
integro. *Linn. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 929.*  
*Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 231. Ait. Kew.*  
*v. 1. p. 340. Swartz. Obs. Botan. p. 90.*  
*t. 4. fig. 2.*

BRUNFELSIA flore albo, fructu croceo molli. *Plum.*  
*Gen. 12. ic. 65.*

CATESBÆA? fruticosa, foliis oblongo-ovatis, floribus sin-  
gularibus. *Brown Jam. 141.*

PLUMIER gave to this genus of plants the name of *Brunfelsia*, in honour of OTHO BRUNFELSIUS, who at a very early period, 1530, published figures of plants in wood, which have been generally admired for their superior excellence.

Till lately the present plant was considered as the only known species, but another has lately been added by Prof. SWARTZ, who informs us that the *Brunfelsia americana* inhabits the mountainous parts of Jamaica, where it forms a tree from ten to fifteen feet high; in his *Observ. Botan.* he gives a minute description of it, and observes that the flowers are extremely fragrant. It was late in the present summer, when we saw the plant here figured flowering in Mr. COLVILL'S tan-stove; its fragrance to us was scarcely perceptible: its blossoms are large and shewy, about the size of those of the *Allamanda cathartica* figured *tab. 338*, but of a much paler yellow, inclining to sulphur colour; these are produced during most of the summer months, and frequently in pairs.

This shrub has long been cultivated in this country\*: Mr. MILLER describes it in his Dictionary; in LINNÆUS'S works, so late even as MURRAY'S edition of the *Syst. Veg.* it stands under the class *Pentandria*.

It is usually increased by layers and cuttings.

\* By MILLER in 1739.

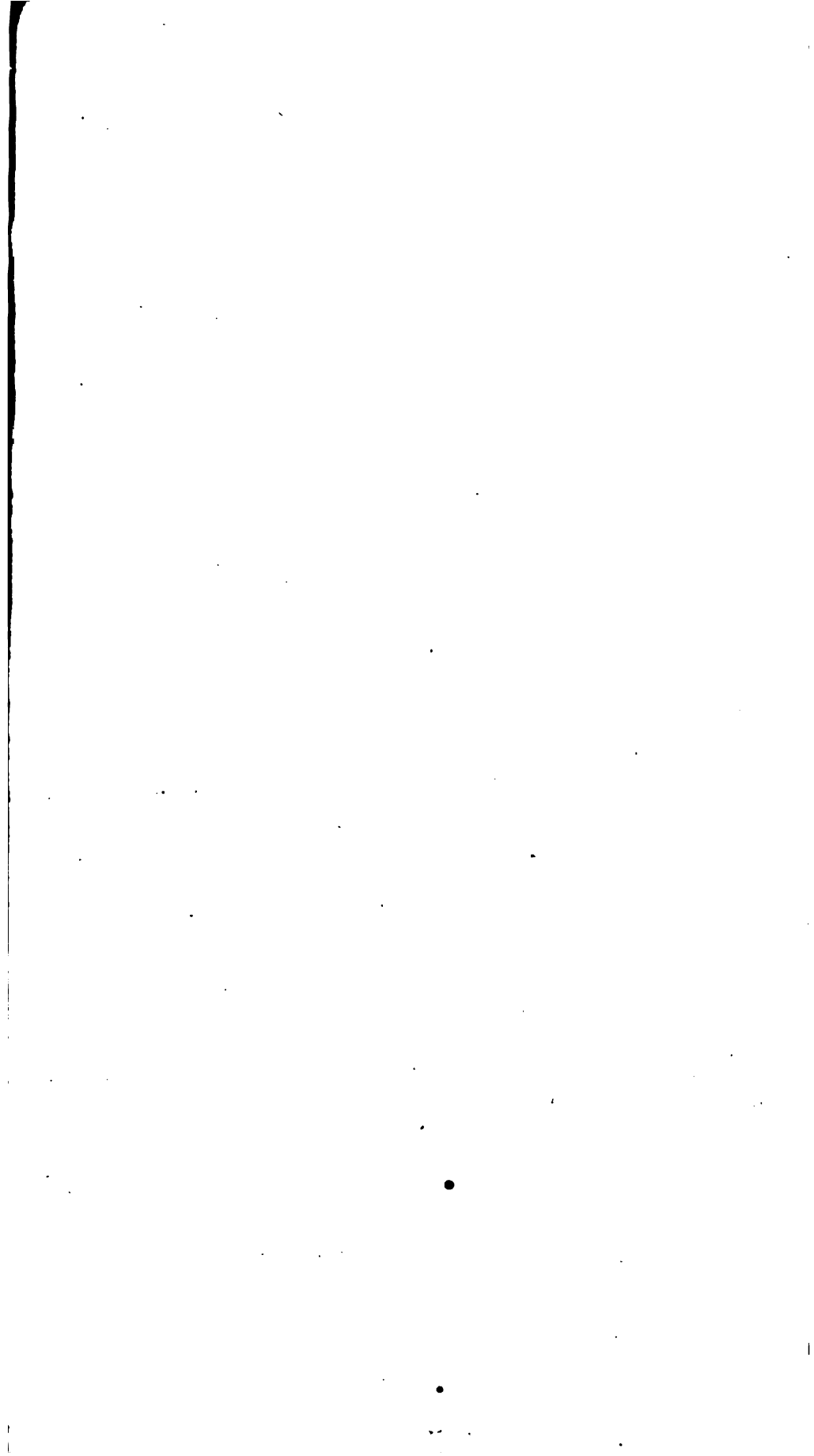
N. 393



Pub. by W. Curtis, at Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1797.







N<sup>o</sup> 394



Pub. by W. Curtis sc<sup>t</sup> Geo. Gifford Jun. s. 1798

LYCHNIS ALPINA. ALPINE LYCHNIS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata :  
*Limbo* sub-bifido. *Capsula* 5-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LYCHNIS *alpina*, petalis bifidis, floribus tetragynis. *Linn.*  
*Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 435. Ait. Kew.*  
*v. 2. p. 117.*

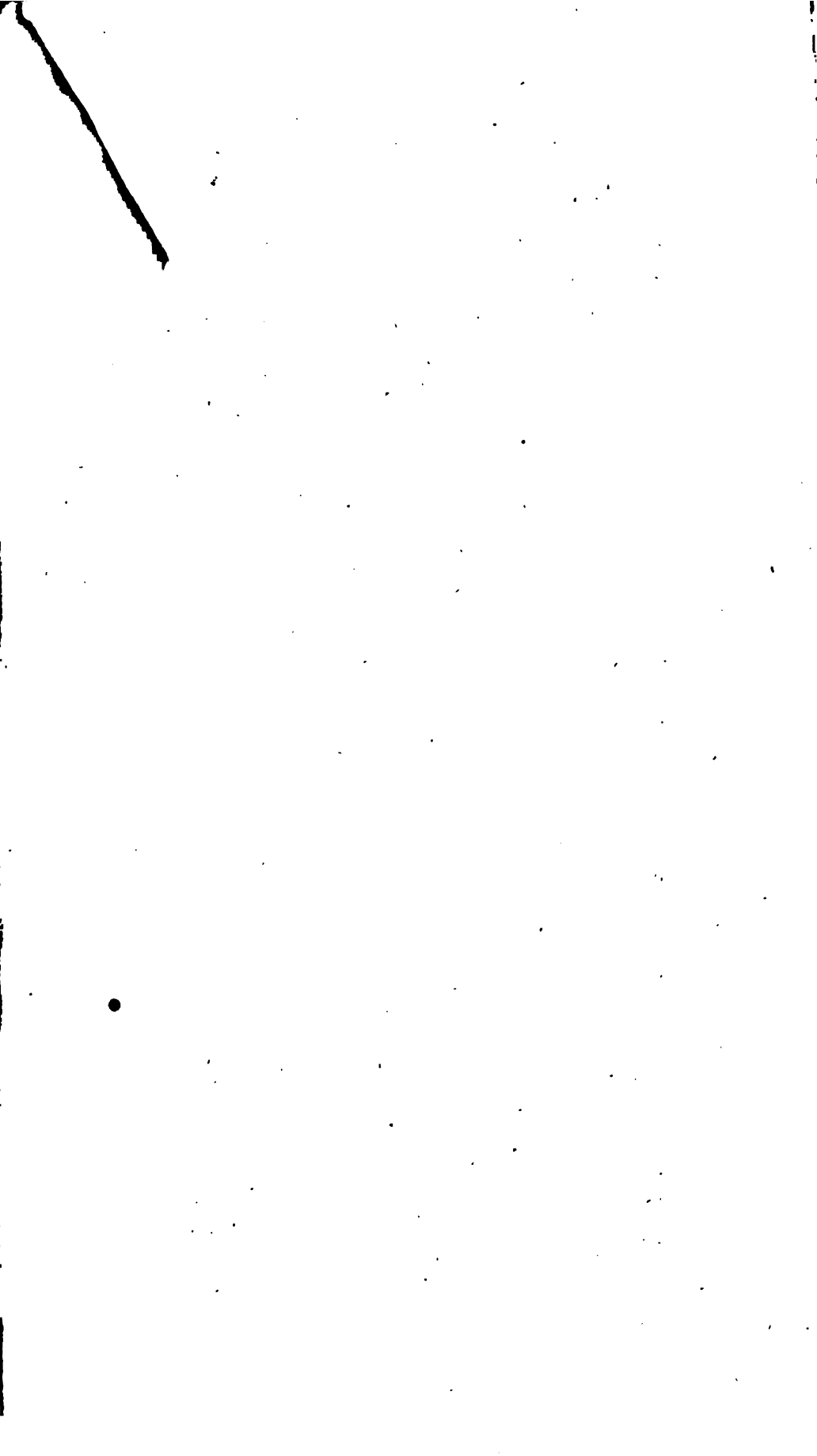
SILENE floribus in capitulum congestis. *Hall. Helv. 376.*

Of this genus there are many species cultivated for ornament ; to the number of these we add the one here figured, a native of the mountainous countries of most parts of Europe, and which at a future period may possibly be found wild in some unexplored part of this kingdom.

It is chiefly to the decoration of rock-work, that this diminutive species is applicable ; for that purpose it has all the desirable requisites, being hardy, of ready growth, and forming a thick tuft of foliage, from which arise numerous flowering stems, four to six inches high, sustaining heads of flowers rather large in proportion to the plant, of a lively red colour, these appear in May, continue about three weeks, and are followed by seed-vessels with us, which contain abundance of ripe seeds ; by these the plant may easily be propagated, it may also be increased by parting its roots, spring or autumn.

All plants kept in pots require to be regularly watered in dry weather ; we have not found this *Lychnis* require an unusual quantity, though MILLER was of that opinion.





## SALVIA INDICA. INDIAN SAGE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Corolla inæqualis. Filamenta transverse pedicello affixa.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SALVIA *indica* foliis cordatis, lateribus sublobatis; summis sessilibus, verticillis subnudis remotissimis. *Lin.*  
*Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 69. Mant. 318.*  
*Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 41.*

HORMINUM hirsutum flore violaceo punctis aureis notato.  
*Morif. Hist. 3. f. 11. t. 13. f. 16.*

SCLAREA *indica* floribus variegatis. *Tourn. Inst. 179.*

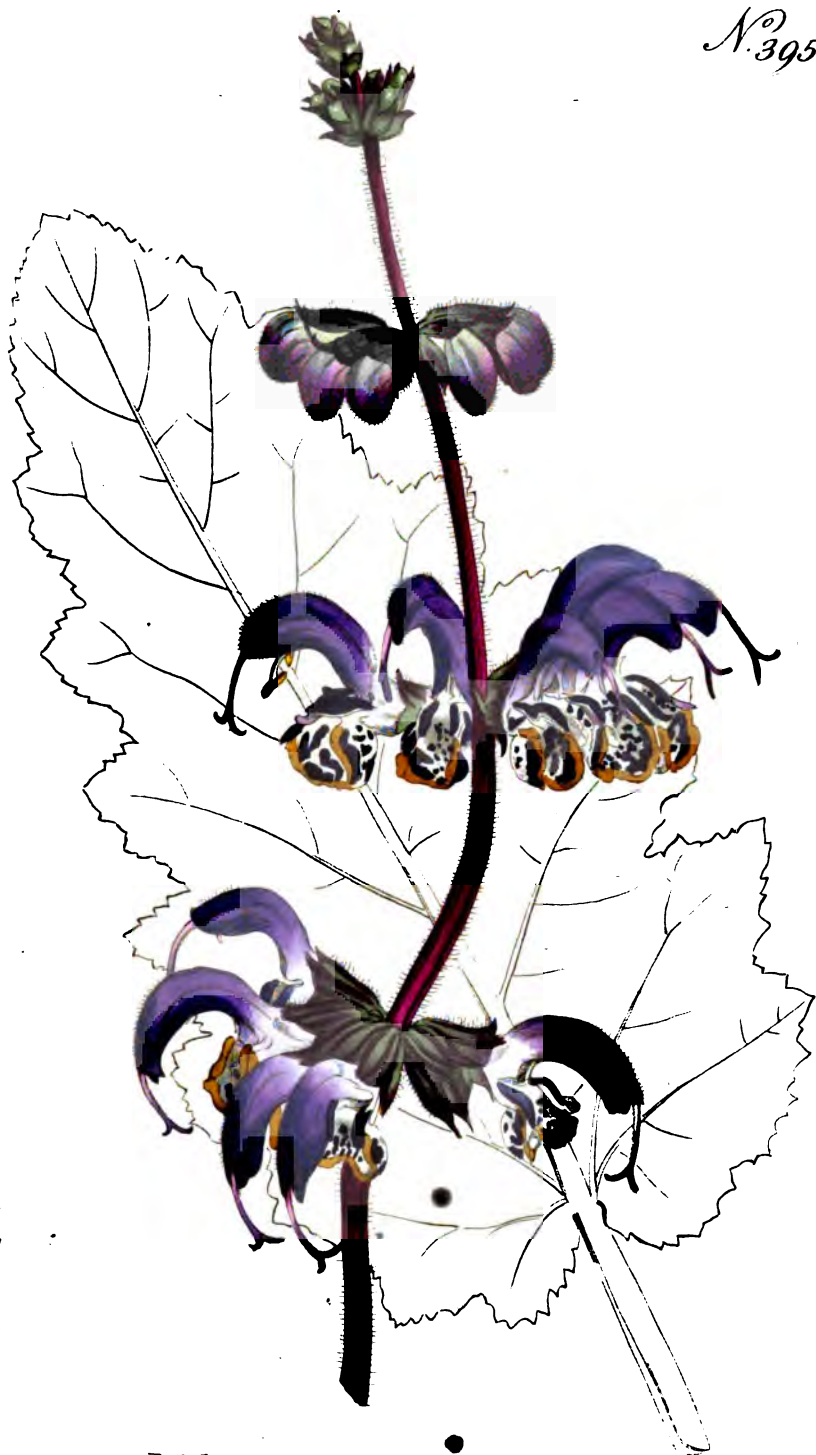
Though a native of India, as its name implies, this magnificent species of sage is found to be a hardy herbaceous plant, requiring, indeed, a little extraordinary care to be taken of it in severe winters; we have had it flower in great perfection in a large garden pot, but it will succeed as well, or better, in the open border, where it will grow to the height of four or five feet, and produce during the months of June and July abundance of flowers, singularly and beautifully marked.

It may be increased by parting its roots in the autumn or spring, and also by seeds; the latter we have found to be but sparingly produced in our garden at Brompton, though we consider it as peculiarly favourable to the seeding of plants.

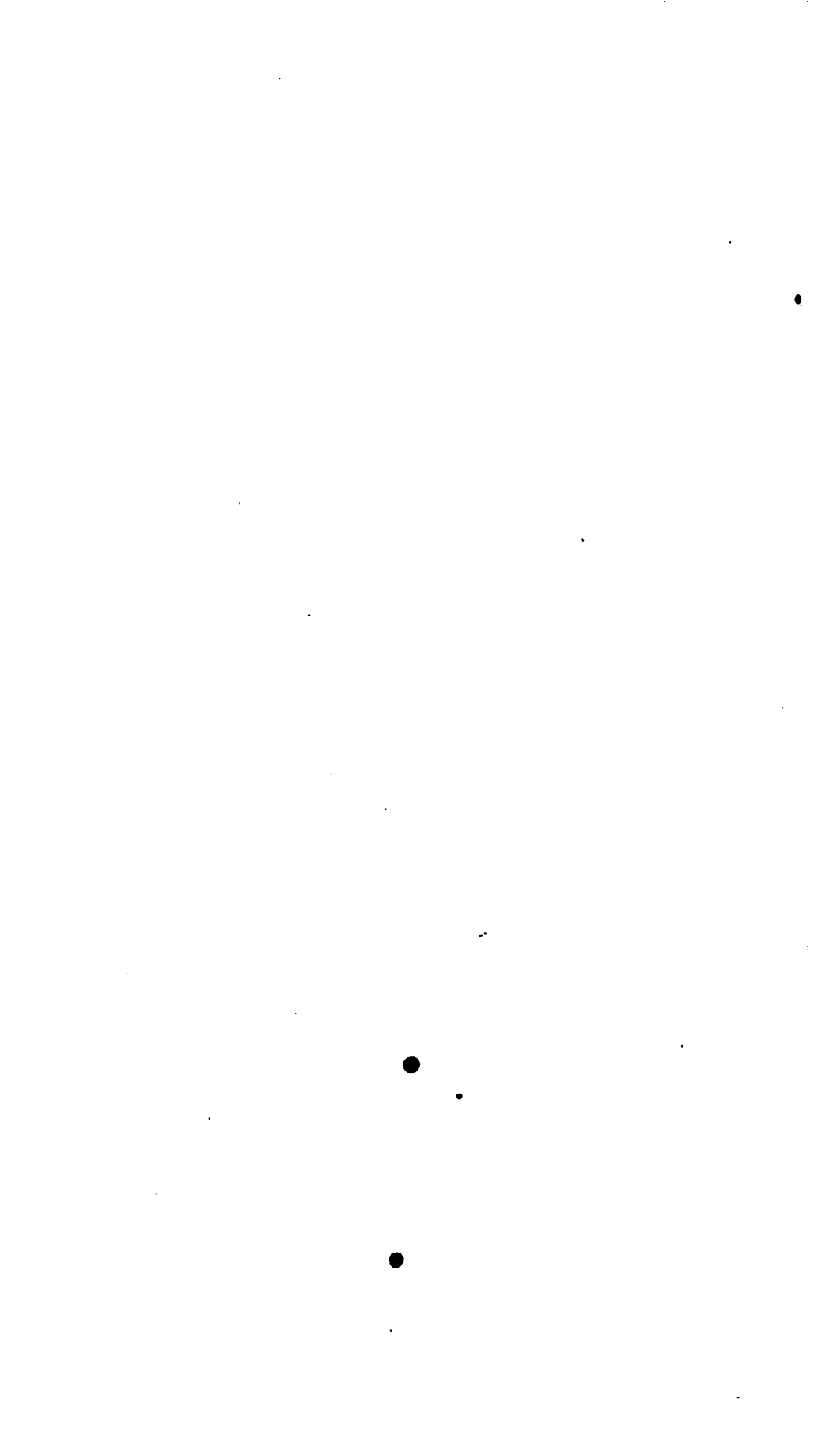
The beauty of tall plants, like the present, depends greatly on the pains taken in sticking them; this business in general is not sufficiently attended to, being frequently deferred till it becomes a matter of necessity rather than of choice; we would therefore recommend it to our readers to set about it early, soon after the plant emerges from the ground, especially in respect to all those which are furnished with tendrils, or have twining stalks; the due execution of this work requires judgment, and will admit the display of some taste.

It appears that Mr. MILLER cultivated this Sage at Chelsea, in the year 1731, and yet even now it is a plant rarely seen in gardens.

N<sup>o</sup> 395



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1798







No. 396



*Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Gen. Crescent Jan. 1. 1798.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM SPECTABILE. SHEWY  
FIG-MARIGOLD.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia. *Capsula* carnosa, infera, polysperma.

*Specific Character.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *spectabile*, foliis perfoliatis, longissimis, glaucis, punctatis, integerrimis, triquetris, apice subulatis, caule lignoso adscendente. *Haworth. Mesemb. p. 385.*

Mr. HAWORTH, in his observations on the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, gives to this species the name of *spectabile*, its blossoms being uncommonly showy.

Of this tribe there are species whose flowers are superior in size and brilliancy of colour to the present, whose leaves are more remarkable for the singularity of their form, yet in point of ornament, this, perhaps, is of all other the most desirable, as it continues to produce its fine large purple flowers during the whole of the summer, is of ready growth, and raised without difficulty from cuttings.

It has been introduced to this country within these few years, most probably from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON.

To Mr. HAWORTH's description of the foliage we have only to add, that the leaves sometimes throw out internally a tooth near their extremities, as is shewn in our figure.



THE  
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OR,  
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---

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

---

VOL. XII.

---

“ So fits enthron'd in vegetable pride  
“ Imperial Kew by Thames's glittering side;  
“ Obedient sails from realms unfurrow'd bring  
“ For her the unnam'd progeny of Spring;  
“ Attendant nymphs her dulcet mandates hear,  
“ And nurse in fostering arms the tender year,  
“ Plant the young bulb, inhume the living seed,  
“ Prop the weak stem, the erring tendril lead;  
“ Or fan in glass-built fans the stranger flowers  
“ With milder gales, and sleep with warmer showers.

*DARWIN'S Bot. Gard.*

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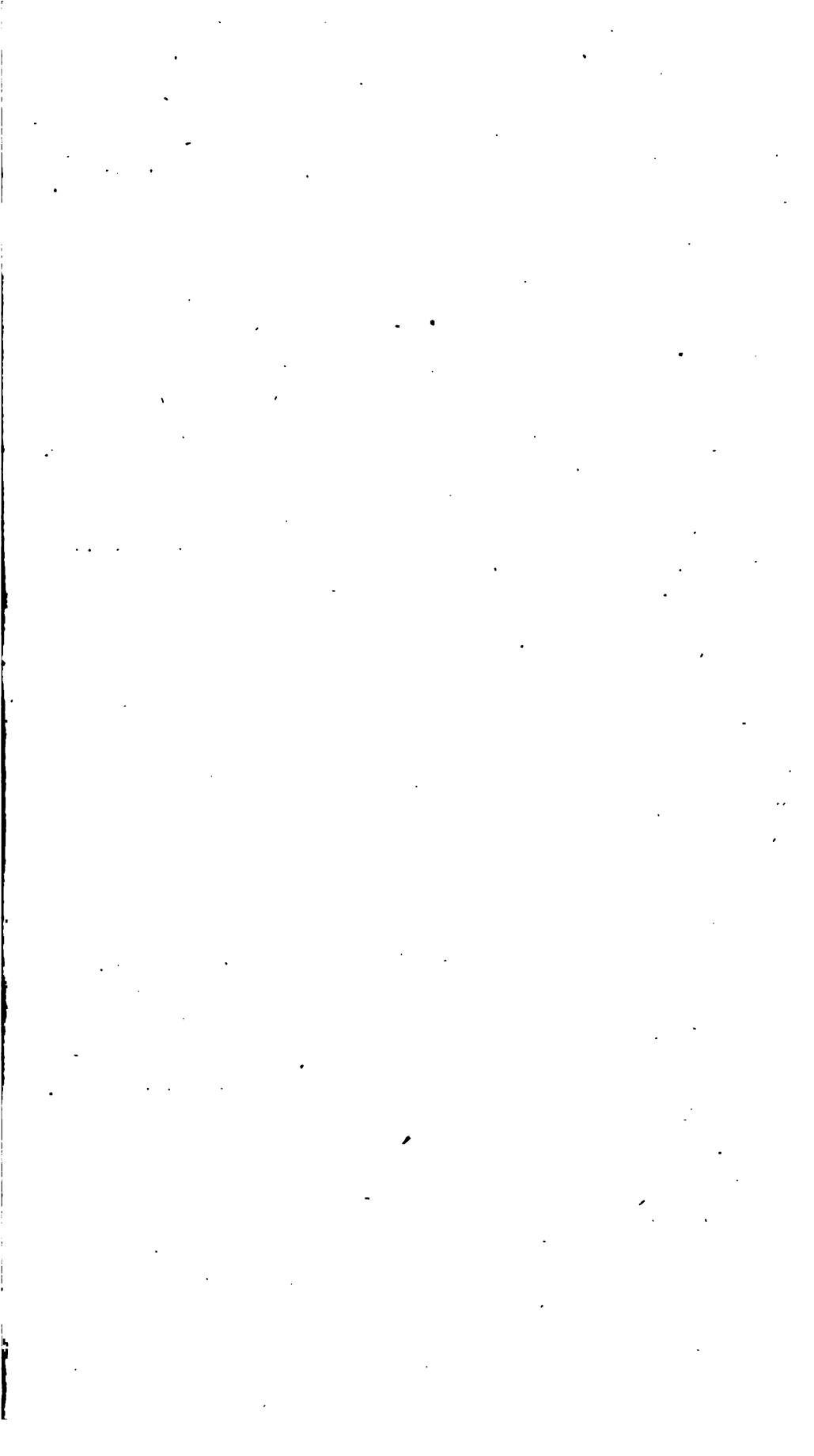
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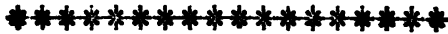
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M DCC XCVIII.





CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA (*var. Maxima*).  
 GREATEST-FLOWERED PEACH-LEAVED  
 BELL-FLOWER.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campanulata, fundo clauso valvis flaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-  
 fidum. *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CAMPANULA *persicifolia* (*var. maxima*) foliis radicalibus  
 obovatis, caulinis lanceolato-linearibus subser-  
 ratis sessilibus remotis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.*  
*ed. 14. Murr. p. 206. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 220.*

Mr. DICKSON, of Covent-Garden, favoured me last Spring with roots of this plant, received by him from South-Carolina, in 1791.

Those who have been accustomed to see the *Campanula persicifolia* in its single state, now but rarely met with in our gardens, the two varieties with double flowers having usurped its place, will perceive in point of general habit a striking similarity betwixt it and the present plant; the only difference indeed appears to consist in size, and as size alone forms no specific character, we have been induced to regard this magnificent plant as a variety of that species.

CASP. BAUHINE enumerates a large variety of *Campanula persicifolia*, which he calls *var. major*; on consulting the figures to which he refers, we cannot regard his and ours as the same, but are inclined to suppose that the latter plant is a variety altogether new to the European world.

However this may prove, by the introduction of the present plant our flower borders gain a most desirable ornament; and the acquisition is the more valuable, as the plant is very hardy and easy of culture, increasing by its roots, which are somewhat creeping, and may be parted either Spring or Autumn.

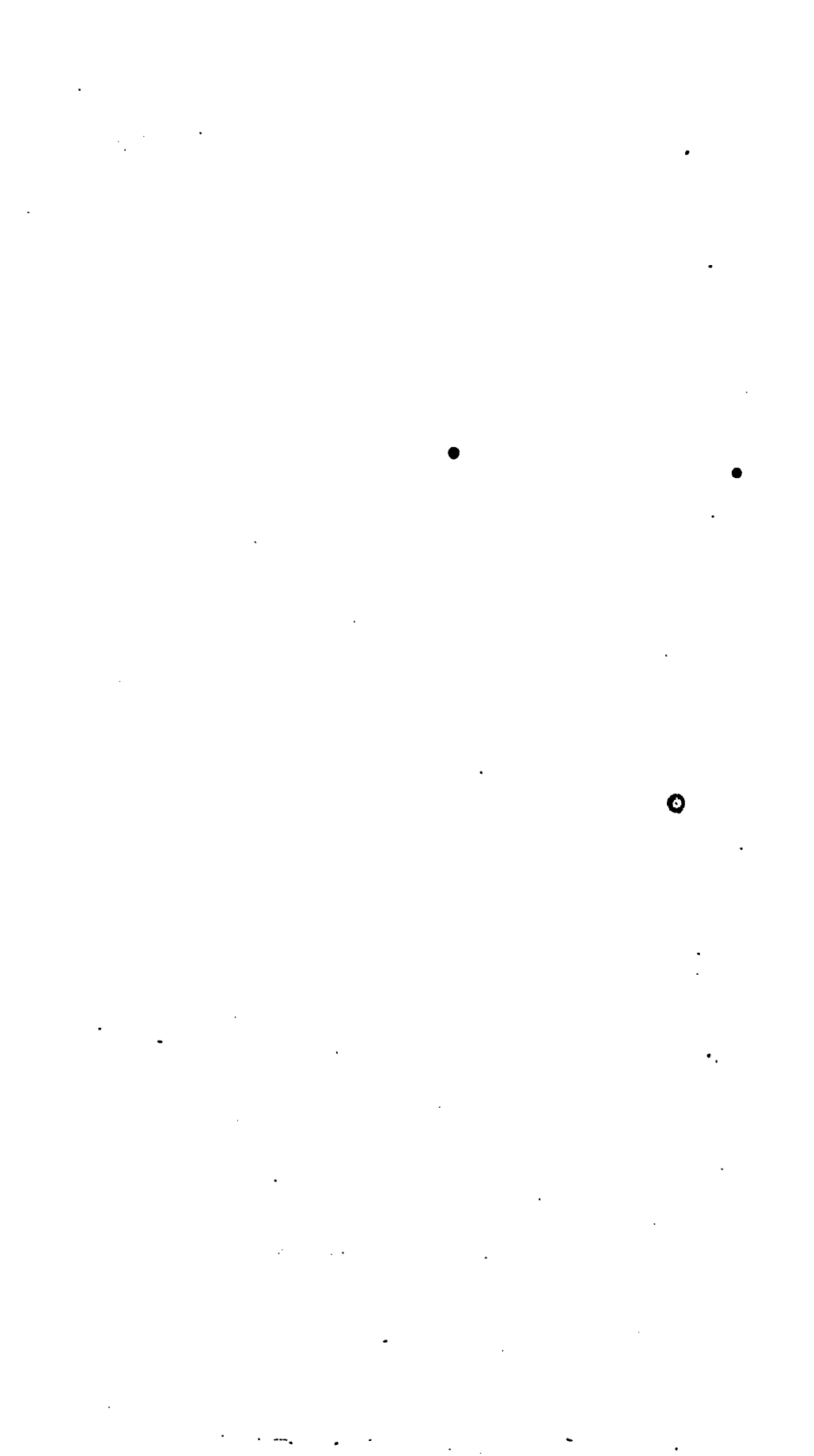
In a moist rich soil, it will acquire the height of three or four feet, and produce during the months of August and September abundance of flowers truly magnificent.

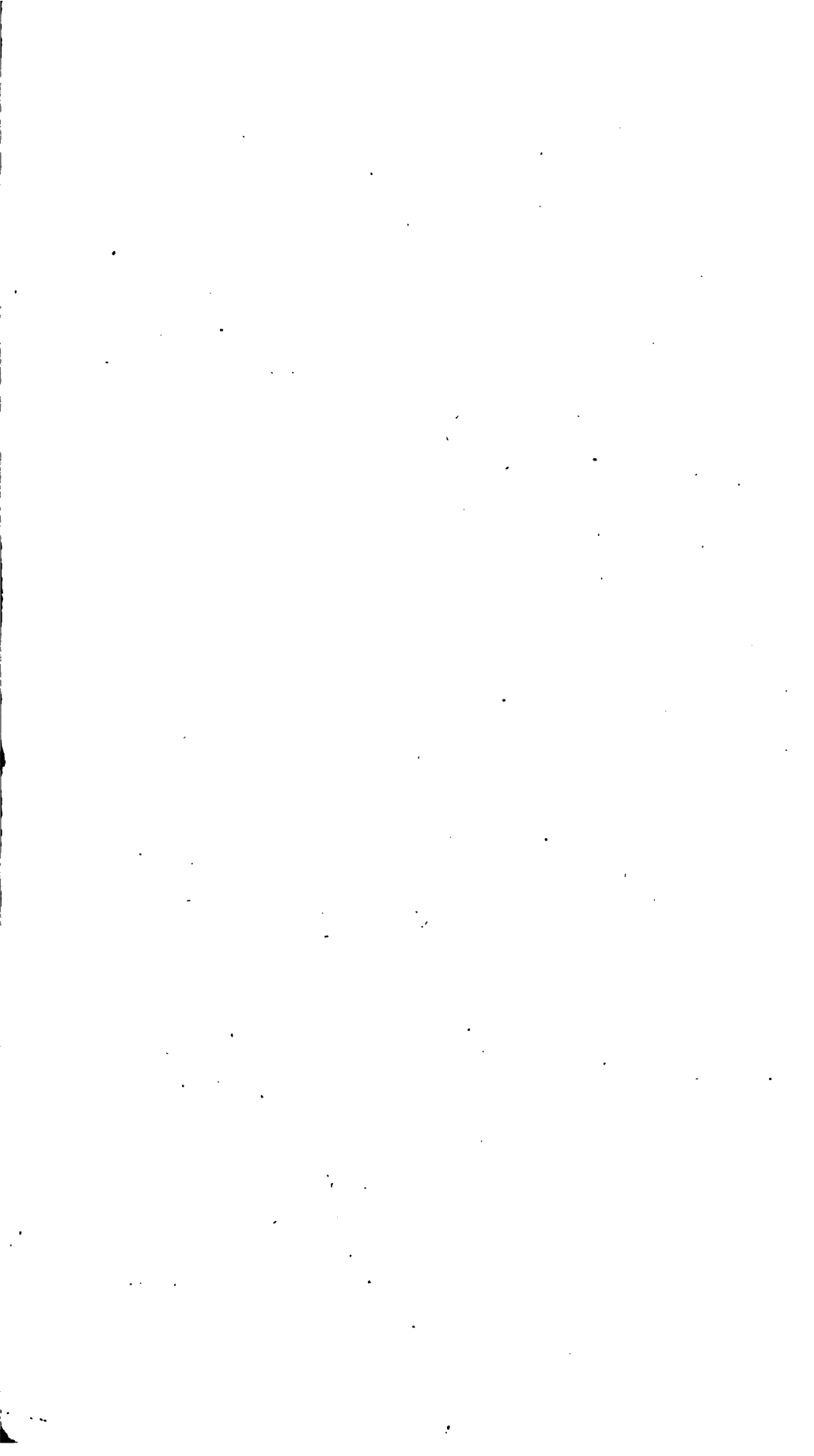


N<sup>o</sup> 397



*Pub. by W. Curtis s. Geo. Crispine Feb. 1. 1748.*





N. 398



Pub. by W. Curtis sc. Geo. Croyant Esq. 1. 1798

AGROSTEMMA FLOS JOVIS. UMBEL'D  
ROSE CAMPION.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Limbo* obtuso, indiviso. *Capf.* 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AGROSTEMMA *Flos Jovis*: tomentosa, petalis emarginatis.  
*Linn. Sp. Pl.* 625. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p.* 116.

LYCHNIS *coronaria sylvestris.* *Baub. Pin.* 204. *Morif. Hist.*  
*2. p.* 450. *f.* 5. *t.* 36. *f.* 2.

From the high-flown epithet of *Flos Jovis*, bestowed on this species of *Agrostemma* by some of the old Botanists, one would be led to conclude that the plant must be one of a superior order, and superlatively beautiful: such, however, it is not; yet is it sufficiently ornamental to merit a place in every flower-garden, and into which indeed it has been very generally introduced. MILLER cultivated it in 1726.

It is a hardy perennial, a native of the Swiss and Piedmontese mountains, growing to the height of about a foot and a half; its leaves and stalks are covered with a white woolly substance; its flowers, which are bright red and grow in a kind of umbel, are produced in June and July; and its seeds ripen in September.

It prefers a soil moderately stiff, and may be propagated by parting its roots, but seedlings make the best plants, and from seed it may be raised without any difficulty.





PRIMULA CORTUSOIDES. CORTUSA-LEAVED  
PRIMULA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PRIMULA *cortusoides*, foliis petiolatis cordatis sublobatis crenatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 193. Gmel. Sib. v. 4. t. 45.*

This very rare species of *Primula*, called *cortusoides*, on account of the similitude of its foliage to that of the *Cortusa Matthioli* of LINNÆUS, is a native of Siberia, and figured by GMELIN.

To increase our collection of *Primula's*, now consisting of thirteen distinct species, we purchased this plant about two years since of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Nurserymen, at HammerSmith, who had just received it from abroad.

In the wrinkled appearance of its foliage, it approaches the *Primula acaulis*, and others of that division, while, in its inflorescence, the colour of its flowers, and solitary scapus (which rises to an unusual height) it bears an affinity to the *farinosa*.

Being yet a very rare plant, it will be necessary to treat it with unusual care, to keep it in a pot filled with equal parts of loam and bog-earth, to place it in a moist shady situation in the Summer, and in a frame in the Winter.

It flowers in June and July, and may be raised from seeds, or propagated by parting its roots; but is apt to be lost if not duly attended to.

In the Winter it loses its leaves entirely, and forms a sort of bulbous hybernaculum under ground; this circumstance is the more necessary to be known, as it subjects the plant to be thrown away as dead.

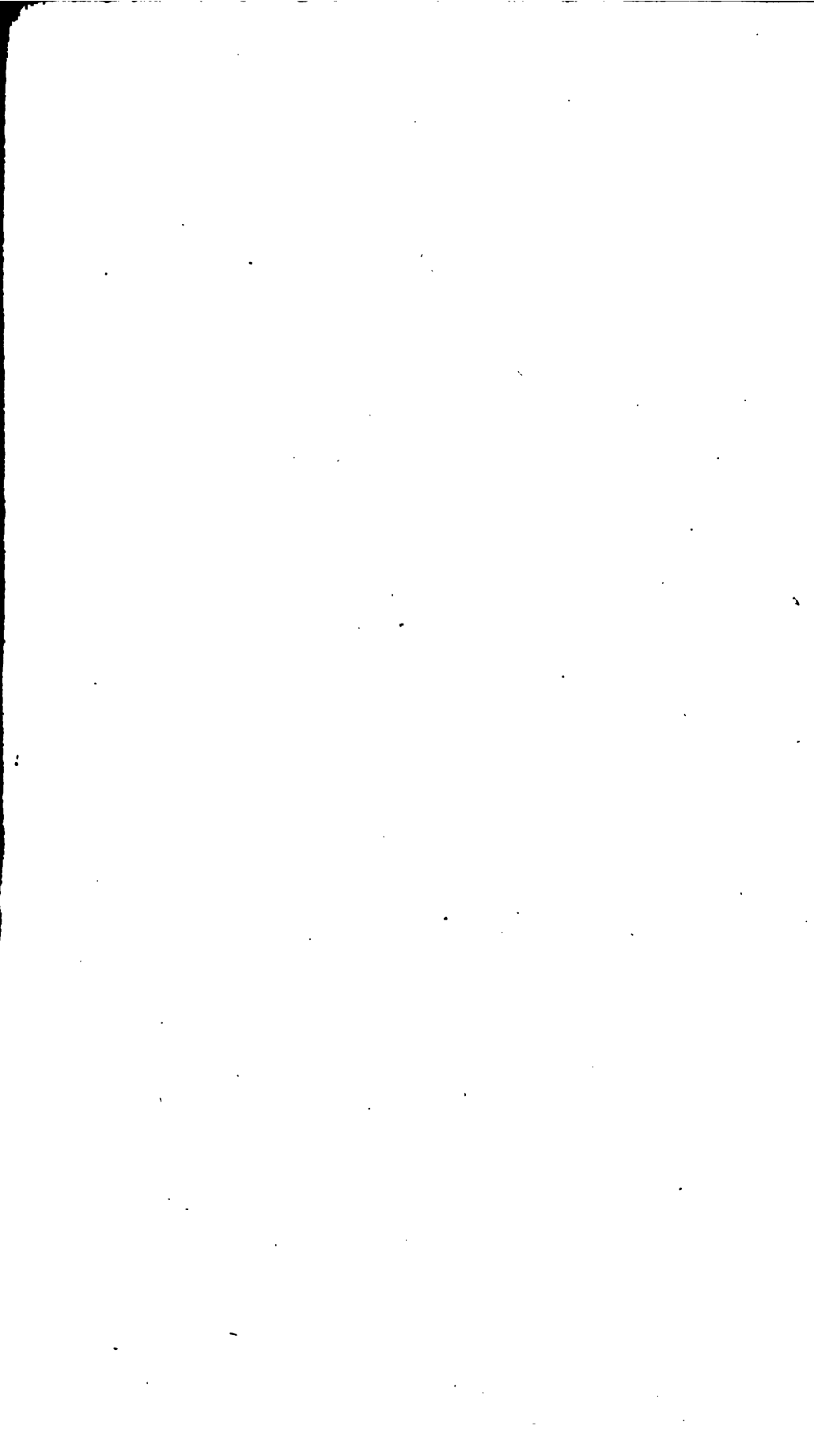


N<sup>o</sup> 399



Pub by W. Curtis sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Goyent del 1798





N<sup>o</sup> 401



*Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crypt. Mart. 1798.*

LAVANDULA DENTATA. TOOTH'D-LEAV'D  
LAVENDER.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* ovatus, subdentatus, bractea suffultus. *Corolla* resupinata.  
*Stamina* intra tubum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LAVANDULA *dentata* foliis sessilibus linearibus pectinato-  
pinnatis, spica coarctata comosa. *Linn. Syst.*  
*ed.* 14. *Murr.* 530. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. p. 288.

STÆCHAS *dentata*: foliis pinnato dentatis. *Mill. Dict.*  
*ed.* 6. 410.

STÆCHAS: folio ferrato. Toothed Sicadoue. *Ger. Herb.*  
470. f. 3.

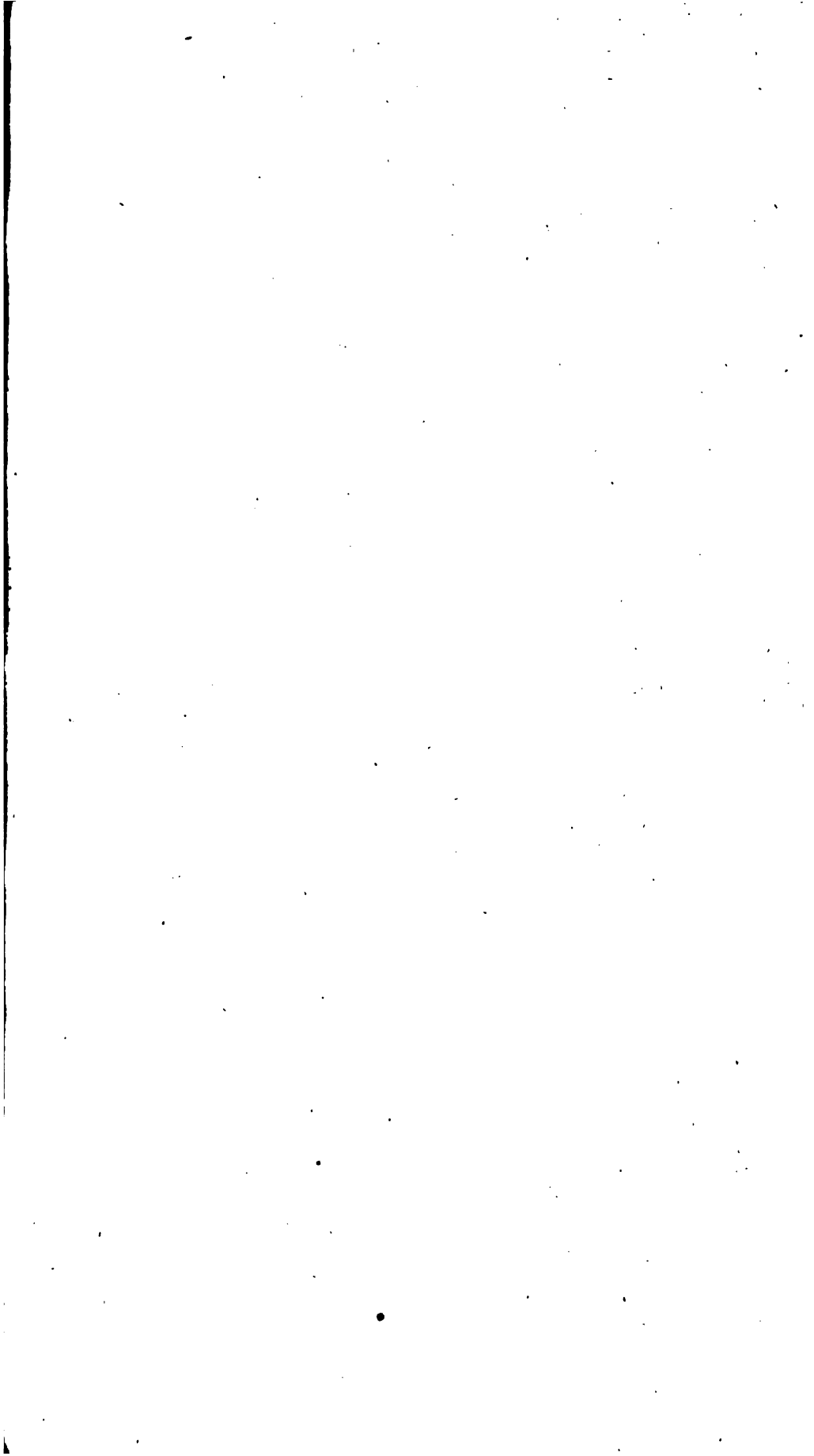
The old Botanists, whom MILLER has followed, made this plant a Stæchas; LINNÆUS classes it with the *Lavenders*.

There are few tender plants that have been so long cultivated in our gardens as this; we find it figured in GERARD, who observes that it must be covered in the Winter from cold, or else set in pots or tubs with earth, and carried into houses; thus did they preserve their tender plants before the introduction of green-houses.

MILLER has given a very good account of this plant, which we cannot do better than copy, just observing that he describes the leaves as of a grayish colour, which they can scarcely be said to be, especially if contrasted with those of the *pinnata* figured in the present number, and which he had never seen.

“ The *dentata* grows naturally in Andalusia in Spain, and  
“ also about Mercia; this has a ligneous stalk, which rises  
“ two or three feet high, furnished with branches on every  
“ side, which are four-cornered, and garnished with leaves  
“ placed opposite by pairs, indented regularly on both sides,  
“ almost to the midrib, in form of winged leaves; they are of  
“ a grayish colour, have a pleasant aromatic odour, and  
“ biting warm taste. The flowers are produced in scaly spikes  
“ at the end of the branches, standing upon long naked foot-  
“ stalks, they are four-cornered, hairy, and about an inch  
“ long, terminated by a few purplish leaves, in the like man-  
“ ner as the other sorts, which inclinè me to keep it joined to  
“ them; it flowers great part of the Summer, but the seeds  
“ very rarely ripen in England. It is propagated by slips or  
“ cuttings.”





LAVANDULA PINNATA. PINNATED  
LAVENDER.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMnosPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* ovatus, subdentatus, bractea suffultus. *Corolla* resupinata.  
*Stamina* intra tubum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LAVANDULA *pinnata* foliis petiolatis: foliolis cuneiformibus, spica imbricata. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 530. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 288. Linn. Fil. Diff. de Lavandula n. 4. t. 1.*

LAVANDULA *maritima* Canariensis, spica multiplici-cærulea. *Pluk. alm. 209. t. 303. f. 5. Jacq. Pl. rar. ic. cent. 1. t. 9.*

The *Lavandula pinnata* is a green-house plant, comparatively of modern introduction, a native of Madeira, according to MASSON, and brought to this country in 1777.

It rises to about the same height as the *dentata*, but differs from it materially in the form and colour of its foliage, which is of a whitish hue, somewhat resembling that of the *Oibonna pectinata*; it differs also in having little or no scent, an equal degree of difference is observable in the spikes and flowers of the two plants, the former are most commonly branched and the latter large and purple, while in the *dentata* they are small and white; it would be needless to point out several other obvious differences.

The *dentata* rarely ripens its seeds with us, but the *pinnata* does readily, and by them it is best raised.

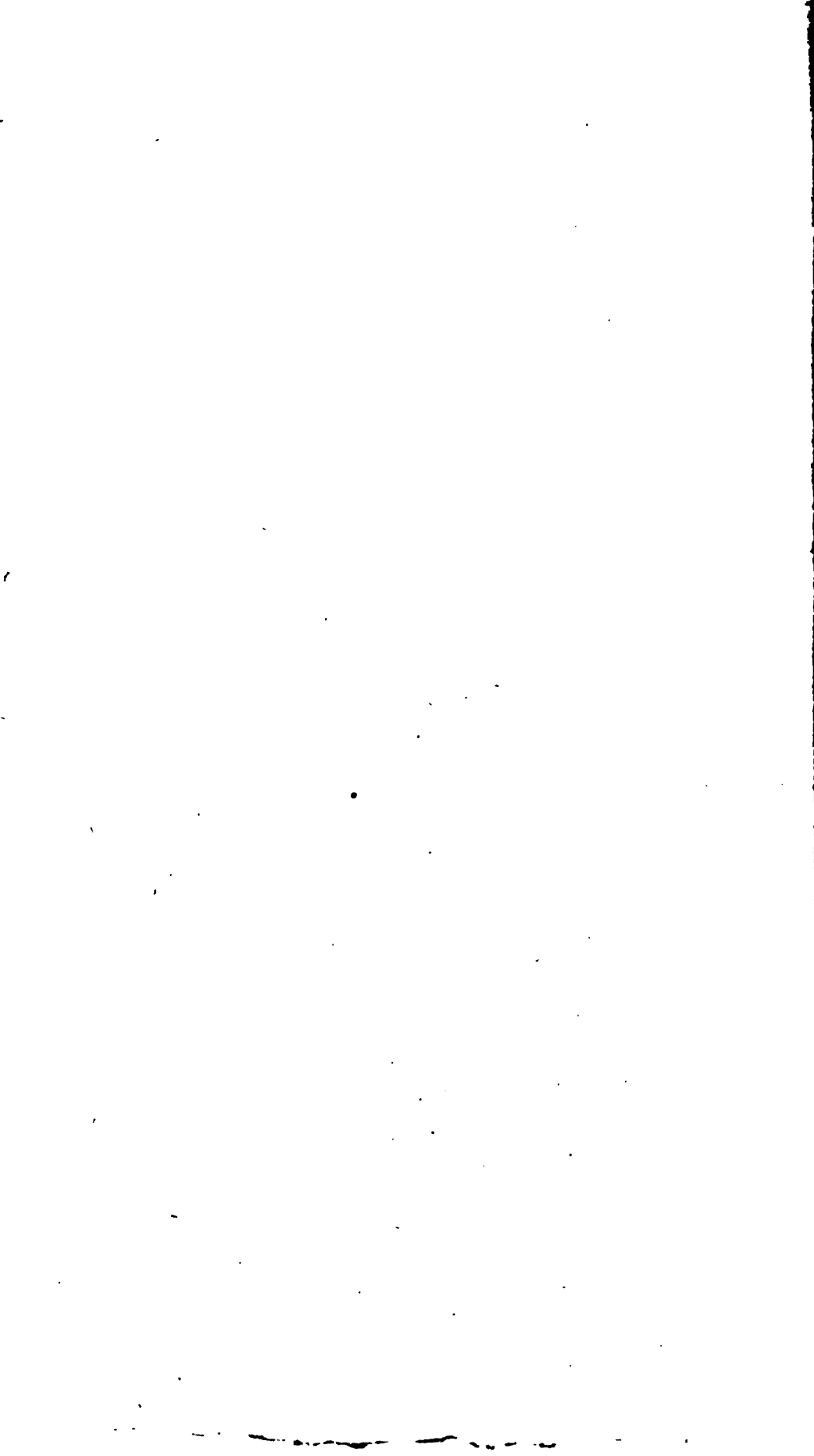
Both these plants are common to our green-houses; the *dentata* recommends itself by the neatness and charming fragrance of its leaves, the other is altogether the more showy plant, though, in this respect, it is not equal to many others; our readers must not expect to find on every plate an *Ixia tricolor* or a *Cistus formosus*.

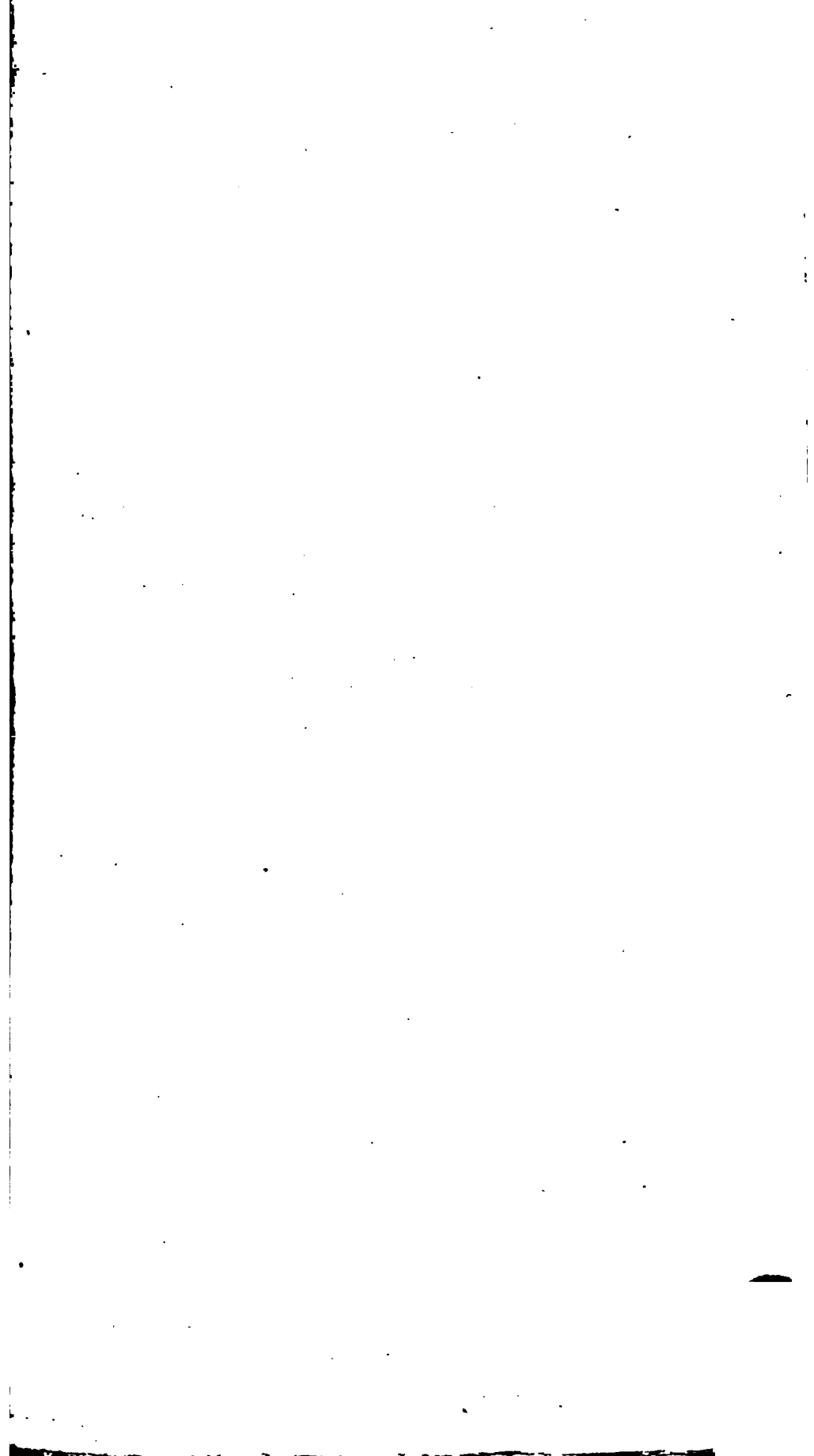


N<sup>o</sup> 400



*Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Mart. 1798*





N<sup>o</sup> 402



Pub by W. Curtis Sc<sup>ilicet</sup> Geo. Creighton Mar 1 1798

ERICA VESTITA. (*var. Coccinea*). RED-  
FLOWER'D TREMULOUS HEATH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta.  
*Antherae* bifidæ. *Capf.* 4-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *vestita coccinea*, mutica foliis senis linearibus secundis,  
floribus axillaribus clavatis villosis. *Thunb. Prod.*  
*p.* 70.

The plant originally introduced to this country, and called *vestita* in the royal gardens at Kew, where it has flowered since the publication of the *Hort. Kewensis* is distinguished by its superior height, by having its stems very thickly covered with foliage remarkably fine and delicate, so as to be tremulous on the slightest shake, and by having blossoms of a pure white colour; such is generally understood to be the original and true *Erica vestita*.

Unfortunately this genus of plants seems to be productive of as many varieties as the *Pelargoniums*, which are now become so numerous that they may be said to be literally "beyond the power of Botanists to number up their tribes."

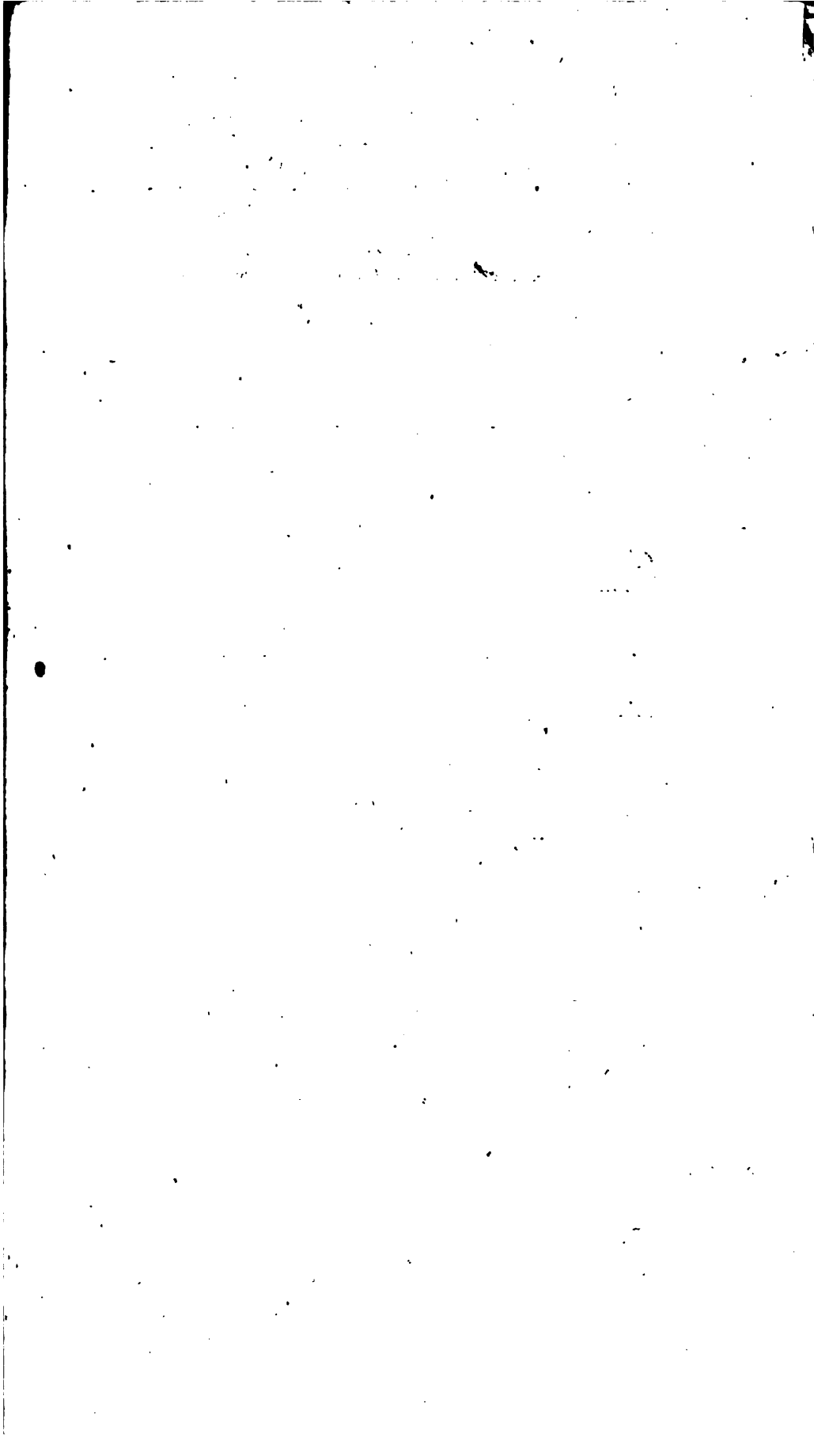
Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman of Hackney, well known for his extensive collection of plants in general, and of this tribe in particular, in the year 1789, raised a crimson variety of this plant from seeds, which, in its general habit, bore a great resemblance to the original *vestita*; and lately Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, of Turnham-Green, has raised another variety, agreeing with the other in the colour of its flowers, but more distantly related to the true one:—besides these, there is a *vestita* with purple flowers.

We have given a figure of Mr. WILLIAMS's variety, as the plant we had of him (flowering at a more favourable time of the year) afforded the best specimen.

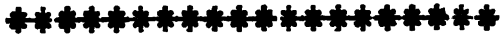
In their periods of flowering, these several varieties are not so regular as some others, producing their blossoms during most of the Summer months, and sometimes even in the Winter.

They are all raised with difficulty from cuttings, more readily from seeds, by those who are accustomed to it. The Cape, so fertile in heaths, is the spot which produces them, and from thence seed may sometimes be obtained.





## LINUM AFRICANUM. AFRICAN FLAX.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* solitaria.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LINUM *africanum* foliis oppositis lineari-lanceolatis, floribus terminalibus pedunculatis. *Sp. Pl.* 401. *Ait. Kew.* 388. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. tom. 2. tab. 3.*

LINUM *africanum* foliis oppositis lineari-lanceolatis, caule frutescente. *Thunb. Prod. p. 57.*

The *Linum africanum* is a very neat and pretty greenhouse plant, arising to the height of two or three feet, and producing during the months of June and July abundance of yellow flowers, the buds of which in particular are very beautiful.

It is a native of Africa, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, in 1771, by Mons. RICHARD.

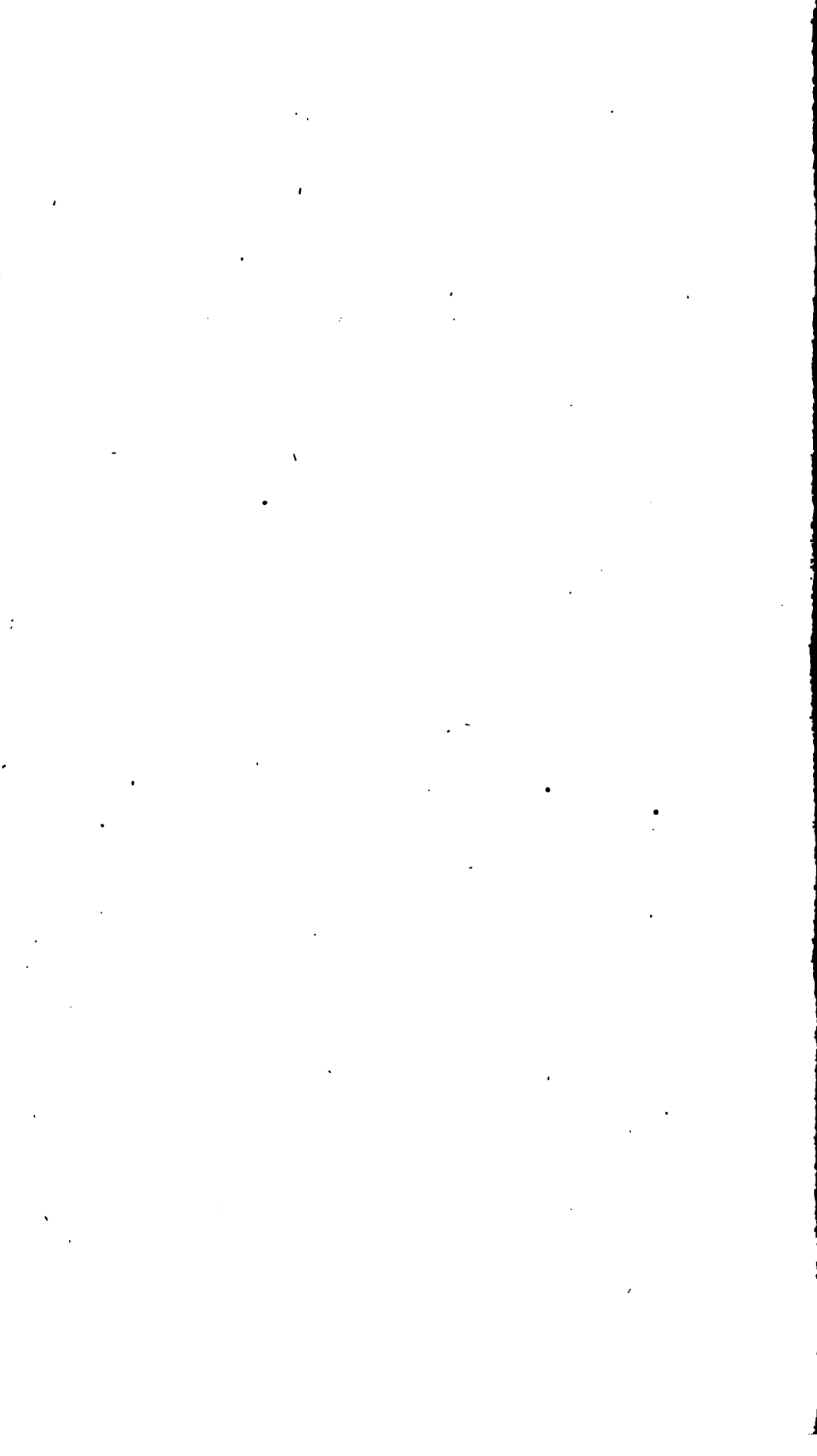
It is usually raised from cuttings, which are struck without difficulty.

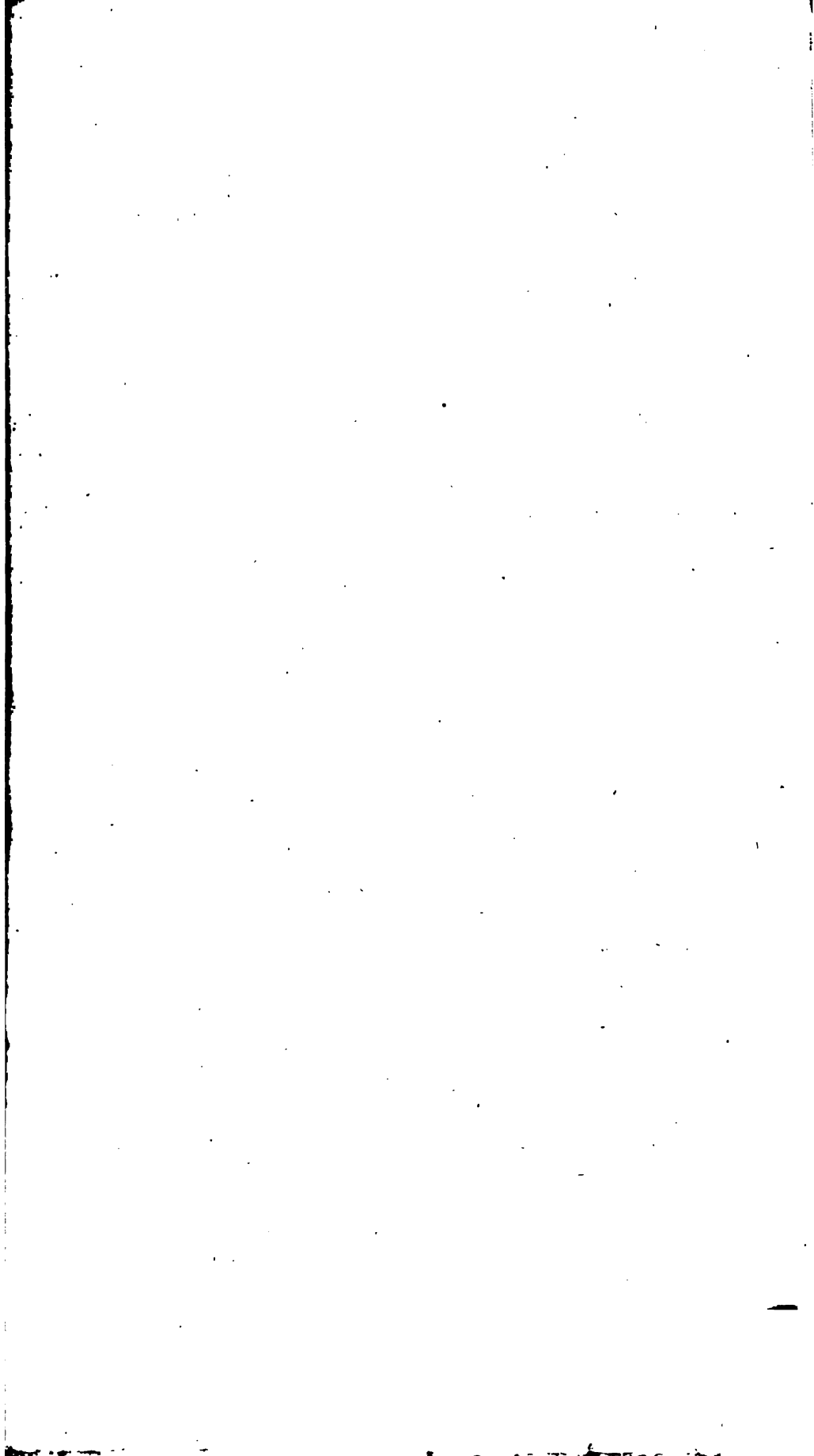


N. 403



Pub. by W. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent. April. 1798





N<sup>o</sup> 404



Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crg cent Apr. 1. 1798

## CAMPANULA MOLLIS. SOFT BELL-FLOWER.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Corolla* campanulata fundo clauso valvis staminiferis; *Stigma* trifidum; *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*CAMPANULA *mollis* capsulis quinquilocularibus pedunculatis, caule prostrato, foliis suborbiculatis, *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 209. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 351.*VIOLA *mariana* minor cærulea, folio subrotundo, calyce corniculato. *Barr. ic. 759.*CAMPANULA rotundifolia hirsuta laxatilis folio molli. *Bocc. ficc. 83.*

Mr. FAIRBAIRN has long cultivated this rare species of *Campanula* at the Apothecaries Garden, Chelsea, where he first raised it from seeds, given him by Mr. HUDSON, in 1788, who received them from Spain.

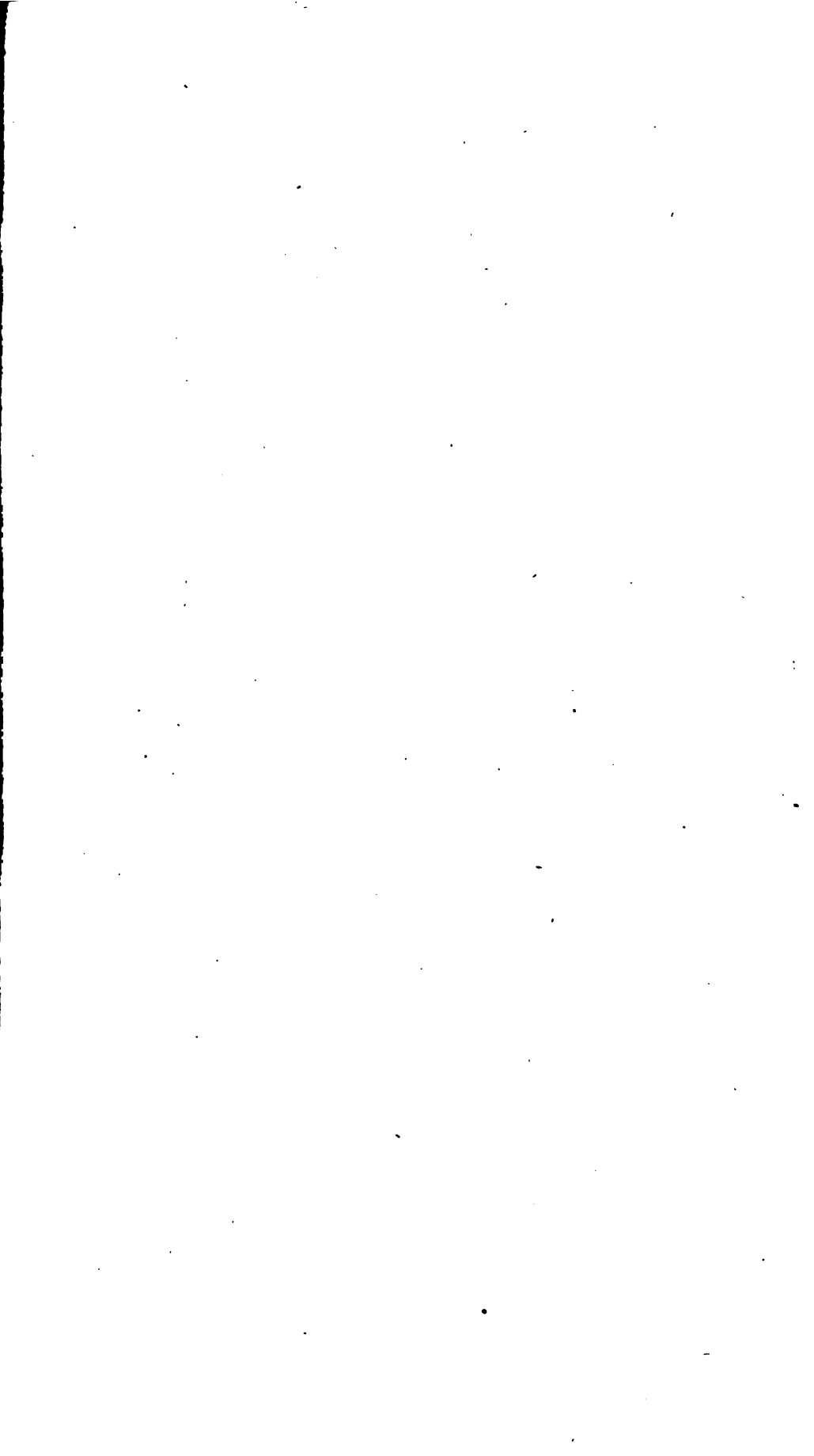
According to authors, this plant is found wild in rocky situations, in Syria, Sicily, and Spain.

Though not a shewy plant, it is both rare and curious; seedling plants, when old enough to flower, throw out on all sides procumbent flowering stems, which die away after ripening the seeds, and are succeeded by others: as this process goes on, the stem, arising from the centre of the plant, slowly and gradually acquires a dwarfish height, and becomes shrubby. We have no doubt but, where the plant grows naturally wild, it must form a beautiful covering to the rocks on which it is found.

Being a native of countries much warmer than our own, it is necessary to make it a green-house plant; it will bear even the warmth of the stove, and flower and ripen its seeds the more freely for it. On a shelf, in the front of the stove at Chelsea, Mr. FAIRBAIRN has it flowering and seeding, Spring, Summer, and Autumn; there in the pots it scatters its seeds, which produce spontaneously young plants in abundance; by seeds, indeed, the plant is easily raised,—with difficulty in any other way.

The leaves of the calyx, in this plant, are remarkable for their size and arrow-shaped form.





N<sup>o</sup> 405



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Trejcent. Apr 1. 1758



LAGERSTRÆMIA INDICA. INDIAN  
LAGERSTRÆMIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA:

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6 petala, crispa. *Cal.* 6 fidus, campanulatus. *Stam.* multa, horum 6 exteriora crassiora, petalis longiora.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LAGERSTRÆMIA *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 495. Mant. p. 402. Lour. Fl. Cochinchin, v. 1. p. 340. Thunb. Fl. Jap. p. 224. Rumpf. amb. 7. p. 61. tab. 28.*

SIBI vulgo Fakudsitqua. *Kempf. amæn. 855.*

Of this genus, named in honour of \*MAGNUS LAGERSTROEM, Director of the Swedish East-India Company, there is only one species as yet known, and that a native of China, Cochinchina, and Japan; it is described minutely by THUNBERG, also by RUMPHIUS, and very characteristically by KÆMPFER.

According to these authors, in its native country it grows to the height of six feet, or more, acquires a stem the thickness of one's arm, and produces flowers the size of the garden Clove, which are very shewy, no wonder therefore that the natives should be in the practice of planting it about their houses and their gardens.

The petals are curiously crisped or curled, each petal resembling, in miniature, a leaf of some of our varieties of cabbage: KÆMPFER compares them to the mesentery.

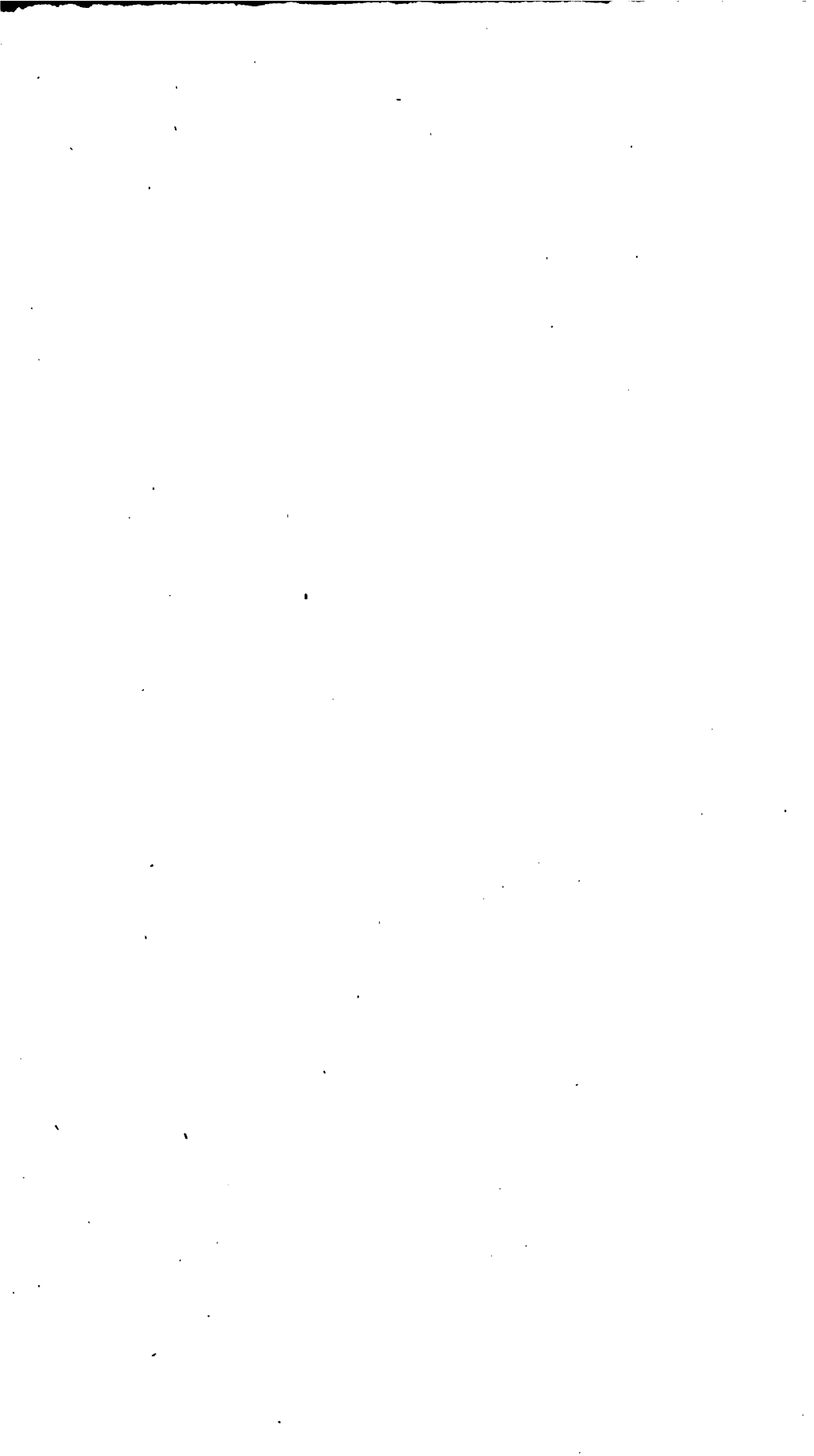
The parts of fructification in this plant vary greatly in point of number, and have no small affinity to those of the genus *Lytbrum*.

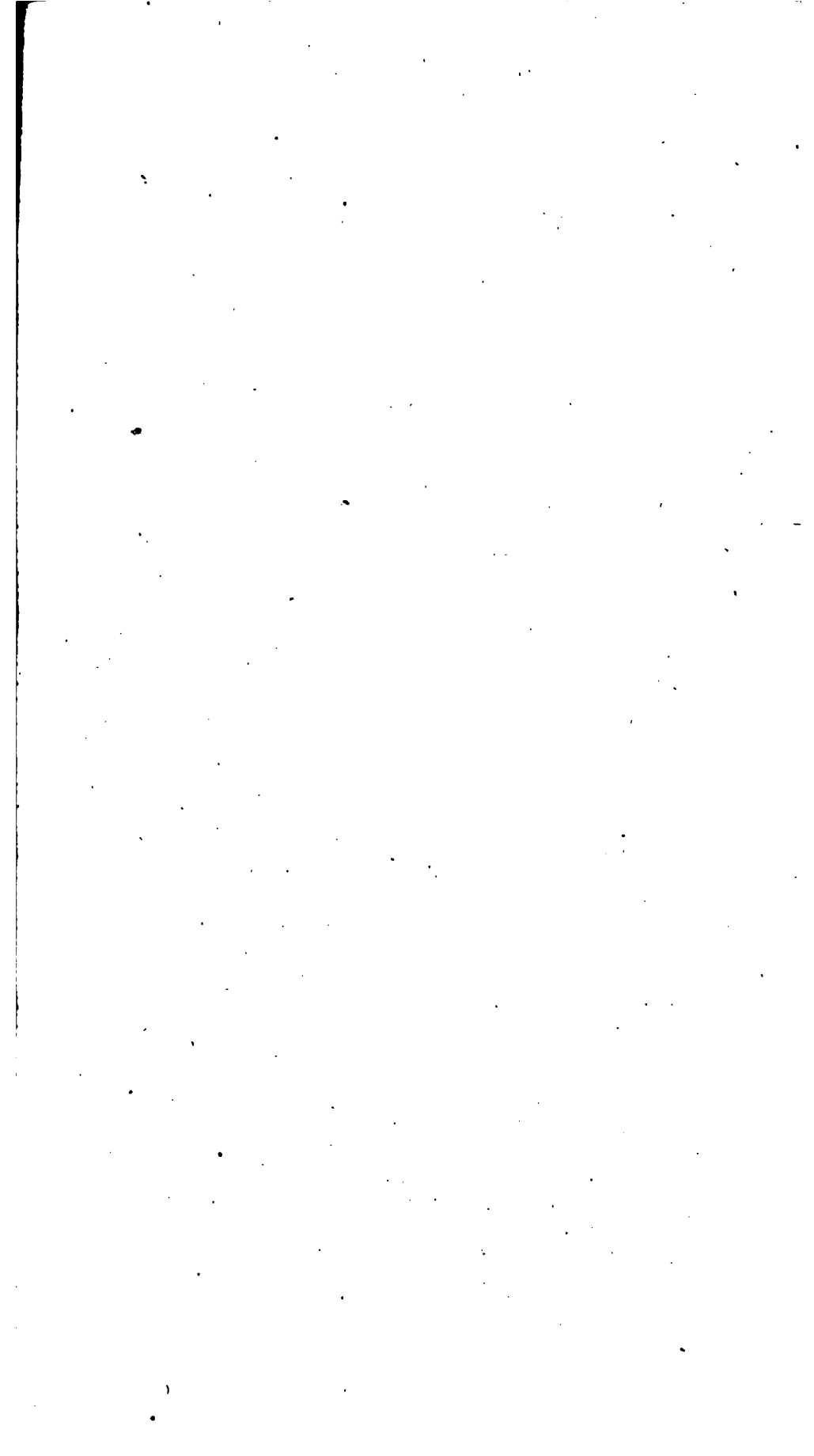
According to Mr. AITON, it was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by HUGH, DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, in 1759.

It flowers from August to October; but in the green-house, where it is recommended by Mr. AITON to be kept, it is not a very ready blower,—in the stove it blossoms more freely.

May be increased, without difficulty, from cuttings.

\* For an enumeration of the many advantages which Sweden reaped from this great promoter of Natural History, vide a paper in the *Amæn. Acad. tom. 4. p. 230.* entitled *Chinensia Lagerstroemiana.*





CINERARIA CRUENTA. PURPLE-LEAVED  
CINERARIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. nudum. Pappus capillaris. Cal. simplex polyphyllus æqualis.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**CINERARIA** *cruenta* floribus cymosis, foliis cordatis angulatis subtus purpurascens: petiolis basi auritis. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. n. 11. t. 33. Ait. Kew. v. 3. t. 221. Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 1238. Mill. Dict. ed. Mart.*

Of the many ornamental greenhouse plants introduced by Mr. MASSON, this is one of the most desirable; as a showy plant, it has indeed few equals.

Its stem is herbaceous, rising to the height of two, or even three feet, furnished with leaves which also are ornamental; the summits of the branches are covered with a profusion of purple flowers, some of which begin to expand in January, and are followed by others in succession through the whole of the Summer; by candle-light they exhibit an extraordinary degree of brilliancy.

The *Cineraria cruenta* is a native of the Canary Isles, and was introduced to the royal Garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in 1777: Mons. L'HERITIER first figured and described it in his *Sert. Angl.* giving it the name of *cruenta*, as we suppose, from the red colour which enlivens the under side of the leaves.

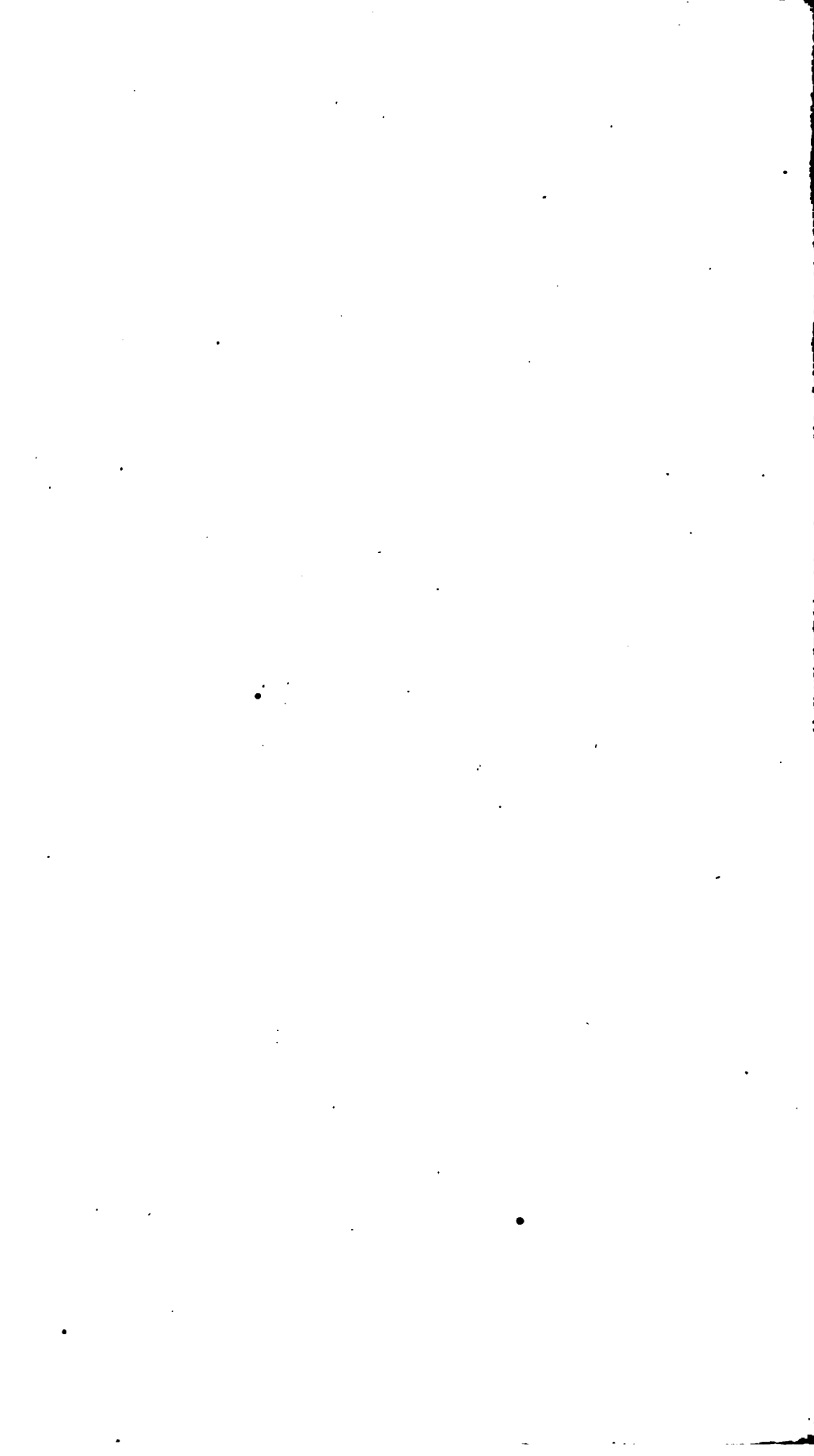
It is propagated by parting its roots, and during Summer requires a greater degree of moisture than many other plants.

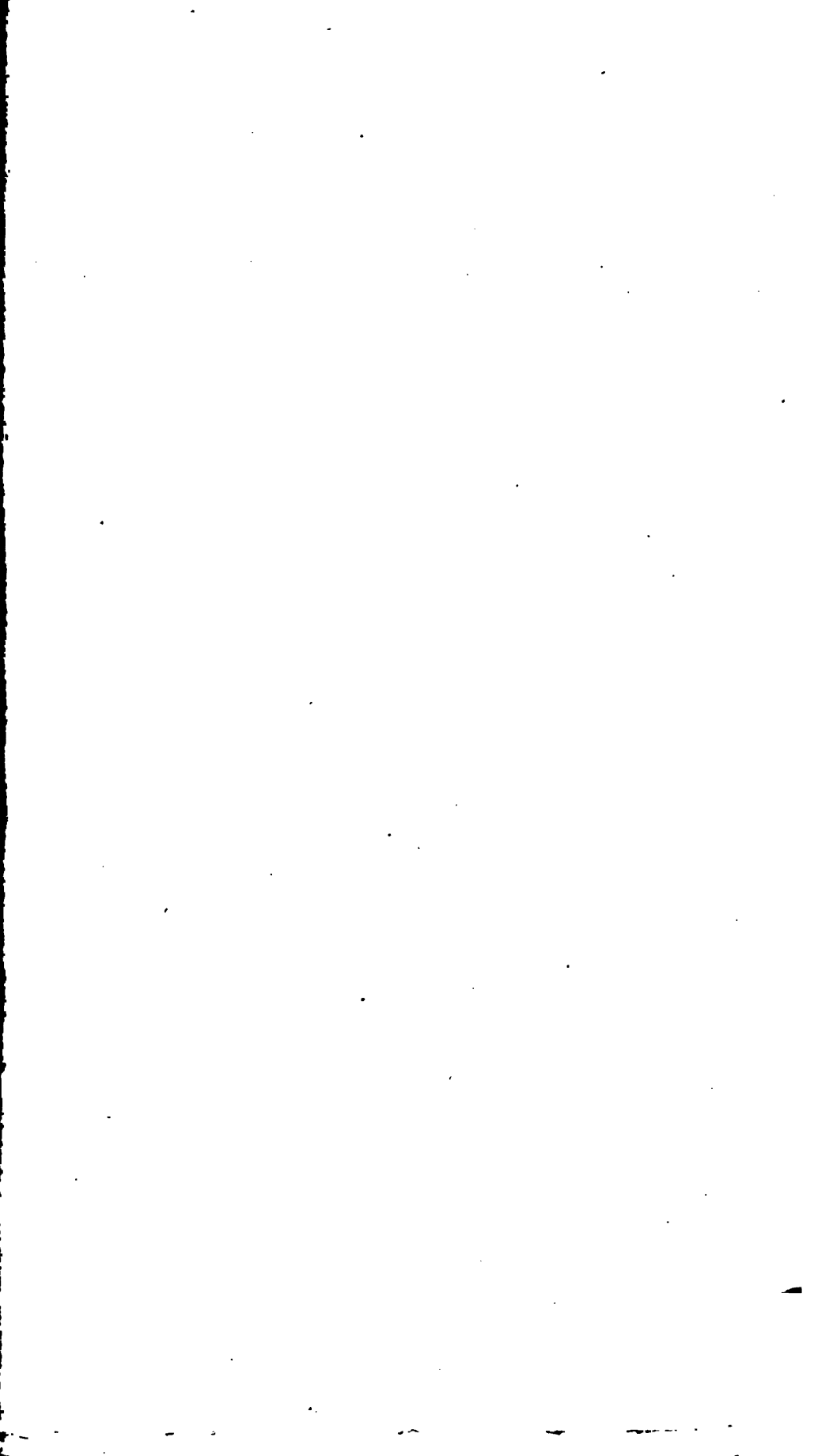
Its seeds usually prove abortive.

N<sup>o</sup> 400



*Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>t</sup>. Geo. Crescent. May 1. 1798.*





No. 407



Pub. by W. Curtis S. Geo. Creston May: 1798



ROSA PROVINCIALIS (*var.*) POMPONE ROSE.

Much pains have been taken by the late Mr. AITON in the *Hort. Kew.* to settle the different Roses, cultivated in our gardens in his time; in this difficult business, as well as in the whole of his most useful work, he was assisted (as he acknowledges in his dedication) by men more learned than himself; we may consider therefore his account, as far as it goes, to be as perfect as can reasonably be expected in a matter of such intricacy.

There are two roses (from the names they bear, evidently of French origin, *Meaux* being the name of a town in France, and pronounced as if written *Mo*) introduced to our gardens since the time of MILLER, and held in very high estimation, viz. the greater and smaller *Rose de Meaux* of the *Hort. Kew.* considered by Mr. AITON as varieties of the *Rosa provincialis*, the latter of these (the one here figured) is generally known by Nurserymen and others as the *Pompone Rose*; we received it as such from Mr. MALLET, of Guernsey, a gentleman very conversant in plants, very fond of their culture, and to whose kindness we are much indebted.

This rose from its root throws out numerous stems, which rarely exceed a foot or a foot and a half in height; they are usually straight, rigid, and very prickly; the flowers are smaller than those of any other double rose, generally of the size of those represented on the plate, and particularly distinguished by the brilliant colour of the eye or central petals; a flower of this sort just on the point of expansion is superlatively beautiful.

Mr. AITON makes it a variety of the *Rosa provincialis*; we have cultivated it many years in our garden at Brompton, and have always found it constant to its principal characters, and to differ in many essential points from the greater *Rose de Meaux* of the same author.

It requires an open situation, a pure air, and a light soil; is improved by manure, and watering in dry Summers.

Its flowers are produced in June, and the plant is increased by suckers, which are not very plentifully produced, nor extend to any length.

The roots should not be divided oftener than once in three years; if the old wood be cut down every year, after the plant has done blowing, this rose will throw out more vigorous shoots and blossom more freely.





CALENDULA TRAGUS. BENDING-STALKED  
MARIGOLD.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. nudum. Pappus o. Cal. polyphyllus subæqualis.  
Sem. disci ut plurimum membranacea.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CALENDULA *Tragus* caulescens foliis alternis linearibus sub-  
integerrimis pilosiusculis, seminibus suborbi-  
culatis. *Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 271. Linn. Syst.  
Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. v. 2. p. 1272. Mill. Dict.  
ed. Mart.*

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This species of Marigold, a plant not uncommon in our collections of greenhouse plants, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

It flowers in May and June, and is raised with facility from cuttings.

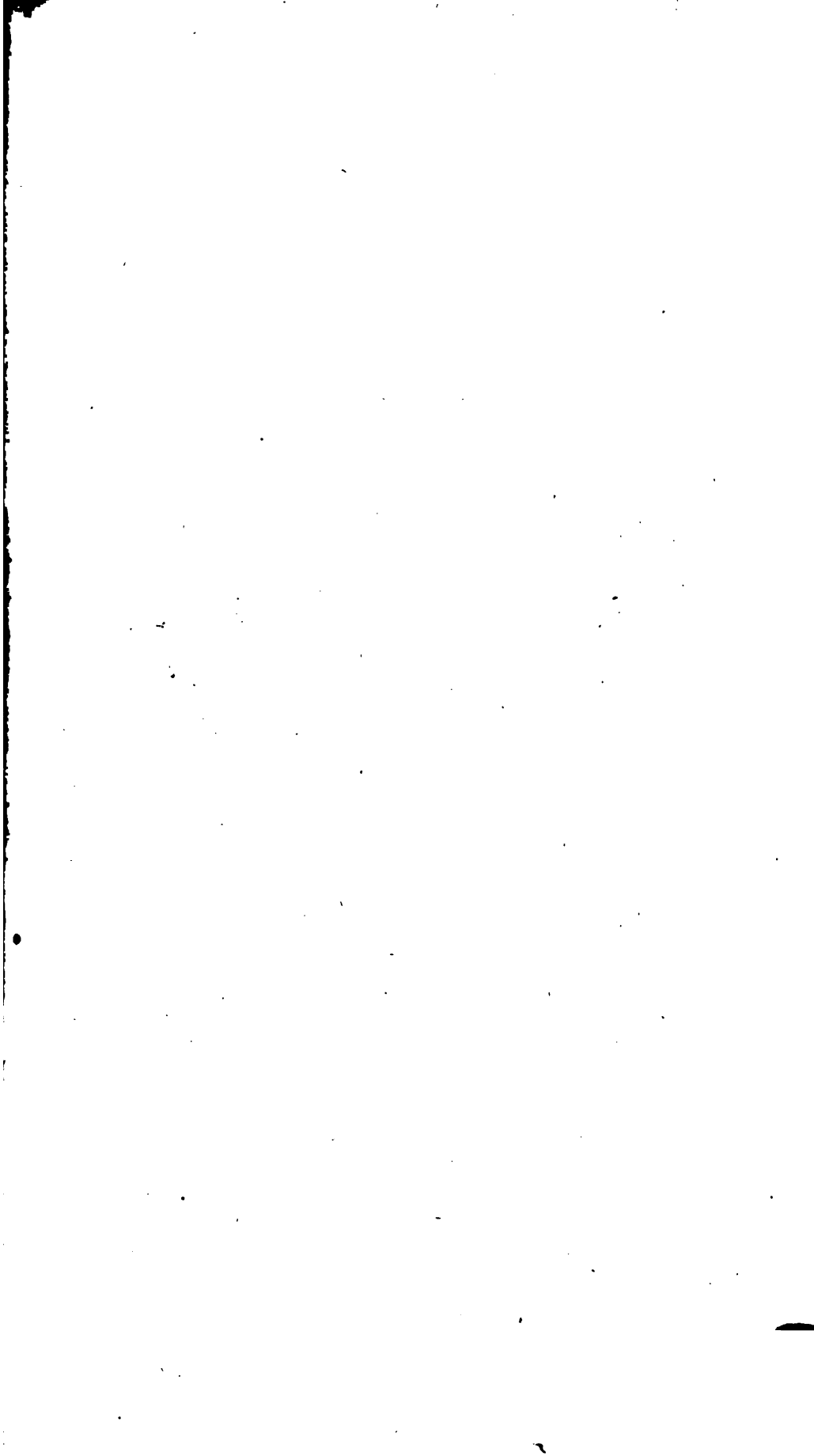
The only account we have of this plant is in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, where it is first described.

N<sup>o</sup> 408



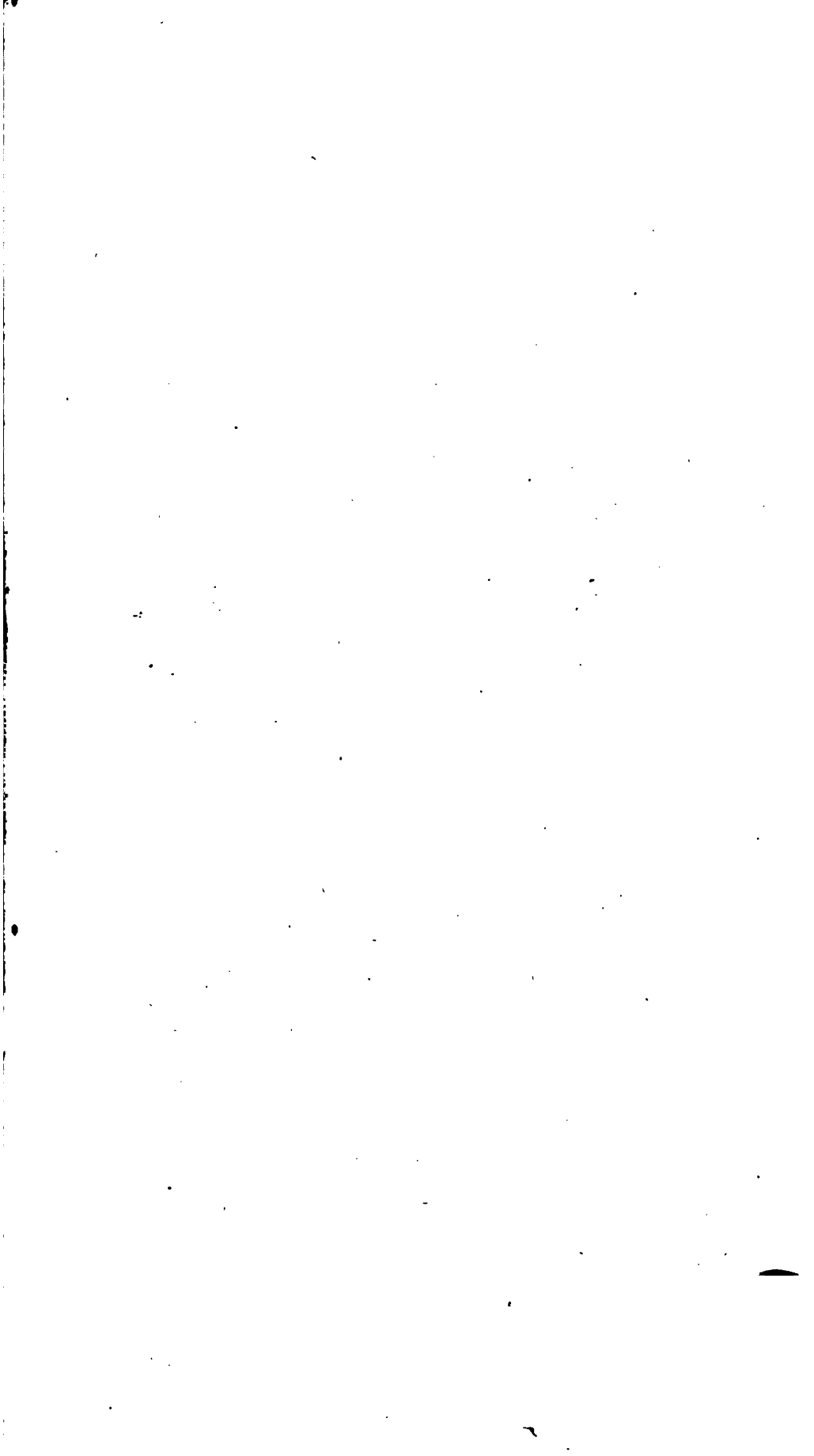
Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Soc. Crockett May 1798.











N<sup>o</sup> 409



Pub. by W. Curtis del. Geo. Crepin Junct. 1792.

27

## AMARYLLIS AUREA. GOLDEN AMARYLLIS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* faucii tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. Fil. p.* 415.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AMARYLLIS aurea corollis basi tubulosis sexpartitis, laciniis linearibus undulatis, staminibus corolla brevioribus. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. p.* 14. *t.* 15.

AMARYLLIS aurea floribus pedicellatis erectiusculis, corollis infundibuliformi-clavatis subhexapetalis: laciniis lineari-lanceolatis, staminibus pistilloque rectis, foliis linearibus erectis canaliculatis margine reflexo glabro. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 419. *Mill. Dict. ed. Mart.*

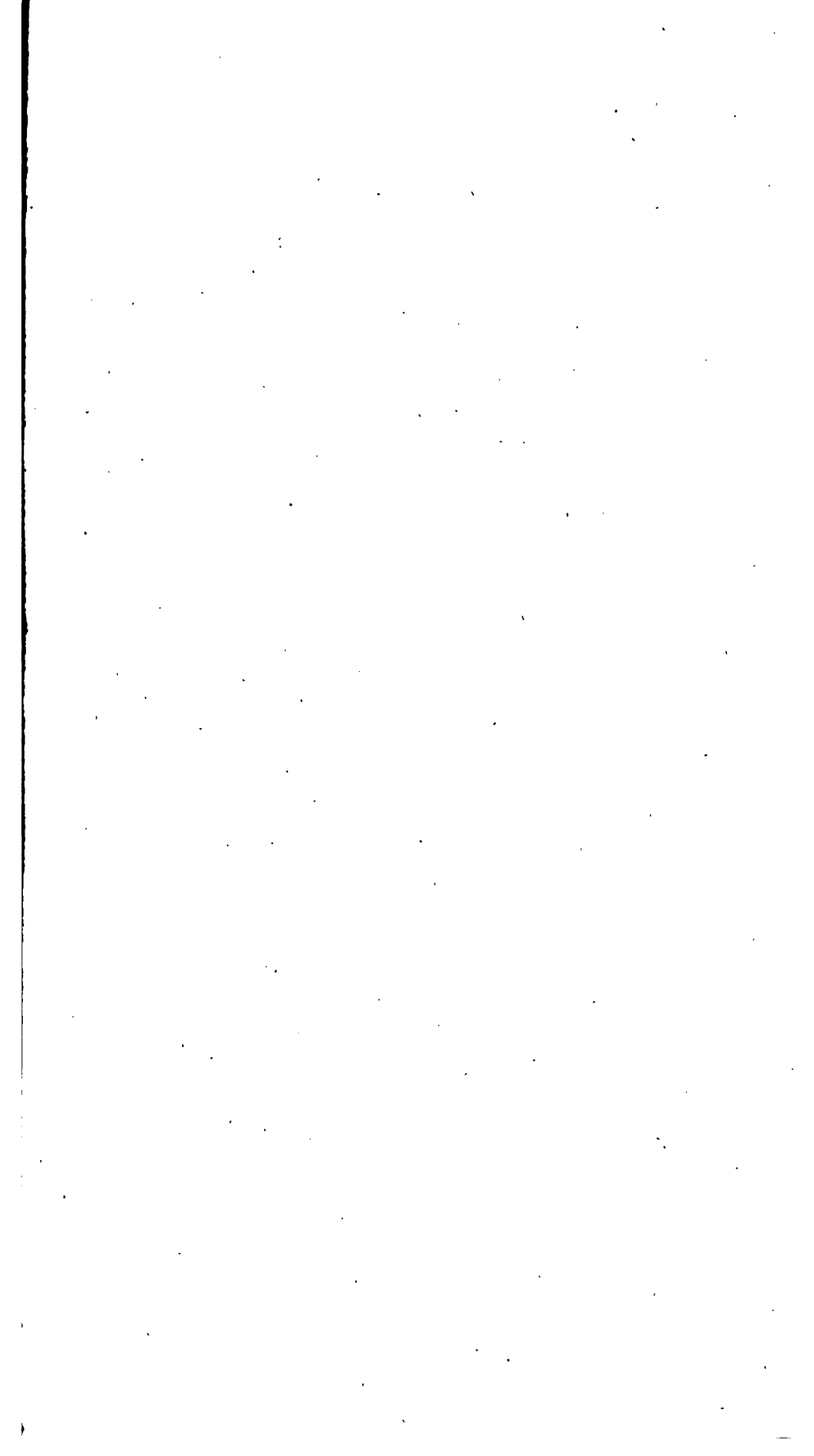
Mr. AITON in his *Hort. Kew.* informs us, that this elegant species of *Amaryllis* was introduced from China, by JOHN FOTHERGILL, M. D. in 1777, that it is a stove plant, and flowers from August to September.

There are but few of the Chinese plants that require the heat of a stove; the present species would no doubt live in a good greenhouse, but the general practice confirms the propriety of giving it more heat, particularly when coming into blossom; the flowering indeed of many greenhouse plants, especially those of the bulbous and tuberous kinds, is greatly improved by a practice of this sort.

Such as wish to see a minute description of this plant, may consult the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, or Prof. MARTYN'S edition of MILLER'S Dictionary; it will be sufficient for us to observe, that it grows to about the size of the *Amaryllis formosissima*, that it is characterised by the upright growth of its flowers, which are of a pale orange colour, having narrow and somewhat undulated segments, with a greenish keel; its style is very long, and its stigma bright red.

Like many other bulbs, it blows very irregularly, and is propagated by offsets, which are produced in tolerable abundance.





## IXIA RUBRO-CYANEA. RED-BLUE IXIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita, patens, æqualis, *Stigmata* 3, erectiusculopatula.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *rubro-cyanea* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis villosis plicatis distichis, spatha trivalvi, corollæ limbo patentissimo. *Jacq. Ic. rar. 2. t. 285. Collect. 3. p. 268.*

IXIA *rubro-cyanea* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis plicatis villosis, scapo foliis brevioribus, spathis tubo brevioribus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 5. Willden. p. 198.*

The *Ixia* here represented was drawn last Summer from a specimen unusually fine, which flowered with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road, May 24, 1797; it appears to be a very distinct species, not less distinguished for the singularity than the brilliancy of its colours, and is one of those recently imported from the Cape by way of Holland.

It is propagated in the same way and succeeds with the same treatment as other *Ixias*; care must be taken when it comes into flower that it be not too much exposed to the sun, for that will render its beauties of very short duration.

DESCRIPTION.—Stalk from six to nine inches high, round, villous, leafy; Leaves plaited, villous, very strongly so below; Spathæ three-leaved, one large, forming a kind of sheath to the germen, the other two narrower and somewhat shorter on each side of it, all of them villous; Flowers usually three or four, about the size of those of the *Gladiolus securiger*, or rather larger; Tube about half an inch in length, dingy purple; Brim divided into five spreading segments, upper part of a fine ultramarine blue on the inside, the lower part the richest crimson, dazzling the eye of the beholder; Filaments three, placed round the Pistil; Antheræ yellow above, purple below; Style projecting somewhat beyond the Antheræ; Stigma trifid, each segment expanding so as to be nearly flat, and edged with strong hairs.

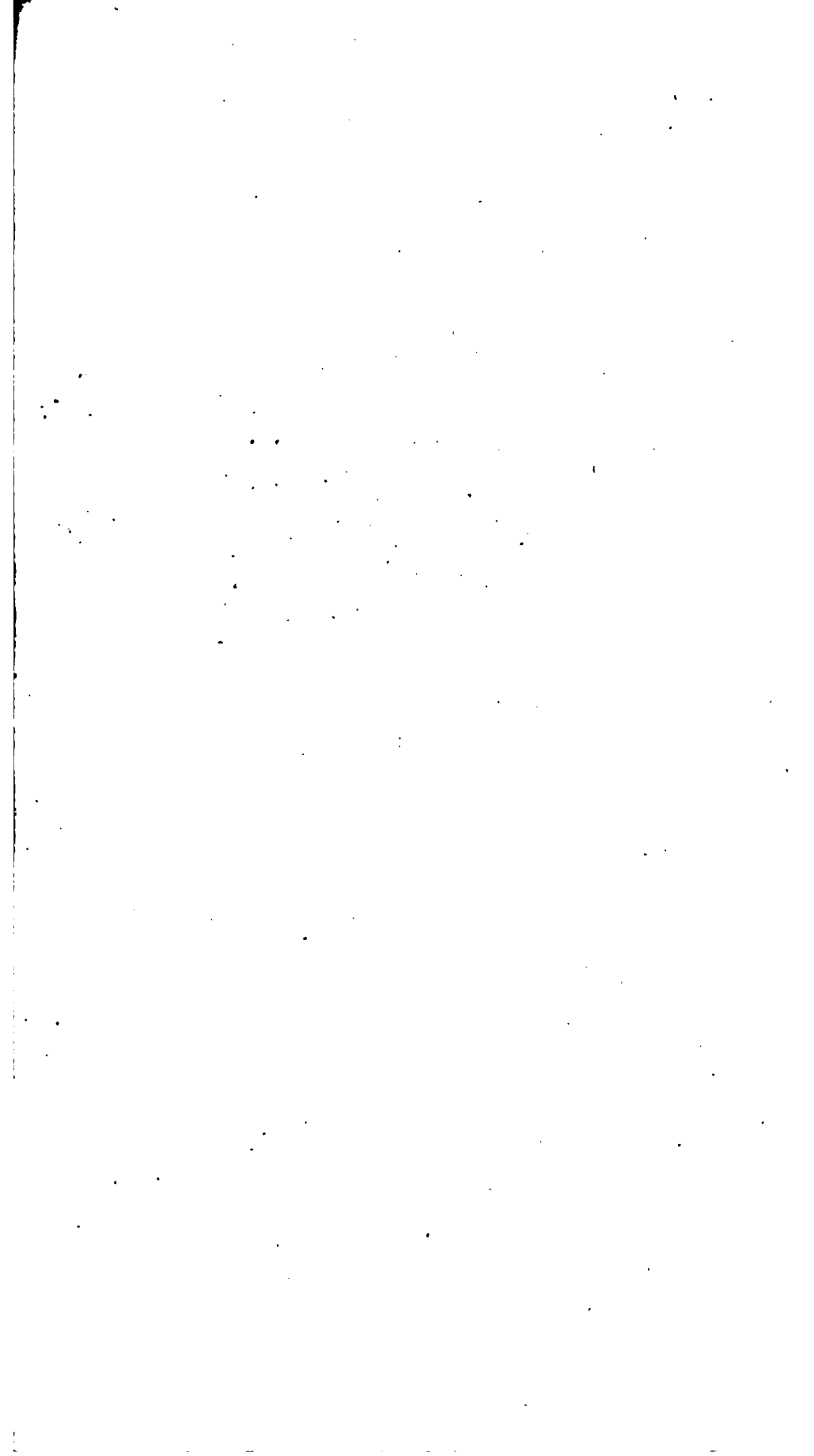
N<sup>o</sup>. 410.



*Pub. by W. Curtis, s<sup>th</sup> Geo. Crescent, June 1. 1798.*





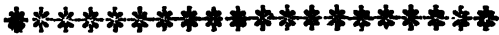


N<sup>o</sup>. 411



*Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo: Crescent Junet. 1798.*

PHLOX SUBULATA. AWL-LEAVED PHLOX,  
OR LYCHNIDEA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* trifidum.  
*Cal.* prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-locularis, 1-sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHLOX *subulata* foliis subulatis hirsutis floribus oppositis.

*Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 217.*

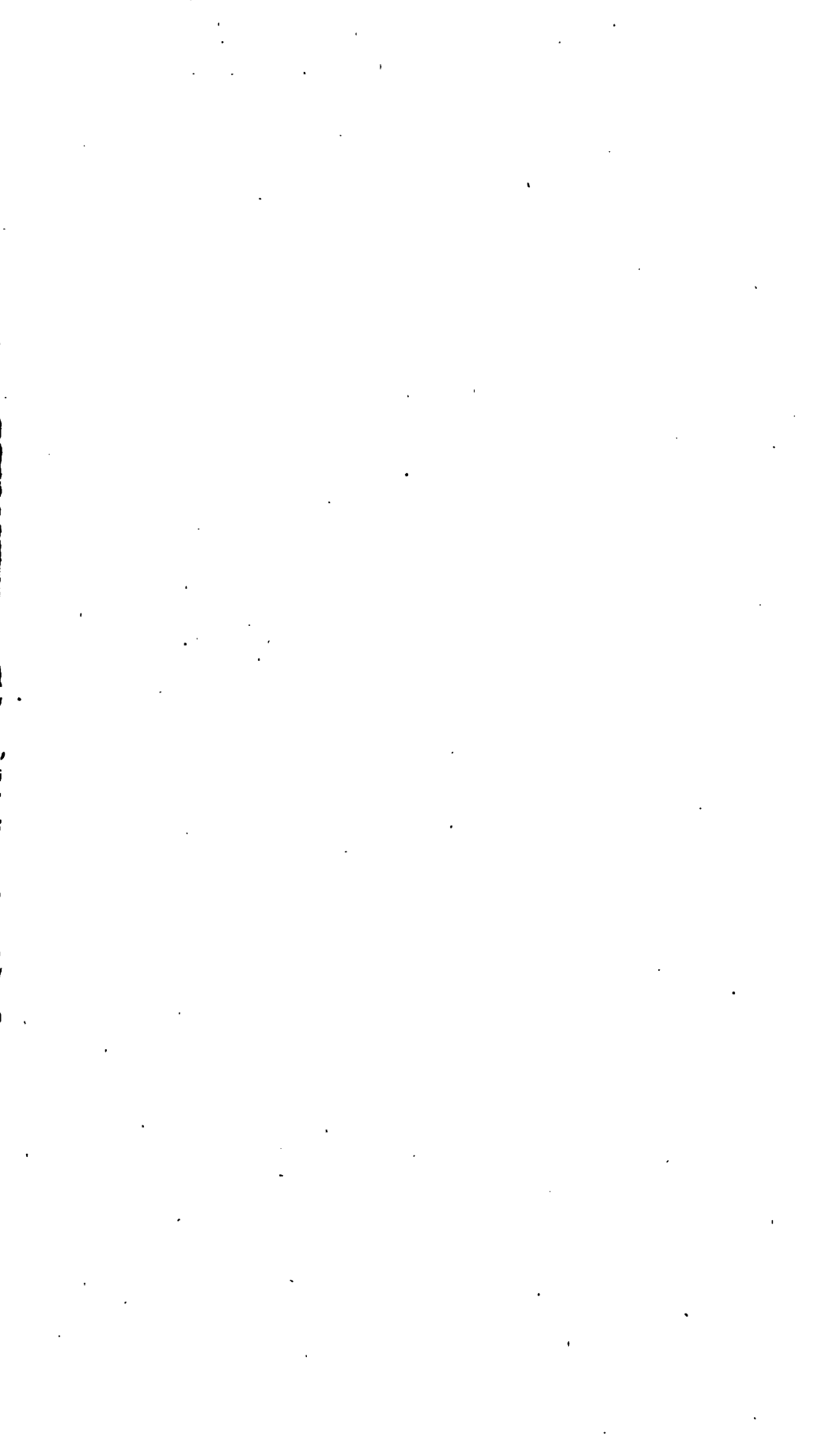
LYCHNIDEA *blattariæ* accedens virginiana minor repens  
hirsutis Camphoratæ foliis, floribus fistulosis in um-  
bellam fitis. *Pluk. Phyt. t. 98. 2.*

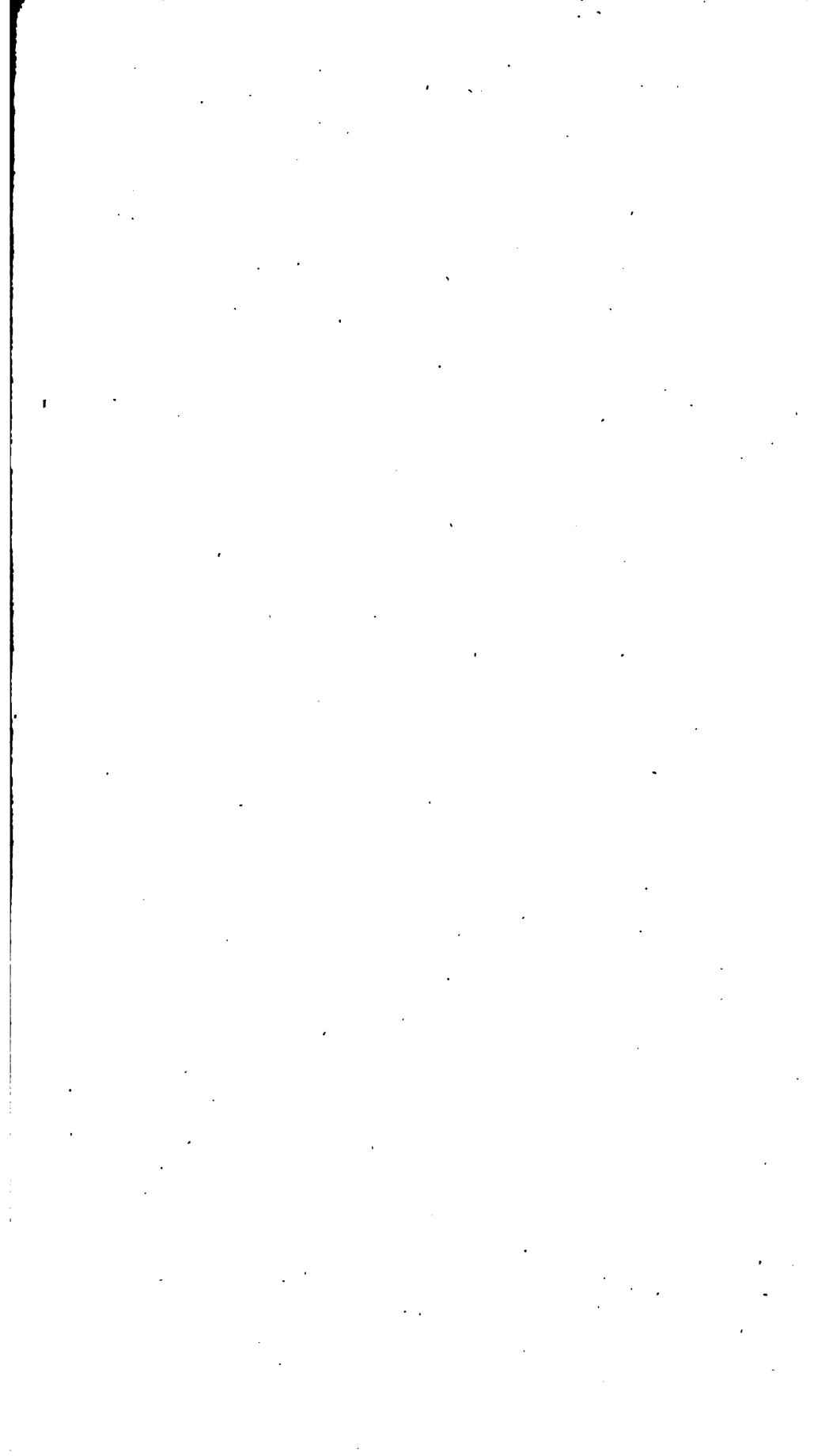
This plant, a hardy herbaceous one, is a native of Virginia, and has been introduced to this country within these few years.

Left to itself its stems trail on the ground, the young shoots are of a reddish hue, and slightly villous, the leaves are edged with hairs, subulate, opposite, recurved, and rather fleshy, producing others from their axæ, becoming as the plant grows old of a brownish colour, which renders the plant in some degree unsightly; the flowers are produced from one to three or four in an umbel, drooping before they expand, the calyces are villous, the flowers pale purple or flesh colour, enlivened by an eye of dark but brilliant purple disposed in a star-like form, antheræ yellow.

Flowers the beginning of May; the flowers are extremely pretty, but delicate, requiring the shelter of a hand-glass or greenhouse during the period of their blossoming, which is of shorter duration than in most of the other species.

This plant should be renewed frequently by cuttings, which strike readily; it may be suffered to grow either in its natural procumbent way, or be made to appear to more advantage by training it to a stick.





## IRIS CRISTATA. CRESTED IRIS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* 6-partita inæqualis, laciniis alternis, geniculato-patentibus, stigmata petaliformia cucullato bilabiata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *cristata* corollis barbatis, barba cristata, caule subunifloro longitudine foliorum, germinibus trigonis, petalis subæqualibus. *Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 70. Smith Spicil. t. 13.*

It appears from the *Hort. Kew.* where this plant is first and minutely described, that it is a native of North-America, and was introduced by PETER COLLINSON, Esq. in 1756.

Authors have described this plant as having a creeping root, but perhaps not with strict propriety; to us it appears to increase much in the same way as most others of the genus, with this difference, that when it grows luxuriantly it throws out longer shoots; as these are always above ground and throw out fibres from their under side, they are to be regarded as stalks rather than roots; in the *Iris chinensis* it is very different, there the root is truly creeping.

If the *Iris cristata* be planted in bog earth, in a moist situation (for it will not succeed at all in a dry one) and has the shelter of a hand-glass in severe weather, it will grow readily in the open border.

It blossoms about the middle of May.

The tube of the flower in this species is unusually long, tender, and brittle in the extreme; the flowers are delicate, with little or no scent.

It is increased by dividing its roots.

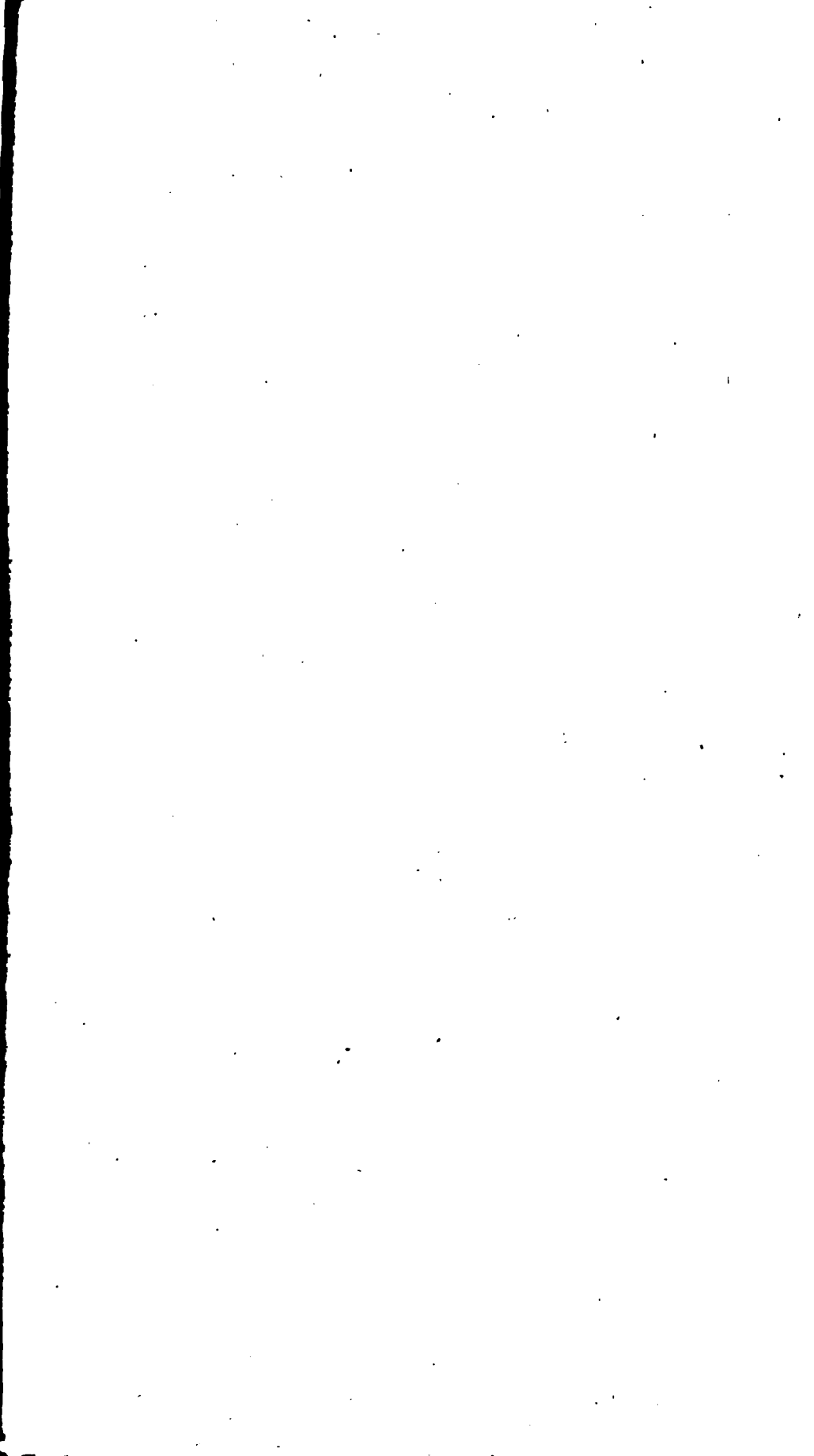
N<sup>o</sup> 412



2  
*Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>r</sup> Geo. Crescent, July 1. 1798*







N<sup>o</sup> 413



*Pub. by W. Curtis del. Geo. Engelst July 1. 1798*

PELARGONIUM TERNATUM. TERNATE  
CRANE'S-BILL.

\*\*\*\*\*

*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. *L'Herit. Geran.*

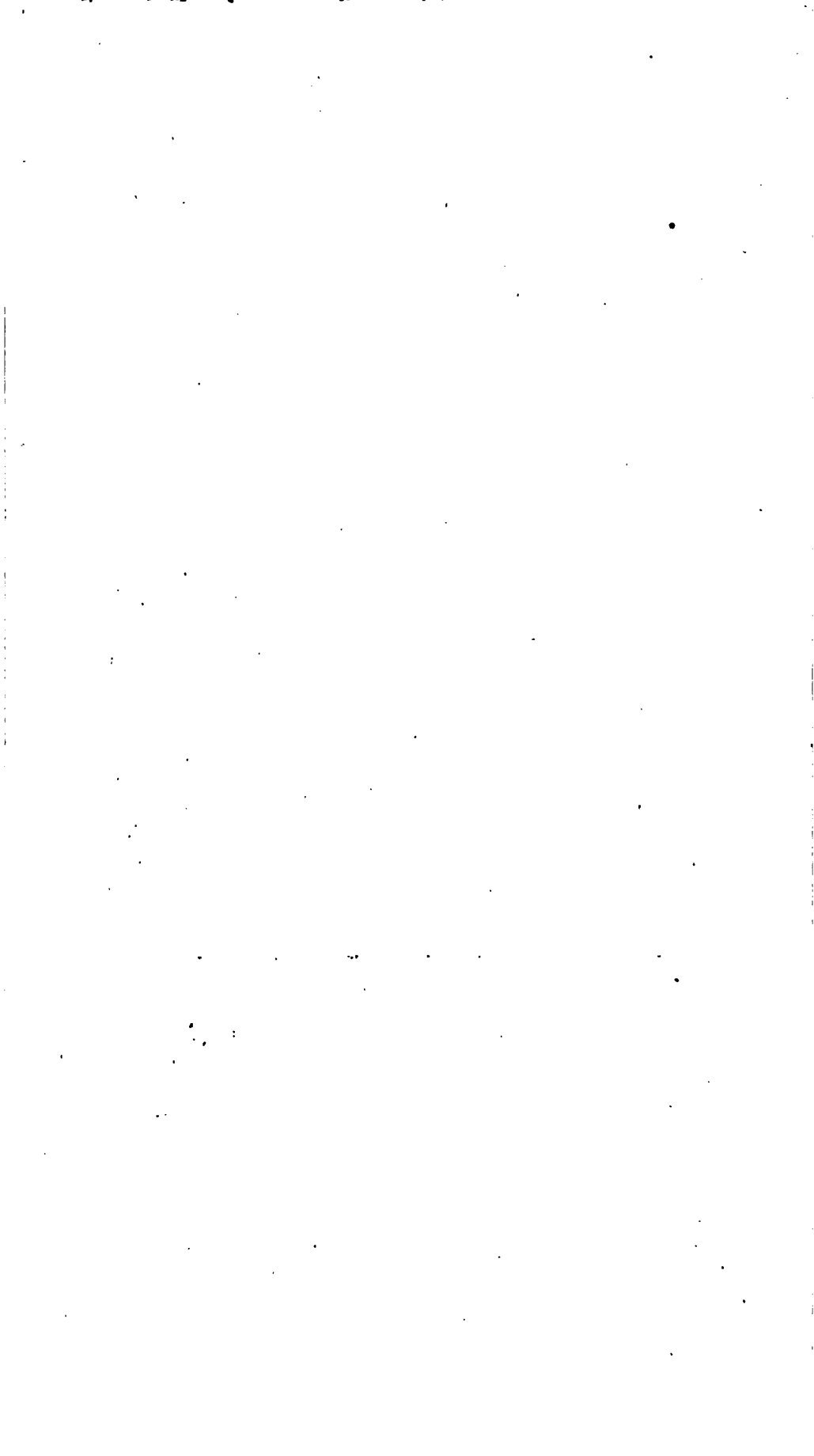
*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

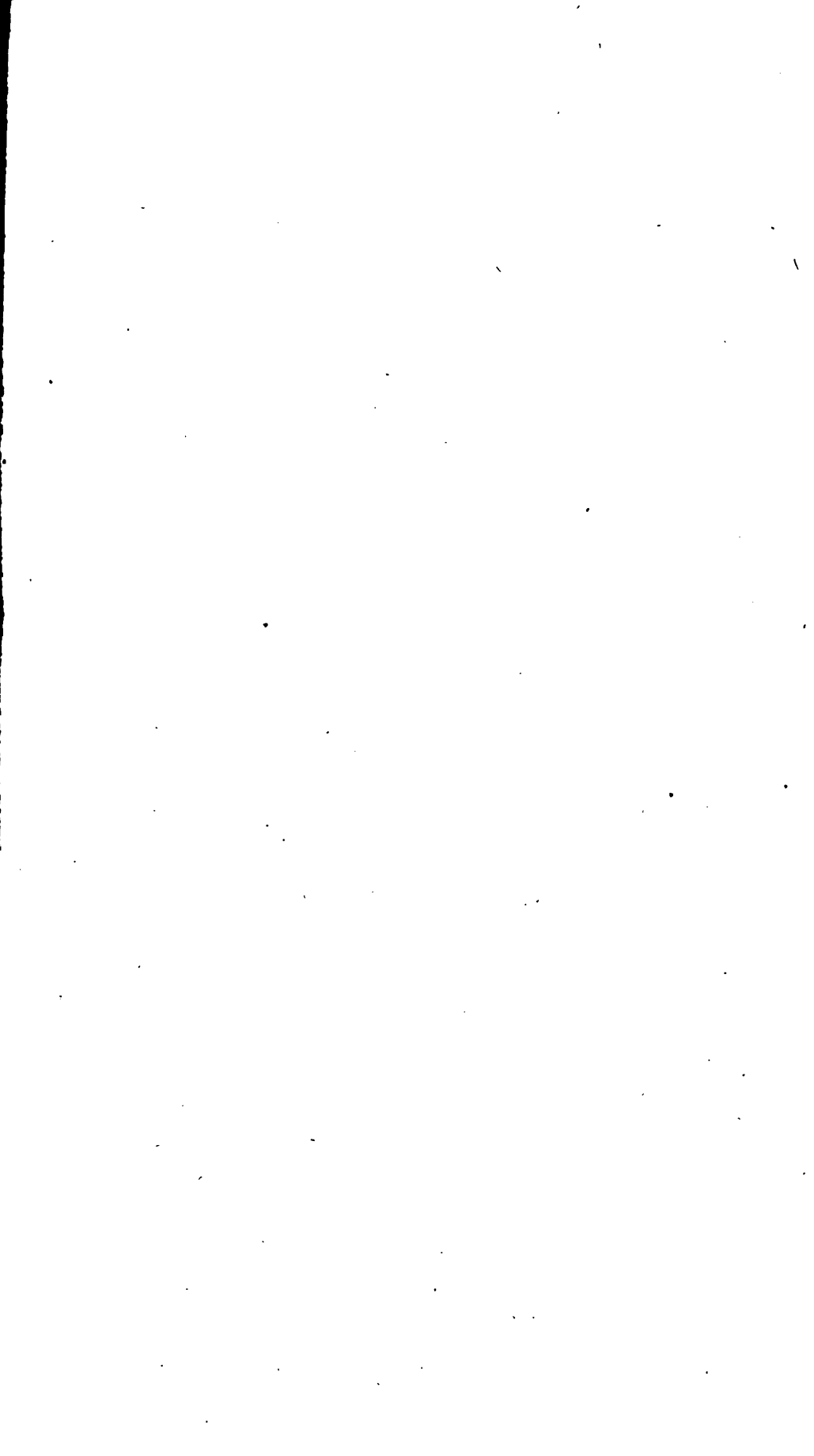
GERANIUM *ternatum* caule fruticoso hispido, foliis oppositis ternatis: foliolis cuneatis inciso-trifidis serratis scabris. *Linn. Suppl. p. 306. Cavan. diff. 4. t. 107. f. 2.*

This very distinct species of *Pelargonium*, a native of the Cape, and which takes its name of *ternatum* from the form of its leaves, has been added to our collections of greenhouse plants within these few years, and of course is not enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON.

In the unusual roughness of its stalks, as well as in its whole habit, it differs very materially from the rest of the tribe; its flowers, which are large and showy, are produced in June and July.

It is raised from cuttings without difficulty.





N. 414



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc' Gen. Orient. July 1 1798. S. Edwards del. & sculp.

**XERANTHEMUM FULGIDUM. GREAT YELLOW  
FLOWERED XERANTHEMUM.**

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. paleaceum. Pappus setaceus. Calyx imbricatus, radiatus, radio colorato.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

XERANTHEMUM *fulgidum* fruticosum erectum, foliis oblongis margine tomentosis. *Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 180.*

XERANTHEMUM *fulgidum* foliis lato-lanceolatis convolutoincumbentibus, floribus nonnullis. *Linn. Suppl. p. 365.*

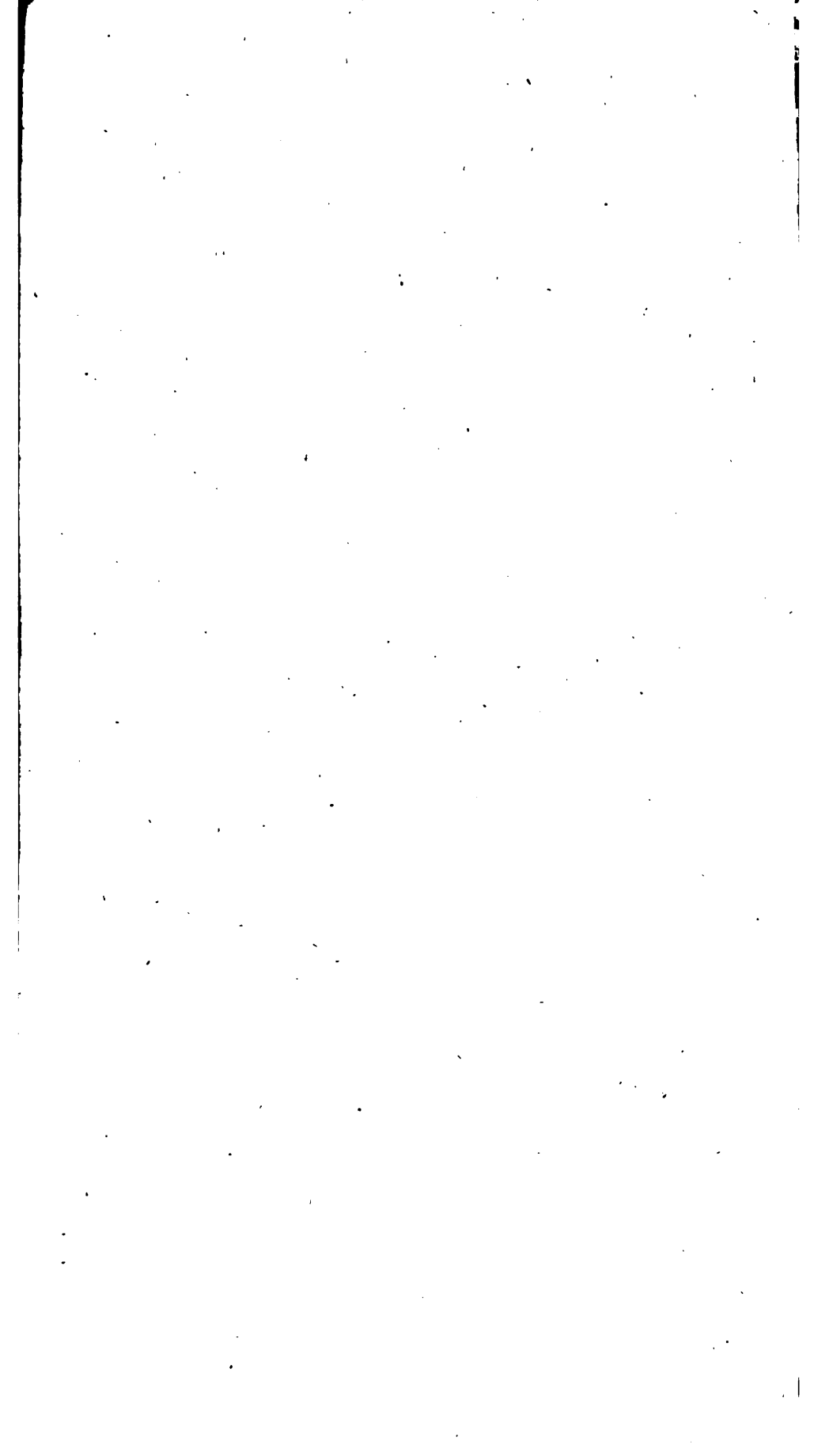
This species of *Xeranthemum* is first described, and minutely so, in the *Suppl. Plant.* of the younger LINNÆUS; in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON it has obtained a different specific description, as may be seen above; in that work it is mentioned as being a native of the Cape, and introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

It is distinguished by the remarkable uprightnes of its growth, and the unusual size of its flowers, which exceed those of any other known species of *Xeranthemum* in our collections; they are of a fine yellow or gold colour, very glossy, and make a grand appearance either in the greenhouse when growing, or among similar plants on the mantle-shelf when dry.

Is propagated by cuttings; care must be taken that it does not suffer from too much moisture.







## PHLOX SETACEA. FINE-LEAVED PHLOX.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-fidum.  
*Cal.* prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-locularis 1-sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHLOX *setacea* foliis setaceis glabris, floribus solitariis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 200. Sp. Pl. 217.*  
 LYCHNIDEA *blattariæ* accedens virginiana camphoratæ congeneris glabris foliis. *Pluk. Alm. 233. t. 98. f. 3.*

This tribe of plants, of which there is scarcely one that is not ornamental, are chiefly natives of North-America; such is the present species, brought from Carolina by Mr. JOHN FRASER in 1788, now introduced to most of the collections about town, and usually treated as a green-house plant.

Its stalks, when supported, rise to the height of about a foot, if left to themselves; trailing on the ground; they are thickly covered with leaves, which are longer and, for the most part, finer, and more hairy than those of the *subulata*, figured pl. 411, and in the month of May the whole plant, if successfully treated and carefully tied up, forms a highly ornamental bush of purple flowers.

This species, like most of the others, is easily raised from cuttings, which should be struck early in the spring, as such will become flowering plants the next season; to have this plant in perfection, it is necessary to renew it thus yearly, old plants being less productive of flowers, and less perfect in their foliage.

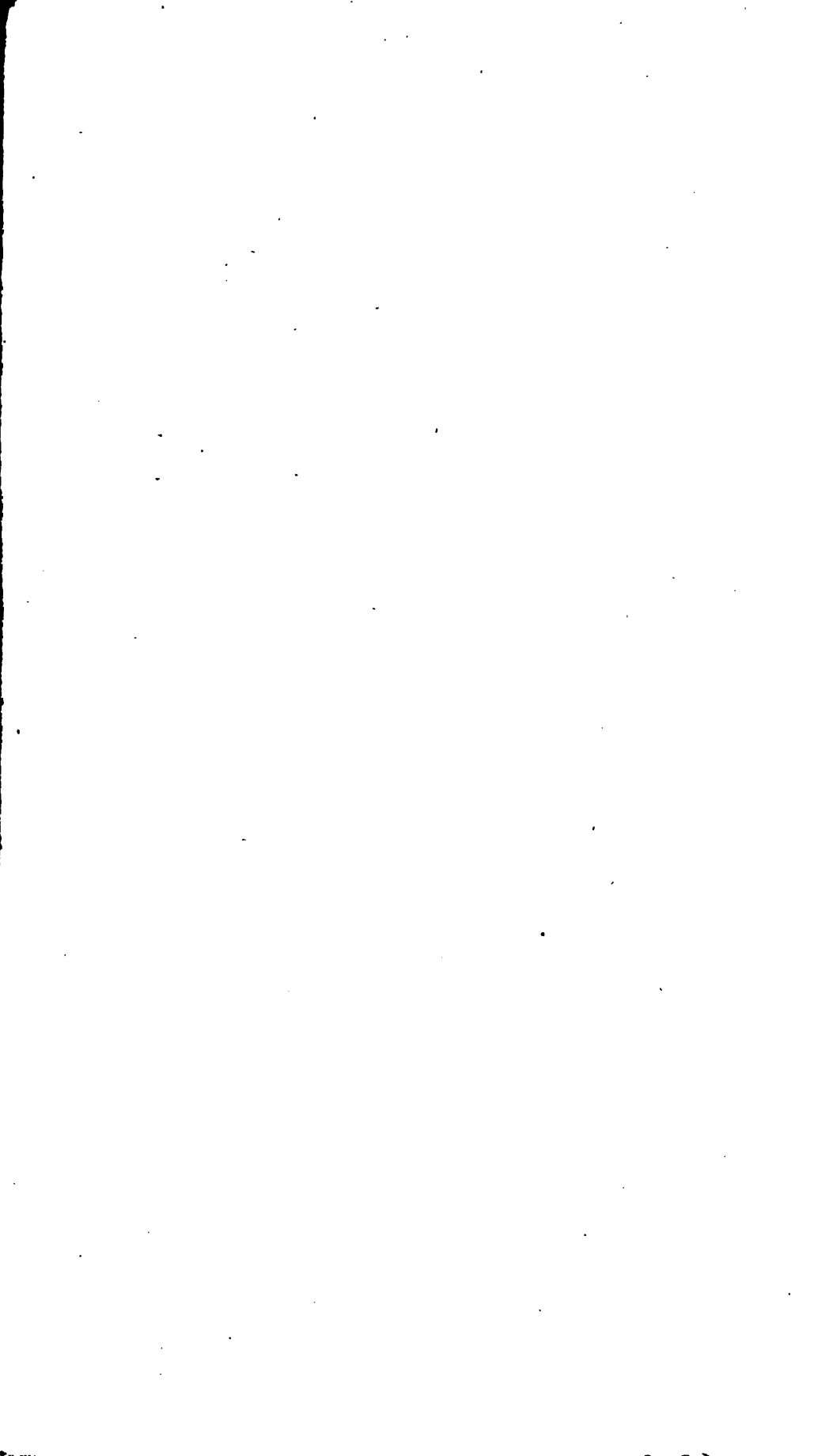
Plants are frequently kept in green-houses that would succeed better, and blow more freely, with a less tender treatment; thus this species of Phlox, which in mild winters would live abroad, requires only the shelter of a frame, and may be regarded therefore, with many others, rather as a frame than a green-house plant.

N<sup>o</sup>. 415

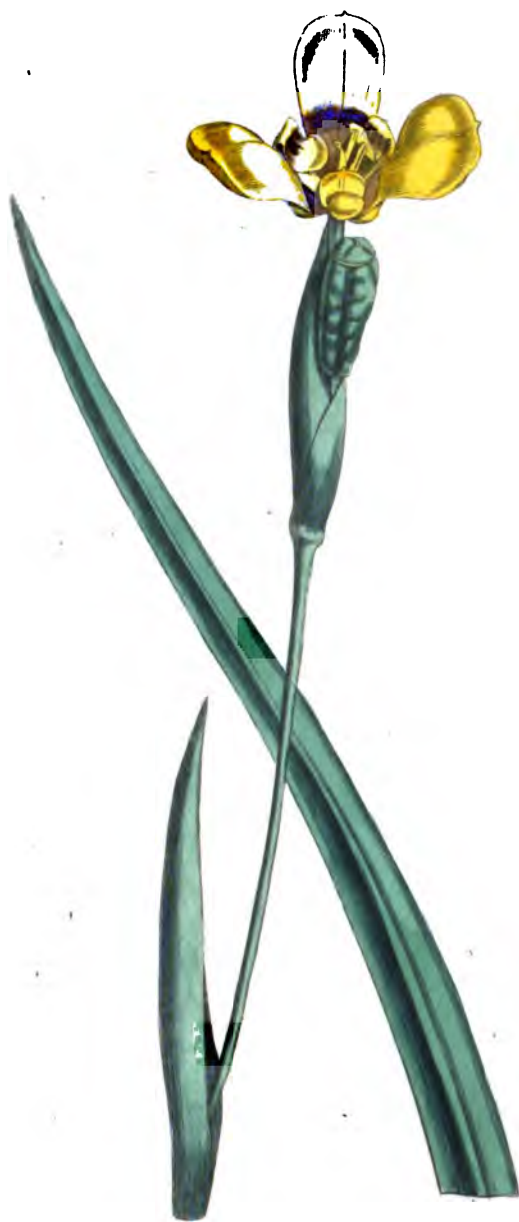


Pub by W. C. Cress & Co. Englewood, N. J. 1798





N. 416



Pub. by W. Curtis & Co. Crescent Aug. 1. 1798 J. Edwards del. F. 1798

## IRIS MARTINICENSIS. MARTINICO IRIS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *martinicensis* imberbis, foliis linearibus, petalis basi fo-  
 veolis glandulosis, germinibus trigonis. *Thunb. Diff.* 6.  
*Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 92. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1.  
*p.* 72.

From an aversion to the changing of long-established names, we have followed LINNÆUS, AITON, and THUNBERG, in considering this plant as an Iris, though in our private opinion it is not such; whoever will carefully examine its fructification, will find it correspond in its several parts with those of a plant well known in our nurseries by the name of *Moræa Northiana*; and they will be found, in our humble opinion, to be two plants belonging to a new and distinct genus.

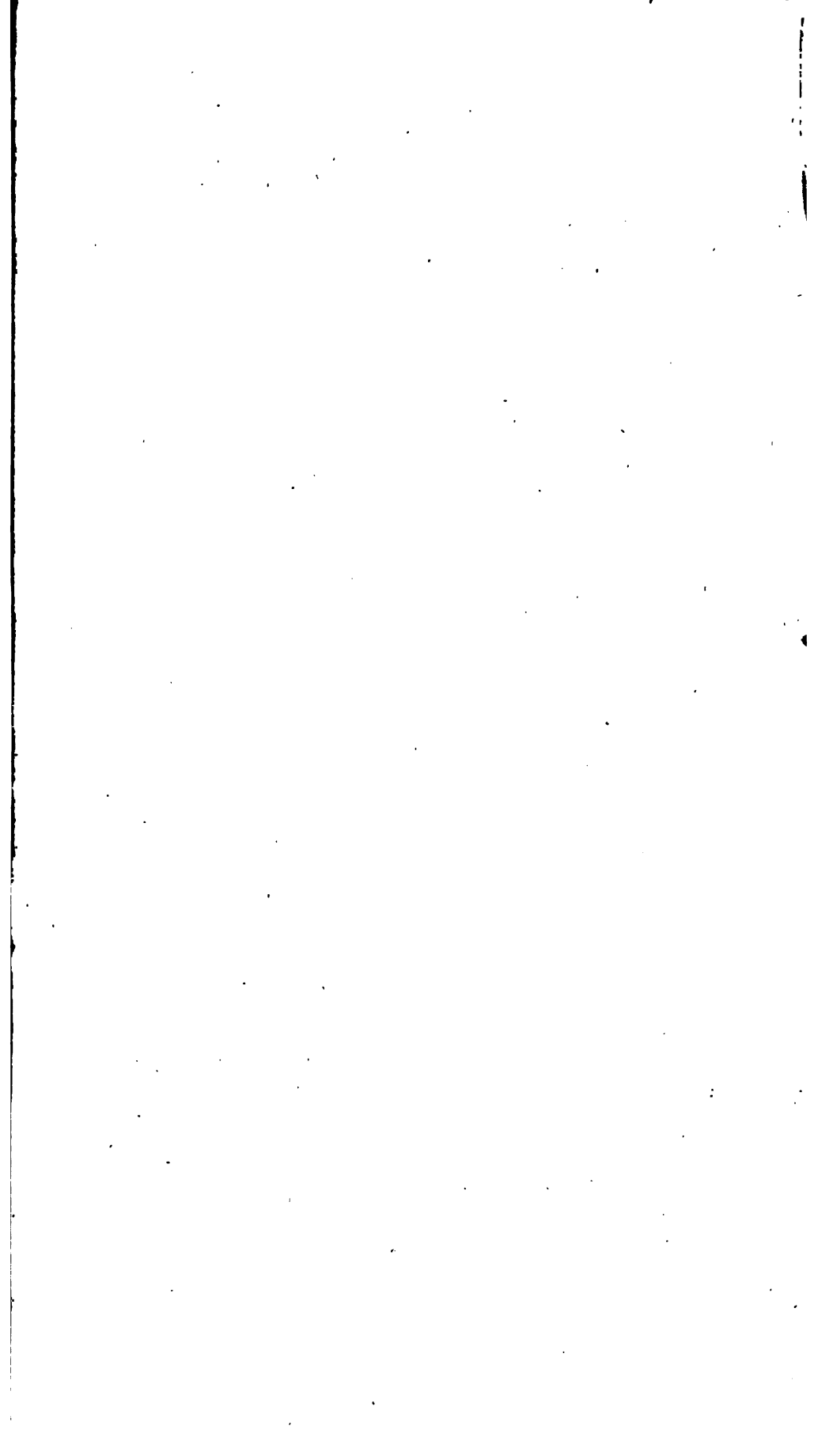
This species is a native of the West-India islands, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1782, by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, from St. Lucia.

Is usually kept in the stove, plunged in the tan, where it flowers in May and June, and for the most part ripens its seeds, by which it is readily increased.

Is more remarkable for the curious structure than the beauty of its flowers.







CELSIA URTICÆFOLIA. NETTLE-LEAVED  
CELSIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DI-DYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* rotata. *Filam.* barbata. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CELSIA *urticæfolia* caule frutescente, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, ferratis.

In the 70th number of this work, we figured and described a plant under the name of *Celsia linearis*, so called by Professor JACQUIN; observing at the same time that doubts might be entertained as to its being a true *Celsia*; whether it be such, or whether it be a distinct genus, the present plant in its generic characters comes as nearly to it as possible: as a species, it is perfectly and most obviously distinct.

In the royal garden at Kew, where we saw it in flower this spring, 1798, it is called *urticæfolia*: Mr. AITON informed me, that it was first discovered by Mr. MENZIES, in South-America, by whom it had lately been introduced.

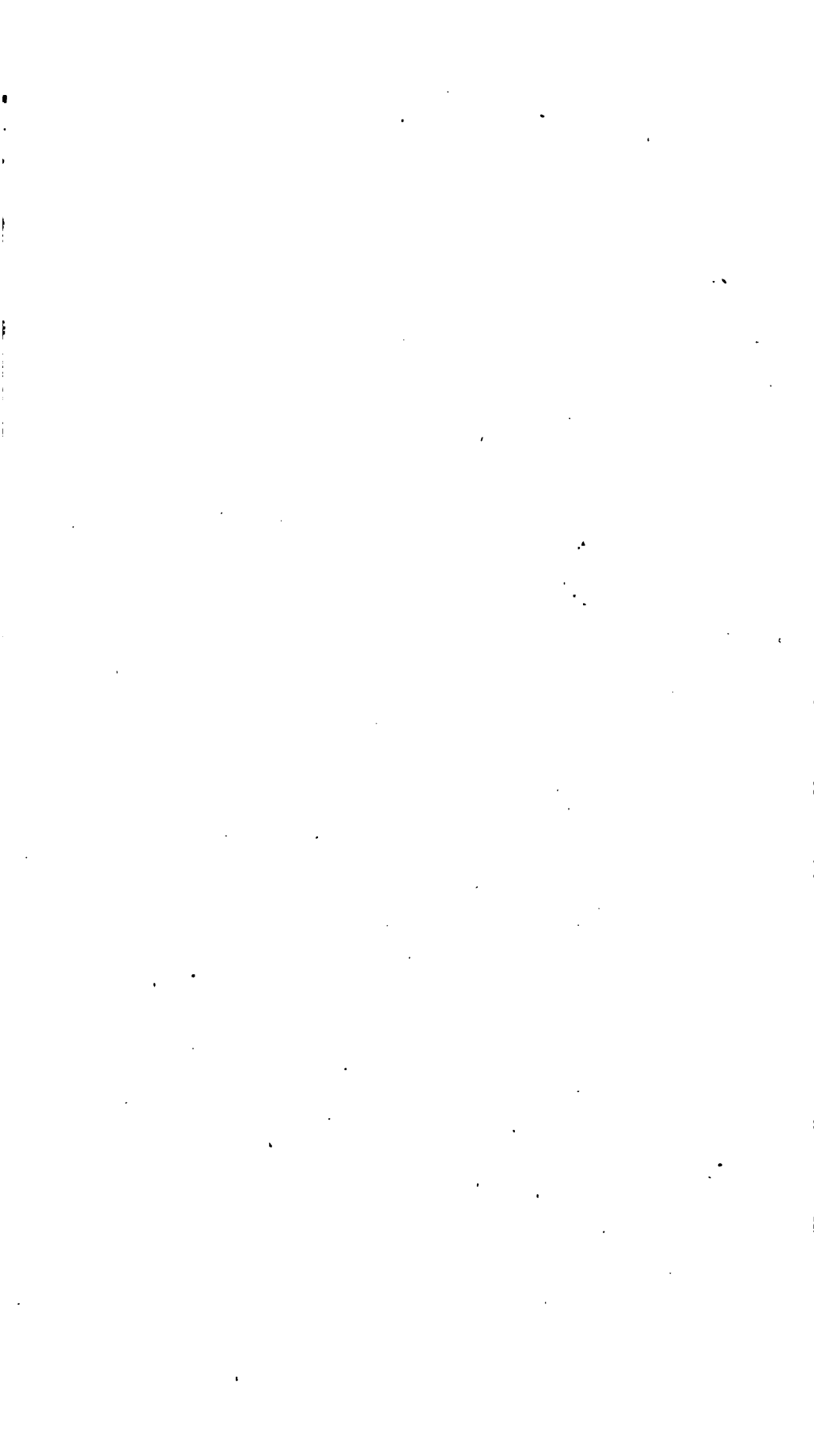
The extreme brilliancy of its flowers renders it a very ornamental plant; being of quick and ready growth, it will soon be common in our green-houses, most probably on the borders of our flower-gardens also; for we suspect that it will prove much more hardy than the *Celsia linearis*; it is a much stronger plant also, and in the open ground will grow to the height of several feet.

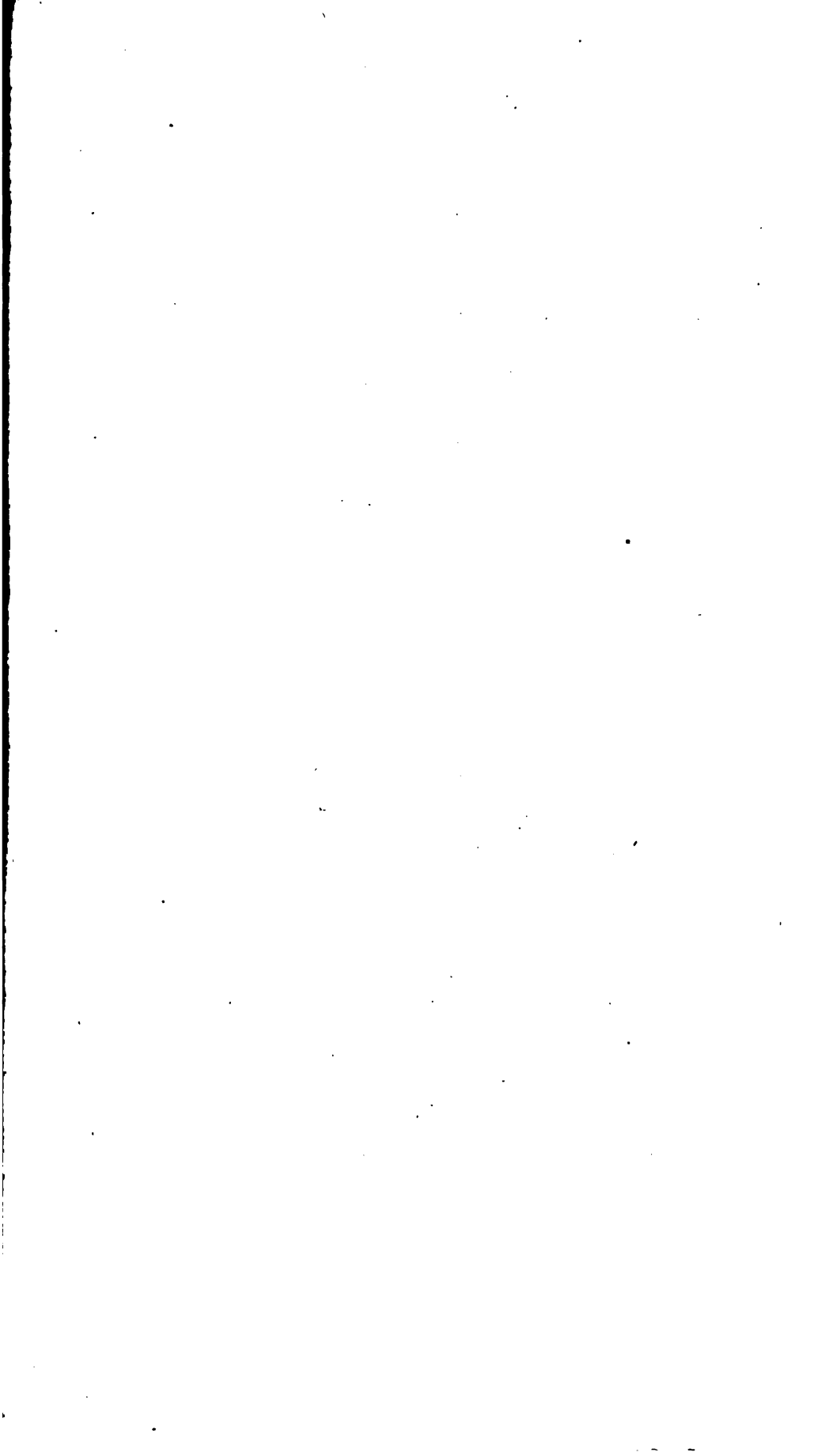
It flowers and seeds during most of the summer; is readily raised from cuttings, as well as from seeds.

N. 217



Pub. by W. Curtis & Geo. Crescent Aug. 1 1798. Edwards del. E. Sarsfield sculp.





N. 418



Pub. by W. Curtis. *Arborescent* Sep. 1 1798. s. Edwards del. Esauum scip

ANTHOLYZA MERIANA. RED-FLOWERED  
ANTHOLYZA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. *Capf.* infera.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTHOLYZA *Meriana* corollis infundibuliformibus, foliis  
ensiformibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.*  
*Murr. p. 87. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 67.*

MERIANA flore rubello. *Trew. Ebrēt. t. 40.*

WATSONIA *Meriana* floribus infundibuliformibus subæ-  
qualibus. *Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

Mr. MILLER informs us in his Dictionary, that he raised this most elegant species of Antholyza from seeds sent him by his friend Dr. JOB BASTER, which succeeded in the Chelsea garden in 1756; conceiving it to be a distinct genus, he named it *Watsonia*, in honour of Mr. (afterwards) Sir WILLIAM WATSON; Dr. TREW, of Nuremberg, figured it in his *Icones* by EHRET, under the name of *Meriana*, from SYBILLA MERIAN, the celebrated female Dutch naturalist, so eminently distinguished for the productions of her pencil; LINNÆUS ranges it with the *Antholyza's*, preserving the trivial name of *Meriana*.

It is unnecessary for us to describe this plant minutely here, since Mr. MILLER has done it so well in his Dictionary; it will be sufficient for us to observe, that it is a much stronger plant than the *Antholyza Cunonia*, already figured in this work, and that though the colour of its flowers is not so splendid, the whole plant possesses more elegance.

It requires the same treatment as the Cape bulbs, succeeds very well, and produces plenty of offsets when planted in light sandy bog-earth.

Flowers in May and June, and is propagated by offsets.







ALYSSUM MONTANUM. MOUNTAIN ALYSSUM,  
OF MADWORT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

*Generic Character.*

*Filamenta* quædam introrsum denticulo notata, filicula emarginata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALYSSUM *montanum* caulibus herbaceis, diffusis foliis sublan-  
ceolatis punctato echinatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.*  
*ed. 14. Murr. p. 590. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 382.*  
*Jacq. Fl. Austr. t. 37.*

ALYSSUM subfruticosum, foliis ellipticis scabris. *Hall. Hist.*  
*Helv. num. 492.*

THLASPI saxatile incanum luteum serpillifolio minus. *Bauh.*  
*Pin. 107.*

In this work we have already figured three species of Alyf-  
sum, *saxatile*, *deltoideum*, and *utriculatum*, the yellow, the  
purple, and bladder-podded, all of them plants adapted to de-  
corate the small borders of the flower-garden, or any kind of  
rock-work; to which purposes the present more rare species,  
an inhabitant of the mountainous parts of Switzerland and  
Austria, is also applicable. •

The *Alyssum montanum* is a small procumbent plant, of the  
perennial kind, with hoary leaves curiously embossed with little  
prominent points, having the summits of its branches about  
the end of April covered with a profusion of bright yellow  
flowers, which usually go off without producing any perfect  
seed, though in its wild state it is sufficiently fertile, as is  
evident from Professor JACQUIN'S figure.

Through want of seeds, it may be increased without difficulty  
from cuttings; requires the same treatment as other rare  
Alpine plants.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1759. *Ait. Kew.*

N. 419



Pub. by W. Curtis del Geo Croicent Sep. 1. 1798. S. Edwards del F. Sandem sculp.





N<sup>o</sup> 420



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>ilicet</sup> Geo. Cresswell Sc<sup>ilicet</sup> Sep. 1. 1798. J. Edwards del. Edinburg. sc<sup>ilicet</sup>

XERANTHEMUM, CANESCENS. ELEGANT  
XERANTHEMUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceum. *Pappus* setaceus. *Cal.* imbricatus radiatus ;  
radio colorato.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

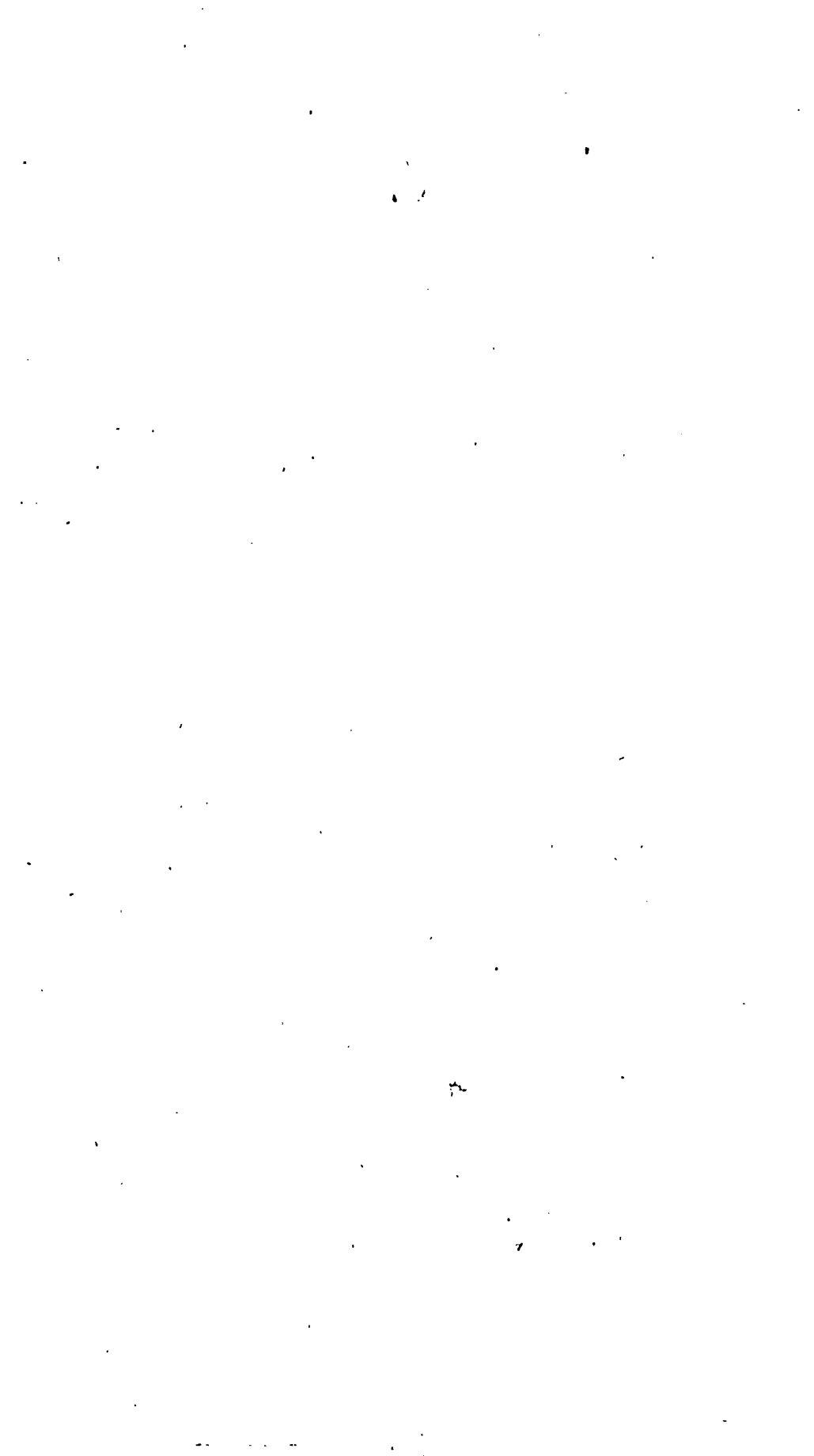
XERANTHEMUM *canescens* fruticosum, foliis imbricatis,  
ovato-subulatis glabris. *Linn. Syst. Veg.*  
*ed. 14. Murr. p. 750. Amæn. Acad. 6.*  
*Afr. 60.*

XERANTHEMUM *incanum*, foliis subrotundis, flore pur-  
pureo. *Burm. Afr. 183. t. 68. f. 1.*

Our plant accords exactly with specimens of *Xeranthemum canescens* of LINNÆUS in the Herbarium of Sir JOSEPH BANKS ; though it does not agree so well in some respects with the Linnæan description as could be wished.

It is a weak, branched, and widely-spreading plant if left to itself, and does not appear to advantage in a collection, unless carefully tied up to a stick ; nor is it a plant that succeeds well with every one : Mr. BARR, Nurferyman, Ball's-Pond, near Hackney, manages it better than any one that we have seen ; and his superior success appears to have arisen from his keeping it in a warmer situation than others, on a shelf in the front of his stove, for it requires more warmth than the green-house affords ; thus situated, it begins flowering with him in the autumn, and continues in blossom all the winter and spring ; when the flowers are out of bloom they droop, but will continue a long while in the plant in that state, and even continue to expand and look beautiful when the sun shines on them.

It is a native of the Cape, recently introduced, and is propagated by cuttings.







CENTAUREA AUREA. GOLDEN CENTAURY,  
OR KNAPWEED.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. letosum. Pappus plumosus vel capillaris. Cor. radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CENTAUREA *aurea* calycibus simplicissime spinosis: spinis patentibus, flosculis æqualibus, foliis hirtis, inferioribus pinnatifidis. *Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 265.*

Though cultivated by Mr. MILLER so long since as 1758, this species of Centaury appears to have been but little known; it is first described in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, without a reference to any author; it is there mentioned to be a native of the South of Europe.

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, growing to the height of about two feet, and producing on the summits of the stalks fine, bold, magnificent flowers, of a beautiful yellow or gold colour; these making their appearance in August and September, contribute not a little to enrich the borders of the flower-garden, at that time on the decline.

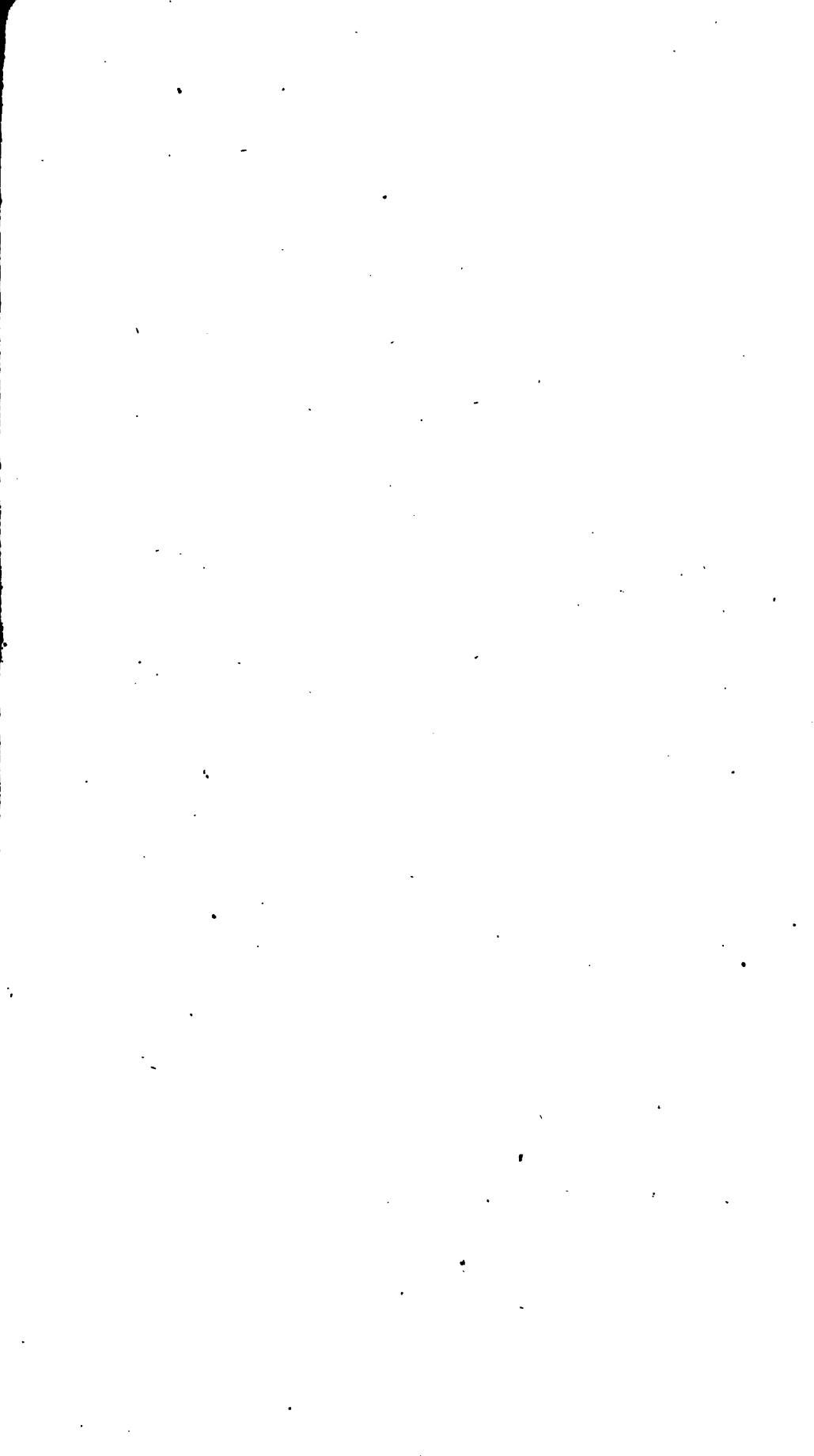
Grows readily in almost any soil or situation, and is easily increased by parting its roots.

N. 421



Pub. by W. Curtis Scilicet Crescent Oct 7. 1798 S. Edwards del. F. Sarfom sc





N<sup>o</sup>. 422



Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1798. S. Edwards del. E. Sargen sc.

*Epilobium arvense*

in the field of 1798

GREWIA OCCIDENTALIS. ELM-LEAVED  
GREWIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Monogyna. Cal. 5-phyllus. Petala 5: basi squama nectarifera.  
Bacca 4-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GREWIA *occidentalis* foliis subovatis, floribus solitariis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* 826. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 3. p. 313.*

GREWIA corollis acutis. *Hort. cliff.* 433. *Dubam. arb.* 1. p. 276. t. 108.

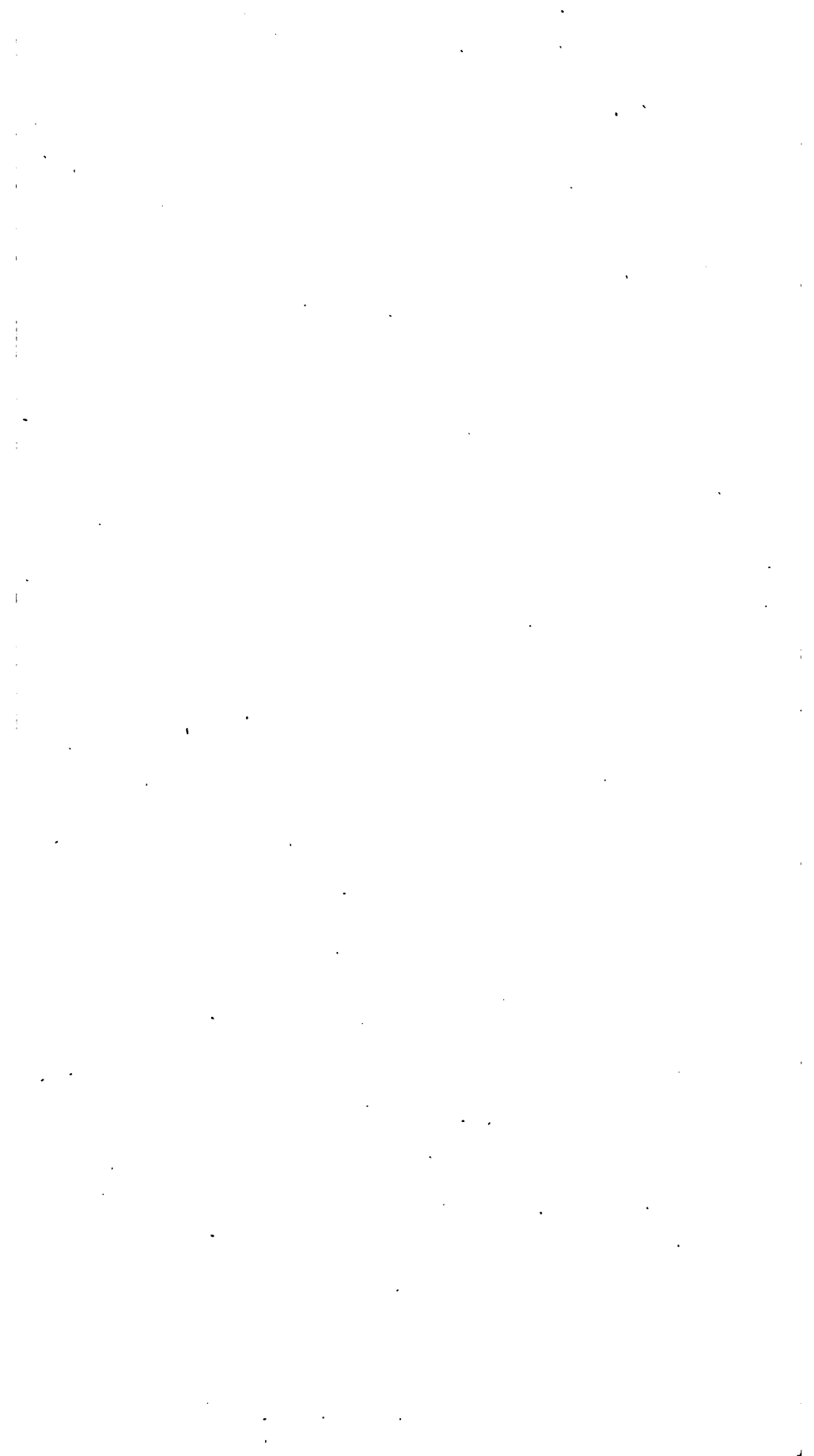
ULMIFOLIA arbor africana baccifera, floribus purpureis.  
*Pluk. alm.* 393. t. 237. f. 1.

ULMI FACIE ARBUSCULA æthiopica, ramulis alatis, floribus purpurascens. *Comm. hort.* 1. p. 165. t. 85. *Seb. thes.* 1. p. 46. t. 29. f. 3. *Raj. dendr.* 13.

LINNÆUS gave to this genus the name of *Grewia*, in honour of Dr. NEHEMIAH GREW, the celebrated author of the *Anatomy of Vegetables*, &c. Of the several species enumerated by authors, few have been introduced into our collections; "the one here figured, which has been long\* and very generally cultivated as a green-house plant, will grow to the height of ten or twelve feet; the stem and branches are very like those of the small-leaved Elm, the bark being smooth, and of the same colour as that when young; the leaves are also very like those of the Elm, and fall off in autumn; the flowers are produced singly along the young branches from the wings of the leaves, and are of a bright purple colour.

"In winter, the plants should be placed in the green-house, for they are too tender to live abroad in England; but they should have as much free air as possible in mild weather, as they only require to be protected from frost; and after the leaves are fallen, they will require very moderate watering, but in summer they should have it more constantly in dry weather." *Miller's. Diet.*—This species is a native of the Cape, is propagated by cuttings or layers, and flowers most part of the summer.

\* Cultivated in the royal garden at Hampton-Court in 1692. *Ait. Kew.*







N<sup>o</sup> 423



Pub by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Catalogue, Part 1, 1798. — Edw. Hillman.

*Lychnis viscaria*  
L. L. 1798, p. 423.

ERICA ARTICULARIS. ARTICULAR HEATH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice 2-fidæ, pertusæ. *Capf.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- ERICA *articularis* antheris bifidis inclusis, corollis campanulatis calyce colorato brevioribus, foliis ternis linearibus lævibus appressis. *Linn. Mant.* 1. p. 65.
- ERICA *articularis* antheris cristatis, corollis ovatis acuminatis, stylo incluso calyce longiore, foliis ternis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr.* p. 366.
- ERICA *articularis* aristata, foliis ternis ovatis glabris, floribus racemosis, caule erecto. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap.* p. 72. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel.* p. 626.

The Erica here figured is first described in *Linn. Mant.* 1. and so satisfactorily, that there can be no doubt of its being the plant intended by LINNÆUS; the specific characters of MURRAY and THUNBERG, published since, are very inapplicable.

This heath is one of the least of its kind, it is not unusual to see plants of it full of blossoms not more than eight or ten inches high, its leaves (growing usually in threes) are lanceolate, smooth, concave on the inside, *press'd to the stalk*, standing on such short footstalks, that they may be said to be almost sessile: Flowers numerous on the summits of the branches, somewhat drooping: Peduncles furnished with *two upright bractæ placed opposite to each other*, of a pale red colour tipped with green: *Calyx larger than the corolla*, somewhat bell-shaped, spreading, four-leaved, each leaf ovate and pointed, green at the base and somewhat

somewhat wrinkled, middle part nearly white, upper part bright pink colour, each segment marked at its extremity on the under side with a *green calyx-like substance*, and terminating in a reddish mucro or point: Corolla within the calyx, tube nearly ovate and white, limb spreading, divided into four segments, ovate, long-pointed, and pink-coloured: Stamina eight, enclosed within the tube of the Corolla: Antheræ at first bright red, afterwards brown: Awns two, short and somewhat bifid: Germen green: Style the length of the tube: Stigma somewhat large and blunt.

A vein of great peculiarity runs through the whole of this plant, which is a native of the Cape, of modern introduction, flowers early in the spring, often in the depth of winter, and is usually propagated by cuttings.



SAXIFRAGA ROTUNDIFOLIA. ROUND-  
LEAVED SAXIFRAGE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Caps.* 2-rostris, 1-locularis, poly-  
sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SAXIFRAGA *rotundifolia* foliis caulinis reniformibus dentatis  
petiolatis, caule paniculato. *Linn. Syst. Veg.*  
*ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 413. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 81.

SANICULA *montana rotundifolia major.* *Bauh. Pin.* 248.

A hardy, perennial, herbaceous species of Saxifrage, growing spontaneously in Switzerland and other parts of Europe, cultivated here in 1597 by GERARD.

Of this numerous and beautiful tribe of plants, we know of none whose flowers in point of prettiness can vie with those of the present species; they are marked with numerous fine dots, like those of the London Pride, (*Saxifraga umbrosa*) but in a superior style of beauty, and appear to great advantage when viewed with a magnifier.

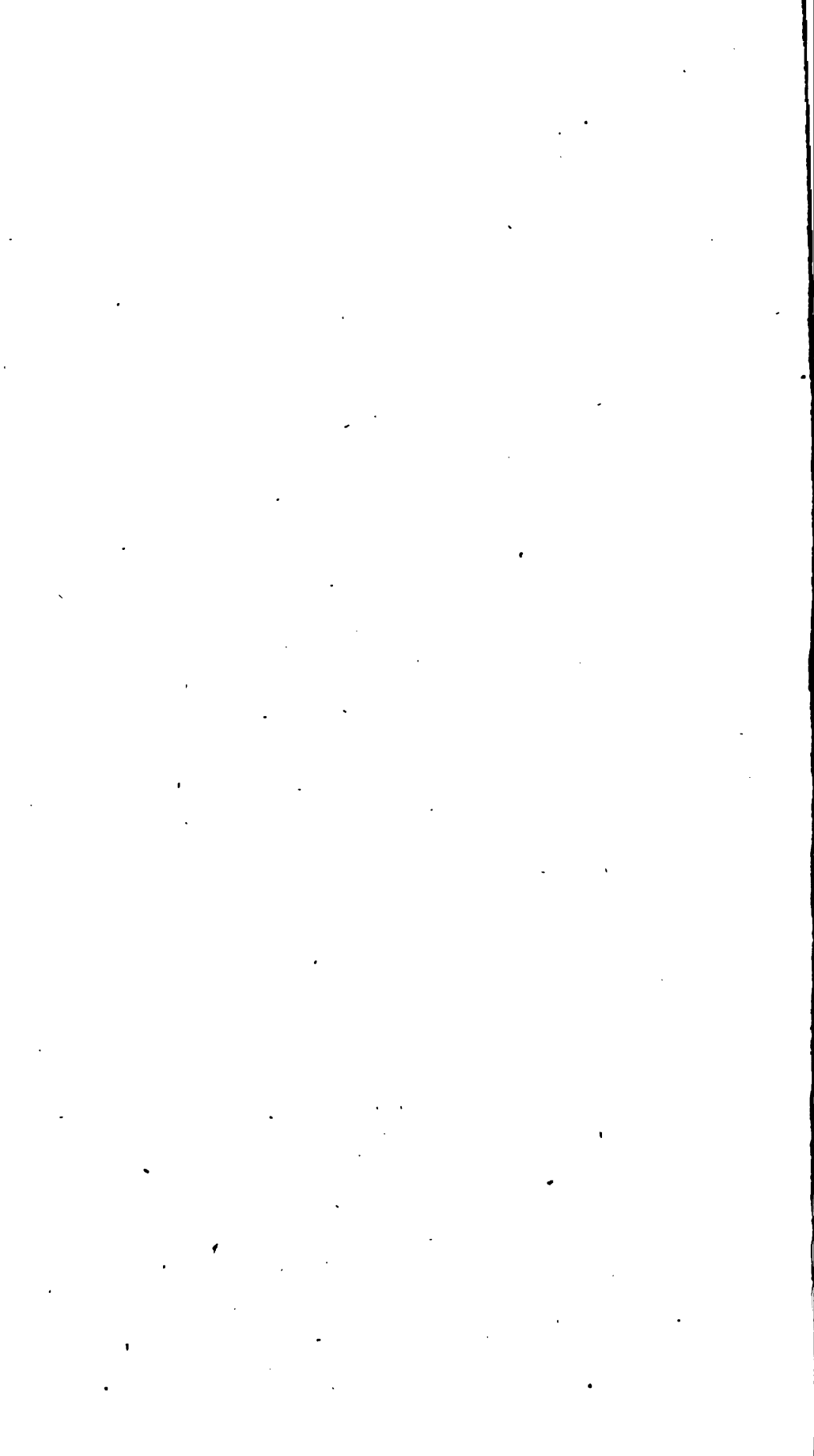
The leaves, in point of form, do not correspond so exactly with the name *rotundifolia* as one would expect.

This species succeeds best in a situation somewhat moist and shady, with a soil inclined to stiffness, flowers in May and June, and is increased by parting its roots in autumn.

N<sup>o</sup> 424



Pub by W. Curtis, S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1798. S. Edwards del. F. Sanjón sc.







N<sup>o</sup> 425



Pub. by W. Curtis, d<sup>r</sup> Geo. Grogan Nov. 1. 1798. S. Edwards del. F. S. Angem sc.

XERANTHEMUM SESAMOIDES. SUPERB  
XERANTHEMUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceum. *Pappus* setaceus. *Cal.* imbricatus radiatus:  
radio colorato.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

XERANTHEMUM *sesamoides* ramis unifloris imbricatis foliis  
linearibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.*  
*Murr. p. 750.*

To Mrs. GOSLING, of Whitton, near Hounslow, appertains the honour of raising this species of Xeranthemum, and of thereby introducing one of the most delectable plants that ever decorated the British green-house; this was about the year 1795, last Summer (1797) it flowered with Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Nurserymen, Kensington, and again much stronger this present season, there being at least twenty blossoms on a single plant of it.

This is not one of those beauties, which meteor-like, dazzle the eye and vanish, but one which continues to display its charms from the time of its first budding to the full expansion of its blossoms, a period of two or three months; in any of these its different states, if gathered, and carefully dried, it will make a most valuable addition to similar plants for decorating apartments in the Winter.

It is a native of the Cape, from whence Mrs. GOSLING obtained its seeds, flowers in May and June, and may be increased by cuttings; in this way Mr. WYKES has succeeded in propagating it: but as there are few that equal him in a knowledge of exotics, so there are few that exercise the same ingenuity in their culture, or equal him in success.





## CYTISUS FOLIOLOSUS. LEAFY CYTISUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-labiatus :  $\frac{2}{3}$  *Legumen* basi attenuatum (plurimis) æquale, latum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CYTISUS *foliolosus* racemis terminalibus erectis, calycibus villosis; laciniis falcatis, foliolis obovato-oblongis.  
*Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 49.*

The stalks in this species of *Cytisus* are thickly covered with small leaves, which gives the whole plant an outré appearance, hence Mr. AITON's name of *foliolosus*, so happily hit off; many other peculiarities attend this charming shrub, of which its long deciduous bractæ are not the least remarkable.

It is a native of the Canary Isles, where it was found by Mr. MASSON, and introduced in 1779; if suffered to grow, it will acquire a great height, become indeed too large for a small green-house, and more fit for a conservatory, for which it would appear to be a most desirable plant; it produces flowers abundantly during May and June, which are not only ornamental but deliciously fragrant.

Strong established plants usually produce perfect seeds, by which this shrub is increased; cuttings rarely succeed.

N. 426



*Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1798.*

*S. Edwards del. F. Sneyden sc.*







N<sup>o</sup> 427



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Gr. Crescenc. Dec. 1. 1798 S. Edwards del. H. F. G. Sc. Gr.

HIPPOCREPIS BALEARICA. SHRUBBY HORSE-  
SHOE VETCH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Pericarpium* multiloculare, compressum, altera futura pluries emarginatum, curvum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HIPPOCREPIS *balearica* leguminibus pedunculatis confertis subarcuatis lanceolato oblongis margine exteriori repandis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 671. Jacq. Misc. 2. p. 305. pl. rar. ic. cent. 1. t. 5.*

HIPPOCREPIS *balearica* leguminibus pedunculatis confertis glabris margine exteriori lobatis, foliis calycibusque pilosiusculis, caulibus ancipitibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 3. p. 61.*

Professor JACQUIN is the first who figured and described this species of *Hippocrepis*, inserted by Professor MURRAY, in the *Syst. Vegetab.* and enumerated also in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, with a new and different specific description.

It is a native of Minorca, as its name implies, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mons. THOUIN, in 1776.

Though not so ornamental as many of our rarities cultivated for show, it is found in most collections of green-house plants, recommending itself rather by the elegance of its foliage than the beauty of its flowers; the latter appear in May and June, and with us are sparingly succeeded by seed-vessels.

The plant is propagated either by seeds or cuttings.





## DAPHNE COLLINA. NEAPOLITAN MEZEREON.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Cor.* 4-fida, corollacea, marcescens, stamina includens.  
*Bacca*, 1-sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DAPHNE *collina* floribus terminalibus sessilibus, foliis ob-  
 ovatis obtusis, superne glaberrimis, inferne pilosis.  
*Smitb. Spicil. Fasc. 2. p. 16. t. 18.*

CHAMELÆA *alpina*, folio inferne incano. *Baub Pin. 462.*  
*Lob. ic. 370.*

CHAMELÆA *incana* et lanuginosa. *Baub. Hist. 1. 586.*

THYMELÆA *saxatilis* Oleæ folio. *Tournef. Inst. 594.*

Though the present species of Mezereon has till within these few years been a stranger to our gardens, and escaped the enumeration even of LINNÆUS, it was well known to many of the older Botanists; indeed it was impossible that a plant so common\* as this is in some parts of Italy, could escape the observation of the many excellent Botanists, which that country has produced, or been visited by.

Though not so ornamental a shrub as many, it is a very desirable acquisition, on account of the earliness of its flowering and agreeable scent, its foliage also is ornamental, its upper surface being of a fine glossy green; the cultivated plant does not answer to the description of authors, in regard to *folia subtus incana*; the flowers, in point of colour, are not so brilliant as those of the common Mezereon, and soon change to a faded purple; before they expand, they are covered with a fine silky down.

Mr. GRÆFFER was the first who introduced this novelty, by sending seeds of it to Messrs. LEWIS and MACKIE, Nurserymen, Kingsland, who, as far as we can learn, first had the shrub for sale; it is usual to treat it as a green-house plant; in mild winters it will bear to stand abroad; it flowers from January to April, is not difficult of culture, and is usually propagated by grafting it on the common Mezereon, or Spurge Laurel.

\* This most beautiful shrub covers the hills and fields on the banks of the Vulturnus, as the Furze does our commons in England. *Smitb. Spicil. p. 16.*

N<sup>o</sup> 428



*Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1798. S. Edwards del. F. Sargent sc.*







N<sup>o</sup> 429



Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>t</sup>. Geo. Crescent. Dec. 1. 1798 S. Edwards del. F. Sarfom sc.

## ERICA AITONIA. AITON'S HEATH.

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*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta; *Antherae* apicae bifidae pertusae. *Capf.* 4-ocularis 4-valvis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *Aitonia* foliis subternis subappressis, calycibus glutinosis, limbo corollae maximo.

DESCRIPTION. Stem shrubby, rising to the height of several feet, together with the branches slender, and requiring support; leaves for the most part in threes, upright, and rather pressed to the stalk, somewhat linear, bluntish, with a slight mucro, glossy, and extremely viscid, having a groove down the middle of each; base pale green; flowers terminal, about three or four; peduncles red; calyx extremely glossy and glutinous, with a groove down the middle of each segment; tube of the corolla an inch or more in length, cylindrical, a little enlarged at the top, striped with red lines, and somewhat fluted, limb very large, at first white, changing to a pale red, divided into four segments, which are ovate and obtuse; stamina within the tube; stigma projecting a little beyond it.

Mr. MASSON discovered this very curious species of *Erica* at the Cape, where Lieut. Col. PATERSON informs me that it has been found in one spot only, at Swartsberg, near the warm bath, in a moist situation; it has been named *Aitonia*, at the desire of Mr. MASSON, in commemoration of his much valued and most excellent friend.

It differs so widely from the rest of the genus, that some have been ready to regard it as a distinct genus, but certainly on no good grounds.

Is propagated by cuttings, but as yet is very rare.





## JUSTICIA PERUVIANA. PERUVIAN JUSTICIA.

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*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor. ringens. Caps. 2-locularis: feminum retinaculis 2-valvis: valvis longitudinalibus unciculatis: Stam. anthera folitaria.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

JUSTICIA *peruviana* spicis axillaribus et terminalibus, foliis ovatis acutis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. Willd. p. 97.*

JUSTICIA *peruviana* foliis ovatis acutis: spicis brevibus axillaribus et terminalibus, floribus tribraeteatis. *Cavan. Icon. 1. p. 17. n. 26. t. 28.*

DESCRIPTION. Stalk about two feet and a half high, nearly round, pubescent, swelled at the joints, branched; branches opposite, nearly upright; leaves opposite, standing on foot-stalks, ovato-lanceolate, veiny, smooth on the under side, above covered with short hairs; flowers large, of a pale violet colour, growing in clusters in the axæ of the leaves, intermixed with lanceolate bractæ about the length of the calyx; the upper lip contracted near its extremity; where it is forked, the lower lip trifid, segments obtuse, the base of the middle segment reticulated with white veins; antheræ greenish, cells parallel with and somewhat distant from each other; style the length of the stamina, nectar copious.

Our description and figure were taken from a plant which flowered at Brompton, August 18, 1796, in the stove of the Marchioness of Bute, and which had been raised from seeds, communicated by Professor ORTEGA, of Madrid, and sent originally from Peru.

It is properly a stove plant; may be increased by seeds, which it produces in abundance, or by cuttings; flowers during the autumnal months.

N<sup>o</sup> 430



S. Edwards del

Pub. by W. Curtis & Geo. Crescent Jan 1 1799

F. Sanderson sculp







N<sup>o</sup> 431



LINUM QUADRIFOLIUM. FOUR-LEAVED  
FLAX.

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*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* folitaria.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LINUM *quadrifolium* foliis quaternis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* ed. 14. *Murr. p.* 303.

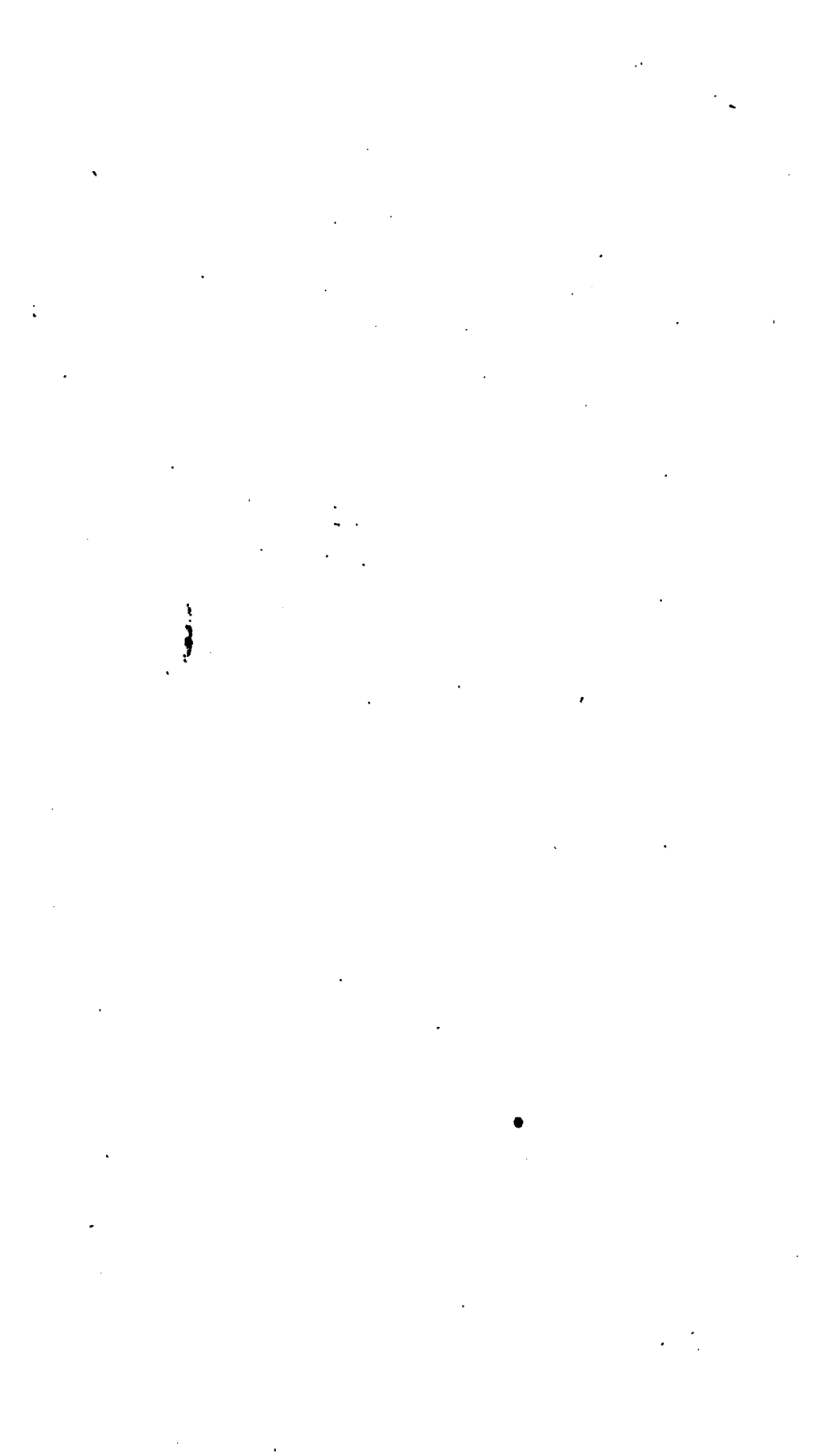
LINUM *africanum* rubiæ foliis quaternis stellatis. *Raii Suppl.*

Our plant accords exactly with the *Linum quadrifolium* of LINNÆUS, and as such it is regarded at the royal garden, Kew, where we saw it in flower this spring, 1798; it agrees also with the description of RAY, so far as relates to its specific character, quoted by LINNÆUS, but the flowers of RAY's plant are described as blue, it is most probably therefore the *quadrifolium* of LINNÆUS, but not of RAY.

The stalks of this species rise to the height of about two feet, are much branched at their summits, on which are produced numerous yellow flowers, smaller than those of *L. arbo-reum* or *flavum*, to either of which, as an ornamental plant, it must be allowed to be inferior; yet it is not without its share of elegance and beauty.

It is a native of the Cape, newly introduced to our green-houses, flowers in May and June, and is readily increased by cuttings.







*S. Edwards del.* Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>r</sup> Geo. Crescent Jan. 1 1799.

*F. Sanjón sculp.*

JUSTICIA COCCINEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED  
JUSTICIA.

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*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* ringens. *Capf.* 2-locularis: feminum retinaculis 2-valvis: valvis longitudinalibus unciculatis. *Stamina* anthera solitaria.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

JUSTICIA *coccinea* fruticosa, corollis bilabiatis, labio superiori indiviso, foliis bracteisque spicarum ellipticis acuminatis, antheris parallelis. *Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 26.*

JUSTICIA *coccinea* foliis ovatis glabris integerrimis, spicis terminalibus verticillatis: floribus sessilibus. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 35.*

JUSTICIA *coccinea.* *Aublet. Guian. 10. t. 3.*

Of the several species of *Justicia* cultivated in our stoves, the present excels in magnificence and show; it rises to a considerable height, and produces its blossoms early in the spring, when it flowers in perfection; the spikes are of the size of those represented on the plate, the drawing of which was made from a plant which flowered with Messrs. WHITLEY and BARRIT, Nurserymen, Old-Brompton.

It is a native of South-America, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1770. *Ait. Kew.*

Is propagated without difficulty by cuttings.











